

close of business on June 30 to submit such statements.

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

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 20,
2005

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 2 p.m. on Monday, June 20. I further ask that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved, and the Senate then resume consideration of H.R. 6, the Energy bill; provided further that at 5 p.m. on Monday the Senate proceed to executive session for the consideration of Calendar No. 103, John Bolton to be Ambassador to the United Nations; I further ask consent that the time until 6 p.m. be equally divided between the two leaders or their designees and at 6 p.m. the motion to proceed to the motion to reconsider the failed cloture vote be agreed to, the motion to reconsider then be agreed to, and the Senate then proceed to a vote on cloture on the Bolton nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ALLEN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, on Monday, the Senate will resume consideration of the Energy bill. We began the Energy bill earlier this week, and we do plan to continue working aggressively on that bill with amendments also Monday afternoon and with the hope that we will be able to debate amendments and set votes in relation to those amendments as needed.

At 6 p.m. on Monday, as we just agreed to, we will vote on a motion to invoke cloture on the Bolton nomination.

With respect to the Energy bill, as we have said again and again, next week will be the final week for consideration. It is vitally important we finally complete action on a national energy policy, and we need to bring this bill to a close soon.

Having said that, as the Democratic leader and I had a colloquy earlier today and pointed out, it may be necessary to file cloture. If so, we will do so, in all likelihood, on Tuesday night to ensure that we finish next week. If that cloture motion is necessary, the vote would not occur until Thursday. Therefore, Members would have ample time to offer and consider their amendments prior to that vote.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order,

following the remarks of Senator SESSIONS.

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

The Senator from Alabama.

THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS
AT GUANTANAMO

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I heard a good deal of the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Arizona, Mr. KYL, as he discussed the issues surrounding the treatment of prisoners at Guantanamo and the actions of our military. I could not agree with him more. He is one of the Senate's finest lawyers. He is on the Judiciary Committee, where we just had hearings, and has been involved in these issues for some time. In fact, I serve with him on the Judiciary Committee and am also a Member of the Armed Services Committee.

I would have to say to this body that our Congress has had a total of 29-plus hearings involving the handling of prisoners since the war on terrorism began. I think I have been at most of them. Most of them have been before the Armed Services Committee and Judiciary Committee. We have had a host of these hearings. We have had witnesses and complainants and issues brought up to us time and time again.

Yesterday, at our hearing in Judiciary, I really reached a point where I just felt I had to speak out. It was in the morning before Senator DURBIN made his remarks. But it was something I felt deeply, and it became more and more clear to me: that is, we in this Senate are creating an impression around the world that wholesale violations of human rights are occurring in our prisons, and this is absolutely not true.

Members of our own Congress have suggested and even stated that it is the policy of our country to abuse and violate prisoners' rights. This is completely misstating the true facts that are occurring. Anyone who visits the Guantanamo prison—and I believe that some 60-odd Congressmen and Senators have been there, including my own visit to the temporary facility several years ago—would find a new \$150-million prison right on the top of the island overlooking the water. It is a beautiful site where they built this prison. It is a shame really that a prison was built there, but it is part of the military base where it is located. These prisoners are being given tremendous medical care. They are being treated for their diseases, for the parasites with which many of them have become infested. They have been cared for effectively. They have gained weight. They are provided food at a financial cost substantially exceeding that of other prisoners in America and soldiers in the U.S. military. We have treated the Koran with respect and the highest esteem and tried to handle these prisoners in a way that is appropriate.

I will say a couple of things. It is important we treat these prisoners hu-

manely, because we have high ideals as Americans. There are thousands of prisoners and we have thousands of soldiers involved in this area. That someone would overstep their bounds is not something we would not expect. It happens in American prisons every day. Prison guards are fined, they are removed, they are fired, they are prosecuted for abuse. We do not like to admit that, but it happens. We take care of it in America. We do not allow this to continue.

The facts are these detainees at Guantanamo are detainees who are being held consistent with the general principles of the Geneva Conventions but are not covered by that convention. As Senator KYL noted, they are not lawful combatants, they are unlawful combatants. They are people who sneak into a country. They do not wear a uniform. They are not part of any state army. Their goal is to kill innocent civilians, men and women and children not involved in a war effort at all. The purpose of the Geneva Conventions is to help one army identify the members of the other army and to encourage those armies not to endanger civilians, but to focus their attention on their enemy and to deal with them. These prisoners are entirely different. They do not qualify for those conventions. But we provide them great protections, anyway.

We have spent \$109 million on the prison there at Guantanamo. We are going to spend another \$50 million making it even better. I don't see that there is any basis to move those prisoners, to alter what we are doing there and to create a new prison. How would that make us any safer if that were to occur?

Let me share this about the 500 or so prisoners who are there. In the course of this war on terrorism, our country has apprehended 10,000 detainees, individuals who have been captured. Each one has been screened carefully. As a result, some 750 have been identified for incarceration at Guantanamo, the worst of the worst. Since that time, we have continued to monitor them. Each one of them has had a full review. As that has occurred, another 200 have been released and we are down now to a little more than 500 at Guantanamo. I note of the 200 released, some 12 have already been rearrested as they go about their efforts to kill Americans and American soldiers. They have been rearrested, because they returned to battle. This clearly suggest that of those other 500 detainees remaining, many of those are dedicated totally to killing American citizens. They believe in what they are doing. They are sold on this effort. They are implacable in their goal and intentions and should not be confused with the normal prisoners of war where you have a soldier who was drafted into an army and they go out and get captured and they dutifully stay in their prison until the war is over.

What do you do with prisoners of war or these kind of prisoners? Prisoners of