

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 Lefevé; 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