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.