

this matter. I also want to take this opportunity to thank the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON], the chairman of the Committee on House Government Reform and Oversight, and the gentleman from California [Mr. WAXMAN], the ranking member, for their leadership and helping to expedite consideration of this matter before the House.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution asks the President to issue a proclamation recognizing and commending each of these 82 men by name for their service, their bravery, and their fortitude. In good conscience we can do no less.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to vote for this long overdue resolution.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the resolution offered by the gentleman from Florida. The history of mankind has shown us much about human nature. In World War Two, we faced an evil so unprecedented in its inhumanity we refer to those actions today as "atrocities" and as "crimes against mankind." The Nazi regime inflicted many injuries against the world, some of which were still struggling to heal. Let us take a step in a forward manner today and give our support in honoring a special group of American defenders who were witness to this terrible regime.

The 82 American airmen captured and interred at the Buchenwald concentration camp must be commended. In the service of their nation, they were forced to suffer at the hands of a vile enemy.

The suffering and sacrifice of these Americans cannot be forgotten. It was because of them and the Allied forces that we are in a position today to take preventive measures against such an occurrence ever happening again.

As much as some people wish to deny history, this event was real. A Holocaust took place. These 82 soldiers not only became prisoners, they became witnesses and messengers who could share with us firsthand this terrible event so that we might understand and learn from the tragic mistakes of the past.

To let this moment pass us by without action by this body would cast a pall on the memory of these valiant, selfless men. We have learned of the terrible circumstances at the concentration camps. We have previously honored innocent civilian victims of these camps. Some of those people were our friends and family members, and many were people we did not know. Now we have the opportunity to bestow proper honor and recognition of those service men who were fighting on our behalf. And who ended up in the Buchenwald concentration camp. I urge all of my colleagues to join together and support his admirable resolution.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MICA] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 95.

The question was taken.

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on House Concurrent Resolution Resolution 95.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

HONORING THE CONTRIBUTIONS JIMMY STEWART MADE TO THE NATION

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 109) recognizing the many talents of the actor Jimmy Stewart and honoring the contributions he made to the Nation.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 109

Whereas James M. ("Jimmy") Stewart made more than 80 films including comedies, westerns, and dramas of suspense;

Whereas Jimmy Stewart won an Academy Award for best performance by an actor in 1940 for his performance in "The Philadelphia Story" and received four other Oscar nominations for his performances in "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington", "It's a Wonderful Life", "Harvey", and "Anatomy of a Murder";

Whereas Jimmy Stewart received a Screen Actors Guild Award in 1968 for "fostering the finest ideals of the acting profession"; the American Film Institute's eighth life achievement award in 1980, a Kennedy Center Honor in 1983, a special Academy Award in 1984 for "50 years of meaningful performances" and "for his high ideals, both on and off the screen", and the annual tribute by the Film Society of Lincoln Center in 1990;

Whereas Jimmy Stewart appeared in a number of television shows and Broadway plays and received a Tony Award;

Whereas Jimmy Stewart's poetry was compiled into his 1989 book entitled "Jimmy Stewart and his Poems";

Whereas Jimmy Stewart enlisted in the military and served during World War II as operations officer, chief of staff, and squadron commander of the Second Combat Wing of the U.S. Eighth Air Force in England;

Whereas Jimmy Stewart's military decorations include two Distinguished Flying Crosses, the Air Medal, multiple oak leaf clusters, six battle stars, and the Croix de Guerre with Palm;

Whereas Jimmy Stewart attained the rank of colonel during World War II and the rank of brigadier general in 1959, making him the highest ranking entertainer in the American military;

Whereas Jimmy Stewart was active in national politics in his later years and was a close personal friend of former President Ronald Reagan;

Whereas Jimmy Stewart testified before Congress in 1988 in favor of a bill that was later enacted to require film exhibitors and distributors to disclose to the public whether certain culturally, historically, or aestheti-

cally significant films had been colorized or otherwise altered from the original; and

Whereas in 1985 President Ronald Reagan awarded Jimmy Stewart the Nation's highest civilian honor, the Presidential Medal of Freedom; Now, therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress recognizes the many talents of the late James M. ("Jimmy") Stewart and honors the artistic, military, and political contributions he made to the Nation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MICA] and the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. CUMMINGS] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MICA].

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, from time to time the U.S. House of Representatives and our Congress honors the memory and talents of great Americans. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the late Jimmy Stewart. As an actor, as a citizen, and in his personal life, Jimmy Stewart exemplified the best of America.

Most Americans know Jimmy Stewart through his many movies. All of us have seen at least some of these movies, and he endeared himself to us by his performances. As laymen, though, we probably did not fully appreciate what a consummate craftsman he was. His acting appeared so natural that many wrongly believed that he was not acting at all, just being himself. But, according to biographers and critics, that was deceptive.

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What appeared so natural to us was instead the result of talent magnified many times over by dedication and hard work.

Frank Capra, who directed Jimmy Stewart in his most famous movies, "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington" and "It's a Wonderful Life," had this to say about Jimmy Stewart's acting ability:

There is a higher level than great performances in acting. The actor disappears and there is only a real live person on the screen. There are only a few actors, very few indeed, capable of that level of performance, and that tall string bean sitting over there, he is one of them.

He was referring, of course, to Mr. Stewart.

Jimmy Stewart's personal life was also exemplary. He married his wife Gloria in 1949 and remained married to her until she died in 1994. That is no mean feat in Hollywood and in days where marriages sometimes seem to last only weeks or months. He also contributed to his community. He was an adviser to Princeton University's Theater in Residence, and served on the executive board of the Los Angeles Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

Jimmy Stewart also set a model for all of us in citizenship and patriotism. He was already a famous actor when World War II broke out. Perhaps he could have used his influence to stay

out of the armed forces, but he chose not to do so. To the contrary, when the Army rejected him because he was underweight, Jimmy Stewart ate fattening foods so he could pass the weight test.

He served in the Army Air Corps, flying 25 missions over enemy territory and serving as commander of a bombing wing. His distinguished military performance earned him the Air Medal and the Distinguished Flying Cross with Oak Leaf Cluster. In 1945 he returned to the United States as a colonel. He continued serving in the Air Force Reserve, attaining the rank of brigadier general in 1959.

Mr. Speaker, as an actor Jimmy Stewart could have used his wartime service to enhance his box office appeal, but he did not. True to his core values, he took the opposite track by insisting that his wartime exploits be kept out of his movie publicity.

In all aspects of his life, Mr. Speaker, Jimmy Stewart set an example for us all to follow. It is therefore appropriate that this Congress take time today to recognize the great contributions that this man has made to our great Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MICA], our ranking member, for bringing this resolution to the floor in cooperation with our side of the aisle. I want to thank the gentleman from New York [Mr. KING] for his leadership in guiding this bill to the House floor.

James Stewart was born on May 20, 1908 in his parents' home in Indiana, PA, the only son of Alexander and Elizabeth Stewart. After Jimmy's arrival, the family expanded to include daughters Virginia and Mary.

Young Jimmy graduated with honors from Princeton with a degree in architecture in 1932 in the midst of the Great Depression.

His first film was "Murder Man" with Spencer Tracy for MGM in 1935. He appeared in 24 movies over the next 4 years, with an Oscar nomination for "Mr. Smith Goes To Washington." In 1940, the Oscar went to him for his performance in "The Philadelphia Story." Within the next year his acting career was brought to an abrupt halt by World War II.

Mr. Stewart enlisted in 1941 and became an air corps pilot and a squadron commander. His war record included 20 combat missions as command pilot. After being promoted to squadron commander, he became operations officer, and from 1944 to 1945 served as chief of staff, 2d Combat Wing, 2d Division, 8th Air Force.

It was after the war that Jimmy Stewart, under the direction of Frank Capra, starred in "It's A Wonderful Life." As we all know, it is a story of a small town and how one man's life really does make a difference. This was his favorite film, and for this he won his third Academy Award nomination.

Jimmy Stewart is among Hollywood's most highly honored and deeply

loved men. This is not only for his professional successes, but every bit as much for his integrity, his character, and the fact that he was a true humanitarian. He retained his all-American-boy image; the years only added to his stature.

The American Film Institute recognized the magnitude of Mr. Stewart's accomplishments by awarding him the Life Achievement Award in 1980 for fundamentally advancing the art of American film. In presenting the award, the Institute so accurately declared:

In a career of extraordinary range and depth, Jimmy Stewart has come to embody on the screen the very image of the typical American. Whether flying the ocean as Charles Lindbergh, going to Washington as Senator Jefferson Smith, or playing ordinary men who somehow never got around to leaving their own towns, Stewart has captured the essence of American hopes, doubts, and aspirations. His idealism, his determination, his vulnerability, and above all, his basic decency shine through every role he plays.

Once again, I thank the sponsors of this legislation, and I urge its unanimous passage.

Mr. Speaker, we have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of our time.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KING], the sponsor of this resolution, and I congratulate him for providing the House with the opportunity to recognize this great American patriot and hero.

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

At the very outset I want to thank the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MICA] and the ranking member, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. CUMMINGS], for all of their support in expediting this matter and bringing it to the House floor, and for the support and assistance they have given me on this resolution. I also want to thank our majority leader, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ARMEY] for the assistance he has given me also and working with my staff in arranging to have this on the floor today.

Mr. Speaker, Jimmy Stewart's death on July 2nd of this year saddened millions of Americans of all ages. Not only was Jimmy Stewart an extremely talented actor, more importantly, he personified the very best of what it means to be an American. He appeared in more than 80 films. He received an Academy Award and four additional Oscar nominations, and appeared on Broadway and on television.

But Jimmy Stewart was also a man of great courage and a genuine war hero. As the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MICA] and the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. CUMMINGS] have already brought out, Mr. Stewart enlisted in the Army Air Corps during World War II and flew more than 20 combat missions over Europe. He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross twice, the Air Medal, and six battle stars. Following World War II, Jimmy Stewart re-

mained active in the Air Force Reserve and rose to the rank of brigadier general.

Mr. Speaker, Jimmy Stewart never had the exalted sense of self-importance that afflicts so many Hollywood stars, especially today. In his dealings with everyday people and in his private life Jimmy Stewart was, by all accounts, modest and unassuming, a man of innate decency and integrity.

Mr. Speaker, in 1985 President Reagan awarded Jimmy Stewart the Medal of Freedom, which is our Nation's highest civilian honor. Today, by adopting this resolution honoring Jimmy Stewart's contributions to our Nation, this House, the people's House, is honoring a man who truly personified the essence of the American people and a man who did, indeed, lead a wonderful life.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 5 minutes to my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. WELDON].

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise in strong support of this legislation. America was greatly blessed for the past 89 years to have had the privilege of knowing Jimmy Stewart. He was a committed family man and a role model on and off the big screen. He recognized his position as a role model and throughout his life taught us much. Those of us in this Chamber and the Chamber across the Capitol have a lot to learn from him and the roles he played.

It has been said that what is said about a person upon one's death is very telling of the value of their life. As a nation we were saddened at the loss of Jimmy Stewart. What did his friends say about him?

Charlton Heston, who starred with Stewart in "The Greatest Show On Earth" said, "He was deeply patriotic, deeply professional, a fine actor, and more important than any of those things, perhaps, he was a gentleman."

Karolyn Grimes, who at the age of 6 played Stewart's daughter Zuzu in "It's A Wonderful Life" recalled, "I remember very distinctly that I did not learn the words to 'Auld Lang Syne' at the end of the movie. I felt like a very silly fool. Stewart sort of didn't know the words, either. He made me feel really at ease about it. I will always consider him a movie legend and someone I can always respect and keep in my heart."

Ronald and Nancy Reagan said, "He never really understood the greatness that others saw in him."

Bob Hope said, "Jimmy was every man's hero and every woman's dream man. He wasn't just a talent, but a genius and a dear friend. America has lost its role model and I've lost a great friend. Jimmy represented the best in all of us in the characters he played. Who can ever forget his Mr. Smith? Yup, that was Jimmy. I love Jimmy for

his humor and warmth and for his commitment to our country. He was a great war hero and did so much for the USO. All that and he played a mean game of golf. I'm going to miss him."

Bob's wife Dolores said, "His life was lonely without his beloved wife Gloria, who died in 1994. He missed her so, and now they're together again. What joy there must be."

"It's A Wonderful Life" and "Mr. Smith Goes To Washington" are stories of commitment to principle and to family. These movies are a far cry from many of the movies we see today, characterized by "Powder", "Pulp Fiction" and "Priest."

We need to continue to send Hollywood the message that America longs for movies in the spirit of Jimmy Stewart, movies about commitment to family, to a husband or a wife, commitment to children, to love them and care for them, to put them first, not our own selfish interests.

Again, I commend the gentleman from New York for bringing forward this legislation, and the subcommittee chairman and the ranking member for supporting it.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of our time.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take a moment to thank again the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. KING] for bringing this resolution before the House. I also want to take a moment to thank the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MURTHA] for his leadership relating to this memorial to a great American, and the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. CUMMINGS], my colleague and distinguished ranking member of our Subcommittee on Civil Service, for his assistance in bringing this resolution to the floor.

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Of course, I also want to thank Chairman BURTON, chairman of our full committee, and the ranking member, the gentleman from California [Mr. WAXMAN], who has also helped in expediting the consideration of this resolution.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I thought it would be interesting to read from "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," a 1939 classic about Congress, and Mr. Stewart's famous words as Mr. Smith. He said, as many of us remember, about his feelings, "I wouldn't give you two cents for all your fancy rules if behind them they didn't have a little bit of plain, ordinary kindness and a little lookin' out for the other fella." And that is what Congress is sometimes about, and we remember that as we remember this great American today.

Mr. Speaker, as we have heard on the floor today, Jimmy Stewart was an exemplary American. He personified the traditional American virtues of hard work, dedication to family, dedication to country, and personal modesty. He enriched our culture, and he enriched our civic life.

He could have used his heroic military service during World War II to

bring additional glory to himself, but like so many of the men and women of his era who served our Nation in war at a perilous time, he did not. Instead, he served his Nation quietly. I have read, Mr. Speaker, that Jimmy Stewart only once used his influence while in the military. He used it to request that he be treated the same as all other men and women in uniform.

It is indeed a privilege for me, Mr. Speaker, to join my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. KING], and all Members to support this resolution, recognizing the many and lasting contributions of James Maitland Stewart.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MICA] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 109.

The question was taken.

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that following passage of this legislation, all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 109.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Sherman Williams, one of his secretaries.

COMPUTER SECURITY ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 1997

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1903) to amend the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act to enhance the ability of the National Institute of Standards and Technology to improve computer security, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1903

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Computer Security Enhancement Act of 1997".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) The National Institute of Standards and Technology has responsibility for developing standards and guidelines needed to ensure the cost-effective security and privacy of sensitive information in Federal computer systems.

(2) The Federal Government has an important role in ensuring the protection of sensitive, but unclassified, information controlled by Federal agencies.

(3) Technology that is based on the application of cryptography exists and can be readily provided by private sector companies to ensure the confidentiality, authenticity, and integrity of information associated with public and private activities.

(4) The development and use of encryption technologies should be driven by market forces rather than by Government imposed requirements.

(5) Federal policy for control of the export of encryption technologies should be determined in light of the public availability of comparable encryption technologies outside of the United States in order to avoid harming the competitiveness of United States computer hardware and software companies.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are to—

(1) reinforce the role of the National Institute of Standards and Technology in ensuring the security of unclassified information in Federal computer systems;

(2) promote technology solutions based on private sector offerings to protect the security of Federal computer systems; and

(3) provide the assessment of the capabilities of information security products incorporating cryptography that are generally available outside the United States.

SEC. 3. VOLUNTARY STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC KEY MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE.

Section 20(b) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278g-3(b)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (2), (3), (4), and (5) as paragraphs (3), (4), (7), and (8), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph:

"(2) upon request from the private sector, to assist in establishing voluntary interoperable standards, guidelines, and associated methods and techniques to facilitate and expedite the establishment of non-Federal management infrastructures for public keys that can be used to communicate with and conduct transactions with the Federal Government;"

SEC. 4. SECURITY OF FEDERAL COMPUTERS AND NETWORKS.

Section 20(b) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278g-3(b)), as amended by section 3 of this Act, is further amended by inserting after paragraph (4), as so redesignated by section 3(1) of this Act, the following new paragraphs:

"(5) to provide guidance and assistance to Federal agencies in the protection of interconnected computer systems and to coordinate Federal response efforts related to unauthorized access to Federal computer systems;

"(6) to perform evaluations and tests of—

"(A) information technologies to assess security vulnerabilities; and

"(B) commercially available security products for their suitability for use by Federal agencies for protecting sensitive information in computer systems;"