

that they can be maintained for future generations; and

“(2) innovative imaging and indexing technologies to make these records easily accessible to the public, including historians, genealogists, novice genealogy enthusiasts, and students.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 29 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“2910. Preservation of freedmen’s bureau records.”.

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE OFFERED BY MR. HORN

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by Mr. HORN:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Freedmen’s Bureau Records Preservation Act of 2000”.

SEC. 2. PRESERVATION OF FREEDMEN’S BUREAU RECORDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 29 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 2910. Preservation of Freedmen’s Bureau records

“The Archivist shall preserve the records of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, commonly referred to as the ‘Freedmen’s Bureau’, by using—

“(1) microfilm technology for preservation of the documents comprising these records so that they can be maintained for future generations; and

“(2) the results of the pilot project with the University of Florida to create future partnerships with Howard University and other institutions for the purposes of indexing these records and making them more easily accessible to the public, including historians, genealogists, and students, and for any other purposes determined by the Archivist.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 29 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“2910. Preservation of Freedmen’s Bureau records.”.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 2910 of title 44, United States Code (as added by section 2), a total of \$3,000,000 for fiscal years 2001 through 2005.

Mr. HORN (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment in the nature of a substitute be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. HORN).

The amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONTINUATION OF EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO SIGNIFICANT NARCOTICS TRAFFICKERS CENTERED IN COLOMBIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 106-303)

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 to the *Federal Register* for publication, stating that the emergency declared with respect to significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia is to continue in effect for 1 year beyond October 21, 2000.

The circumstances that led to the declaration on October 21, 1995, of a national emergency have not been resolved. The actions of significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States and to cause unparalleled violence, corruption, and harm in the United States and abroad. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain economic pressures on significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia by blocking their property subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and by depriving them of access to the United States market and financial system.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, October 19, 2000.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION 1998 REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

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 Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Commerce:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith the Department of Transportation’s Calendar Year 1998 reports on Activities Under the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safe-

ty Act of 1966, the Highway Safety Act of 1966, and the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act of 1972, as amended.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, October 18, 2000.

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VICE PRESIDENT JEOPARDIZES NATIONAL SECURITY

(Mr. GIBBONS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply troubled today to learn that Vice President GORE may have broken the law and jeopardized United States national security.

Mr. Speaker, U.S. weapons proliferation law requires that the Congress be notified of the terms of the letter of agreement which Mr. GORE signed with Russian Prime Minister Chernomyrdin regarding Russia’s nuclear cooperation with Iran, a known terrorist nation.

What is worse is that, as a direct result of the secret agreement between Mr. GORE and the Prime Minister of Russia, Russia evaded U.S. sanctions against weapons proliferation.

Even the Secretary of State admitted that without this signed agreement, “Russia’s conventional arms sales to Iran would have been subject to sanctions based on various provisions of our laws.”

Mr. Speaker, it is appalling to me and to the American people that this type of deception and deceit has become so commonplace in this administration.

The flagrant deceit and illegal agreement made by the Vice President may have put our national security in deep jeopardy.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

ARMENIAN GENOCIDE RESOLUTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my intense disappointment with the decision by the Republican leadership today to pull the Armenian genocide resolution from consideration by the House of Representatives for the remainder of this session of Congress.

The Speaker promised to bring this resolution to the floor. His stated reason for not doing so is a request by

President Clinton that it not be considered. Mr. Speaker, the State Department and President Clinton have opposed recognition of the Armenian genocide from day one. We all know that the State Department repeatedly uses national security as the reason to oppose most things Armenian.

What is really going on here is that the Speaker and the President and, therefore, the government of these United States, both Executive and Legislative, have succumbed to the threat of the Turkish government, threats by that government against American soldiers and American lives.

Mr. Speaker, this is shameful. Turkey is a bully. We have America, the most powerful country in the world, being told by the Republic of Turkey what we can talk about and what we can think, not only with regard to human rights violations, but with regard to the most heinous crime against humanity, genocide.

I would like to know what kind of ally threatens American lives if it does not get its way. With friends like that, as the saying goes, who needs enemies. It is not as if Turkey's membership in NATO and assistance as part of the NATO alliance only helps the United States. Turkey allows NATO to use its bases against Iraq because of Iraq's threats to Turkey, not Iraq's threats to the United States. Turkey allows NATO to use its bases out of its own self-interest.

If Turkey is going to abrogate all of its bilateral and multilateral agreements over the Armenian genocide resolution, well I do not think that is going to happen. I think not. These agreements exist because they are in Turkey's self-interest.

Mr. Speaker, what happened today on the House floor I think sets a terrible precedent. It means that Turkey can threaten us in other areas. For example, they can threaten not to negotiate a settlement on Cyprus and continue to occupy that nation. They can threaten the European Union if that organization does not allow them to become a member despite continued human rights violations against the Kurds and other minorities.

Mr. Speaker, we have heard these same Turkish threats before. In 1996, for example, this body voted overwhelmingly, 268 to 153, to adopt an amendment to reduce U.S. assistance to Turkey until it recognized the Armenian genocide.

The doomsday scenarios that the opponents of the resolution predicted in 1996 did not occur. I do not believe they would have occurred today if we had passed the Armenian genocide resolution.

The relationship between the United States and Turkey is mutually beneficial. It is simply not in Turkey's national interest to sever relations with the United States over a House Resolution.

This brings me back, Mr. Speaker, to the Armenian genocide resolution and the importance I believe it plays in our overall foreign policy. If America is going to live up to the standards we set for ourselves and continue to lead the world in affirming human rights everywhere, we need to stand up and recognize the Armenian catastrophe for what it was, the systemic elimination of a people.

The fact of the Armenian genocide is not in dispute. The fact that the American record on the U.S. response to the Armenian genocide is not in dispute and House Resolution 596 affirms these facts. The only step left is to reject the deniers of the genocide.

As Members of Congress, we should not ignore our Nation's history at the insistence of an ally out of geopolitical convenience. Congress should not be forced by a foreign government to deny or ignore the U.S. record and response to the events that took place in the Ottoman Empire from 1915 to 1923.

If the House of Representatives cannot speak to our historical experience because of threats from a foreign government, then what message do we send to our friends and our enemies alike?

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I urge the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTER), Speaker of the House, to basically reconsider his decision and to allow House Resolution 596 to come to the floor. I assure the Speaker that it will pass overwhelmingly. The votes were there today if the Speaker had only let the resolution come to the floor.

To do anything else would establish a dangerous precedent for how history will be recorded with regard to current and future actions of Congress and the administration in response to man's inhumanity to man.

The bottom line, Mr. Speaker, is, if we do not recognize the Armenia genocide, other genocides will occur. The fact of the matter is that those who forget history are condemned to repeat it.

CONGRATULATING CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY DOMINGUEZ HILLS ON 40TH ANNIVERSARY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to congratulate one of the premier universities within the California State University system, Cal State Dominguez Hills, located in my district, on 40 years of exemplary higher learning.

In its 40th-year celebration, we reflect back on the many who have passed through her doors. California State University has produced over 29,000 graduates with baccalaureate de-

grees, 12,000 graduates with master's degrees, and 12,000 elementary and secondary school credentialed teachers.

Cal State Dominguez Hills is known throughout the State of California as the highest producer of credentialed teachers of any university in the State of California.

The student body of Cal State Dominguez Hills is the most diverse in the State and possibly in the country, reflecting the richness of a multicultural society.

The University is celebrating its 40th anniversary under the leadership of a newly appointed president, Dr. James E. Lyons, Sr. Dr. Lyons brings 16 years of presidential experience to the campus. He has served as president of Jackson State University in Mississippi and Bowie State University in Maryland.

An integral part of Dr. Lyon's vision for Dominguez Hills is building a model community university. The community places emphasis on building partnerships that benefit the community and its people, focusing not only on their educational and cultural needs, but also serving as a major research institution for community and economic development.

In an effort to extend its services and resources into the community it serves, Cal State Dominguez Hills was the first in the Nation to develop a distance learning program. Forbes Magazine named Cal State Dominguez Hills one of the top 20 "cyber" universities in the country.

The distance learning program offers timely degree and certificate programs and individual courses via cutting-edge technologies to working professionals, busy adults, and high school students.

Over the past 5 years, approximately 7,500 students have enrolled in the Dominguez Hills distance learning program. More than 3,000 of these students come from outside of California, and more than 400 of these students come from outside the United States.

The university's Young Scholars Program enables high school students who have limited access to advanced placement courses to earn college and advanced placement credits through the university.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, we have the California Math and Science Academy, a premier program where they take the top 10 percent of the students in the middle school and enroll them to complete their secondary education with 90 percent of them going on to the top Ivy League and other universities.

I, again, congratulate Cal State University Dominguez Hills on its 40th anniversary, the appointment of a new impressive president, Dr. Lyons, and the outstanding accomplishments of the Distance Learning Program and CAMS, California Academy of Math and Science.

These milestones add significantly to the university and the surrounding