

Ralph Bunche's critical contributions to the attempt to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict and towards the de-colonization of Africa, and his commitment to and long service in the United Nations and numerous other national and international humanitarian efforts, warrant his commemoration. I am proud to stand on the House floor today and celebrate his accomplishments. He is truly a great American hero.

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

Mr. PLATTS. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) for his work in introducing this measure and certainly encourage all members to support it.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 71.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF PANCREATIC CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. PLATTS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 262) supporting the goals and ideals of Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 262

Whereas over 30,700 people will be diagnosed with pancreatic cancer this year in the United States;

Whereas the mortality rate for pancreatic cancer is 99 percent, the highest of any cancer;

Whereas pancreatic cancer is the 4th most common cause of cancer death for men and women in the United States;

Whereas there are no early detection methods and minimal treatment options for pancreatic cancer;

Whereas when symptoms of pancreatic cancer generally present themselves, it is too late for an optimistic prognosis, and the average survival rate of those diagnosed with metastasis disease is only 3 to 6 months;

Whereas pancreatic cancer does not discriminate by age, gender, or race, and only 4 percent of patients survive beyond 5 years;

Whereas the Pancreatic Cancer Action Network (PanCAN), the only national advocacy organization for pancreatic cancer patients, facilitates awareness, patient support, professional education, and advocacy for pancreatic cancer research funding, with a view to ultimately developing a cure for pancreatic cancer; and

Whereas the Pancreatic Cancer Action Network has requested that the Congress designate November as Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month in order to educate communities across the Nation about pancreatic cancer and the need for research funding, early detection methods, effective treatments, and prevention programs: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives supports the goals and ideals of Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PLATTS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I introduced House Resolution 262 to help increase awareness about a horrible disease, pancreatic cancer. This year over 30,700 people will be diagnosed with pancreatic cancer. Because of the lack of early detection methods, 99 percent of those diagnosed will lose their lives, the highest mortality rate of any form of cancer. By the time the symptoms present themselves, it is almost always too late for a positive prognosis. Patients diagnosed have an average life expectancy of only 3 to 6 months.

It is a moral imperative for Congress to work to increase awareness about this life-threatening disease. Currently, the Pancreatic Cancer Action Network, known as Pan CAN, is the only national advocacy organization available for pancreatic cancer patients and their families and friends. This outstanding organization exists to create awareness, patient support, professional education and advocacy for pancreatic cancer funding.

It has been my pleasure to work with the Pan CAN network through a constituent of mine, Mr. Bob Hammen, in order to pass this resolution. With the passage of House Resolution 262, Congress will be adding our support to Pan CAN and their efforts to increase awareness for pancreatic cancer.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to join me in supporting pancreatic cancer patients, their families and friends and Pan CAN by passing this important resolution and promoting November as Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, first of all, let me commend the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS) for introducing this important resolution. Cancer of the pancreas stands out as a highly lethal disease, with its victims facing the poorest of all likelihood of survival among all of those surviving major malignancies. It accounts for only 2 percent of all newly diagnosed cancers in the United States each year but 5 percent of all cancer deaths. It is the fifth leading cause of cancer-related mor-

tality in the United States, with an estimated 30,300 deaths attributed to this disease in 2002.

Most pancreatic cancers arise from the ductal cells of the pancreas. The pancreas, an organ situated deep in the abdominal cavity, serves several critical functions. It produces enzymes that are delivered to the small intestines to aid in the digestion of food, and it controls sugar levels in the body. This disease is often far advanced by the time symptoms occur and a diagnosis established. As indicated by 5-year survival rates of less than 5 percent, successful treatment is rare.

Men have a higher incidence in mortality rate of pancreatic cancer than women in each racial and ethnic group. Black men and women have incidences and mortality rates that are 50 percent higher than the rates for non-blacks or for Caucasians in this country. Rates for Hispanics and the Asian American groups are generally lower than that of whites.

Cigarette smoking has been identified consistently as an important risk factor for cancer of the pancreas. Other risk factors which have been suggested but not confirmed include coffee drinking and high fat diets.

The Pancreatic Cancer Action Network is dedicated to focusing national attention on the need to find a cure for pancreatic cancer, and I support this resolution wholeheartedly and Pan CAN's efforts to designate November as Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month.

Again, I commend the gentleman from Pennsylvania for introducing this resolution, urge its swift adoption.

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

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Mr. PLATTS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT), the distinguished chairman of the House Committee on Science.

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of recognizing Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month, and I want to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS) for bringing forward this resolution.

The timing of this resolution is all too appropriate for those of us on the Committee on Science. Just last week we lost our long-time chief counsel, Barry Beringer, to pancreatic cancer at age 57. Barry was, among other things, a dedicated public servant, a tireless community activist, a loyal alumnus of Dickinson College, a dogged Civil War researcher, and a diehard Philadelphia Phillies fan. He was also, more importantly, a devoted husband and father; and his son, Francis, a sophomore at the College of William and Mary gave a moving eulogy for him at his funeral last week. In his eulogy, Francis captured well his father's warmheartedness, decency and humor.

Francis rightly noted that his father exemplified an ideal, which he dubbed being a "man for others."

Barry would have been embarrassed and surprised by all the richly-deserved accolades. He was truly a self-effacing man, not the most common trait on Capitol Hill. Last week's ceremony conveyed a true sense of Barry in all of his idiosyncratic uniqueness.

But there was one way in which Barry was not unique. Tragically, horribly, many share his fate every year as victims of pancreatic cancer. This is a cancer that almost always kills. We understand little about its cause, its course or its cure. We must spare no effort or expense in trying to change that, and making more Americans aware of the disease is a step toward accomplishing our goal.

In every congressional district, in every community there are too many people who have had to experience the kind of loss that we on the Committee on Science and this institution suffered last week.

Barry would not want to be remembered as a cancer victim. Indeed, he fought his disease nobly and bravely until his last days, and we will remember him always the wonderful individual he was during a special order on the floor next week. But it does no disservice to Barry to note that one of his many legacies will be that all of us will have a better understanding of the tragic consequences of pancreatic cancer. So I am pleased to see this House taking note of this horrible disease and committing itself to working to save others from what Barry suffered from and from the loss that his family, his friends and colleagues feel today.

Mr. PLATTS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TERRY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 262.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GOVERNMENT NETWORK SECURITY ACT OF 2003

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3159) to require Federal agencies to develop and implement plans to protect the security and privacy of government computer systems from the risks posed by peer-to-peer file sharing, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3159

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 "Government Network Security Act of 2003".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Peer-to-peer file sharing can pose security and privacy threats to computers and networks by—

(A) exposing classified and sensitive information that are stored on computers or networks;

(B) acting as a point of entry for viruses and other malicious programs;

(C) consuming network resources, which may result in a degradation of network performance; and

(D) exposing identifying information about host computers that can be used by hackers to select potential targets.

(2) The computers and networks of the Federal Government use and store a wide variety of classified and sensitive information, including—

(A) information vital to national security, defense, law enforcement, economic markets, public health, and the environment; and

(B) personal and financial information of citizens and businesses that has been entrusted to the Federal Government.

(3) Use of peer-to-peer file sharing on government computers and networks can threaten the security and privacy of the information on those computers and networks by exposing the information to others using peer-to-peer file sharing.

(4) The House of Representatives and the Senate are using methods to protect the security and privacy of congressional computers and networks from the risks posed by peer-to-peer file sharing.

(5) Innovations in peer-to-peer technology for government applications can be pursued on intragovernmental networks that do not pose risks to network security.

(6) In light of these considerations, Federal agencies need to take prompt action to address the security and privacy risks posed by peer-to-peer file sharing.

SEC. 3. PROTECTION OF GOVERNMENT COMPUTERS FROM RISKS OF PEER-TO-PEER FILE SHARING.

(a) PLANS REQUIRED.—As part of the Federal agency responsibilities set forth in sections 3544 and 3545 of title 44, United States Code, the head of each agency shall develop and implement a plan to protect the security and privacy of computers and networks of the Federal Government from the risks posed by peer-to-peer file sharing.

(b) CONTENTS OF PLANS.—Such plans shall set forth appropriate methods, including both technological (such as the use of software and hardware) and nontechnological methods (such as employee policies and user training), to achieve the goal of protecting the security and privacy of computers and networks of the Federal Government from the risks posed by peer-to-peer file sharing.

(c) IMPLEMENTATION OF PLANS.—The head of each agency shall—

(1) develop and implement the plan required under this section as expeditiously as possible, but in no event later than six months after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) review and revise the plan periodically as necessary.

(d) REVIEW OF PLANS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall—

(1) review the adequacy of the agency plans required by this section; and

(2) submit to the Committee on Government Reform of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report on the results of the review, together with any recommendations the Comptroller General considers appropriate.

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) PEER-TO-PEER FILE SHARING.—The term "peer-to-peer file sharing" means the use of computer software, other than computer and network operating systems, that has as its primary function the capability to allow the computer on which such software is used to designate files available for transmission to another computer using such software, to transmit files directly to another such computer, and to request the transmission of files from another such computer. The term does not include the use of such software for file sharing between, among, or within Federal, State, or local government agencies.

(2) AGENCY.—The term "agency" has the meaning provided by section 3502 of title 44, United States Code.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) and the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3159.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3159, the Government Network Security Act of 2003 closes a loophole in the Federal Government's efforts to protect the security and privacy of its computers. It requires executive branch departments and agencies to take steps to protect government computers and information from the risks that are posed by the use of peer-to-peer file sharing programs. Peer-to-peer file sharing programs are Internet applications that allow users to download and directly share electronic files from users on the same network. These programs are surging in popularity with millions of people trading music, images and documents over these networks at any given time.

While most of the news coverage on file sharing focuses on the abilities of users to illegally trade copyrighted music, movies and videos, another less-publicized dark side to this technology is the risk it poses to the security of computers and the privacy of electronic information. Few people recognize these risks.

At a hearing held by the Committee on Government Reform in May, members heard from computer security experts who discussed the privacy and security risks created by these programs. And through a couple of simple searches on one file-sharing program, committee staff easily obtained completed tax returns, medical records, confidential legal documents and business files. We learned that using these programs can be similar to giving a complete stranger access to your personal file cabinet.