

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.

□ 2245

#### 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

Tuskegee Airmen, and they are role models for American society, both black and white.

General Colin Powell in the U.S. Army, Lieutenant General Benjamin O. Davis in the U.S. Air Force, and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, Togo West, in today's society our young people cannot have too many honorable role models to help instill in them discipline, confidence, and self-respect.

As we honor the integration of the military, we must not forget the steps it took to get us here. The road has not been easy, and we still have a long way to go. The military must still guard against extremists and racist attacks within its ranks, like the tragic incident at Fort Bragg where two black civilians were gunned down by Lieutenant Burmeister.

We must be wary of differential treatments for blacks and whites in legal proceedings. While some white officers are allowed to retire quietly, other black enlisted personnel are sent to courts-martial.

Let me tell Members about a recent case that has come to my attention. This case is of Sgt. Aidens. Sgt. Aidens became the target of an investigation after he refused to lie that he knew about the misconduct of another black serviceman.

Coincidentally, Sgt. Aidens just last night was found to be guilty of using crack cocaine. The evidence used to find him guilty was a pubic hair sample taken by army investigators. Most of America is not aware of this form of drug testing because it is not proven, it is controversial, and gives false positives for African Americans. However, pubic hair testing has been used in military courts as evidence when accompanied with an urinalysis. Yet, in Sgt. Aidens' case, the Army did not give him a urinalysis. If Sgt. Aidens' verdict is upheld, I am very concerned for every African American in our Armed Forces.

A recent article by Charles Moskos lays out some lessons that we can learn on race in the Army. He suggests, one, we focus on black opportunity channels; two, be ruthless against discrimination; three, affirmative action must be linked to standards; four, a level playing field is not enough. We need to recognize the disadvantages that minorities have and compensate those with additional help.

I hope when we recognize the next 50 years of integration of our Armed Forces, that we look at each shortcoming and racist act not only as a battle lost, but a serious chipping away at the war of what it means to be an American and what America means to the world.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 294

Whereas on July 26, 1948, President Truman issued Executive Order 9981 ordering the integration of the Armed Forces;

Whereas the President stated in the executive order that it was "essential that there be maintained in the armed services of the United States the highest standards of democracy, with equality of treatment and opportunity for all those who serve in our country's defense";

Whereas in the executive order the President declared that "there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin";

Whereas, soon after the President issued the executive order, United States forces in Korea were integrated, leading the way to a fully integrated army;

Whereas the Armed Forces have used the implementation and enforcement of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 as additional tools to eliminate discrimination among their military and civilian personnel;

Whereas in 1998 minorities serve in senior leadership positions throughout the Armed Forces, as officers, as senior non-commissioned officers, and as civilian leaders;

Whereas the Armed Forces have demonstrated a continuing commitment to ensuring the equality of treatment and opportunity for all military and civilian personnel of the Armed Forces; and

Whereas the efforts of the Armed Forces to ensure the equality of treatment and opportunity for their personnel have contributed significantly to the advancement of equality of treatment and opportunity for all Americans: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress—*

(1) commends the Armed Forces for their efforts, leadership, and success in providing equality of treatment and opportunity for their military and civilian personnel without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin; and

(2) recognizes the Department of Defense's celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the integration of the Armed Forces.

□ 2300

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BUYER

Mr. BUYER. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the text.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment to the text offered by Mr. BUYER:

Page 2, line 2, strike "That the Congress" and all that follows and insert the following: That the Congress commends the Armed Forces for their efforts, leadership, and success in providing equality of treatment and opportunity for their military and civilian personnel without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin.

Mr. BUYER. Mr. Speaker, this amendment makes minor modifications to the resolution that addresses concerns over language that may have been interpreted as conflicting with the House rule against commemoratives. These changes have been worked out in advance with the minority and the sponsor of the resolution, and I understand this to be noncontroversial.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment to the text offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUYER).

The amendment to the text was agreed to.

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

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

AMENDMENT TO THE PREAMBLE OFFERED BY MR. BUYER

Mr. BUYER. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the preamble.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment to the preamble offered by Mr. BUYER:

Page, 1, in the second clause of the preamble insert "50 years ago" after "The President stated".

The amendment to the preamble was agreed to.

TITLE AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BUYER

Mr. BUYER. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the title.

The Clerk read as follows:

Title amendment offered by Mr. BUYER:

Amend the title so as to read: "Concurrent resolution commending the Armed Forces for their efforts, leadership, and success in providing equality of treatment and opportunity for their military and civilian personnel without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin."

The title amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 1385, WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT OF 1998

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 1385) to consolidate, coordinate, and improve employment, training, literacy, and vocational rehabilitation programs in the United States, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. 105-659)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 1385), to consolidate, coordinate, and improve employment, training, literacy, and vocational rehabilitation programs in the United States, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment, insert the following:

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) *SHORT TITLE.*—This Act may be cited as the "Workforce Investment Act of 1998".

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

*Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.*

#### TITLE I—WORKFORCE INVESTMENT SYSTEMS

*Subtitle A—Workforce Investment Definitions*

*Sec. 101. Definitions.*

*Subtitle B—Statewide and Local Workforce Investment Systems*

*Sec. 106. Purpose.*

#### CHAPTER 1—STATE PROVISIONS

*Sec. 111. State workforce investment boards.*

*Sec. 112. State plan.*