

are the images of all the first responders—the law enforcement, the firefighters, the police, and the volunteers—and the family responses. All of those feelings come tumbling in.

Nearly 3,000 Americans lost their lives to those vicious acts of terror that day. The attacks shattered the longstanding illusions I had through my entire life of safety and security, at least in this great country of ours. Indeed, we found ourselves hard pressed on every side but not crushed; perplexed but not in despair; persecuted but not abandoned; struck down but not destroyed.

Instead, we pressed on, pushing every hindrance aside with resolve, calling upon our most fundamental beliefs about America, many going back over the ensuing days addressing what makes us uniquely American.

We pressed on, coming together and sending forth thousands of those first responders, thousands of those policemen, paramedics, construction workers, and other rescue workers to Ground Zero and the Pentagon.

I remember a few days after the Pentagon was struck going out and welcoming an entire delegation of first responders from Tennessee, with that American flag displayed so proudly and that Tennessee flag right next to it.

We pressed on, facing down that economic shock and developing new respect for our economy's natural resilience and a new respect for the economy's ability and resiliency to bounce back.

We pressed on, immediately in this body, addressing issues of intelligence, of making sure we not only mobilized our troops but we supported them with the very best equipment that we could.

We pressed on by taking the fight to the enemy because we knew that if we did not, that fight would come to us.

With the passage of 5 years' time, some things begin, inevitably, to blur. That is why in some ways it is so useful to have remembrances like what we have had over the course of today.

We forget a time when we had a great fear of even boarding airplanes. We forget a time when we held our children—and those days, weeks, and months afterwards; it was so, so, so close—but we forget that time of holding our kids just a little bit longer with that hug before they went off to school. And we forget a time when we felt that hatred in the heart of our enemy. The feelings that were once so vivid, so sharp—that shock, that anger, that fury—the fear began to lose the jagged edge with time. In part, that is part of this Nation's healing—coming together, responding in a healing way to a catastrophe—because we should not live in fear. We cannot be a nation that lives in fear. Salesmen go out traveling on business, families who are out traveling on vacations should not fear boarding that plane to fly. Parents

loading their children on a bus, they should not fear sending them off to school.

But there is also a danger in forgetting. There is a danger in having time pass and letting those memories fade because as time fades we also start to forget the enemy who took those 3,000 lives so prematurely. We forget the intentions they harbor and the agenda they champion.

There was a stark reminder for me yesterday, as I joined Senator MCCONNELL and Senator SPECTER, as we went to Guantanamo Bay, to the detention facility there. And when you walk those grounds—a remarkable place in and of itself and the entity itself in terms of treating those detainees in a safe and humane way, which is very possible—in walking those grounds, it causes you to think back to 5 years ago, to what precipitated that event which caused the loss of 3,000 and destroyed the lives of so many thousands of others.

We cannot become complacent because if we do, we will be struck again. Our enemy remembers. Our enemy plans. And I was reminded again and again yesterday, as I toured those grounds, our enemy continues to plan, continues to plot, continues to conspire—conspires to see us lose in Iraq, plots to drive us out of Afghanistan, plans to attack us here, right here, again in the United States. We know that because over these last 5 years, at least 11 times such plots have been promoted. That is why we cannot afford to grow complacent. We cannot afford to let our resolve waiver. We have to continue to press on. We have to continue to strengthen our security.

That is why on this floor, in the bill that has been talked about this afternoon and the bills we will address over the coming days, we are focusing on a security agenda. It is an agenda that includes replenishing our critical supplies for troops on the ground—we just finished the Department of Defense appropriations bill on the Senate floor last week—eliminating vulnerabilities and closing the gaps in port security, the bill on the floor today; and, indeed, in the near future, creating military commissions to try the enemy combatants, the terrorists who are captured on the field of battle, and bolstering the terrorist surveillance program to make sure our law enforcement and our Government are appropriately equipped to be able to detect terrorism before an event happens.

Here in the Senate we have worked tirelessly to ease the burden on our memories. That is why we are safer now than we were 5 years ago. Consider there has not been a successful terrorist attack against the homeland.

But safety and security are not static points in time. They are not static statistics. They are dynamic, in constant flux. So as we take time today to re-

member the horror as well as the courageous actions of 5 years ago, let us also remember there is much more we can and we must do to bring the terrorists to justice and to ensure the events of 9/11 are never repeated.

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE UPON THE FIVE-YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF THE TERRORIST ATTACKS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES ON SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 565, which was submitted earlier today.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 565) expressing the sense of the Senate upon the five-year anniversary of the terrorist attacks against the United States on September 11, 2001.

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

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 565) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 565

Whereas on September 11, 2001, terrorists hijacked four civilian aircraft; crashed two of them into the towers of the World Trade Center in New York City; and crashed the third into the Pentagon outside Washington, DC;

Whereas the fourth hijacked plane, United Airlines Flight 93, crashed in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, near the town of Shanksville, after the passengers and crew of that flight struggled with the terrorist-hijackers to take back control of the plane, ultimately preventing the flight from reaching its likely destination in Washington, DC;

Whereas the heroic actions of the rescue workers, volunteers, Federal, State and local officials who responded to the attacks with courage, determination, and skill is to be commended;

Whereas thousands of innocent Americans, and civilians from many other countries, were killed and injured as a result of these attacks;

Whereas Congress declared, in the aftermath of the attacks, September 12, 2001 to be a National Day of Unity and Mourning;

Whereas there has not been a terrorist attack on the United States homeland since the terrorist attacks five years ago; but al Qaeda has perpetrated terrorist attacks throughout the world against U.S. persons, facilities, and interests, as well as U.S. allies during that time; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate:

(1) commemorates the life of each individual who died as a result of the attacks of September 11, 2001;

(2) extends its deepest condolences to the victims of these attacks, as well as to their families, friends, and loved ones;

(3) once again condemns in the strongest possible terms the attacks, the terrorists who perpetrated them, and their sponsors;

(4) commits to support the necessary steps to interdict and defeat terrorists who plot to do harm to the American people;

(5) recommits itself and the nation to bringing to justice the perpetrators of the attacks, along with their sponsors;

(6) honors and expresses its gratitude to members of its Armed Forces, law enforcement personnel, first responders, members of intelligence community and others who have bravely and faithfully participated in the War on Terrorism since September 11, 2001;

(7) declares September 11, 2006, to be a National Day of Remembrance, in commemoration of the terrorist attacks against the United States on September 11, 2001; and

(8) declares that when the Senate adjourns today, it stand adjourned as a further mark of respect to each individual who died as a result of the attacks of September 11, 2001.

COMMEMORATING THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF HISTORIC 1946 BASEBALL SEASON OF BOB FELLER

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration, and the Senate now proceed to H. Con. Res 449.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 449, commemorating the 60th anniversary of the historic 1946 season of Major League Baseball Hall of Fame member Bob Feller and his return from military service to the United States.

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

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 449) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 3884 and S. 3886

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I understand there are two bills at the desk,

and I ask for their first reading, en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bills by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3884) to impose sanctions against individuals responsible for genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity, to support measures for the protection of civilians and humanitarian operations, and to support peace efforts in the Darfur region of Sudan, and for other purposes.

A bill (S. 3886) to authorize military commissions to bring terrorists to justice, to strengthen and modernize terrorist surveillance capabilities, and for other purposes.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask for their second reading, and in order to place the bills on the calendar under rule XIV, I object to my own request en bloc.

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

MEASURES PLACED ON CALENDAR—S. 3882 and H.R. 503

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I understand there are two bills at the desk due for a second reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The leader is correct. The clerk will read the titles of the bills for a second time.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3882) to amend title 18, United States Code, to support the war on terrorism, and for other purposes.

A bill (H.R. 503) to amend the Horse Protection Act to prohibit the shipping, transporting, moving, delivering, receiving, possessing, purchasing, selling, or donation of horses and other equines to be slaughtered for human consumption, and for other purposes.

Mr. FRIST. In order to place the bills on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to further proceeding en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard, and the bills will be placed on the calendar.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 2006

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 9:45 a.m. on Tuesday, September 12. I further ask

unanimous consent 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 proceed to a period for the transaction of morning business for up to 30 minutes, with the first 15 minutes under the control of the majority leader or his designee and the final 15 minutes under the control of the Democratic leader or his designee; further, that following morning business, the Senate resume consideration of H.R. 4954, the port security bill. I further ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess from 12:30 p.m. to 2:15 p.m. to accommodate the weekly policy luncheons.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, tomorrow we will continue to work through the port security bill. Members wishing to offer amendments should be consulting with the bill managers and be ready to debate their amendments tomorrow and Wednesday. Members should note that we will be voting throughout the day tomorrow, and the first vote will be at noon on Senator DEMINT's national hazard alert system.

In a few moments, Members of Congress will be marking the fifth anniversary of the terrorist attacks of 9/11 with a ceremony on the Capitol steps. Senators are reminded to meet in the Chamber by 5:45 p.m. to walk over as a body for the 6 o'clock ceremony.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:45 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the provisions of S. Res. 565 as a further mark of respect for those who died as a result of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 5:42 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, September 12, 2006, at 9:45 a.m.