

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—H.R. 5121 AND H.R. 5010

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, let me compliment the distinguished Senator from Virginia on his remarks. I appreciate very much his willingness to yield the floor for this unanimous consent request.

I have been consulting with the distinguished Republican leader for the last several hours with regard to additional work on appropriations bills. We are now in a position to offer a unanimous consent request with regard to at least two more of these bills.

I ask unanimous consent that the majority leader, following consultation with the Republican leader, may proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 504, H.R. 5121, the legislative branch appropriations bill; that debate on the bill and the committee amendment be limited to 30 minutes equally divided and controlled between the chair and ranking member of the subcommittee; that immediately after the bill is reported, the text of the Senate committee-reported bill be inserted at the appropriate place in the bill; that the only first-degree amendments in order be those enumerated in this agreement, with the debate time limited to 10 minutes each, equally divided and controlled in the usual form; except that the Dodd and Specter amendments listed below not have a time limitation; that they be subject to relevant second-degree amendments that would also not be subject to a time limit; that upon disposition of these amendments, the bill be read a third time and the Senate then vote on passage of the bill, as amended; that upon passage, the Senate insist on its amendment and request a conference with the House; that the Chair be authorized to appoint conferees on the part of the Senate, without further intervening action or debate; provided further that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 505, H.R. 5010, the Department of Defense appropriations bill, no later than Wednesday, July 31—Durbin amendment regarding Capitol Police; Cochran amendment regarding congressional awards; Landrieu amendment regarding bicentennial commission; Specter amendment regarding mass mailings; Dodd amendment regarding mobile offices.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Republican leader.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, with the unanimous consent agreement, I do want to get one clarification as to my understanding with Senator DASCHLE. First, I appreciate the work that has been done on this matter. I think it will help us move the legislative process forward, get some appropriations bills done, get the legislative appropriations done, but not too far down

this pike without doing the Department of Defense appropriations bill. This is a way to get both of them done and hopefully maybe even some other action before we leave. I want to make sure we understand that the intent is to complete the Department of Defense appropriations bill prior to the recess; is that correct?

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, that is correct. I would also note something the Senator mentioned: It is important for us not to consider this the complete list. It would be my hope, if we could entertain other unanimous consent requests regarding additional appropriations bills—we expect that that possibility could also be one we would want to entertain. My expectation and determination would be to complete work on the DOD appropriations bill next week.

Mr. LOTT. I yield the floor.

Mr. DASCHLE. I yield the floor and thank my colleagues.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR NO SECOND-DEGREE AMENDMENTS—H.R. 5121

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I want to clarify that with respect to the agreement on the legislative branch appropriations bill, there are no second-degree amendments in order to the Durbin, Cochran, or Landrieu amendments. I ask unanimous consent that be the order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONFERRING HONORARY CITIZENSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, with the consent of the leadership on both sides, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House on the joint resolution, S.J. Res. 13, conferring honorary citizenship of the United States on Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier, also known as the Marquis de Lafayette.

The Presiding Officer laid before the Senate the following message from the House of Representatives:

S.J. RES. 13

Resolved, That the joint resolution from the Senate (S.J. Res. 13) entitled "Joint resolution conferring honorary citizenship of the United States on Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier, also known as the Marquis de Lafayette", do pass with the following amendments:

Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert:

That Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roche Gilbert du Motier, the Marquis de Lafayette, is pro-

claimed posthumously to be an honorary citizen of the United States of America.

Strike out the preamble and insert:

Whereas the United States has conferred honorary citizenship on four other occasions in more than 200 years of its independence, and honorary citizenship is and should remain an extraordinary honor not lightly conferred nor frequently granted;

Whereas Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roche Gilbert du Motier, the Marquis de Lafayette or General Lafayette, voluntarily put forth his own money and risked his life for the freedom of Americans;

Whereas the Marquis de Lafayette, by an Act of Congress, was voted to the rank of Major General;

Whereas, during the Revolutionary War, General Lafayette was wounded at the Battle of Brandywine, demonstrating bravery that forever endeared him to the American soldiers;

Whereas the Marquis de Lafayette secured the help of France to aid the United States' colonists against Great Britain;

Whereas the Marquis de Lafayette was conferred the honor of honorary citizenship by the Commonwealth of Virginia and the State of Maryland;

Whereas the Marquis de Lafayette was the first foreign dignitary to address Congress, an honor which was accorded to him upon his return to the United States in 1824;

Whereas, upon his death, both the House of Representatives and the Senate draped their chambers in black as a demonstration of respect and gratitude for his contribution to the independence of the United States;

Whereas an American flag has flown over his grave in France since his death and has not been removed, even while France was occupied by Nazi Germany during World War II; and

Whereas the Marquis de Lafayette gave aid to the United States in her time of need and is forever a symbol of freedom: Now, therefore, be it

Amend the title so as to read "Joint Resolution conferring honorary citizenship of the United States posthumously on Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roche Gilbert du Motier, the Marquis de Lafayette."

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate concur in the House amendment to the joint resolution, that the Senate concur in the amendment to the preamble, that the Senate concur in the House amendment to the title, and that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, this is a matter on which I and a number of others have worked for some time. I thank my distinguished colleague from Virginia, Congressman VIRGIL GOODE, whom I asked to introduce this measure in the House. He did so with great skill. It was passed by the House. It had previously been adopted by the Senate, but now the House bill has been adopted by the Senate. Hopefully it will be forthcoming to the President for signature.

I rise in support of this resolution which has been an idea I have had for many years.

It bestows honorary citizenship on the Marquis de Lafayette. I think it is an honor long overdue. This great Frenchman fought with Washington, as I shall enumerate, in a battle for our independence. He was very influential in having the French Government intervene, as they did decisively, at

Yorktown to enable that long, drawn-out conflict to be brought to an end. He later came back to Virginia and traveled throughout my State and other parts of this great Nation and is remembered with great fondness.

In his greatest time of need when the Austrians imprisoned him for his supposed involvement in the fall of the French monarchy, the United States did not acknowledge Lafayette as a U.S. citizen despite his cries for help all across our land.

This young man risked so much to help build the America we know today, and we are now correcting this long-delayed injustice to Lafayette and celebrating him not only as a patriot of freedom and liberty but as a U.S. citizen.

At the young age of 19, Lafayette disobeyed the wishes of King Louis XVI of France, risking his own personal wealth and status to aid in our quest for freedom from Great Britain. He proved his dedication to our liberty when he was wounded in the battle of Brandywine, forever endearing himself to the American soldiers.

Throughout the American Revolution, Lafayette acted as a liaison between France and the American colonies. He urged influential policymakers to have France make the decisive military, naval, and financial commitment to save the American colonists. His tireless efforts, both as a liaison and as a general, aided America in her ultimate victory.

During the war, Lafayette proved himself over and over as a soldier and a good friend to George Washington. George Washington was impressed with Lafayette's military tactics which lured British General Cornwallis and his army to Yorktown, VA. The American Army, led by General Washington, along with French forces led by General Rochambeau, came south and trapped Cornwallis and his troops at Yorktown. As a result, the British were forced to surrender. The famous French fleet appeared on the horizon and they prevented any resupply to the British forces from their ships offshore. It was a decisive part of that battle. Here we are today enjoying freedom 200-plus years later because of Lafayette and the French contribution.

Lafayette's services to America extended beyond the battlefield. He worked diligently as an adviser, helping to win concessions from Britain during the treaty negotiations. At Versailles, when negotiating with the French Government, our representatives, Franklin and Jefferson, found him invaluable. Moreover, his impartial friendship was extended to the first seven U.S. Presidents.

One of Lafayette's major contributions was bridging these cultural gaps between America and France. His early influence on America still holds true today as we try to bridge the cultural gaps to many countries across the globe to help cultivate freedom. With this in mind, now more than ever, it is

important to remember who our friends are in the world as we try to create a coalition against terror.

The Marquis de Lafayette is celebrated by many as a symbol of freedom and liberty. I am happy and honored for the opportunity to offer this resolution for citizenship before the Senate.

Congress has before shown its respect and gratitude for Lafayette when both the Senate and the House of Representatives draped their Chambers in black for his contribution to the independence of this great Nation.

Now, I would like to say to the Marquis de Lafayette as John J. Pershing did in World War I when he stood before the patriot's grave and said: "Lafayette, we are here."

Our Nation has only bestowed this honor on a few persons. I shall place into the RECORD the names of those, such as Winston Churchill and others. So here now, at long last, we honor this great patriot.

First, I thank Senator LEAHY, chairman of the Judiciary Committee. I also thank, from my staff, John Frierson; former staff member, Don Lefevre; and Congressman VIRGIL GOODE from Virginia and his assistant, Rawley Vaughn, for their help. The French Ambassador to the United States has been of great help and encouragement, as has Mr. Jim Johnston of the Virginia Film Foundation, Wyatt Dickerson, and Dr. James Scalon, a history professor at Randolph-Macon University.

It is interesting how many people have joined to make this possible. I now enumerate those who have received honorary citizenship by our Government: British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, on April 9, 1963; Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg, October 5, 1981; William Penn and his wife Hannah, October 4, 1984; Mother Teresa, November 16, 1996.

It is very interesting. I am deeply humbled to have been one of several to make this possible.

Again, I say that the distinguished chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. LEAHY, was of invaluable help to make this legislation possible. I spoke with him earlier today. He helped me facilitate the adoption of this matter this evening.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate resumes consideration of S. 812, there be 1 hour of debate relating to the motion to waive the Budget Act, equally divided between Senators ROCKEFELLER and GRAMM of Texas or their designees prior to the vote on the motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of morning

business, with Senators allowed to speak therein for not to exceed 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ISRAEL AND PALESTINE

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, normally I try not to use written text on the floor of the Senate, but I want to make sure that I say what I say in the Senate in a careful and hopefully the right way.

Tuesday's missile strike against the home of Sheik Salah Shehadeh was an unsettling departure from the more careful methods Israel has typically used against its terrorist enemies. The sheik, who was killed in the operation, was the Gaza terrorism chief of Hamas, a group that has slaughtered hundreds of innocent Israelis and who seeks the destruction of Israel. Unfortunately, the attack killed not only the sheik but also 14 of his family members and neighbors, including nine children—terrible, terrible, toll.

It is true that these deaths were not the purpose of the operation. Unlike suicide bombers, the Israeli military does not target civilians. And perhaps, given the sheik's role in killing civilians, maybe you could argue that more innocent lives were saved than would ultimately have been lost if he had continued to live.

But military planners should have known that this operation, taking place in a densely populated residential complex, might result in the death of many civilians. Surely other military options could have been considered.

The rising toll on innocent civilians in this conflict is heartbreaking. There must be a greater effort by all—the Government of Israel, the Palestinians, the Arab States, and the United States—to break this cycle of revenge and spiraling violence.

Four weeks ago Monday, President Bush outlined his latest ideas for resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. He laid out a vision of the future for the Middle East, declaring that he wanted to see two democratic states living side by side with secure borders, and he believed this goal could be achieved within 3 years. He called for movement on three tracks. First, aggressive action to end terrorist attacks on innocent Israeli citizens; second, reform of Palestinian legal and security structures; and third, substantial assistance to relieve the suffering of ordinary Palestinians who now are on the brink of humanitarian disaster.

The Bush speech, with its important elements, now needs to be recast into a concrete work plan where there is movement on all three tracks. Behind the scenes, Secretary Powell and members of the Quartet have been seeking to flesh out plans for overhauling the Palestinian Authority, yet movement there has been slow. The bottom line is that the political roadmap that was missing from the President's speech