

against an amendment which seeks to limit expenditures of funds for a highway project funded in this bill. Mr. Speaker, should this point of order be pursued and ultimately upheld, the House will set a terrible precedent which may have ramifications far beyond this transportation appropriations.

The matter is now being negotiated, but I do want to express my concern that a major change in the rules that govern this House was included in T-21 and was never even considered by the Committee on Rules. That being said, Mr. Speaker, while the funding level of this appropriations bill is slightly below the levels requested by the President in several areas, overall, the Committee on Appropriations did a good job of providing adequate funding for most of the programs and services in the bill.

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

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the rule, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the resolution.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONTINUATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO IRAQ—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 105-291)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the Iraqi emergency is to continue in effect beyond August 2, 1998, to the *Federal Register* for publication.

The crisis between the United States and Iraq that led to the declaration on August 2, 1990, of a national emergency has not been resolved. The Government of Iraq continues to engage in activities inimical to stability in the Middle East and hostile to United States interests in the region. Such Iraqi actions pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national se-

curity and vital foreign policy interests of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad authorities necessary to apply economic pressure on the Government of Iraq.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 28, 1998.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CORPORATION OF PUBLIC BROADCASTING AND INVENTORY OF FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTED TO PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS ENTITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997

The Speaker pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Commerce:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967, as amended (47 U.S.C. 396(i)), I transmit herewith the Annual Report of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) for Fiscal Year 1997 and the Inventory of the Federal Funds Distributed to Public Telecommunications Entities by Federal Departments and Agencies: Fiscal Year 1997.

Thirty years following the establishment of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, the Congress can take great pride in its creation. During these 30 years, the American public has been educated, inspired, and enriched by the programs and services made possible by this investment.

The need for and the accomplishments of this national network of knowledge have never been more apparent, and as the attached 1997 annual CPB report indicates, by "Going Digital," public broadcasting will have an ever greater capacity for fulfilling its mission.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 29, 1998.

REPORT ON PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. 105-293)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

On November 14, 1994, in light of the danger of the proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons (weapons of mass destruction) and of the means of delivering such weapons, using my authority under the International Emergency Economic Powers

Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), I declared a national emergency and issued Executive Order 12938. Because the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States, I have renewed the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12938 annually, most recently on November 14, 1997. Pursuant to section 204(b) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1703(b)), I hereby report to the Congress that I have exercised my statutory authority to issue an Executive order to amend Executive Order 12938 in order to more effectively respond to the worldwide threat of weapons of mass destruction proliferation activities.

The amendment of section 4 of Executive Order 12938 strengthens the original Executive order in several significant ways.

First, the amendment broadens the type of proliferation activity that is subject to potential penalties. Executive Order 12938 covers contributions to the efforts of any foreign country, project, or entity to use, acquire, design, produce, or stockpile chemical or biological weapons (CBW). This amendment adds potential penalties for contributions to foreign programs for nuclear weapons and missiles capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction. For example, the new amendment authorizes the imposition of measures against foreign entities that materially assist Iran's missile program.

Second, the amendment lowers the requirements for imposing penalties. Executive Order 12938 required a finding that a foreign person "knowingly and materially" contributed to a foreign CBW program. The amendment removes the "knowing" requirement as a basis for determining potential penalties. Therefore, the Secretary of State need only determine that the foreign person made a "material" contribution to a weapons of mass destruction or missile program to apply the specified sanctions. At the same time, the Secretary of State will have discretion regarding the scope of sanctions so that a truly unwitting party will not be unfairly punished.

Third, the amendment expands the original Executive order to include "attempts" to contribute to foreign proliferation activities, as well as actual contributions. This will allow imposition of penalties even in cases where foreign persons make an unsuccessful effort to contribute to weapons of mass destruction and missile programs or where authorities block a transaction before it is consummated.

Fourth, the amendment expressly expands the range of potential penalties to include the prohibition of United States Government assistance to the foreign person, as well as United States Government procurement and imports into the United States, which were specified by the original Executive

order. Moreover, section 4(b) broadens the scope of the United States Government procurement limitations to include a bar on the procurement of technology, as well as goods or services from any foreign person described in section 4(a). Section 4(d) broadens the scope of import limitations to include a bar on imports of any technology or services produced or provided by any foreign person described in section 4(a).

Finally, this amendment gives the United States Government greater flexibility and discretion in deciding how and to what extent to impose penalties against foreign persons that assist proliferation programs. This provision authorizes the Secretary of State, who will act in consultation with the heads of other interested agencies, to determine the extent to which these measures should be imposed against entities contributing to foreign weapons of mass destruction or missile programs. The Secretary of State will act to further the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States, including principally our non-proliferation objectives. Prior to imposing measures pursuant to this provision, the Secretary of State will take into account the likely effectiveness of such measures in furthering the interests of the United States and the costs and benefits of such measures. This approach provides the necessary flexibility to tailor our responses to specific situations.

I have authorized these actions in view of the danger posed to the national security and foreign policy of the United States by the continuing proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. I am enclosing a copy of the Executive order that I have issued exercising these authorities.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 28, 1998.

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RECOGNIZING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INTEGRATION OF THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. BUYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on National Security be discharged from further consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 294) recognizing the 50th Anniversary of the integration of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I will not object, but I would ask the gentleman from Indiana to explain the concurrent resolution.

Mr. BUYER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SKELTON. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. BUYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to mark an important historical event for the Armed Forces, and indeed, for our Nation. On July 26, 1948, just over 50 years ago, President Truman signed Executive Order 9981 ordering the racial integration of the Armed Forces.

When we think about that in the context of the way things are done today, unlike this election year of 1948, it was a presidential election year, and President Truman was running for his first full term of office. Undeterred by those who today would have counseled him to wait until after the election to make such a controversial decision at that time for the integration of the Armed Forces, he acted in what I believe to be a responsible manner, and he did the right thing.

Some may think that his choice was easy, but I believe that the choice at the time was not easy, and it was a courageous decision. It is not easy to make a decision that may profoundly affect the military readiness over the objections of the military leaders of that day. Yet, Harry Truman did just that. Today we acknowledge the overwhelming correctness of that decision.

While President Truman took the first step, our military executed its orders with discipline and purpose. Sure there have been missteps, and yes, there are still areas that could be improved. Most important, however, is that many of America's fine young men and women were finally able to take their rightful place in the Armed Forces, and it helped transform our society.

As we all know, thousands of young African Americans, both men and women, have joined the Armed Forces. They have not only joined but have succeeded in staying in the military, and in higher numbers than their majority counterparts, and are rising to the highest ranks in the military. In fact, today African Americans alone make up 20 percent of the Armed Forces.

The many extraordinary examples of success obviously are far too numerous to cover adequately in these short remarks, but they include General Colin Powell; the Army four-star General Johnny Wilson; the Navy's first of many black admirals, Rear Admiral Samuel Gravely, Junior; and yes, here recently we honored, tragically, the deceased hero, the Capitol police officer, J.J. Chestnut, who served 20 years in the Air Force and was a Vietnam veteran.

I believe that Officer Chestnut and many others are individuals who have served with honor and went on and, in turn, left the service and made great contributions to their communities and this country.

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, under my reservation of objection, first I wish to compliment the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MAXINE WATERS) for her foresight in offering this resolution.

I think it is a very, very appropriate one, particularly realizing that I am from Missouri, and that this past weekend, Mr. Speaker, I had the honor of speaking at the commissioning of the U.S.S. Harry S. Truman in Norfolk, Virginia. So I think it is entirely appropriate that I commemorate 50 years of racial integration in the armed services.

It was President Harry Truman, a fellow Missourian, who took the courageous and historic action in signing Executive Order 9981. President Truman had seen many examples of sacrifice by soldiers and airmen which proved that segregation was incompatible with the values of our Nation: the Tuskegee airmen, who never lost a bomber they accompanied, showed the high quality of black pilots; the heroism of Dory Miller, who manned a machine gun, in violation of the Navy's then segregationist policies, to defend Pearl Harbor against the Japanese invasion. For his brave actions, he was awarded a Navy cross for two confirmed kills on Japanese aircraft.

While integration of our military has not been without difficulty, this executive order was a giant step forward in the quality of our force. Take a good look at it today. It works, and it works well.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I, too, would like to join my colleagues in commending what I call America's Congresswoman, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MAXINE WATERS), for shepherding this legislation through the process onto the floor of the House tonight.

As this body recognizes the 50th anniversary of the integration of the Armed Forces, we must remember the historic role that President Truman's executive order played, not only in opening the military to African Americans, but in advancing the March for civil rights for all outside the military. His signature paved the way for today's Army.

Today 27 percent of the Army is black. These proud men and women comprise 12 percent of the officers and 30 percent of the enlisted soldiers. Eight percent of all generals are black. Prior to Truman's executive order, successful African American soldiers were recognized as exceptional, as distinct.

In 1939, the government established a segregated program at the Tuskegee Institute to train blacks as civilian pilots. These young men became known as the Tuskegee Airmen, and became successful World War II pilots. These brave and accomplished flyers never lost a bomber that they accompanied.

Truman's executive order provided African Americans with the opportunity to be more than just the exception. They were the backbone of our enlisted soldiers, and they are our leaders. They are the heroes, like the