

paid a geographic- and risk-adjusted rate, based on projected national per capita costs of the out-of-pocket spending limit benefit in traditional Medicare.

CELEBRATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR AND SUPPORTING AN INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR-2 IN 2007-08

**HON. MARK UDALL**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 21, 2003*

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce legislation calling for a worldwide program of activities to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the most successful global scientific endeavor in human history—the International Geophysical Year of 1957–58. I am pleased that my colleague Representative EHLERS—the Chairman of the Environment, Technology, and Standards Subcommittee of the Science Committee—is joining me as an original cosponsor of this legislation.

Indeed, it is hard to imagine not commemorating the historic global undertaking that was the International Geophysical Year, popularly known and remembered as the IGY. Yet such may occur unless steps proposed in this resolution for an “IGY-2” in 2007–2008 are not taken soon.

The 60 nations and 60,000 scientists who participated in the IGY left an ongoing legacy that is beyond measure. Satellite communications, modern weather forecasting, modern natural disaster prediction and management, from volcanic eruptions to El Niño—they are all legacies of IGY scientific activities that girdled the globe and breached the space frontier.

The space age itself is a child of the IGY. The program of events included the launching of the first artificial satellites, Sputnik and Vanguard. The IGY also produced the path-breaking decision to set aside an entire continent—Antarctica—for cooperative study. This IGY program alone—which was permanently institutionalized by the Antarctica Treaty—made the year a scientific triumph. Six of my colleagues on the Science Committee recently returned from Antarctica and have testified to the ongoing organizational effectiveness and scientific payoff of this remarkable IGY legacy.

In a still broader context, the IGY marked the coming of age of international science. Globally coordinated activities that save millions of lives today—such as the campaigns to contain and find cures for SARS and AIDS—owe their inspiration and working model to the unprecedented number of scientists from throughout the world who banded together to implement the IGY. Scientific findings from thousands of locations, ranging from world research centers to remote field stations, were collected and organized by this global team. The result was an unprecedented range of discoveries for human benefit. The great British geophysicist Sydney Chapman, who helped conceive the IGY, called it “the greatest example of world-wide scientific cooperation in the history of our race.”

My resolution calls for an “IGY-2” that would be even more extensive in its global reach and more comprehensive in its research

and applications. After all, science never stands still. Its frontiers are continually expanding. The biological sciences, genetics, computer sciences, and the neurosciences, among others, have made tremendous advances worldwide during the half century since the IGY. At the same time, new integrative linkages are being established among mathematics, physics, the geosciences, the life sciences, the social sciences, and the humanities as well.

As a consequence, there is a coming together in the study of our planet and its diverse inhabitants whose potential scope and significance is only beginning to be perceived even among those directly involved. In addition to promoting research, IGY-2 would provide a stage for showcasing these new developments and a forum for presentation and discussion of their continually unfolding cultural as well as scientific significance.

Indeed, one of IGY-2’s most important contributions would be to enhance public awareness of global activities that provide hope and example in an era when conflict and strife occupy the foreground of public policy and public attention. George Kistiakowsky, science adviser to President Dwight Eisenhower under whose presidency the IGY occurred, said at the time: “Science is today one of the few common languages of mankind; it can provide a basis for understanding and communication of ideas between people that is independent of political boundaries and ideologies [and] that can contribute in a major way to the reduction of tension between nations.”

Those words spoken more than 40 years ago resonate with special significance today when the web of global ties among scientists is so much more extensive yet still largely unrecognized. We are catching a glimpse of its saving potential in the inspiring worldwide response of scientists and public health professionals to the SARS outbreak—a response inconceivable without the collaborative lines of communication established during the past half century. At a minimum, the work of these unsung heroes deserves greater recognition than it has received—and IGY-2 would do that.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, it is entirely fitting that the United States take the lead in launching an IGY-2 and that Congress provide the impetus. The IGY of 1957–58 was conceived in 1950 only a few miles from here, in Silver Spring, MD, at a dinner hosted by Professor James Van Allen and attended by scientist-friends from Europe, including Sydney Chapman. They discussed the International Polar Years that had been held at 50 year intervals—first in 1882, then in 1932. The next one was scheduled for 1982. Over a barbecue in Van Allen’s backyard, these visionary scientists came up with the idea of accelerating the schedule to a 25-year interval, which would occur in 1957, and expanding its coverage to the entire globe, so as to take full advantage of rapid advances in research and instrumentation. They took their idea to governments and scientific organizations and they made it happen. Fittingly, James Van Allen won the Nobel Prize for discovery during the IGY of the radiation belts that bear his name.

Subsequently, in 1985, Congress passed a resolution calling for a year of globally coordinated space activity in 1992, to mark the simultaneously occurring 35th anniversary of the IGY and 500th anniversary of Columbus’ voy-

age of discovery. The bipartisan resolution for this International Space Year, or ISY, was introduced by Senator Spark Matsunaga and endorsed by President Reagan. At the President’s direction, the United States led a worldwide planning effort that culminated with the implementation of an ISY in 1992 that made major contributions to international scientific cooperation, notably in the field of global environmental monitoring.

So we have both scientific and Congressional precedent for the United States to take the lead internationally in calling for an IGY-2. I urge my colleagues to join me in promoting this initiative in support of modern science and the inspiration to our troubled planet that its global outlook can provide. I have no doubt that the contributions to humanity of an IGY-2 will be remembered with gratitude both in the near future and for generations to come.

HEALTHY FORESTS RESTORATION ACT OF 2003

SPEECH OF

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 20, 2003*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the House Republicans’ so-called Healthy Forests Restoration Act.

This bill is more about restoring healthy profits for the timber industry, than protecting healthy forests for the American people. Given the devastating impact this bill will have on pristine public lands, a better title would be Leave No Tree Behind. That is exactly what will happen as logging companies are given a backdoor into our national forests and wilderness areas.

Of course, Republicans argue that this bill is about protecting rural communities from dangerous wildfires. Yet, there is nothing in their bill providing any help to small towns or homeowners for fire prevention. The Republicans only increase subsidies to timber companies to log forests well outside the so-called wildland-urban interface—even in wilderness and roadless areas—and not where fires pose the greatest threat.

You won’t find many forestry experts who would tell you that timber companies are able to turn a profit harvesting diseased and insect prone trees. So Republicans have devised it so that the Forest Service will pay timber companies for their service by allowing them to cut down stands of healthy trees. There is nothing in this bill that prevents the harvested trees from being ancient old growth or redwoods for that matter.

The Republicans claim their bill is proenvironment. Yet, their bill cuts out the heart of the landmark National Environmental Protection Act. It exempts the Forest Service from doing a thorough analysis of alternatives to proposed logging projects. It even creates a new Federal program to assist private landowners in getting around the Endangered Species Act that protects fish and wildlife.

Now if after all of this, you thought you had recourse in the matter, think again. This Republican bill severely restricts the right of any citizen to appeal Forest Service decisions and even undermines the power of judges to overrule the agency’s determinations. In fact, this