

A bill (H.R. 3528) to provide authority to the Peace Corps to provide separation pay for host country resident personal services contractors of the Peace Corps.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time, passed, the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, and that any statements be printed in the RECORD without further intervening action or debate.

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

The bill (H.R. 3528) was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time and passed.

HONORING GENERAL GEORGE SEARS GREENE

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 322, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 322) honoring the lifetime achievements of General George Sears Greene on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the rededication of the monument in his honor.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I have submitted this resolution with my colleagues, Senator WHITEHOUSE and Senator CLINTON, to honor the life and accomplishments of George Sears Greene, the distinguished general from Rhode Island who helped lead the Union to victory at the Battle of Gettysburg.

General Greene was born and raised in Apponaug, RI before moving to pursue work in New York. At the age of 18, he was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point and excelled in his studies there, graduating second in his class.

After resigning his commission in the Army in 1836, Greene went on to become a founder of the American Society of Civil Engineers and Architects. As an engineer, Greene designed projects throughout the United States including a reservoir in Manhattan's Central Park and municipal water and sewage systems for several cities, including Providence.

But General Greene is perhaps best known for his heroism at Gettysburg. Greene returned voluntarily to the de-

fense of the Nation at the age of 60, when the governor of New York appointed him colonel of the New York 60th Infantry regiment. At Gettysburg, General Greene led the 3rd Brigade of New York at Culp's Hill. His regiment's defense of the Union army's right flank helped secure victory for the Nation at that decisive battle.

General Greene's memory will be honored this Saturday at the 100th anniversary rededication ceremony of his monument on Culp's Hill. I ask that you join Senators WHITEHOUSE, CLINTON and me in recognizing his exemplary public service.

Mr. DURBIN. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid on the table, en bloc, and any statements be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 322) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 322

Whereas George Sears Greene was one of 9 children born to Caleb and Sarah Robinson Wicks Greene in Apponaug, Rhode Island, attended grammar school in Warwick, Rhode Island, and moved to New York as a teenager;

Whereas Greene attended the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated 2nd in his class in 1823;

Whereas Greene entered the Army as a 2nd lieutenant in the 3rd United States Artillery regiment, and, due to his superb scholarship, was appointed to teach mathematics at the Military Academy following his graduation;

Whereas, after resigning his commission in the Army in 1836, Greene worked as a civil engineer, became a founder of the American Society of Civil Engineers and Architects, and constructed railroads and canals in several states and designed aqueducts and municipal sewage and water systems for New York, Providence, and several other cities;

Whereas, at the outset of the Civil War, Greene returned to the defense of the Nation and, at the age of 60, was appointed colonel of the 60th New York Infantry regiment;

Whereas, on April 28, 1862, Greene was promoted to Brigadier General, United States Volunteers;

Whereas, on July 2, 1863, on the 2nd day of the Battle of Gettysburg, Greene led the 3rd Brigade of New Yorkers on Culp's Hill, and his regiment's defense of the Union right flank at Culp's during the battle was a contributing factor in the Union's victory;

Whereas Greene passed away at the age of 97 in 1899 and, in 1907, a monument on Culp's Hill was erected in Greene's honor; and

Whereas the General George Sears Greene monument will be rededicated on September 22, 2007: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate, in honor of the 100th anniversary rededication of the Gen-

eral George Sears Greene monument at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, commends the lifetime achievements of General Greene, his commitment to public service, and his decisive and heroic defense of Culp's Hill in the crucial Battle of Gettysburg.

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 2070

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I understand there is a bill at the desk. I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title for the first time.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2070) to prevent Government shutdowns.

Mr. DURBIN. I now ask for a second reading, and in order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The bill will be read for its second time on the next legislative day.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 2007

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned until 9:30 a.m., Thursday, September 20; that on Thursday, following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders reserved for their use later in the day; that there be a period of morning business until 10:30 a.m., with the time equally divided and controlled between the two sides, the majority controlling the first half and the Republicans controlling the final half; that at 10:30 a.m., the Senate then resume consideration of H.R. 1585, the Department of Defense Authorization Act.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:29 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, September 20, 2007, at 9:30 a.m.