as he was with you. By being with him as he passed you truly fulfilled your wedding vow “until death do us part.”

I once heard a Pastor of a younger congregation, who counseled many couples before marriage and continue in touch with them through a Married Couples club in the church, tell the story of the death of an elderly member of cancer and saw at his bedside at the moment of his death his wife beside him holding his hands, mopping his brow, and giving him comfort. He said to the young people that evening that he knew there were many good ways for a marriage to begin, but there was no better way for a marriage to end.

I know, however, that what is important to you and your family at this time is that Kenny has been taken from you. May God give you the strength and courage at this time of sorrow to help you bear your burden of grief, and may He strengthen your faith in the resurrection promised by Jesus to provide hope of reunion in Heaven.

IN RECOGNITION OF BREAST CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

HON. EMMANUEL CLEAVER
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 26, 2005

Mr. CLEAVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Breast Cancer Awareness Month and the brave survivors of this disease. The statistics for breast cancer are staggering. One out of every eight women in the United States will be diagnosed with breast cancer in their lifetime, and 1 out of every 229 women in their 30s will be affected by the disease at some point in their lives. The unfortunate truth behind these numbers is that there is a limited amount of information available on women under 35 with breast cancer. The general sentiment is that women in their 20s and 30s are too young to contract the illness, but the reality is that women of this age are not immune.

Four young women have shared their stories of survival with each other as part of a support group called Nordie. William Michaels, author of Domestic Policy: Immediate Response and Recommendations, Creating Terrorism, Afghan anti-American Mujahideen, and Permanent War, and Elaine Cassel, author of Medicine and Law Enforcement, Medicine and Politics, and Medicine and the Law: The Hijacking of a Profession, were born in the Alpha Sigma Alpha Sorority. Until her death in 2003, Patti continued to educate women about breast cancer while bravely facing her own fight.

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 in educating 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.

THE 9/11 COMMISSION REPORT ONE YEAR LATER

HON. CYNTHIA MCKINNEY
OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 26, 2005

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to enter the following into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:
and Tunisia? Why did the Commission choose not even to address this? What about Osama bin Laden and his role in the Musharred bin Laden by the CIA in the 1980s to flight the United States, was no where their? We cannot afford to shoy away from inconvenient truths. Many of you may find what you hear today to be inconvenient information. Mr. King, the ultimate measure of a man is not where he stands in moments of comfort and convenience, but times of challenge and controversy. I encourage you to engage with the issues that are raised. If you don’t agree or don’t like what you hear, challenge it. I believe what someone once wrote in what a sensible person has to say, to inform our de-
sions, because that is the best way to find the truth. In our pursuit of the truth, I en-
courage you to emulate the courage and the determination of the September 11th fam-
ilies in their struggle to know what really happened.

9/11 Families Report

Ms. LORIE VAN AUKEN: A thorough and definitive investigation by the Commission . . . would have subpoenaed for the information it required and examined the plethora of information citizens access responsibly provided. . . . it would have re-
ported all of its findings with its redactions blacked out and submitted to the American people. The Commission has produced a final product where the re-
sulting conclusions and recommendations could be trusted. At the end of the day, what we got were some statements that truly insulted the intelligence of the Amer-
ican people, violated our loved ones’ memo-
ries, and might end up hurting us one day soon.

One such statement was that 9/11 was a failure of imagination: a failure of whose image? When you have a CIA Director with his hair on fire, a system blinking red, 52 FAA warn-
ings, an August 6, 2001 PDB entitled “Bin Laden Determined to Strike in the United States,” leads on several 9/11 hijackers . . . warnings from many foreign governments, a Phoenix memo warning of Islamic extremist and cell phone number beginning in July; the ISI did turn over. Of course, they had not been di-

An FBI team was running the case study program at Harvard which took millions of dollars from the Central Intelligence Agency over a ten year pe-
riod to write case studies on the CIA, to es-
建立 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 pol-
iticization of intelligence on the Soviet period to write case studies on the CIA, to es-

The 9/11 Commission report which carries Mrs. Helen Hewitt and Sheikh Saeed as the al-Qaeda CFO, has dodged the issue, and does not say if the two are the same or not. Thus, technically, even if the Commission staff knew the truth, they have not told a bald lie. The Administration officials speak on terms of anonymity and were told that the Justice Department had presented the National Security Council to have Saeed Sheikh extradited. One might be justified in asking the question why would the National Security Council have to be involved in extraditing a Western citizen? By late February (2002), the issue was moot. Pearl was murdered, and Musharraf swore he would personally hang him (for Pearl’s murder) before turning him over to the Americans, unlike Khalid Shaikh Mohammed and Ramzi bin al-Shibh, whom he did turn over. Of course, they had not been Western penetrators of al-Qaeda. . . . We can say in a general sense what is happening is a no fault Government does nothing to en-

Behind the 9/11 Commission: Flaws in the Process

Mr. JOHN JUDGE: This Commission’s re-
port is not a rush to judgment. It’s rather a slow, humble hold each person to accountability . . . By approaching the whole matter as an intelligence failure in the report, it obscured the evidence that what they say was an intelligence failure. The Defense pro-
cedure 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 suspects without doing further follow up, blaming certain suspects, even though the evidence is we don’t yet clearly know who the suspects are who were involved and what they got. And was that because several people have come forward say-

Mr. JOHN NEWMAN: An FBI team work-
ing with phone numbers provided by Ind-
ian intelligence uncovered a new smoking gun. They learned that the chief of the ISI, Musharraf and Ahmed, brought Sheikh to send $100,000 of the kidnapping ransom to Mohamed Atta a month before the 9/11 at-

Mr. PAUL THOMPSON: The 9/11 Commiss-
ion claims it wasn’t until 9/20 when Indian-
apolis communicated with the FAA com-
mand center and notified them that Flight 77 was missing, and then the information start-
ed out to other command centers, but still, even when we are talking about over half an hour later, the plane has been missing, still no one notifies NORAD, until finally 9:34, three minutes before the plane crashed. It is very obvious. We were not informed in an ad-

Omissions and Errors in the Commission’s Final Report

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In order for this to be true, the 9/11 Com-
mision is making the claim essentially that the Indianapolis flight control center and the local FAA center that they contacted still had no idea that this plane was 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, this story in this entire Indianapolis flight control center or 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 cen-

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Mr. LORETTA NAPOLIONE: ... we need to implement a forward looking anti-terrorist policy, one which predicts the enemy's next move. A forward looking anti-terrorist financing policy should look at the situation in Congo, isolated as a potential area where terrorist financing could take place. In order to prevent it, it should also dismantle this business of smuggling gold. Of course, a forward looking approach in the fight against terrorism will require the full participation of all parties in the international community. Multilateral policy. One country alone, not even if it is the United States, can actually fight this war on terror alone. Among other things, there are secret agreements that cut the link between crime and terror. Terror will not any longer be a very profitable partner for crime. Breaking the link between crime and terror would already be a step forward, which you have not yet made.

Ms. ANNE NORTON: Neoconservative foreign policy centers on a fear of world government and the international institutions that might lead to it, most notably, the United Nations, a rejection of multilateralism, and, as they say, above all, the ability to distinguish guardians all too well, the desire for the combination of traditional values, the desire for an expansion of executive power, the ambition to create a new world order, and the identification of a providential enemy are all parts of a very familiar past. The shadows of German nationalism and 19th Century European empires fall very heavily on the neo conservative project. As the Administration responded to 9/11, this influence became increasingly evident.

Mr. PETER J. LE SCOTT: The 9/11 report describes Ali Mohamed as "a former Egyptian army officer who had moved to the United States in the mid 1980s, enlisted in the U.S. Army, and became an instructor at Ft. Bragg, as well as helping to plan the bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Kenya." In fact, Ali Mohamed was a very important al Qaeda figure whose 9/11 Commission report concluded, told, "trained most of the al Qaeda's top leadership, including persons who would later carry out the 1998 World Trade Center bombing and clearly enjoyed protection. In 1993, he was detained by the RCMP in Canada, and a single phone call to the United States secured his release. This enabled him to play a role in the same year that the U.S. Government offered a reward of $5 million for the capture of bin Laden. Under this deal, al Qaeda in this rather direct way, how can we fight a war and win? It just doesn't make any sense.

Foreign Policy: Immediate Response and Recommendations

Mr. WAYNE SMITH: The 9/11 Commission report says that the United States should engage its friends to develop a common coalition approach toward the destruction and humane treatment of captured terrorists. New principles might draw upon Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions to add some protections to the international laws of war.

Mr. C. WILLIAM MICHAELS: I still do not think the case has been made that civil liberties of any sort must be compromised so we can get to the bottom of what terrorist conspiracies may or may not be operating within the United States. All of this plus the scope and approach of the 9/11 Commission report suggest that every single thing from the FBI, passports, driver's licenses, airline passengers, brings me to the final point. And that is the effect we may be seeing in 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 this nation's separate wars, what might be on the horizon at that point. Here they are. 12 common characteristics of a national security state:

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 moment 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.夕阳ized individuals or groups.
11. Direct attack against dissent.
12. Increased surveillance of citizens.

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, Armand Hammer. This is Armand Hammer's report on the principal assistant when George Kennan, post World War II, was head of the State Department's Planning Office. His book is called The Myth of 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 problems 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 and secrecy are linked, it has now become clear that secret powers should never have been delegsted without guarantees of accountability to the people's representatives in the 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. While it is true that it has now become clear that secret powers should never have been delegated without guarantees of accountability to the people's representatives in the Congress.

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 VISÁ WaIVER PROGRAM

HON. MADELEINE 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 of Guam.

The Guam Visa Waiver Program was authorized by the Omnibus Territories Act of 1986 (Public Law 99–396). This program was established to largely complement the nationwide Visa Waiver Program, which was permanently authorized by Congress in 2000 (Public Law 106–299), and to strengthen economic and cultural ties with nations in East Asia and the Pacific Rim.

Today there are currently 27 countries participating in the nationwide Visa Waiver Program, while an additional ten countries are authorized to participate in the Guam Visa Waiver Program. These ten countries, admitted into the program as participants through the State Department rulemaking process, are as follows: Brunei, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Taiwan, the possessions of the United Kingdom, Vanuatu and Western Samoa.

Under current law, nonimmigrant visitors arriving in the United States, including Guam, through the nationwide Visa Waiver Program are permitted entry for business or pleasure for a period not to exceed 90 days. However, nonimmigrant visitors arriving in Guam from any of the ten countries currently participating in the Guam Visa Waiver Program are permitted entry for business or pleasure for a period not to exceed 90 days. However, nonimmigrant visitors arriving in Guam from any of the ten countries currently participating in the Guam Visa Waiver Program are permitted entry for business or pleasure for a period not to exceed 90 days.

Tourism is a key sector of Guam's economy, and the Guam Visa Waiver Program has been central to increased international travel 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. VALZULO 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 Middles 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 Ordinance Center and School at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

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