

way in showing its support for the unity of Jerusalem and its permanent status as the capital of Israel.

H.R. 1595 is the most direct and strongest statement the United States can make concerning a unified Jerusalem. That is why I am proud to be a cosponsor and supporter of this legislation.

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Speaker, the United States has a crucial role to play as the honest broker—the convening authority—in the Middle East peace effort. To fulfill the responsibilities we've assumed, we must maintain a semblance of official evenhandedness regarding matters in controversy among the parties. It is of overarching importance, as we fashion Middle East policy, not to do anything that would undermine our own role and responsibility. That's why its long been official U.S. policy that the final status of Jerusalem be left to negotiations among the parties in interest.

I personally want to see Jerusalem as a unified city, with free access for people of all religion to its great holy sites. I also personally believe that Jerusalem is the legitimate capital of the State of Israel. Clearly, that's the view of most of us. But it is not appropriate to transpose our personal views into a mandate of U.S. policy at this sensitive time.

We should not pretend that the legislation will not be seen as compromising the U.S. role as honest broker in the peace process. By declaring that "Jerusalem should be the recognized capital of the State of Israel," we will be sending a clear signal to the Palestinians and the Arab States that we have prejudged the solution on Jerusalem.

In dictating how the President must deal with a foreign policy matter of great delicacy and subtlety, this bill is also on extremely questionable constitutional grounds. It seeks to micromanage a function that falls squarely within the Executives's foreign policy authority under article II. It would set a precedent by legislating for the first time in history where an Embassy must be located. The escape clause, enabling the President to defer the requirements of the bill for 6 month intervals under a finding of national security necessity, may save it from unconstitutionality in law, but not in spirit.

We should recognize this measure for what it is—something driven by domestic Presidential politics—not an effort to make sound foreign policy. The Government of Israel itself has made it clear—though off the record—that a law like this would be counterproductive.

This legislation, however well intended, is unwise, and we should reject it.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Jerusalem Embassy Relocation Act. I am very proud to be an original cosponsor of this moral, long-overdue legislation.

It is nothing short of preposterous that we keep our Embassy in Tel Aviv rather than in Jerusalem. In every country in the world, the U.S. Embassy is located in the capital of that country. Why not in Israel? Every day that passes by without our Embassy in Jerusalem is 1 day too many.

Israel's claim to Jerusalem as its eternal capital is stronger than that of any other country in the world to its capital. That claim is rooted in a 3,000-year-old bond that is recorded in the Bible itself. "By the waters of Babylon, there we sat and wept, as we remembered thee, O Zion!"

For 3,000 years, the Jewish people have kept their faith with Jerusalem. Every year, on Yom Kippur, and at Passover, Jews repeat the phrase: "Next year in Jerusalem!" Mr. Speaker, it is time for this Congress to tell the President, regarding the United States Embassy: "Next year in Jerusalem!"

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1322.

The question was taken.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2002, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

Mrs. WALDHOLTZ, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-289) on the resolution (H. Res. 241) waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 2002) making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

NOTIFICATION OF INTENT TO OFFER RESOLUTION RAISING QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to rule IX, I hereby give notice of my intention to offer a resolution that raises a question of privilege of the House. The form of the resolution as a follows:

RESOLUTION

To direct the Speaker to provide an appropriate remedy in response to the use of a forged document at a subcommittee hearing.

Whereas, on September 28, 1995, the Subcommittee on National Economic Growth, Natural Resources and Regulatory Affairs of the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight held a hearing on political advocacy of Federal grantees;

Whereas, the president of the Alliance for Justice, a national association of public interest and civil rights organizations testified at that hearing;

Whereas, a document was placed upon the press table for distribution at the hearing which contained the letterhead, including the name, address, phone number, fax number, and E-mail address of the Alliance for Justice, and the names of certain member organizations and the dollar amounts of Federal grants they received;

Whereas, in her opening statement at the hearing, the president of the Alliance for Justice identified the document as being

forged and contained errors and requested an explanation from the chairman of the subcommittee as to the source of the document;

Whereas, in response, the chairman acknowledged that the document was created by the subcommittee staff;

Whereas, House Information Resources, at the request of the subcommittee staff, prepared the forged document;

Whereas, the document was prepared using official funds;

Whereas, the chairman of the subcommittee acknowledged in a letter, dated September 28, 1995, to the president of the Alliance for Justice that "the graphics, unfortunately, appeared to simulate the Alliance's letterhead";

Whereas, the September 29, 1995, issue of the National Journal's Congress Daily reported that Representative McIntosh's communications director said that the "the letterhead was taken from a faxed document, scanned into their computer system and altered"; and

Whereas, questions continue to arise regarding the responsibility for preparation of the forged document: the chairman of the subcommittee stated during the hearing that he had no prior knowledge of the document's preparation; the chairman later stated that the subcommittee staff prepared the document; and other published reports suggested that Chairman McIntosh's personal office prepared the document;

Whereas, on September 27, 1995, the Speaker expressed concern over the distribution of unattributed documents and announced a policy requiring that materials disseminated on the floor of the House must bear the name of the Member authorizing their distribution;

Whereas, Members and staff of the House have an obligation to ensure the proper use of documents and other materials and exhibits prepared for use at committee and subcommittee hearings and which are made available to Members, the public or the press, and to ensure that the source of such documents or other materials is not misrepresented;

Whereas, committees and subcommittees should not create documents for use in their proceedings that may give the impression that such documents were created by other persons or organizations, as occurred at the September 28, 1995, hearing of the Subcommittee on National Economic Growth, Natural Resources, and Regulatory Affairs;

Whereas, the dissemination of a forged document distorts the public record and affects the ability of the House of Representatives, its committees, and Members to perform their legislative functions, and constitutes a violation of the integrity of committee proceedings which form a core of the legislative process: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Speaker shall take such action as may be necessary to provide an appropriate remedy to ensure that the integrity of the legislative process is protected, and shall report his actions and recommendations to the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under rule IX, a resolution offered from the floor by a Member other than the majority leader or the minority leader as a question of the privileges of the House has immediate precedence only at a time or place designated by the Speaker in the legislative schedule within two legislative days its being properly noticed. The Chair will announce the Speaker's designation as tomorrow. In the meantime, the form of the resolution proffered by the gentlewoman from New York will appear in the RECORD at this point.

The Chair is not at this point making a determination as to whether the resolution constitutes a question of privilege. That determination will be made at the time designated by the Speaker for consideration of the resolution.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS A COSPONSOR OF H.R. 500

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be withdrawn as a cosponsor of H.R. 500.

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

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BLILEY. 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 S. 1322.

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

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 1058, SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 1058) to reform Federal securities litigation, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

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

Mr. DINGELL. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, is this the legislation which relates to securities reform? Is that correct?

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

Mr. DINGELL. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. BLILEY. Yes, that is correct, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. DINGELL. This is legislation which the gentleman has talked to me about going to conference on?

Mr. BLILEY. Yes, Mr. Speaker, it is.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, we have no objection to the gentleman's unanimous-consent request, and, Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees:

From the Committee on Commerce, for consideration of the House bill, and the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

Messrs. BLILEY, TAUZIN, FIELDS of Texas, COX of California, WHITE, DIN-

GELL, MARKEY, BRYANT of Texas, and Ms. ESHOO.

As additional conferees from the Committee on the Judiciary, for consideration of the House bill, and the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

Messrs. HYDE, MCCOLLUM, and CONYERS.

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, the Chair will now put the question on each question on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today in the order in which that question was entertained.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Vote No. 1 will be approval of the Journal; No. 2, H.R. 117 by the yeas and nays; and, No. 3, S. 1322 by the yeas and nays.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first such vote in this series.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I, the pending business is the question of the Speaker's approval of the Journal of the last day's proceeding.

The question is on the Chair's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 363, nays 48, answered “present” 1, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 732]

YEAS—363

Ackerman	Bilirakis	Cardin	Cunningham	Johnson (CT)	Peterson (FL)
Allard	Bishop	Castle	Danner	Johnson (SD)	Peterson (MN)
Andrews	Bliley	Chabot	Davis	Johnson, Sam	Petri
Archer	Blute	Chambliss	de la Garza	Johnston	Pomeroy
Armey	Boehlert	Chenoweth	Deal	Jones	Porter
Bachus	Boehner	Christensen	DeLauro	Kanjorski	Portman
Baesler	Bonilla	Chrysler	DeLay	Kaptur	Poshard
Baker (CA)	Bonior	Clayton	Dellums	Kasich	Pryce
Baker (LA)	Bono	Clement	Deutsch	Kelly	Quillen
Baldacci	Boucher	Clinger	Diaz-Balart	Kennedy (MA)	Quinn
Ballenger	Brewster	Coble	Dickey	Kennedy (RI)	Radanovich
Barcia	Browder	Coleman	Dicks	Kennelly	Rahall
Barr	Brown (FL)	Collins (GA)	Dingell	Kildee	Ramstad
Barrett (NE)	Brownback	Collins (IL)	Dixon	Kim	Reed
Barrett (WI)	Bryant (TN)	Collins (MI)	Doggett	King	Regula
Bartlett	Bryant (TX)	Combest	Dooley	Kingston	Richardson
Barton	Bunn	Condit	Doolittle	Klecicka	Riggs
Bass	Bunning	Cooley	Dornan	Klink	Rivers
Bateman	Burr	Costello	Doyle	Klug	Roberts
Beilenson	Burton	Cox	Dreier	Knollenberg	Roemer
Bentsen	Buyer	Coyne	Duncan	Kolbe	Rogers
Bereuter	Callahan	Cramer	Dunn	LaHood	Rohrabacher
Berman	Calvert	Crapo	Edwards	Lantos	Ros-Lehtinen
Bevill	Camp	Cremeans	Ehlers	Largent	Rose
Bilbray	Canady	Cubin	Ehrlich	Latham	Roth
			Emerson	LaTourette	Roukema
			English	Laughlin	Roybal-Allard
			Eshoo	Lazio	Royce
			Ewing	Leach	Sabo
			Farr	Lewis (CA)	Salmon
			Fattah	Lewis (KY)	Sanders
			Fawell	Lightfoot	Sawyer
			Fields (TX)	Lincoln	Saxton
			Flake	Linder	Schaefer
			Flanagan	Lipinski	Schiff
			Foglietta	Livingston	Schumer
			Foley	LoBiondo	Seastrand
			Forbes	Lofgren	Sensenbrenner
			Ford	Lowe	Shadegg
			Fowler	Lucas	Shaw
			Fox	Luther	Shays
			Frank (MA)	Maloney	Shuster
			Franks (CT)	Manton	Skaggs
			Franks (NJ)	Manzullo	Skeen
			Frelinghuysen	Markey	Skelton
			Frisa	Martini	Slaughter
			Frost	Mascara	Smith (MI)
			Funderburk	Matsui	Smith (NJ)
			Furse	McCarthy	Smith (TX)
			Gallegly	McCollum	Smith (WA)
			Ganske	McCrery	Solomon
			Gejdenson	McDade	Souder
			Gekas	McDermott	Spence
			Geren	McHale	Spratt
			Gilchrest	McHugh	Stark
			Gillmor	McInnis	Stearns
			Gilman	McIntosh	Stenholm
			Gonzalez	McKinney	Stokes
			Goodlatte	Meehan	Studds
			Goodling	Meek	Stupak
			Gordon	Menendez	Talent
			Goss	Metcalf	Tanner
			Graham	Meyers	Tate
			Green	Mfume	Tauzin
			Greenwood	Mica	Tejeda
			Gunderson	Miller (CA)	Thomas
			Gutierrez	Miller (FL)	Thornberry
			Hall (OH)	Minge	Thornton
			Hall (TX)	Mink	Tiahrt
			Hamilton	Molinari	Torres
			Hancock	Montgomery	Torricelli
			Hansen	Moorhead	Trafigant
			Hastert	Moran	Upton
			Hastings (WA)	Morella	Waldholtz
			Hayes	Murtha	Walker
			Hayworth	Myers	Walsh
			Hefner	Myrick	Wamp
			Herger	Nadler	Ward
			Hilleary	Nethercutt	Watt (NC)
			Hilliard	Neumann	Watts (OK)
			Hinchey	Norwood	Waxman
			Hobson	Nussle	Weldon (FL)
			Hoekstra	Oberstar	Weller
			Hoke	Obey	White
			Holden	Olver	Whitfield
			Horn	Ortiz	Williams
			Hostettler	Owens	Wilson
			Houghton	Oxley	Wise
			Hoyer	Packard	Woolsey
			Hunter	Pallone	Wyden
			Hutchinson	Parker	Wynn
			Hyde	Pastor	Yates
			Inglis	Paxon	Young (AK)
			Istook	Payne (NJ)	Young (FL)
			Jackson-Lee	Payne (VA)	Zeliff
			Jefferson	Pelosi	Zimmer