Kim Carlos was diagnosed with breast cancer during the planning of her son's second birthday party. After three years of extensive treatment including eight rounds of chemotherapy, a mastectomy with breast reconstruction, and treatments for lymphedema, Kim is now cancer-free. Currently Kim serves as President of the Board for the Greater Kansas City Affiliate of the Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation, and she was recently selected to serve on the Komen National Public Policy Council. Kim is also a member of the American Cancer Society State Advocacy Committee. She has been honored by Lifetime Television and SELF Magazine for her efforts to educate women about breast cancer. Kim now focuses on advocacy full-time with her business, K.C. Consulting, where her focus is governmental and public relations and grassroots advocacy.

While five months pregnant with her first child, Jennifer Johnson was diagnosed with breast cancer at the age of 27. Her treatment involved chemotherapy and a mastectomy during her pregnancy. Jennifer completed her final chemotherapy treatment in 2000, and the next day delivered a healthy baby boy, Parker Matthew. Three years later, Jennifer had a daughter, Emma Grace, and she has been cancer-free for six years. Jennifer is active in several breast cancer advocacy groups including the American Cancer Society, the Susan G. Komen Association, the Ribbons of Pink Foundation, and the Pregnant with Cancer organization.

Jana Peters was 27 and engaged to be married when she received her breast cancer diagnosis. She has undergone several treatments since then including a mastectomy and chemotherapy. In 1999 Jana founded the Ribbons of Pink Foundation, a non-profit organization with the goal of promoting breast health and serving as a support for young breast cancer survivors. She is a member of the United Methodist Church of the Resurrection, and she is a volunteer for several breast cancer organizations and events. Jana continues her career in the clinical research industry in San Francisco, where she resides with her husband Chris.

We celebrate these courageous women who have battled breast cancer and those who continue their fight against this illness. Breast cancer survivors and supporters gather to raise awareness and encourage the access of information for breast cancer in young women. Thank you to Patti, Kim, Jennifer and Jana for sharing their stories of bravery and determination.
Behind the 9/11 Commission: Flaws in the Process

Mr. JOHN JUDGE: This Commission’s report is not a rush to judgment. It’s rather a careful and honest effort to hold those in the government accountable. By approaching the whole matter as an intelligence failure in the report, it obscured the evidence that what really happened was a failure in the procedure in the period prior to 9/11 fell apart, apparently, in the months around and on that day. It led to them pursuing leads and suspending other leads. Without doing further follow up, blaming certain suspects, even though the evidence is we don’t yet clearly know who the suspects were, and what got lost and why. Because several people have come forward saying that their identity was stolen, basically, we don’t have the people who came from that comes from people that we can’t get to, and we are left with a story that perhaps is giving us the wrong direction in terms of how we are looking. Until we open up the report and until we can look at the actual evidence and compare it, and begin to actually investigate further on many of the areas that the Commission has included in his report, that doesn’t eventually serve the mandate that this Commission was required to take care of, looking at the truth of terrorist acts upon the United States.

Mr. MELVIN GOODMAN: The most important individual to me, other than a commisioner, was the chairman, Philip Zelikow. His conflicts of interest were so great that you do have to wonder why this individual was appointed to head this important staff of over 80 people. He had very strong ties to the George Herbert Walker Bush Administration. Very strong personal and political and policy ties to Condoleezza Rice. Moreover, Philip Zelikow was running the case study program at Harvard which took millions of dollars from the Central Intelligence Agency over a ten year period to write case studies on the CIA, to establish a record that was essentially untrue with the facts about the work of the CIA. Of course, the classic case study that Philip Zelikow chaired, along with Ernest May, who was his patron at the Harvard Kennedy School, was the case on the Soviet Union, how the CIA got it right. You know, the political generals are everywhere involved. One of the worst involving, one of the greatest disasters of politicization of intelligence that occurred before the Iraq war was over the politicization of intelligence on the Soviet Union. Who did Philip Zelikow bring into the staff structure as a team leader on his staff? None other than Ahmed MacEachin, who was serving a tour at the Harvard Kennedy School. Who was Douglas MacEachin? Douglas MacEachin was the head of the Soviet analysis, was responsible for most of the politicization of intelligence. Here you have Philip Zelikow from Harvard and the case study program, and Douglas MacEachin, an upright leader on Zelikow’s staff, making serious decisions about the need for change within the intelligence community.

Omissions and Errors in the Commission’s Final Report

Mr. PAUL THOMPSON: The 9/11 Commission claims it wasn’t until 9/20 when Indian- apolis communicated with the FAA command center and notified them that Flight 77 was missing, and then the information started to get out to other command centers, but still, no one, even in what they are talking, over half an hour later, the plane has been missing, still no one notifies NORAD, until finally 9:36, three minutes before the plane actually hit the Pentagon and is identified by NORAD. It is inadvertently in passing when talking about something else.

In order for this to be true, the 9/11 Commission is making the claim essentially that the Indianapolis flight control center and the local FAA center that they contacted was not notified by NORAD. This is true outside world during this time, that they were unaware, unlike the tens of millions of people who had been watching CNN, that there was an ongoing crisis that planes had crashed into the World Trade Center, two planes. They are saying that all the way until 9:20, there has been over half an hour now where this has been the breaking news, the breaking story in this entire Indianan flight center control center the FAA center had any idea that any of this had been happening.

We know that just isn’t true. In fact, there was one news report saying that other cent- ers that had been notified of this had thought as theirs had been notified of the crisis long before the first plane even crashed into the World Trade Center. What we see is an account coming from the 9/11 Commission that is in my opinion is just frankly impossible.

Mr. JOHN NEWMAN: An FBI team working with cell phone numbers provided by In- diaanian intelligence uncovered a new smoking gun. They learned that the chief of the ISI, Musharraf, Ahmed, sent Saeed Sheikh to send $100,000 of the kidnapping ransom to Mohamed Atta a month before the 9/11 at- tacks. This ugly detail emerged when the FBI has been to the cell phone number beginning in July; the ISI chief’s number was among the regular people that Saeed Sheikh communicated with. On October 7th, President Musharraf announced that he was stacking Ahmed for this notorious act. This story was widely covered in the press around the world, not covered here in the United States. It is another example of the fact that the White House is not covering the story, and we’ve heard from the hearings of the 9/11 Commission that the White House was aware of this, but it was a story that was widely covered in the press around the world, but not covered here in the United States. It’s just another example of the White House淡化 the fact that Pakistan’s intel- ligence service and most powerful Army commanders were behind the 9/11 attacks and the paymaster, a known terrorist who had been able to carry out his mission because the U.S. and U.K. had set aside justice for his crimes . . . that a sovereign govern- ment and supposed ally was so directly in- volved in the 9/11 atrocity must have stunned and deeply embarrassed the American Ad- ministration . . . The story of Saeed Sheikh is hidden in the 9/11 Commission’s report, and the paymaster, a known terrorist who had been able to carry out his mission because the U.S. and U.K. had set aside justice for his crimes . . . that a sovereign govern- ment and supposed ally was so directly involved in the 9/11 atrocity must have stunned and deeply embarrassed the American Ad- ministration . . . 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Ms. LORETTA NAPOLINONE: . . . we need to implement a forward looking anti-terrorism policy, one which predicts the enemy’s next move. A forward looking anti-terrorism policy should look at the situation in Congo, isolated as a potential area where terrorist financing could take place. In order to prevent this, it should implement the Bush administration’s anti-terrorism policy. This policy, however, does not target the Saudi kingdom itself. Posner’s accounts of a secret agreement between Bin Laden and Saudi intelligence is significant because it was known to U.S. intelligence, this wasn’t something that we didn’t know. Levitt also interviewed a CIA analyst about the role of the Saudis in the 1993 World Trade Center bombing. This policy of guiding the evolution of Islam and of helping them against our adversaries worked marvelously well in Afghanistan against the Red Army. This policy will need to be used to destabilize what remains of Russian power, and especially to counter the Chinese influence in Central Asia. When I read this, I was quite surprised. Could this really be possible?

Surfice it to say in conclusion, this is a phenomenon we have discovered to be paralleled throughout many regions in the Middle East and Central Asia. It is a very worrying phenomenon. It fundamentally challenges the whole paradigm of the war on terror. If we intend to fight terrorism as we fight Russia and Afghanistan, this will 3.

Mr. WAYNE SMITH: The 9/11 Commission report says that the United States should engage its friends to develop a common coalition approach toward a decision on humanitarian treatment of captured terrorists. New policies might draw upon Article 3 of the Geneva Convention on the treatment of prisoners of war. That article is specifically designed for those cases in which the usual laws of war did not apply. In other words, those cases in which our Government tells us the Geneva Conventions don’t apply. The minimum standards are generally accepted throughout the world as customary international law. What does Article 3 call for? Well, among other things, it prohibits outrages . . . upon personal dignity, in particular, humiliating and degrading treatment. All these practices of stripping the clothes of women prisoners, or perhaps even men’s underwear on their heads, is degrading treatment. It is prohibited by international law. I’m not ages, less, but I have lived a long time, and I don’t remember ever having been ashamed of what we were doing to foreign prisoners. In World War II, we didn’t have international lawyers, that’s the way the conquered soldiers. Even German spies arrested in the United States were not treated in a degrading manner. . . . This is not an intelligent end, but not the way against terrorism. We ought to get back to full respect for international law, and fully humane treatment of all prisoners, without any exception.

Mr. ROBERT McILVAINE: I have an unbelievable opportunity to go to Bogota, I haven’t flown since 9/11. Not that I’m necessarily afraid, but I just won’t fly. I’ve learned too much about the shoe bomber. I’m just not going to leave the country. Bogota, they have international conference on violence and terrorism, and they called me to speak down there. I decided to do it. There were probably about 2,000 people in the auditorium, the first two rows were all victims. One of them was a woman and she victims. I had dinner with one burn victim, 75 percent of her body, an African/ Colombian. She lost her three children and her husband, I said, I understand. The woman could sit there and laugh with me, because you have a bond with people who have suffered. That is what we have to think about. It’s the civilians, the 25,000 civilians in Iraq that have died, and 500,000 people in Iraq that have died in the 1990s. What is this foreign policy that we have? The PAX Americans. In Latin, does that not mean American peace? Have we perpetrated peace in this world? Have we, since 1945? I think not.

Ms. ELAINE CASSEL: Four years since September 11th, almost four years, and one day, the 9/11 Commission report’s critical infrastructures and resources are unprotected, and protections are unplanned, as far as I know. Co-Chair of the panel, Lee Hamilton, mentioned that this morning in a press briefing. He was very frustrated by that, and he mentioned these are difficult tasks to take on. Yes . . . it’s hard to try to assess the risk to our critical infrastructure and to intervene and prevention . . . It’s easy to open a file on demonstrators against the Administration’s policies and conduct surveillance on the ACLU and Greenspace, as the Washington Post reported last week. I seriously doubt that the ACLU and Greenpeace are terrorist organizations. In fact, if they think about it, these varied parallel developments, including, of course, the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan, the situation in military commissions in Camp Delta, Guantanamo Bay, which continue to unfold as we dispense with the legal preliminaries, and U.S. citizens held as enemy combatants, come to a single point, which should be considered as we consider reports to this nation’s policy, what might be on the horizon at that point. Here they are, 12 common characteristics of a national security threat:

1. Increase in uniformed security personnel.
2. Lack of civil accountability for the actions of law enforcement and security personnel.
3. Reduced role of the judiciary and executive treatment of suspects.
4. Secrecy of ruling authority and momentum of the threat.
5. Media in the service of the state.
6. Public and national resources called to service against security threat.
7. Patriotism moving to nationalism.
8. Loss of critical response by religious denominations.
9. War time mentality and permanent war economy.
10. Targeted individuals or groups.
11. Direct attack against dissent.
12. Increased surveillance of citizenry.

Intelligence Reform: Immediate Response and Recommendations

Mr. DAVID MACMICHAEL: The quote I want to give you is from a book written by a very interesting man, now deceased, Ar- thur Koestler, and it says: “A principal assistant when George Kennan, post World War II, was head of the State De- partment’s Planning Office . . . His book is called Twenty Years of Myth and Power, the Peril of Secret Government . . . published by Beacon Press in 1975:...
The drafters of the Constitution provided us with an ingenious system of Government based on machinery to check and balance the use of power, but they did not anticipate the problem of secret Government, nor has that problem been dealt with in subsequent constitutional amendments. Despite a lack of safeguards, a large consensus of the American public since World War II, has granted to succeeding presidents extraordinary secret powers to protect the security of the nation. The people felt that in matters of national security, democracy and secrecy are in conflict, and it has now become clear that secret powers should never have been delegated without guarantees of accountability to the people's representatives in Congress.

Mr. JOHN NUTTER: As I listened to David, I was struck by the various documents that I've read in my scholarship, documents like the Tower Commission report on Iran Contra, the Church Committee, the Pike Committee, and its recommendations, the Taylor Committee, which some of you may recognize as the mentor on the Bay of Pigs. One could very easily take the recommendations from any of those reports, cut and paste them into the 9/11 Commission, and you wouldn't be able to tell the difference.

Closing Remarks

Rep. CYNTHIA MCKINNEY: I would just like to say after we have heard all of the testimony that has been presented to us today, there is one thing that is very clear, and that is that we must know what our Government is doing in our name. The American people have to inform themselves, despite the failure of the corporate press, to investigate the information in the public domain that provides answers to our questions. Today is a very special day because we have brought truth to Capitol Hill.

INCREASING THE AUTHORIZED PERIOD OF STAY FOR THE GUAM VISA WAIVER PROGRAM

HON. MADELINE Z. BORDALLO
OF GUAM
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 26, 2005

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced legislation to increase the period of authorized stay for the Guam Visa Waiver Program to mirror the period of authorized stay established in law for the nationwide Visa Waiver Program. I have introduced this bill at the request of both the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor. Guam has a unique relationship with the United States and is a United States Territory. It has a special status with the United States since 1986 (Public Law 99-396). This program was authorized to Guam since its implementation in 1998. I believe this program can be strengthened with an increased authorized period of stay.

This bill has been co-sponsored by the Chairman and the Ranking Member of the House Small Business Committee, Mr. MANZULLO and Ms. VELAZQUEZ, respectively. Their support is especially appreciated given the fact that this bill will support many small businesses in Guam which are a part of the visitor industry. Additionally, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. BURTON, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, and Mr. FARR are original co-sponsors of this bill. I look forward to building more support for this bill in the 109th Congress and to working with the leadership of the House Judiciary Committee on this issue.

CONGRATULATING THE CHICAGO WHITE SOX ON WINNING THE WORLD SERIES

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 27, 2005

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the players, owners and staff of the Chicago White Sox on their tremendous victory in the World Series. Local White Sox fans across Illinois have been waiting 88 long years for this moment and it is every bit as satisfying as any of us could imagine.

Not many picked the Chicago White Sox to win the World Championship when the season started. After all, they had not won a playoff game in more than a decade, they did not have a group of high-priced superstars on their roster, and they are from the city of Chicago—which had not even seen a World Series game in nearly half a century. But this team never stopped believing in itself and quickly showed the experts and the nation that championships are won through tireless effort, consistent teamwork, and a spirit that says anything is possible.

History will record that the 2005 Chicago White Sox marched through the season with a 99–63 record, the best in the American League. It will further show that this team went on to dominate in the postseason with an 11–1 record that included an unimaginable World Series sweep. But no historic record can convey the excitement this team created in a city desperate for a baseball championship, or the joy felt in the hearts of White Sox fans everywhere. And it certainly cannot capture the pride felt throughout our state in having this tremendous group of young men represent us in the World Series.

It is my honor to congratulate owner Jerry Reinsdorf, General Manager Kenny Williams, Manager Ozzie Guillen and the White Sox players for this extraordinary accomplishment. From the first day of this season, you have conducted yourself with class on and off the field and truly exemplified what it means to be a champion. In the process, you have set a standard of excellence for others to follow and provided cherished memories that so many dreamed of, but feared impossible.

HONORING MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM E. POTTS FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE TO STATE AND NATION

HON. LINCOLN DAVIS
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 27, 2005

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, during a ceremony on November 11, 2005 in Columbia, Tennessee, the late Major General William E. Potts will be recognized for his service to his state and nation. The Veteran's Plaza on the grounds of the Maury County Courthouse will be named the Major General William E. Potts Veterans Memorial Plaza, with a plaque placed as a permanent memorial to his memory.

General Potts was born December 9, 1935 in Nashville. He later moved to Columbia with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Madden Potts. General Potts graduated from Columbia Central High School and Vanderbilt University. Having played football in high school and college he helped his Commodores defeat Auburn in the 1955 Gator Bowl.

Upon graduation from Vanderbilt in 1958, General Potts was commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army. He studied Turkish at the Army's language school and graduated from both the Command and General Staff College and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces. He also earned a master's degree in public administration from Middle Tennessee State University.

General Potts was company commander of the 801st Maintenance Battalion, 101st Airborne Division, served as an adviser in Vietnam and Army Attaché in Ankara, Turkey, and battalion commander of the 702nd Maintenance Battalion, Second Infantry Division in Korea. After being assigned to the Pentagon he was made Deputy Commanding General for research and development, Army Missile Command, Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville before assuming command of the Army's Ordnance Center and School at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

General Potts passed away February 29, 2004 at Walter Reed Army Hospital, and was