

The Congressional Gold Medal is a symbol of our recognition of their service, but it does very little to recognize the sacrifice and patience that they had to endure since World War II, when, as it was mentioned earlier, this Congress passed two rescission bills in the Appropriations in 1946 removing the Filipino veterans from veterans' benefits and the kinds of promises that President Roosevelt and MacArthur had given to the Filipino veterans.

The story of these proud veterans begins more than 70 years ago when President Roosevelt did ask Filipino and Filipino American soldiers to serve under U.S. authority during World War II. Under our flag, we drafted them and we asked for volunteers. We got both from them.

The people of the Philippines valiantly stepped up to the challenge and played a vital role in securing a victory for the U.S. and its Allies in the Pacific theater. Historians have long since concluded that these valiant efforts by the Filipino and Filipino American soldiers in Bataan helped keep Midway and the coral islands in America's hands at a crucial time during World War II.

Over 60,000 Filipino soldiers, alongside 15,000 American brothers in arms, were captured and forced to walk over 65 miles to the prison camps, which was called the infamous Bataan March—the infamous Bataan Death March—to the ships that would take them to Japan, where they became POWs.

Several thousand Filipinos and Americans died along the way making the ultimate sacrifice in our mutual struggle against fascism and for the promise of democracy and self-determination. A lot of these Filipinos had interceded during the march to the ships, endangering themselves of being beheaded or losing their arms or their lives because they were going to offer water as sustenance to our POWs who were being marched to the ships. We have forgotten that. Hopefully, today, this Congressional Medal of Honor will help us remember the kinds of things that they have sacrificed.

Congress shamefully passed the Rescission Act of 1946, as was mentioned earlier, betraying the promise of full eligibility of rights to Filipino soldiers turning their backs on these valiant souls. We did this consciously twice. In February of 2009, we were here in Congress and at long last passed legislation that included benefits for Filipino and World War II veterans.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, this bitter-sweet victory comes at the end of a 50-year legislative battle which has seen thousands of veterans lose their lives due to the passage of time. This year we must send a clear message to the surviving 18,000 Filipino and Filipino

American World War II veterans that we are honored by their spirit and moved by the heroism and their patience—the spirit that remained hopeful for many, many years that the American people, through their Representatives in this Congress, would do the right thing.

This is the right thing to do. Join me in honoring all of the Filipino World War II veterans with the Congressional Gold Medal.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. HANABUSA), who is a member of the Armed Services Committee.

Ms. HANABUSA. Mr. Speaker, I just returned to the 114th Congress, and I would like to have everyone remember that when I first came here in the 112th Congress is when we gave the Congressional Gold Medals to the Japanese Americans who fought in World War II. I remember how much pride they all had to receive that Gold Medal. That is why I introduced, in a subsequent Congress, the first attempt to get the Gold Medal for the Filipino war veterans.

In 7 days, Mr. Speaker, we will be commemorating, in Hawaii, the attack on Pearl Harbor—the 75th anniversary. Imagine, 75 years, and we have still not kept our promise to the Filipino war veterans. Many of them are in both Congresswoman GABBARD's and my district. I must tell you, all that they have asked for is a recognition by this country that we will keep our promises to them.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that it is with such pride that I stand here to see that, across the aisle, we have been able to have this piece of legislation hopefully pass and to also know the hard work of my colleagues, especially Senator HIRONO in the Senate and, of course, Congresswoman GABBARD.

There are two gentlemen that I also want us all to remember, and that is former Senator Daniel K. Inouye and Senator Daniel K. Akaka. The reason why is because they both said that the greatest regret they had was that we could not—they could not—change that act in 1946 and keep their word to the Filipino veterans that they would have full benefits, that they could not reunite them with their families as they had all promised.

But, Mr. Speaker, this act, the act of this Gold Medal, will make things somewhat right. It will at least say that this great country recognizes the promises that we have made and this great country will not forget the sacrifices that they have made for us.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that all my colleagues vote in favor of this bill.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I, too, urge passage of this bill by my colleagues and thank the Filipino people for their support and friendship for the many, many years.

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 Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1555.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL ACT

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2234) to award the Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the members of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) in recognition of their superior service and major contributions during World War II.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2234

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 “Office of Strategic Services Congressional Gold Medal Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) The Office of Strategic Services (OSS) was America's first effort to implement a system of strategic intelligence during World War II and provided the basis for the modern-day American intelligence and special operations communities. The U.S. Special Operations Command and the National Clandestine Service chose the OSS spearhead as their insignias.

(2) OSS founder General William J. Donovan is the only person in American history to receive our Nation's four highest decorations, including the Medal of Honor. Upon learning of his death in 1959, President Eisenhower called General Donovan the “last hero”. In addition to founding and leading the OSS, General Donovan was also selected by President Roosevelt, who called him his “secret legs”, as an emissary to Great Britain and continental Europe before the United States entered World War II.

(3) All the military branches during World War II contributed personnel to the OSS. The present-day Special Operations Forces trace their lineage to the OSS. Its Maritime Unit was a precursor to the U.S. Navy SEALs. The OSS Operational Groups and Jedburghs were forerunners to U.S. Army Special Forces. The 801st/492nd Bombardment Group (“Carpetbaggers”) were progenitors to the Air Force Special Operations Command. The Marines who served in the OSS, including the actor Sterling Hayden (a Silver Star recipient), Col. William Eddy (a Distinguished Service Cross recipient who was described as the “nearest thing the United States has had to a Lawrence of Arabia”), and Col. Peter Ortiz (a two-time Navy Cross recipient), were predecessors to the Marine Special Operations Command. U.S. Coast Guard personnel were recruited for the Maritime Unit and its Operational Swimmer Group.

(4) The OSS organized, trained, supplied, and fought with resistance organizations

throughout Europe and Asia that played an important role in America's victory during World War II. General Eisenhower credited the OSS's covert contribution in France to the equivalent to having an extra military division. General Eisenhower told General Donovan that if it did nothing else, the photographic reconnaissance conducted by the OSS prior to the D-Day Invasion justified its creation.

(5) Four future directors of central intelligence served as OSS officers: William Casey, William Colby, Allen Dulles, and Richard Helms.

(6) Women comprised more than one-third of OSS personnel and played a critical role in the organization. They included Virginia Hall, the only civilian female to receive a Distinguished Service Cross in World War II, and Julia Child.

(7) OSS recruited Fritz Kolbe, a German diplomat who became America's most important spy against the Nazis in World War II.

(8) America's leading scientists and scholars served in the OSS Research and Analysis Branch, including Ralph Bunche, the first African-American to receive the Nobel Peace Prize; Pulitzer Prize-winning historian Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.; Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg; Sherman Kent; John King Fairbank; and Walt Rostow. Its ranks included seven future presidents of the American Historical Association, five of the American Economic Association, and two Nobel laureates.

(9) The U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Intelligence and Research traces its creation to the OSS Research and Analysis Branch.

(10) James Donovan, who was portrayed by Tom Hanks in the Steven Spielberg movie "Bridge of Spies" and negotiated the release of U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers, served as General Counsel of the OSS.

(11) The OSS invented and employed new technology through its Research and Development Branch, inventing new weapons and revolutionary communications equipment. Dr. Christian Lambertsen invented the first underwater rebreathing apparatus that was first utilized by the OSS and is known today as SCUBA.

(12) OSS Detachment 101 operated in Burma and pioneered the art of unconventional warfare. It was the first United States unit to deploy a large guerrilla army deep in enemy territory. It has been credited with the highest kill/loss ratio for any infantry-type unit in American military history and was awarded a Presidential Unit Citation.

(13) Its X-2 branch pioneered counterintelligence with the British and established the modern counterintelligence community. The network of contacts built by the OSS with foreign intelligence services led to enduring Cold War alliances.

(14) Operation Torch, the Allied invasion of French North Africa in November 1942, was aided by the networks established and information acquired by the OSS to guide Allied landings.

(15) OSS Operation Halyard rescued more than 500 downed airmen trapped behind enemy lines in Yugoslavia, one of the most daring and successful rescue operations of World War II.

(16) OSS "Mercy Missions" at the end of World War II saved the lives of thousands of Allied prisoners of war whom it was feared would be murdered by the Japanese.

(17) The handful of surviving men and women of the OSS whom General Donovan said performed "some of the bravest acts of the war" are members of the "Greatest Generation". They have never been collectively recognized for their heroic and pioneering service in World War II.

SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the presentation, on behalf of the Congress, of a gold medal of appropriate design in commemoration to the members of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), in recognition of their superior service and major contributions during World War II.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For purposes of the presentation referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury (referred to in this Act as the "Secretary") shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary.

(c) SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Following the award of the gold medal in commemoration to the members of the Office of Strategic Services under subsection (a), the gold medal shall be given to the Smithsonian Institution, where it will be displayed as appropriate and made available for research.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Smithsonian Institution should make the gold medal received under paragraph (1) available for display elsewhere, particularly at other appropriate locations associated with the Office of Strategic Services.

SEC. 4. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

The Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck pursuant to section 3 under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, at a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses, and the cost of the gold medal.

SEC. 5. STATUS OF MEDALS.

(a) NATIONAL MEDALS.—The medals struck pursuant to this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

(b) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of section 5134 of title 31, United States Code, all medals struck under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FOSTER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this bill.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, every wartime President of the United States—and probably every wartime leader in history—has had some clandestine help from men and women who risked life and limb to report on and sometimes to disrupt the actions of the enemy. No leader of such clandestine force was as uniformly successful, as visionary, or ultimately had as much impact on both his country's affairs and those of the en-

tire world as Colonel William J. "Wild Bill" Donovan.

□ 1730

President Franklin Roosevelt charged Colonel Donovan with the daunting task of unifying and streamlining the previously ad hoc U.S. efforts at intelligence gathering. The unit he founded, the Office of Strategic Services, was the foundation upon which the postwar government built the Central Intelligence Agency.

Each branch of the armed services contributed members of the OSS, which trained, equipped, and fought with resistance forces in the Atlantic and Pacific theaters. Its various operations were the forerunners of many of today's Special Operations Forces. Four future directors of central intelligence—Allen Dulles, William Casey, William Colby, and Richard Helms—were all OSS operatives, and at least a third of the operatives were women, including the world's first and favorite TV chef, Julia Child, of all people.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 2234, the Office of Strategic Services Congressional Gold Medal Act, introduced by Senator BLUNT of Missouri. The bill, which passed the Senate on February 23, has companion legislation to H.R. 3929, introduced by our Republican colleague, Representative LATTA, which has 320 House cosponsors.

The bill authorizes the striking and awarding of a single gold medal of appropriate design to commemorate the members of the Office of Strategic Services in recognition of their superior service and major contributions during World War II.

After awarding the medal, it will be given to the Smithsonian museum where it will be available for display there or elsewhere, as appropriate. The Treasury secretary is authorized to make and offer for sale bronze replicas of the medal at a price that will help defray the design and production costs of the actual medal.

Mr. Speaker, long after World War II ended, most of the efforts of the OSS remained classified, and we probably still do not know all of the hair-raising tales that might be told. One thing is not secret—we owe those men and women an enormous debt of gratitude, not only for their work during the war but for the groundwork that they laid towards what is clearly the best intelligence service in the world today. We should recognize those contributions by awarding the Congressional Gold Medal to these heroes.

I urge immediate passage of this bill. I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, DC, November 30, 2016.

Hon. JEB HENSARLING,
Chairman, Committee on Financial Services,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I write to you regarding S. 2234. As you know, the bill was received in the House of Representatives on February 23, 2016 and referred to the Committee on Financial Services and in addition

to the Committee on the Committee on House Administration. The bill seeks to award the Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the members of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) in recognition of their superior service and major contributions during World War II. S. 2234 passed the Senate without amendment by unanimous consent on February 22, 2016.

I realize that discharging the Committee on House Administration from further consideration of S. 2234 will serve in the best interest of the House of Representatives and agree to do so. It is the understanding of the Committee on House Administration that forgoing action on S. 2234 will not prejudice the Committee with respect to appointment of conferees or any future jurisdictional claim. I request that this letter and any response be included in the Congressional Record.

Sincerely,

CANDICE S. MILLER,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,
Washington, DC, November 30, 2016.

Hon. CANDICE MILLER,
Chairman, Committee on House Administration,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MILLER: Thank you for your November 30th letter regarding S. 2234, the "Office of Strategic Services Congressional Gold Medal Act."

I am most appreciative of your decision to forego action on S. 2234 so that it may move expeditiously to the House floor. I acknowledge that although you are waiving action on the bill, the Committee on House Administration is in no way waiving its jurisdictional interest in this or similar legislation. In addition, if a conference is necessary on this legislation, I will support any request that your committee be represented therein.

Finally, I shall be pleased to include your letter and this letter on S. 2234 in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the same.

Sincerely,

JEB HENSARLING,
Chairman.

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

I rise today in support of S. 2234, legislation to award a Congressional Gold Medal to members of the Office of Strategic Services in recognition of their significant service and contributions against the Axis Powers during World War II.

I am pleased to note that the legislation has already passed the Senate with unanimous consent, and that companion legislation, introduced here in the House, has already received the endorsement of 320 cosponsors. Upon passage here in the House, the legislation will be cleared for the President's signature.

Created at the start of World War II, the Office of Strategic Services was the Nation's first effort to implement a coordinated intelligence system, laying the foundation for our modern-day intelligence and special operations capabilities.

In addition to honoring and recognizing the meaningful and personal sacrifice of the thousands of Americans who served as part of the Office of Strategic Services, the legacy of the OSS offers a number of lessons that continue to hold value to this day. Im-

portantly, the legacy of the OSS serves as a reminder that effective coordination across our Nation's intelligence agencies continues to play a foundational role in promoting our national security interests.

The OSS also serves to remind us of the importance of working strategically and in concert with our long-standing allies to prevail against those who seek to do our Nation harm. Indeed, during World War II, the OSS played a critical role in organizing, training, supplying, and fighting alongside resistance organizations throughout Europe and Asia.

Moreover, throughout the war, the OSS demonstrated that our government is at its best when it brings together a wide range of individuals with diverse backgrounds. At its height in late 1944, the Office of Strategic Services employed nearly 13,000 individuals, nearly a third of whom were women. The service also drew its personnel not only from the military but also from civilians from all walks of life, including economists, psychologists, geographers, and a wide range of other fields.

Upon the dissolution of the Office of Strategic Services at the close of World War II, General William J. Donovan, who headed the OSS, stated that, "We have come to the end of an unusual experiment. That experiment was to determine whether a group of Americans constituting a cross section of racial origins, of abilities, of temperaments, and of talents could meet and risk an encounter with long-established and well-trained enemy organizations."

He went on to conclude that, "You can go with the assurance that you have made a beginning in showing the people of America that only by decisions of national policy based upon accurate information can we have the chance of a peace that will endure."

So I am pleased that we are honoring the thousands of men and women who made the sacrifice to serve as part of the Office of Strategic Services, whose contribution was so critical to America's ultimate triumph over the Axis Powers.

I am also pleased that the legislation will allow future generations to appreciate these contributions to our Nation and the world. By designating the Smithsonian Institution as the custodian of the medal, and by allowing for its display at other locations associated with the Office of Strategic Services, the legislation will ensure that the legacy and the lessons that can be drawn from the contributions made by members of the Office of Strategic Services will not be forgotten.

So as we enter into uncharted waters with the incoming administration, I hope that we will all take pause and heed the lessons of the OSS and remember that America is at its best when we work together with our long-standing allies and when we recruit diverse personnel to serve our government.

I also hope that it serves as a reminder of the importance of taking care of our veterans once their service has ended and they return to civilian life.

I urge adoption of the legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA), the author of the House bill.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 2234, the Office of Strategic Services Congressional Gold Medal Act, companion legislation I introduced earlier this Congress as H.R. 3929 to honor and recognize these brave veterans for their superior service and major contributions made during World War II.

The Office of Strategic Services, the OSS as it is often referred to, was America's first strategic intelligence service during World War II and provided the basis for the modern-day American intelligence and special operations communities.

Under the leadership of OSS founder, General Bill Donovan, the OSS conducted acts of great bravery during the war, and their efforts were another factor to the Allied victory in World War II. Let me name a few. These efforts included:

Organizing, training, supplying, and fighting with resistance organizations throughout Europe and Asia;

Engaging in successful guerrilla warfare deep in enemy territory;

Establishing intelligence networks before the successful Allied invasion of French North Africa, known as Operation Torch;

Rescuing more than 500 downed allied airmen behind enemy lines in Yugoslavia during Operation Halyard, one of the most daring and successful rescue missions of World War II;

Conducting mercy missions at the end of the war that saved thousands of Allied prisoners of war; and

Inventing and utilizing new technology, weapons, and revolutionary communications equipment never before seen.

General Eisenhower said that if it did nothing else, the photographic reconnaissance conducted by the OSS before the D-day invasion in June of 1944 justified its creation.

I am truly proud to be here today to honor these men and women who truly embody the greatest generation. Several members of the OSS came from northwest and west central Ohio, including Arthur Jibilian, who took part in Operation Helyard in Yugoslavia; Captain Stephanie Czech Rader; and another veteran who flew OSS missions in B-24s behind enemy lines into occupied France. They have earned and deserve this recognition. Congress and our Nation are proud of them, and we are grateful for their dedicated service. This Congressional Gold Medal is one way we can extend our gratitude.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Speaker RYAN, Leader MCCARTHY, and all of the leadership team, Senators BLUNT and WARNER, Chairman NUNES and Ranking Member SCHIFF, Chairman ED ROYCE, Representative MARCY KAPTUR, and all of my other colleagues, including the 320 Members that cosponsored this legislation, for their time, hard work, and support. I would also be remiss if I did not also thank the OSS Society and all those involved for their time and hard work in keeping the legacy of these OSS veterans forever alive.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting passage of S. 2234 and bestow upon the OSS the Congressional Gold Medal.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), a member of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman FOSTER for yielding the time.

I am deeply honored to rise today in an official capacity, but also personally, to pay tribute to the patriotic and fearless soldiers, heroes and heroines, of the OSS. Their worthiness to be awarded this Congressional Gold Medal by our Nation for heroism in battle is long overdue.

Over 13,000 exceptional Americans comprise the Office of Strategic Services formed clandestinely during World War II by President Franklin Roosevelt. Roosevelt aimed to create a corps of specially trained intelligence warriors to help win that harrowing conflict. For these many decades since the end of World War II, the secrecy of the OSS and its member soldiers have been maintained.

I can attest to this. Our family's beloved Uncle Tony, full name Anthony Rogowski, our mother's brother, was selected as one of its members. He was a corporal and his medals include: Army Good Conduct, American Theater Medal, Pacific Theater Medal, World War II Victory Medal, and Distinguished Unit badge; Army Serial Number: 35-33-943.

He is buried in a simple grave at Calvary Cemetery in Toledo, Ohio, with a gravestone marker provided by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

Yes, there is an Army crest on its facing. But there is nothing there, nor in any other location, that would tell his family, or those who will inherit our Nation in the years ahead, what a brilliant man and brave soldier he was.

After his death, it was my particular privilege to present his precious leather flight jacket to his daughter, RoseAnn Rogowski Koperski, and his son, John Rogowski of Toledo. Uncle Tony was part of the elite OSS, trained rigorously as warfighters. We still do not know where he was trained. We know he was dispatched to the Pacific front, flown over the hump in the China-Burma-India campaign. He parachuted at night behind enemy

lines under fire as he hit the ground to gather intelligence. He drove Jeeps filled with dynamite to the front along the Burma Road, fighting to cut off the supply of oil to the Japanese military.

Our bill recognizes OSS Detachment 101 that operated in Burma and pioneered the art of unconventional warfare. It was the first United States unit to deploy a large guerrilla army deep in enemy territory. It has been credited with the highest kill/loss ratio for any infantry-type unit in American military history and was awarded a Presidential Unit Citation.

Our uncle was knifed in a foxhole in Burma by a soldier from the Imperial Japanese Army, wounded badly, and he suffered throughout his life with terrible malaria bouts and flashbacks contracted in theatre. He passed away in his mid 50s, far too young, of poor health, all due to war injuries.

He was never recognized or acknowledged for his heroism, like the other men and women who valiantly fought as members of the OSS. I loved Uncle Tony. He was a complicated man with a rare and devilish sense of humor and a hearty laugh and grin. You just knew on meeting him there was depth, as well as honor.

He was war wise, sharing gripping stories about the war when I was a child, peppered with his own conclusions about the merit of the conflicts in which he participated.

His letters sent home during the war to our mother, which she kept banded in a special corner of our parents' cedar chest, were unusual. Parts of the letters had been cut out by his superiors; others had lines that were blackened out so as not to reveal his location or any aspect of what he was doing. As a child, that fascinated me, though I did not completely understand what it meant. His family never really knew where he was deployed nor how he arrived where he was sent. He never revealed the specific details of what he actually did.

And now through this legislation, sponsored by my dear friend and colleague, Ohio Congressman BOB LATTA, and 320 other Members, on a bipartisan basis, we now make America's military history more whole and complete. Frankly, it is the highest honor to pay just tribute to the OSS members, though long overdue.

□ 1745

As I participate in the passage of this legislation, I am reminded of how America's greatest strength is the weaving together of intergenerational experience from one era to another within our families and communities and then extended to the American family.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. FOSTER. I yield the gentlewoman an additional 1 minute.

Ms. KAPTUR. I thank the gentleman.

Today, in the gallery, we have noble veterans of the OSS.

We know our Nation stands on your broad shoulders.

Through their patriotism and sacrifice, America still is a young nation but is growing and is keeping what we have learned close to our hearts. In paying Gold Medal tribute to the members of the OSS, America honors those who bequeathed precious liberty to us, and we must carry that torch forward as it was carried at such a great price by our forebears.

I would like to acknowledge Charles Pinck, whose father served as a member of the OSS, for his commitment to educate the public about this valiant group.

May God bless the members of the OSS, their families and friends. May our efforts here award them the Gold they so nobly, royally, and selflessly earned, and may God continue to bless America.

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ROTHFUS).

Mr. ROTHFUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 2234, to award the Congressional Gold Medal to the members of the Office of Strategic Services in recognition of their superior service and major contributions during World War II.

The accomplishments of the OSS are too numerous to mention here. We cannot imagine what the world would look like today had evil forces prevailed over good in World War II, but thanks to the invaluable contribution of the brave servicemembers of the OSS, we do not have to. The OSS organized, trained, supplied, and fought resistance organizations throughout Europe and Asia that played an important role in America's victory during World War II. The men and women of the OSS were pioneers in counterintelligence, technology, and unconventional warfare.

The OSS was the prototype for modern-day American intelligence and special operations communities. The outstanding Americans who serve today as Navy SEALs, U.S. Army Special Forces, Air Force Special Operations Command, Marine Special Operations Command, and more can trace their roots to the OSS.

For these and many other reasons, it is right that we honor the servicemembers of the OSS for their extraordinary contributions to American history and that future generations of Americans learn about the crucial role they played in keeping America safe.

While so many of the OSS servicemembers have already gone to their eternal rest, including my own father-in-law, Edgar Lewis, it is fitting and good that we pass this legislation while we continue to have OSS members among us today.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I appreciated the personal touches and discussions from Representative LATTA and Representative

KAPTUR as they talked about their family members in this very important organization. With that, I urge the bill's passage.

I yield back the balance of my time. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 2234.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would remind persons in the gallery that it is a violation of the rules of the House to show approval or disapproval of the proceedings of the House.

INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017

Mr. NUNES. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6393) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2017 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6393

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

Sec. 101. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 102. Classified Schedule of Authorizations.

Sec. 103. Personnel ceiling adjustments.

Sec. 104. Intelligence Community Management Account.

TITLE II—CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT AND DIS- ABILITY SYSTEM

Sec. 201. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE III—GENERAL INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MATTERS

Sec. 301. Restriction on conduct of intelligence activities.

Sec. 302. Increase in employee compensation and benefits authorized by law.

Sec. 303. Support to nonprofit organizations assisting intelligence community employees.

Sec. 304. Promotion of science, technology, engineering, and math education in the intelligence community.

Sec. 305. Retention of employees of the intelligence community who have science, technology, engineering, or math expertise.

Sec. 306. Modifications to certain requirements for construction of facilities.

Sec. 307. Protections for independent inspectors general of certain elements of the intelligence community.

Sec. 308. Modification of certain whistleblowing procedures.

Sec. 309. Congressional oversight of policy directives and guidance.

Sec. 310. Notification of memoranda of understanding.

Sec. 311. Technical correction to Executive Schedule.

Sec. 312. Maximum amount charged for declassification reviews.

TITLE IV—MATTERS RELATING TO ELE- MENTS OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMU- NITY

Subtitle A—Office of the Director of National Intelligence

Sec. 401. Designation of the Director of the National Counterintelligence and Security Center.

Sec. 402. Analyses and impact statements by Director of National Intelligence regarding investment into the United States.

Sec. 403. Assistance for governmental entities and private entities in recognizing online violent extremist content.

Subtitle B—Central Intelligence Agency

Sec. 411. Enhanced death benefits for personnel of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Sec. 412. Pay and retirement authorities of the Inspector General of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Subtitle C—Other Elements

Sec. 421. Clarification of authority, direction, and control over the information assurance directorate of the National Security Agency.

Sec. 422. Enhancing the technical workforce for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Sec. 423. Plan on assumption of certain weather missions by the National Reconnaissance Office.

TITLE V—MATTERS RELATING TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Sec. 501. Committee to counter active measures by the Russian Federation to exert covert influence over peoples and governments.

Sec. 502. Limitation on travel of accredited diplomats and consulars of the Russian Federation in the United States from their diplomatic post.

Sec. 503. Study and report on enhanced intelligence and information sharing with Open Skies Treaty member states.

TITLE VI—PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES OVERSIGHT BOARD

Sec. 601. Information on activities of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board.

Sec. 602. Authorization of appropriations for Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board.

TITLE VII—REPORTS AND OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 701. Declassification review with respect to detainees transferred from United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Sec. 702. Cyber Center for Education and Innovation Home of the National Cryptologic Museum.

Sec. 703. Oversight of national security systems.

Sec. 704. Joint facilities certification.

Sec. 705. Leadership and management of space activities.

Sec. 706. Advances in life sciences and biotechnology.

Sec. 707. Reports on declassification proposals.

Sec. 708. Improvement in Government classification and declassification.

Sec. 709. Report on implementation of research and development recommendations.

Sec. 710. Report on Intelligence Community Research and Development Corps.

Sec. 711. Report on information relating to academic programs, scholarships, fellowships, and internships sponsored, administered, or used by the intelligence community.

Sec. 712. Report on intelligence community employees detailed to National Security Council.

Sec. 713. Intelligence community reporting to Congress on foreign fighter flows.

Sec. 714. Report on cybersecurity threats to seaports of the United States and maritime shipping.

Sec. 715. Report on counter-messaging activities.

Sec. 716. Report on reprisals against contractors of the intelligence community.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEES.—The term “congressional intelligence committees” means—

(A) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(B) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(2) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The term “intelligence community” has the meaning given that term in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(4)).

TITLE I—INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

SEC. 101. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2017 for the conduct of the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the following elements of the United States Government:

(1) The Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

(2) The Central Intelligence Agency.

(3) The Department of Defense.

(4) The Defense Intelligence Agency.

(5) The National Security Agency.

(6) The Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force.

(7) The Coast Guard.

(8) The Department of State.

(9) The Department of the Treasury.

(10) The Department of Energy.

(11) The Department of Justice.

(12) The Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(13) The Drug Enforcement Administration.

(14) The National Reconnaissance Office.

(15) The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

(16) The Department of Homeland Security.

SEC. 102. CLASSIFIED SCHEDULE OF AUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) SPECIFICATIONS OF AMOUNTS.—The amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 101 and, subject to section 103, the authorized personnel ceilings as of September 30, 2017, for the conduct of the intelligence activities of the elements listed in paragraphs (1) through (16) of section 101, are those specified in the classified Schedule of