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Focus on the Family Briefing, Tuesday, 10/14/2003, 9:00am-11:00am

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DOCUMENT NO.	FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
001	CD	[Focus on the Family 2003 White House Briefing] - To: Matthew Smith - From: Jason Parko	1	2003	Transferred
002	Email	WAVES Appt. U62261 Confirmation for SMITH - To: Matthew Smith	1	10/14/2003	P6/b6; b7c; b7e; b7f;
003	Email	WAVES Appt. U62261 Confirmation for SMITH - To: Matthew Smith	4	10/13/2003	P6/b6; b7c; b7e; b7f;
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SERIES:

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2031

RESTRICTION CODES

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- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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Focus On The Family
2003 White House
BRIEFING

MR. MATTHEW SMITH
Office of Public
Liaison

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Mr. Matthew Smith
Office of Public Liaison
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20502

November 24, 2003

Dear Mr. Smith,

It was a pleasure meeting you at the White House Briefing for Focus On The Family where I was the contract photographer. Enclosed is a photo CD with highlights from the event.

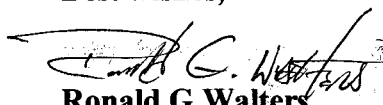
I recently relocated to Arlington from New Jersey. I've worked with the Republican Party in New Jersey and was the campaign photographer for Congressman Mike Ferguson and former Congressman Mike Pappas. I've also worked with the Family Research Council, Christian Coalition, and had to opportunity to photograph President Bush, Speaker Hastert, Steve Forbes, other senators and members of congress.

I would appreciate any people or organizations you might know that I could contact who could use my services. I work exclusively with the Republican Party who I feel best represents my beliefs as an African American.

If I can be of any assistance to you, please feel free to contact me. You can view all the photos from the event on my website.

Go to www.lightproductions.net-click on Online Internet StoreFront. Click Recent Events and use the password-dcbriefing.

Best wishes,



**Ronald G. Walters,
President, Light Productions**



Office of Public Liaison

EEOB Room 188 - Washington D.C. 20502 (202) 456-2380 phone

White House Briefing Tuesday, October 14, 2003

Moderator

Matt Smith

Associate Director of Public Liaison

Speakers

David Leitch

Deputy White House Counsel

Elliott Abrams

*Special Assistant to the President and National Security Council
Senior Director for Near East & North African Affairs*

Jim Towey

*Deputy Assistant to the President &
Director of the Office of Faith-based and Community Initiatives*

Jay Lefkowitz

Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy



Office of Faith-Based & Community Initiatives

708 Jackson Place - Washington D.C. 20502 (202) 456-6708

Jim Towey

*Deputy Assistant to the President and
Director of the White House
Office of Faith-Based & Community Initiatives*

President George W. Bush named Jim Towey Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Faith Based and Community Initiatives on Friday, February 1, 2002.

Jim Towey founded Aging With Dignity in 1996 after his experiences at Mother Teresa's homes for the dying inspired him to promote better care for people facing the end of life. Towey, who is an attorney, was legal counsel for 12 years to Mother Teresa of Calcutta, and he lived for one year as a full-time volunteer in her home for people with AIDS in Washington, D.C.

Before meeting Mother Teresa, Towey worked in public service, leading the state of Florida's health and social services agency, the largest in the United States, and serving in the cabinet of Governor Lawton Chiles. Earlier, he worked in Washington as legislative director and legal counsel for Senator Mark O. Hatfield. Towey, his wife, Mary, and their four children live in the Washington, DC area.



Domestic Policy Council

The White House

Jay Lefkowitz

Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy

Jay Lefkowitz is Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy. For the first year of the Bush Administration, he served as General Counsel of the Office of Management and Budget in the Executive Office of the President. Before joining the Administration, Mr. Lefkowitz was a partner in the Washington, D.C. office of Kirkland & Ellis, where he specialized in commercial and appellate litigation.

He previously served in the White House under former President Bush as Director of Cabinet Affairs and Deputy Executive Secretary of the Domestic Policy Council. He was also a delegate to the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva.

Mr. Lefkowitz has written widely on politics, law, and religion for the Wall Street Journal, the New York Times, the Washington Post and other publications. He lives in Chevy Chase, Maryland with his wife, Elena, and their 3 children.



National Security Council

Washington D.C. 20504

Elliott Abrams

Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for Near East and North African Affairs National Security Council

In December 2002, Dr. Condoleezza Rice appointed Mr. Abrams Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for Near East and North African Affairs, including Arab/Israel relations and U.S. efforts to promote peace and security in the region. From June 2001 to December 2002, Mr. Abrams served as Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for Democracy, Human Rights and International Operations.

Prior to joining the NSC, Mr. Abrams was president of the Ethics and Public Policy Center in Washington, D.C., from June 1996 to June 2001. He was a member of the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom for two years, from May 1999 to May 2001, and Chairman of the Commission in the latter year.

Earlier in his career, Mr. Abrams spent four years working for the United States Senate: as Assistant Counsel to the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations in 1975; as Special Counsel to Senator Henry M. Jackson in 1975-1976; and as Special Counsel and then Chief of Staff to Senator Daniel P. Moynihan from January 1977 to June 1979. Mr. Abrams served in the State Department during all eight years of the Reagan Administration. In January, 1981 Mr. Abrams became Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs. In this capacity he supervised United States participation in the United Nations system. On December 10, 1981, he was sworn in as Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs. On July 17, 1985, Mr. Abrams was appointed Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, where he supervised U.S. policy in Latin America and the Caribbean. In August 1988, Mr. Abrams received the Secretary of State's Distinguished Service Award from Secretary George P. Shultz for his work in the Department.

Mr. Abrams was a Senior Fellow at the Hudson Institute from 1989 to 1996, prior to becoming president of the Ethics and Public Policy Center.

Mr. Abrams's articles and book reviews have appeared in *Commentary*, *The Weekly Standard*, *The National Interest*, *The Public Interest*, and *National Review*, where he is a Contributing Editor. He is the author of three books, *Undue Process* (1993), *Security and Sacrifice* (1995), and *Faith or Fear: How Jews Can Survive in a Christian America* (1997), and the editor of three more, *Close Calls: Intervention, Terrorism, Missile Defense and "Just War" Today*; *Honor Among Nations: Intangible Interests and Foreign Policy*; and *The Influence of Faith: Religion and American Foreign Policy*. He has appeared on *Meet The Press*, *Face The Nation*, *Nightline*, and most major television news programs.

Mr. Abrams was born in New York City. He and his wife Rachel live in Virginia. They have three children: Joseph, a high school student; Sarah, a college student; and Jacob, who is serving in the United States Navy.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

**Marriage Protection Week, 2003
By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation**

Marriage is a sacred institution, and its protection is essential to the continued strength of our society. Marriage Protection Week provides an opportunity to focus our efforts on preserving the sanctity of marriage and on building strong and healthy marriages in America.

Marriage is a union between a man and a woman, and my Administration is working to support the institution of marriage by helping couples build successful marriages and be good parents.

To encourage marriage and promote the well-being of children, I have proposed a healthy marriage initiative to help couples develop the skills and knowledge to form and sustain healthy marriages. Research has shown that, on average, children raised in households headed by married parents fare better than children who grow up in other family structures. Through education and counseling programs, faith-based, community, and government organizations promote healthy marriages and a better quality of life for children. By supporting responsible child-rearing and strong families, my Administration is seeking to ensure that every child can grow up in a safe and loving home.

We are also working to make sure that the Federal Government does not penalize marriage. My tax relief package eliminated the marriage penalty. And as part of the welfare reform package I have proposed, we will do away with the rules that have made it more difficult for married couples to move out of poverty.

We must support the institution of marriage and help parents build stronger families. And we must continue our work to create a compassionate, welcoming society, where all people are treated with dignity and respect.

During Marriage Protection Week, I call on all Americans to join me in expressing support for the institution of marriage with all its benefits to our people, our culture, and our society.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the week of October 12 through October 18, 2003, as Marriage Protection Week. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate programs, activities, and ceremonies.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this third day of October, in the year of our Lord two thousand three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-eighth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The President has kept his commitment to foster a culture of life both here and abroad:

- Support for the partial birth abortion ban...as well as the Department of Justice formal opposition to partial birth abortion in the Ohio case
- Signed into law the Born Alive Infants Protection Act, a major piece of pro-life legislation
- Opposition to cloning along with U.S. led efforts at the United Nations to ban cloning
- Opposition to taxpayer-financed embryonic stem cell research
- Support for the child custody protection act
- Support for the Abortion Non-Discrimination Act of 2002
- Support for the Unborn Victims of Violence Act
- Opposition to euthanasia evidenced in the Department of Justice work on the Oregon case
- HHS issuing a new regulation allowing states to use the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) to provide health coverage for prenatal care and delivery to mothers and their unborn children -- helping to ensure that low-income mothers have healthy pregnancies and that their babies are born healthy and strong.
- Rejection of funding for the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).
- Restoration of the Mexico City Policy first thing Monday morning after Inauguration and subsequent extension in August 2003.
- Promoting adoption throughout the Administration and with Public Service Announcements
- Nomination of pro-life Dr. David Hager to FDA advisory committee for Reproductive Health Drugs
- Twice making remarks to the National March for Life on the Mall, twice issuing Sanctity of Life Sunday proclamations, and his remarks about the Holy Father's commitment to Life at the Cultural Center in 2001 (note: not in office in time to issue proclamation in 2001).
- Removal of inconclusive reproductive health services language from Centers for Disease Control and Department of Health and Human Services websites.
- U.S. delegation demands to remove "reproductive health services" from the United Nations ESCAP document at the Asian and Pacific Population Conference in Bangkok. "The United States support the sanctity of life from conception to natural death." The U.S. stood alone in its efforts to change portions of the Cairo agreement.
- U.N. General Assembly announcement of the transfer of \$25 million from UNFPA to the Child Survival and Health Programs Fund.

The President has kept his commitment to support the institution of marriage:

- Healthy Marriage initiative in Welfare Reform Reauthorization and \$2.2 million in grants from HHS to 12 marriage promotion programs (4 of which were faith-based)
- Twice speaking about the sanctity of marriage between a man and a woman
- Proclaiming Marriage Protection Week 2003 from October 12 to October 18, 2003

The President has kept his commitment to be pro-teen abstinence:

- Asking for \$135 million more to fund abstinence-education programs in public schools, totaling up to \$300 million total in the President's budgets

The President has kept his commitment to be concerned about issues affecting the family:

- Signing the PROTECT Act (Amber Alert Legislation)
- Comments on Trafficking to the United Nations, the Department of Homeland Security's "Operation Predator" anti-trafficking program, the obscenity indictments of Robert Zicari and Janet Ramano, and the recent prosecution under the Protect Act of Michael Lewis Clark.
- Bush Department of Justice child pornography prosecutions have increased 26% since taking office
- School Choice provision in *No Child Left Behind* and remarks at D.C. KIPP Academy supporting vouchers in D.C. Appropriations bill (The Reagan administration was not successful here)
- Support for the "dot kids" domain and petition to the Supreme Court to reexamine COPA (Children Online Protection Act)
- Office of National Drug Control Policy 5 year campaign to discourage drug use among the young
- Nationwide FBI/DEA raids on U.S. based drug paraphernalia traffickers
- *No Child Left Behind's* pro-accountability and higher standards in education

The President has kept his commitment to reduce taxes, promote fair trade, reduce government regulations, reduce government waste, and control spending during a time of war and recession:

- 2001 Passage of the largest tax cut in American history, \$1.35 billion over the next ten years.
- Support for Permanent Death Tax Repeal Act
- Support for Permanent Marriage Penalty Relief Act
- Support for Internet Tax Nondiscrimination Act
- Victory on Economic Growth and Jobs package
- Victory on Trade Promotion Authority, Ambassador Zoellick's efforts to create free trade agreements in Central America, free trade agreements with Chile and Singapore, seeking total elimination of all tariffs on manufactured goods over the next 13 years, and Secretary Evans criticism of China unfair trade practices
- Signing the Parsonage Tax Credit into law
- Proposing a comprehensive energy plan
- FY 2004 budget focusing on strengthening the economy, prosecute the war against terror, defend our nation and allow Americans to keep more of their money
- OMB Peer Review Standards on Regulatory Science, policy revision allowing private-sector printers to bid for government work, and pro-market reforms by making 850,000 federal jobs open to competition from the private sector saving taxpayers 30% on each contract
- Reversal of snowmobile rule in national parks, forming National Environmental Policy Act agency to block frivolous lawsuits, reform of the New Source Review (Clean Air Act), giving managers in the national forests the leeway over logging and other commercial activities

There has never been a President who has been stronger in fighting terrorism, supporting our military, and encouraging peace and democracy throughout the world:

- Freedom from oppressive regimes and terrorists in Afghanistan and Iraq
- \$14 billion increase in military spending in FY'04 budget including pay increases for those in uniform
- Signing of the Sudan Peace Act
- Commitment to peace in the Middle East with the Middle East Peace Roadmap, maintaining support for Israel and the first president to call for leadership change from the Palestinians
- \$15 billion commitment to fight Global AIDS and first Republican president to visit Africa
- Presidential directive to deploying a missile defense system and rejection of the ABM treaty
- Maintaining the embargo on Cuba
- Pressing China leaders on human rights
- Fighting trafficking in persons
- Linking foreign aid to Egypt with human rights
- The Millennium Challenge Account to ensure foreign aid is used for free market principles
- October 10, 2003 initiatives to assist the Cuban people in their struggle for freedom.

The President has kept his commitment to appoint highly qualified judges to the bench who interpret the law not legislate from the bench and has also:

- Signed into law the reaffirmation of "in God We Trust" as the national motto and keeping the phrase "under God" in the Pledge of Allegiance, followed by the Solicitor General's brief before the Supreme Court defending keeping "under God" in the Pledge

The President has advanced his compassion agenda through:

- Executive Orders freeing up barriers to funds available to faith-based organizations
- Pending victory of H.R. 7
- Signing of the Prison Rape Elimination Act
- Support for mentors to children with parents in prison
- Support for voucher programs for those suffering from addiction
- Low-income minority homeownership initiatives through HUD

The President has kept his commitment to support the Second Amendment through the Solicitor General's statement in 2001 and support for legislation allowing airline pilots to carry guns in the cockpit

The President is pro-Social Security reform and pro-Medicare reform



US Department of Defense

Talking Points - Iraq Six Months Progress Report – Oct. 9, 2003

Ambassador L. Paul Bremer today briefed the media in Baghdad on the accomplishments in Iraq six months after the fall of the capital city and the collapse of Saddam Hussein's regime. Following are highlights of his report. A complete copy of his remarks can be found on the Coalition Provisional Authority's web page <http://www.cpa-iraq.org/>.

- **The strategic plan for the reconstruction of Iraq has four elements:**
 - Create a secure environment;
 - Begin restoration of essential services;
 - Begin to transform the economy; and
 - Begin the transformation to democracy.

- **Creating a secure environment:**
 - There are 40,000 police on duty, nearly 7,000 in Baghdad alone.
 - Coalition Forces and Iraqi police are conducting joint patrols; there were 1,731 last night.
 - The first battalion of the new Iraqi Army has graduated and is on active duty.
 - Across the country more than 60,000 Iraqis now provide security to their fellow citizens.
 - Nearly all of Iraq's 400 courts are functioning.
 - For the first time in more than a generation the Iraqi judiciary is fully independent.
 - The curfew in Baghdad has been reduced to four hours per night.

- **Begin restoring essential services:**
 - Power generation hit 4,518 megawatts of electricity on Oct. 6. Six months ago the country could barely generate 300 megawatts.
 - If the funding in the President's emergency supplemental is approved, enough electricity could be produced for all Iraqis to have electrical service 24 hours per day.
 - All 22 universities and 43 technical institutes and colleges are open, as are nearly all primary and secondary schools.
 - Teachers earn from 12 to 25 times their former salaries.
 - Public health spending has increased more than 26 times what it was under Saddam.
 - All 240 hospitals and more than 1,200 clinics are open.
 - Doctors' salaries are at least eight times what they were under Saddam.
 - More than 22 million vaccination doses have been administered to Iraq's children.
 - Over three-quarters of pre-war telephone services and over two-thirds of the potable water production have been restored.

- **Begin transforming the economy:**
 - The central bank is fully independent.
 - Banks are making loans to finance businesses.
 - More than 95 percent of all pre-war bank customers have service and first-time customers are opening accounts daily.
 - On Oct. 15 Iraq will get a new currency.

➤ **Begin the transformation to a democracy:**

- The Ministry of Information has been abolished.
- More than 170 newspapers are in print.
- Representative government is flourishing.
 - Twenty-five cabinet ministers, selected by the Iraqi Governing Council, run the day-to-day business of government.
 - The Iraqi government regularly participates in international events, including meetings of the U.N. General Assembly, the Arab League, the Islamic Conference Summit, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.
 - There are 88 advisory councils in Baghdad alone.
- Religious freedom exists.
 - Today, for the first time in 35 years, thousands of Shiites in Karbala celebrated the pilgrimage of the 12th Imam.

➤ **The progress made is just a beginning.**

- Cronyism, negligence and war mongering have devastated Iraq; the profound damage cannot be repaired overnight.
- Bringing Iraq up to a minimum of self-sufficiency will require the full \$20 billion requested by the President.
- The Coalition will continue to fight terrorism in Iraq until the hopes of Iraqis and the world are no longer threatened.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

October 10, 2003

REMARKS BY THE VICE PRESIDENT TO THE HERITAGE FOUNDATION

Washington, D.C.

THE VICE PRESIDENT: Thank you all very much. And, Ed, thank you, and thank you for the welcome and for allowing me to be here this morning to see so many old friends in the room, including distinguished scholars and writers whose work I've admired for years. The Heritage Foundation sets a very high standard of scholarship and public advocacy. In my various jobs over the years -- as Congressman, Secretary of Defense and now Vice President -- I've benefited greatly from the work done in this building. I want to thank all of you for what you do for all of us.

All of you are serious observers of public affairs, especially in matters of national security. And that's why I've come here this morning to discuss the war on terror, the choices America has made in that war, and the choices still before us.

For most of this year, the attention of the world has centered on Iraq. From the final ultimatum to Saddam Hussein last March, to the removal of his regime, and on up to the present, as we continue to battle with Saddam loyalists and foreign terrorists. Iraq has become the central front in the war on terror. It was crucial that we enforced the U.N. Security Council resolutions. Now, having liberated that country, it is crucial that we keep our word to the Iraqi people, helping them to build a secure country and a democratic government. And we will do so. (Applause.)

Our mission in Iraq is a great undertaking and part of a larger mission that the United States accepted now more than two years ago. September 11, 2001, changed everything for this country. We came to recognize our vulnerability to the threats of the new era. We saw the harm that 19 evil men could do, armed with little more than airline tickets and box cutters and driven by a philosophy of hatred. We lost some 3,000 innocent lives that morning, in scarcely two hours' time.

Since 9/11, we've learned much more about what these enemies intend for us. One member of al Qaeda said 9/11 was the "beginning of the end of America." And we know to a certainty that terrorists are doing everything they can to gain even deadlier means of striking us. From the training manuals we found in the caves of Afghanistan to the interrogations of terrorists that we've captured, we have learned of their ambitions to develop or acquire chemical, biological or nuclear weapons. And if terrorists ever do acquire that capability -- on their own or with help from a terror regime -- they will use it without the slightest constraint of reason or morality.

That possibility, the ultimate nightmare, could bring devastation to our country on a scale we have never experienced. Instead of losing thousands of lives, we might lose tens of thousands, or even hundreds of thousands of lives in a single day of war. Remember what we saw on the morning of 9/11, and knowing the nature of these enemies, we have as clear a responsibility as could ever fall to government: we must do everything in our power to keep terrorists from ever acquiring weapons of mass destruction.

This great and urgent responsibility has required a shift in national security policy. The strategy of deterrence, which served us so well during the decades of the Cold War, will no longer do. Our terrorist enemy has no country to defend, no assets to destroy in order to discourage an attack. Strategies of containment will not assure our security, either. There is no containing terrorists who will commit suicide for the purposes of mass slaughter. There is also no containing a terror state that secretly passes along deadly weapons to a terrorist network. There is only one way to protect ourselves against catastrophic terrorist violence, and that is to destroy the terrorists before they can launch further attacks against the United States.

For many years prior to 9/11, it was the terrorists who were on the offensive. We treated their repeated attacks against Americans as isolated incidents and answered, if at all, on an ad hoc basis, and rarely in a systematic way. There was the attack on the Marine barracks in Beirut in 1983, killing 241 men; the bombing of the World Trade Center, in 1993; five more murders when the Saudi National Guard Training Center in Riyadh was struck in 1995; the killings at Khobar Towers in 1996; the East Africa Embassy bombings in 1998; and in 2000, the attack on the USS Cole.

There was a tendency to treat incidents like these as individual criminal acts to be handled primarily through law enforcement. Ramzi Yousef, who perpetrated the first attack on the World Trade Center is the best case in point. The U.S. government tracked him down, arrested him and got a conviction. After he was sent off to serve a 240 year sentence, some might have thought, "case closed." But the case was not closed.

The leads were not successfully followed, the dots were not adequately connected, the threat was not recognized for what it was. For al Qaeda, the World Trade Center attack in 1993 was part of a sustained campaign. Behind that one man, Ramzi Yousef, was a growing network with operatives inside and outside the United States, waging war against our country. For us, that war started on 9/11. For them, it started years ago, when Osama bin Laden declared war on the United States. In 1996, Khalid Shaykh Mohammad, the mastermind of 9/11 and the uncle of Ramzi Yousef, first proposed to bin Laden that they use hijacked airliners to attack targets in the U.S. During this period, thousands of terrorists were trained at al Qaeda camps in Afghanistan.

Since September 11th, the terrorists have continued their attacks in Riyadh, Casablanca, Mombasa, Bali, Jakarta, Najaf and Baghdad.

Against this kind of determined, organized, ruthless enemy, America requires a new strategy -- not merely to prosecute a series of crimes, but to conduct a global campaign against the terror network. Our strategy has several key elements. We've strengthened our defenses here at home, organizing the government to protect the homeland. But a good defense is not enough. We are

going after the terrorists wherever they plot and plan. Of those known to be directly involved in organizing the attacks of 9/11, most are now in custody or confirmed dead. The leadership of al Qaeda has sustained heavy losses -- they will sustain more.

We are also dismantling the financial networks that support terror, a vital step never before taken. The hidden bank accounts, the front groups, the phony charities are being discovered and the assets seized, to starve terrorists of the money that makes it possible for them to operate.

Our government is also working closely with intelligence services all over the globe, including those of governments not traditionally considered friends of the United States.

And we are applying the Bush doctrine: Any person or government that supports, protects or harbors terrorists is complicit in the murder of the innocent and will be held to account. (Applause.) The first to see this doctrine in application were the Taliban, who ruled Afghanistan by violence, while turning the country into a training camp for terrorists. With fine allies at our side, we took down the regime and shut down the al Qaeda camps. Our work there continues -- confronting Taliban and al Qaeda remnants, training a new Afghan army, and providing security as the new government takes shape. Under President Karzai's leadership, and with the help of our coalition, the Afghan people are building a decent and just society -- a nation fully joined in the war on terror.

In Iraq, we took another essential step in the war on terror. The United States and our allies rid the Iraqi people of a murderous dictator, and rid the world of a menace to our future peace and security. Saddam Hussein had a lengthy history of reckless and sudden aggression. He cultivated ties to terror -- hosting the Abu Nidal organization, supporting terrorists, making payments to the families of suicide bombers in Israel. He also had an established relationship with al Qaeda, providing training to al Qaeda members in the areas of poisons, gases, making conventional bombs. Saddam built, possessed and used weapons of mass destruction. He refused or evaded all international demands to account for those weapons.

Twelve years of diplomacy, more than a dozen Security Council resolutions, hundreds of U.N. weapons inspectors, thousands of flights to enforce the no-fly zones, and even strikes against military targets in Iraq -- all of these measures were tried to compel Saddam Hussein's compliance with the terms of the 1991 Gulf War cease-fire. All of these measures failed. Last October, the United States Congress voted overwhelmingly to authorize the use of force in Iraq. Last November, the U.N. Security Council passed a unanimous resolution finding Iraq in material breach of its obligations, and vowing serious consequences in the event Saddam Hussein did not fully and immediately comply. When Saddam Hussein failed even then to comply, our coalition acted to deliver those serious consequences. In that effort, the American military acted with speed and precision and skill. Once again, our men and women in uniform have served with honor, reflecting great credit on themselves and on the United States of America. (Applause.)

In the post-9/11 era, certain risks are unacceptable. The United States made our position clear: We could not accept the grave danger of Saddam Hussein and his terrorist allies turning weapons of mass destruction against us or our friends and allies. And, gradually, we are learning the

details of his hidden weapons programs. This work is being carried out under the direction of Dr. David Kay, a respected scientist and former U.N. inspector who is leading the weapons search in Iraq.

Dr. Kay's team faces an enormous task. They have yet to examine more than a hundred large conventional weapons arsenals -- some of which cover areas larger than 50 square miles. Finding comparatively small volumes of extremely deadly materials hidden in these vast stockpiles will be time consuming and difficult. Yet, Dr. Kay and his team are making progress, and have compiled an interim report, portions of which were declassified last week. Let me read to you a couple of passages from Dr. Kay's testimony to Congress, which deserve closer attention.

He notes: "Iraq's WMD programs spanned more than two, involved thousands of people, billions of dollars and were elaborately shielded by security and deception operations that continued even beyond the end of Operation Iraqi Freedom."

Dr. Kay further stated, "We have discovered dozens of WMD-related program activities and significant amounts of equipment that Iraq concealed from the United Nations during the inspections that began in late 2002. The discovery of these deliberate concealment efforts have come about both through the admissions of Iraqi scientists and officials concerning information they deliberately withheld, as well as through physical evidence of equipment and activities that the Iraq survey group has discovered [that] should have been declared to the United Nations."

Among the items Dr. Kay and his team have already identified are the following: a clandestine network of laboratories and safe houses within the Iraqi intelligence service that contained equipment suitable for continuing chemical and biological weapons research; a prison laboratory complex, possibly used in human testing of biological weapons agents, that Iraqi officials were explicitly ordered not to declare to the United Nations; reference strains of biological organisms, concealed in a scientist's home, one of which can be used to produce biological weapons; new research on BW-applicable agents, Brucella and Congo Crimean Hemorrhagic Fever, and continuing work on ricin and aflatoxin, which has not been declared to the United Nations; documents and equipment hidden in scientists' homes that would have been useful in resuming uranium enrichment by centrifuge and electromagnetic isotope separation; a line of unmanned aerial vehicles, not fully declared, and an admission that they had been tested out to a range of 500 kilometers -- 350 kilometers beyond the legal limit imposed by the U.N. after the Gulf War; plans and advanced design work for new long-range ballistic and cruise missiles with ranges capable of striking targets throughout the Middle East, which were prohibited by the U.N. and which Saddam sought to conceal from the U.N. weapons inspectors; clandestine attempts between late 1999 and 2002 to obtain from North Korea technology related to 1,300-kilometer range ballistic missiles, 300-kilometer range anti-ship cruise missiles and other prohibited military equipment.

Ladies and gentlemen, each and every one of these findings confirms a material breach by the former Iraqi regime of U.N. Security Council Resolution 1441. Taken together, they constitute a massive breach of that unanimously-passed resolution and provide a compelling case for the use of force against Saddam Hussein.

Even as more evidence is found of Saddam's weapons programs, critics of our action in Iraq continue to voice other objections. And the arguments they make are helping to frame the most important debate of the post-9/11 era.

Some claim we should not have acted because the threat from Saddam Hussein was not imminent. Yet, as the President has said, "Since when have terrorists and tyrants announced their intentions, politely putting us on notice before they strike?" I would remind the critics of the fundamental case the President has made since September 11th. Terrorist enemies of our country hope to strike us with the most lethal weapons known to man. And it would be reckless in the extreme to rule out action, and save our worries, until the day they strike. As the President told Congress earlier this year, if threats from terrorists and terror states are permitted to fully emerge, "all actions, all words and all recriminations would come too late." That is the debate, that is the choice set before the American people. And as long as George W. Bush is President of the United States, this country will not permit gathering threats to become certain tragedies. (Applause.)

Critics of our national security policy have also argued that to confront a gathering threat is simply to stir up hostility. In the case of Saddam Hussein, his hostility to our country long predates 9/11, and America's war on terror. In the case of the al Qaeda terrorists, their hostility has long been evidenced. And year after year, the terrorists only grew bolder in the absence of forceful response from America and other nations. Weakness and drift and vacillation in the face of danger invite attacks. Strength and resolve and decisive action defeat attacks before they can arrive on our soil.

Another criticism we hear is that the United States, when its security is threatened, may not act without unanimous international consent. Under this view, even in the face of a specific, stated, agreed upon danger, the mere objection of even one foreign government would be sufficient to prevent us from acting. This view reflects a deep confusion about the requirements of our national security. Though often couched in high-sounding terms of unity and cooperation, it is a prescription for perpetual disunity and obstructionism. In practice, it would prevent our own country from acting with friends and allies, even in the most urgent circumstance. To accept the view that action by America and our allies can be stopped by the objection of foreign governments that may not feel threatened, is to confer undue power on them, while leaving the rest of us powerless to act in our own defense. Yet we continue to hear this attitude in arguments in our own country -- so often, and so conveniently, it amounts to a policy of doing exactly nothing.

In Afghanistan, in Iraq, on every front in the war on terror, the United States has cooperated with friends and allies, and with others who recognize the common threat we face. More than 50 countries are contributing to peace and stability in Iraq today -- including most of the world's democracies -- and more than 70 are with us in Afghanistan. The United States is committed to multilateral action wherever possible. Yet this commitment does not require us to stop everything, and neglect our own defense, merely on the say-so of a single foreign government. Ultimately, America must be in charge of her own national security. (Applause.)

This is the debate before the American people, and it is of more than academic interest. It comes down to a choice between action that assures our security and inaction that allows dangers to grow. And we can see the consequences of these choices in real events. The contrast is greatest on the ground in Iraq. Had the United States been constrained by the objections of some, the regime of Saddam Hussein would still rule Iraq, his statues would still stand, and his sons would still be running the secret police. Dissidents would still be in prison, the apparatus of torture and rape would still be in place, and the mass graves would be undiscovered. We must never forget the kind of man who ran that country, and the depravity of his regime.

Last month, Bernard Kerik, the former police commissioner of New York, returned from Iraq after spending four months helping to activate and stand up a new national police force. Bernie Kerik tells of many things he saw, including the videos of interrogations in which the victim is blown apart by a hand grenade. Another video, as he describes it shows: "Saddam sitting in an office, allowing two Doberman Pinschers to eat alive a general because he did not trust his loyalty."

Those who declined to support the liberation of Iraq would not deny the evil of Saddam Hussein's regime. They must concede, however, that had their own advice been followed, that regime would rule Iraq today.

President Bush declined the course of inaction, and the results are there for all to see. The torture chambers are empty, the prisons for children are closed, the murderers of innocents have been exposed, and their mass graves have been uncovered. The regime is gone, never to return. And despite difficulties we knew would occur, the Iraqi people prefer liberty and hope to tyranny and fear. (Applause.)

Our coalition is helping them to build a secure, hopeful and self-governing nation which will stand as an example of freedom to all the Middle East. We are rebuilding more than a thousand schools, supplying and reopening hospitals, rehabilitating power plants, water and sanitation facilities, bridges and airports. We are training Iraqi police, border guards and a new army, so that the Iraqi people can assume full responsibility for their own security. Iraq now has its own Governing Council, has appointed interim government ministers, and is moving toward the drafting of a new constitution and free elections.

The contrast of visions is evident as well throughout the region. Had we followed the counsel of inaction, the Iraqi regime would still be a menace to its neighbors and a destabilizing force in the Middle East. Today, because we acted, Iraq stands to be a force for good in the Middle East.

Comparing both sides of the debate, we can see certain consequences for the world beyond the Middle East, consequences with direct implications for our own security. If Saddam Hussein were in power today there would still be active terror camps in Iraq, the regime would still be allowing terrorist leaders into the country, and this ally of terrorists would still have a hidden biological weapons program capable of producing deadly agents on short notice. There would be today, as there was six months ago, the prospect of the Iraqi dictator providing weapons of mass destruction, or the means to make them, to terrorists for the purpose of attacking America.

Today we do not face this prospect. There are terrorists in Iraq, yet there is no dictator to protect them, and we are dealing with them one by one. Terrorists have gathered in that country and there they will be defeated. We are fighting this evil in Iraq so we do not have to fight it on the streets of our own cities. (Applause.)

The current debate over America's national security policy is the most consequential since the early days of the Cold War and the emergence of a bipartisan commitment to face the evils of communism. All of us now look back with respect and gratitude on the great decisions that set America on the path to victory in the Cold War and kept us on that path through nine presidencies. I believe that one day, scholars and historians will look back on our time and pay tribute to our 43rd President, who has both called upon and exemplified the courage and perseverance of the American people. (Applause.) In this period of extraordinary danger, President Bush has made clear America's purposes in the world, and our determination to overcome the threats to our liberty and our lives.

Sometimes history presents clear and stark choices. We have come to such a moment. Those who bear the responsibility for making those choices for America must understand that while action will always carry cost, measured in effort and sacrifice, inaction carries heavy costs of its own. As in the years of the Cold War, much is asked of us and much rides on our actions. A watching world is depending on the United States of America. Only America has the might and the will to lead the world through a time of peril, toward greater security and peace. And as we've done before, we accept the great mission that history has given us.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END

Smith, Matthew E.

From: Smith, Matthew E.

Sent: Monday, October 13, 2003 10:34 AM

To: Montiel, Charlotte L.; Cooper, Colby J.; Vestewig, Lauren J.; Ryun, Catharine A.

Subject: Line-up for Tuesday Focus on the Family Briefing

Room 450

9:00 - 9:30 David Leitch

9:30 - 10:00 Elliott Abrams

10:00 - 10:30 Jay Lefkowitz

10:30 - 11:00 Jim Towey

Thanks everyone.

Matthew Smith

Associate Director of Public Liaison

The White House

(202) 456-2380 phone

(202) 456-2130 fax

Smith, Matthew E.

From: WAVES_CONF@mhub.eop.gov
Sent: Tuesday, October 14, 2003 9:26 AM
To: Smith, Matthew E.
Subject: WAVES Appt. U62261 Confirmation for SMITH

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SUBJECT: WAVES Appt. U62261 Confirmation for SMITH
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Date: 10-14-2003
Time: 08:23:58

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Appointment Time: 8:30:00 AM
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Presidential Attendance: NO
Appointment Building: OEOB
Appointment Requested by: SMITH MATTHEW
Phone Number of Requestor: 67702

WAVES APPOINTMENT NUMBER: U62261

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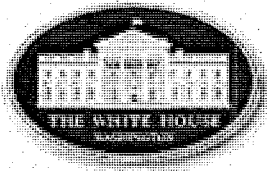
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TOTAL NUMBER OF NAMES OF CLEARED FOR ENTRY: 2

ARMSTRONG, ROBERT
CRAWFORD, BILL

(b)(6)

Ron Walten

(b)(6)



David G. Leitch
Deputy Counsel to the President

David Leitch was appointed Deputy Counsel to President George W. Bush on December 9, 2002. In his capacity as Deputy Counsel, he advises the President and White House staff on a variety of legal issues, including issues involving the war on terror, judicial nominations, legislative proposals, and ethics.

Prior to his White House appointment, Leitch served as Chief Counsel of the Federal Aviation Administration from June of 2001 to December of 2002. As Chief Counsel, he was the top legal advisor to the Administrator of the FAA, and was responsible for all aspects of the FAA's legal activities, including its regulatory program, administrative and judicial litigation, nationwide enforcement activities, legislation, and legal relations with foreign civil aviation authorities. He supervised nearly 200 attorneys in FAA offices across the nation.

During Leitch's tenure at the FAA, he also served as counsel to the Transition Planning Office for the Department of Homeland Security, which President Bush established by Executive Order to coordinate transition planning throughout the executive branch of the Government in preparation for establishment of the proposed Department of Homeland Security.

Prior to joining the FAA, Leitch was a partner at Hogan & Hartson L.L.P., Washington D.C.'s largest law firm, where he was engaged in a diverse litigation practice with a concentration on appellate practice and issues involving administrative, constitutional, and commercial law. He argued appeals in both state and federal courts on a variety of issues.

From 1990 to 1993, he served in the Office of Legal Counsel at the United States Department of Justice, finishing his tenure there as Deputy Assistant Attorney General. He has also served as a law clerk to Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist and to Circuit Judge J. Harvie Wilkinson, III, and was an adjunct professor at George Washington University Law School.

Leitch graduated summa cum laude with a bachelor's degree from Duke University. He earned his law degree from the University of Virginia School of Law, where he was a member of the Law Review and graduated first in his class. He and his wife Ellen have three children and live in McLean, Virginia.

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Smith, Matthew (Matt)

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Office of Public Liaison

EEOB Room 188 - Washington D.C. 20502 (202) 456-2380 phone

White House Briefing Tuesday, October 14, 2003

Moderator

Matt Smith

Associate Director of Public Liaison

Speakers

David Leitch

Deputy White House Counsel

Elliott Abrams

*Special Assistant to the President and National Security Council
Senior Director for Near East & North African Affairs*

Jim Towey

*Deputy Assistant to the President &
Director of the Office of Faith-based and Community Initiatives*

Jay Lefkowitz

Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy



Office of Faith-Based & Community Initiatives

708 Jackson Place - Washington D.C. 20502 (202) 456-6708

Jim Towey
*Deputy Assistant to the President and
Director of the White House
Office of Faith-Based & Community Initiatives*

President George W. Bush named Jim Towey Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Faith Based and Community Initiatives on Friday, February 1, 2002.

Jim Towey founded Aging With Dignity in 1996 after his experiences at Mother Teresa's homes for the dying inspired him to promote better care for people facing the end of life. Towey, who is an attorney, was legal counsel for 12 years to Mother Teresa of Calcutta, and he lived for one year as a full-time volunteer in her home for people with AIDS in Washington, D.C.

Before meeting Mother Teresa, Towey worked in public service, leading the state of Florida's health and social services agency, the largest in the United States, and serving in the cabinet of Governor Lawton Chiles. Earlier, he worked in Washington as legislative director and legal counsel for Senator Mark O. Hatfield. Towey, his wife, Mary, and their four children live in the Washington, DC area.



Domestic Policy Council

The White House

Jay Lefkowitz

Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy

Jay Lefkowitz is Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy. For the first year of the Bush Administration, he served as General Counsel of the Office of Management and Budget in the Executive Office of the President. Before joining the Administration, Mr. Lefkowitz was a partner in the Washington, D.C. office of Kirkland & Ellis, where he specialized in commercial and appellate litigation.

He previously served in the White House under former President Bush as Director of Cabinet Affairs and Deputy Executive Secretary of the Domestic Policy Council. He was also a delegate to the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva.

Mr. Lefkowitz has written widely on politics, law, and religion for the Wall Street Journal, the New York Times, the Washington Post and other publications. He lives in Chevy Chase, Maryland with his wife, Elena, and their 3 children.



National Security Council

Washington D.C. 20504

Elliott Abrams

Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for Near East and North African Affairs National Security Council

In December 2002, Dr. Condoleezza Rice appointed Mr. Abrams Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for Near East and North African Affairs, including Arab/Israel relations and U.S. efforts to promote peace and security in the region. From June 2001 to December 2002, Mr. Abrams served as Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for Democracy, Human Rights and International Operations.

Prior to joining the NSC, Mr. Abrams was president of the Ethics and Public Policy Center in Washington, D.C., from June 1996 to June 2001. He was a member of the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom for two years, from May 1999 to May 2001, and Chairman of the Commission in the latter year.

Earlier in his career, Mr. Abrams spent four years working for the United States Senate: as Assistant Counsel to the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations in 1975; as Special Counsel to Senator Henry M. Jackson in 1975-1976; and as Special Counsel and then Chief of Staff to Senator Daniel P. Moynihan from January 1977 to June 1979. Mr. Abrams served in the State Department during all eight years of the Reagan Administration. In January, 1981 Mr. Abrams became Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs. In this capacity he supervised United States participation in the United Nations system. On December 10, 1981, he was sworn in as Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs. On July 17, 1985, Mr. Abrams was appointed Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, where he supervised U.S. policy in Latin America and the Caribbean. In August 1988, Mr. Abrams received the Secretary of State's Distinguished Service Award from Secretary George P. Shultz for his work in the Department.

Mr. Abrams was a Senior Fellow at the Hudson Institute from 1989 to 1996, prior to becoming president of the Ethics and Public Policy Center.

Mr. Abrams's articles and book reviews have appeared in *Commentary*, *The Weekly Standard*, *The National Interest*, *The Public Interest*, and *National Review*, where he is a Contributing Editor. He is the author of three books, *Undue Process* (1993), *Security and Sacrifice* (1995), and *Faith or Fear: How Jews Can Survive in a Christian America* (1997), and the editor of three more, *Close Calls: Intervention, Terrorism, Missile Defense and "Just War" Today*; *Honor Among Nations: Intangible Interests and Foreign Policy*; and *The Influence of Faith: Religion and American Foreign Policy*. He has appeared on *Meet The Press*, *Face The Nation*, *Nightline*, and most major television news programs.

Mr. Abrams was born in New York City. He and his wife Rachel live in Virginia. They have three children: Joseph, a high school student; Sarah, a college student; and Jacob, who is serving in the United States Navy.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

**Marriage Protection Week, 2003
By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation**

Marriage is a sacred institution, and its protection is essential to the continued strength of our society. Marriage Protection Week provides an opportunity to focus our efforts on preserving the sanctity of marriage and on building strong and healthy marriages in America.

Marriage is a union between a man and a woman, and my Administration is working to support the institution of marriage by helping couples build successful marriages and be good parents.

To encourage marriage and promote the well-being of children, I have proposed a healthy marriage initiative to help couples develop the skills and knowledge to form and sustain healthy marriages. Research has shown that, on average, children raised in households headed by married parents fare better than children who grow up in other family structures. Through education and counseling programs, faith-based, community, and government organizations promote healthy marriages and a better quality of life for children. By supporting responsible child-rearing and strong families, my Administration is seeking to ensure that every child can grow up in a safe and loving home.

We are also working to make sure that the Federal Government does not penalize marriage. My tax relief package eliminated the marriage penalty. And as part of the welfare reform package I have proposed, we will do away with the rules that have made it more difficult for married couples to move out of poverty.

We must support the institution of marriage and help parents build stronger families. And we must continue our work to create a compassionate, welcoming society, where all people are treated with dignity and respect.

During Marriage Protection Week, I call on all Americans to join me in expressing support for the institution of marriage with all its benefits to our people, our culture, and our society.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the week of October 12 through October 18, 2003, as Marriage Protection Week. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate programs, activities, and ceremonies.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this third day of October, in the year of our Lord two thousand three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-eighth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The President has kept his commitment to foster a culture of life both here and abroad:

- Support for the partial birth abortion ban...as well as the Department of Justice formal opposition to partial birth abortion in the Ohio case
- Signed into law the Born Alive Infants Protection Act, a major piece of pro-life legislation
- Opposition to cloning along with U.S. led efforts at the United Nations to ban cloning
- Opposition to taxpayer-financed embryonic stem cell research
- Support for the child custody protection act
- Support for the Abortion Non-Discrimination Act of 2002
- Support for the Unborn Victims of Violence Act
- Opposition to euthanasia evidenced in the Department of Justice work on the Oregon case
- HHS issuing a new regulation allowing states to use the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) to provide health coverage for prenatal care and delivery to mothers and their unborn children -- helping to ensure that low-income mothers have healthy pregnancies and that their babies are born healthy and strong.
- Rejection of funding for the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).
- Restoration of the Mexico City Policy first thing Monday morning after Inauguration and subsequent extension in August 2003.
- Promoting adoption throughout the Administration and with Public Service Announcements
- Nomination of pro-life Dr. David Hager to FDA advisory committee for Reproductive Health Drugs
- Twice making remarks to the National March for Life on the Mall, twice issuing Sanctity of Life Sunday proclamations, and his remarks about the Holy Father's commitment to Life at the Cultural Center in 2001 (note: not in office in time to issue proclamation in 2001).
- Removal of inconclusive reproductive health services language from Centers for Disease Control and Department of Health and Human Services websites.
- U.S. delegation demands to remove "reproductive health services" from the United Nations ESCAP document at the Asian and Pacific Population Conference in Bangkok. "The United States support the sanctity of life from conception to natural death." The U.S. stood alone in its efforts to change portions of the Cairo agreement.
- U.N. General Assembly announcement of the transfer of \$25 million from UNFPA to the Child Survival and Health Programs Fund.

The President has kept his commitment to support the institution of marriage:

- Healthy Marriage initiative in Welfare Reform Reauthorization and \$2.2 million in grants from HHS to 12 marriage promotion programs (4 of which were faith-based)
- Twice speaking about the sanctity of marriage between a man and a woman
- Proclaiming Marriage Protection Week 2003 from October 12 to October 18, 2003

The President has kept his commitment to be pro-teen abstinence:

- Asking for \$135 million more to fund abstinence-education programs in public schools, totaling up to \$300 million total in the President's budgets

The President has kept his commitment to be concerned about issues affecting the family:

- Signing the PROTECT Act (Amber Alert Legislation)
- Comments on Trafficking to the United Nations, the Department of Homeland Security's "Operation Predator" anti-trafficking program, the obscenity indictments of Robert Zicari and Janet Ramano, and the recent prosecution under the Protect Act of Michael Lewis Clark.
- Bush Department of Justice child pornography prosecutions have increased 26% since taking office
- School Choice provision in *No Child Left Behind* and remarks at D.C. KIPP Academy supporting vouchers in D.C. Appropriations bill (The Reagan administration was not successful here)
- Support for the "dot kids" domain and petition to the Supreme Court to reexamine COPA (Children Online Protection Act)
- Office of National Drug Control Policy 5 year campaign to discourage drug use among the young
- Nationwide FBI/DEA raids on U.S. based drug paraphernalia traffickers
- *No Child Left Behind's* pro-accountability and higher standards in education

The President has kept his commitment to reduce taxes, promote fair trade, reduce government regulations, reduce government waste, and control spending during a time of war and recession:

- 2001 Passage of the largest tax cut in American history, \$1.35 billion over the next ten years.
- Support for Permanent Death Tax Repeal Act
- Support for Permanent Marriage Penalty Relief Act
- Support for Internet Tax Nondiscrimination Act
- Victory on Economic Growth and Jobs package
- Victory on Trade Promotion Authority, Ambassador Zoellick's efforts to create free trade agreements in Central America, free trade agreements with Chile and Singapore, seeking total elimination of all tariffs on manufactured goods over the next 13 years, and Secretary Evans criticism of China unfair trade practices
- Signing the Parsonage Tax Credit into law
- Proposing a comprehensive energy plan
- FY 2004 budget focusing on strengthening the economy, prosecute the war against terror, defend our nation and allow Americans to keep more of their money
- OMB Peer Review Standards on Regulatory Science, policy revision allowing private-sector printers to bid for government work, and pro-market reforms by making 850,000 federal jobs open to competition from the private sector saving taxpayers 30% on each contract
- Reversal of snowmobile rule in national parks, forming National Environmental Policy Act agency to block frivolous lawsuits, reform of the New Source Review (Clean Air Act), giving managers in the national forests the leeway over logging and other commercial activities

There has never been a President who has been stronger in fighting terrorism, supporting our military, and encouraging peace and democracy throughout the world:

- Freedom from oppressive regimes and terrorists in Afghanistan and Iraq
- \$14 billion increase in military spending in FY'04 budget including pay increases for those in uniform
- Signing of the Sudan Peace Act
- Commitment to peace in the Middle East with the Middle East Peace Roadmap, maintaining support for Israel and the first president to call for leadership change from the Palestinians
- \$15 billion commitment to fight Global AIDS and first Republican president to visit Africa
- Presidential directive to deploying a missile defense system and rejection of the ABM treaty
- Maintaining the embargo on Cuba
- Pressing China leaders on human rights
- Fighting trafficking in persons
- Linking foreign aid to Egypt with human rights
- The Millennium Challenge Account to ensure foreign aid is used for free market principles
- October 10, 2003 initiatives to assist the Cuban people in their struggle for freedom.

The President has kept his commitment to appoint highly qualified judges to the bench who interpret the law not legislate from the bench and has also:

- Signed into law the reaffirmation of "in God We Trust" as the national motto and keeping the phrase "under God" in the Pledge of Allegiance, followed by the Solicitor General's brief before the Supreme Court defending keeping "under God" in the Pledge

The President has advanced his compassion agenda through:

- Executive Orders freeing up barriers to funds available to faith-based organizations
- Pending victory of H.R. 7
- Signing of the Prison Rape Elimination Act
- Support for mentors to children with parents in prison
- Support for voucher programs for those suffering from addiction
- Low-income minority homeownership initiatives through HUD

The President has kept his commitment to support the Second Amendment through the Solicitor General's statement in 2001 and support for legislation allowing airline pilots to carry guns in the cockpit

The President is pro-Social Security reform and pro-Medicare reform



US Department of Defense

Talking Points - Iraq Six Months Progress Report – Oct. 9, 2003

Ambassador L. Paul Bremer today briefed the media in Baghdad on the accomplishments in Iraq six months after the fall of the capital city and the collapse of Saddam Hussein's regime. Following are highlights of his report. A complete copy of his remarks can be found on the Coalition Provisional Authority's web page <http://www.cpa-iraq.org/>.

➤ **The strategic plan for the reconstruction of Iraq has four elements:**

- Create a secure environment;
- Begin restoration of essential services;
- Begin to transform the economy; and
- Begin the transformation to democracy.

➤ **Creating a secure environment:**

- There are 40,000 police on duty, nearly 7,000 in Baghdad alone.
- Coalition Forces and Iraqi police are conducting joint patrols; there were 1,731 last night.
- The first battalion of the new Iraqi Army has graduated and is on active duty.
- Across the country more than 60,000 Iraqis now provide security to their fellow citizens.
- Nearly all of Iraq's 400 courts are functioning.
- For the first time in more than a generation the Iraqi judiciary is fully independent.
- The curfew in Baghdad has been reduced to four hours per night.

➤ **Begin restoring essential services:**

- Power generation hit 4,518 megawatts of electricity on Oct. 6. Six months ago the country could barely generate 300 megawatts.
 - If the funding in the President's emergency supplemental is approved, enough electricity could be produced for all Iraqis to have electrical service 24 hours per day.
- All 22 universities and 43 technical institutes and colleges are open; as are nearly all primary and secondary schools.
- Teachers earn from 12 to 25 times their former salaries.
- Public health spending has increased more than 26 times what it was under Saddam.
- All 240 hospitals and more than 1,200 clinics are open.
- Doctors' salaries are at least eight times what they were under Saddam.
- More than 22 million vaccination doses have been administered to Iraq's children.
- Over three-quarters of pre-war telephone services and over two-thirds of the potable water production have been restored.

➤ **Begin transforming the economy:**

- The central bank is fully independent.
- Banks are making loans to finance businesses.
- More than 95 percent of all pre-war bank customers have service and first-time customers are opening accounts daily.
- On Oct. 15 Iraq will get a new currency.

➤ **Begin the transformation to a democracy:**

- The Ministry of Information has been abolished.
- More than 170 newspapers are in print.
- Representative government is flourishing.
 - Twenty-five cabinet ministers, selected by the Iraqi Governing Council, run the day-to-day business of government.
 - The Iraqi government regularly participates in international events, including meetings of the U.N. General Assembly, the Arab League, the Islamic Conference Summit, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.
 - There are 88 advisory councils in Baghdad alone.
- Religious freedom exists.
 - Today, for the first time in 35 years, thousands of Shiites in Karbala celebrated the pilgrimage of the 12th Imam.

➤ **The progress made is just a beginning.**

- Cronyism, negligence and war mongering have devastated Iraq; the profound damage cannot be repaired overnight.
- Bringing Iraq up to a minimum of self-sufficiency will require the full \$20 billion requested by the President.
- The Coalition will continue to fight terrorism in Iraq until the hopes of Iraqis and the world are no longer threatened.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President
October 10, 2003

REMARKS BY THE VICE PRESIDENT
TO THE HERITAGE FOUNDATION

Washington, D.C.

THE VICE PRESIDENT: Thank you all very much. And, Ed, thank you, and thank you for the welcome and for allowing me to be here this morning to see so many old friends in the room, including distinguished scholars and writers whose work I've admired for years. The Heritage Foundation sets a very high standard of scholarship and public advocacy. In my various jobs over the years -- as Congressman, Secretary of Defense and now Vice President -- I've benefited greatly from the work done in this building. I want to thank all of you for what you do for all of us.

All of you are serious observers of public affairs, especially in matters of national security. And that's why I've come here this morning to discuss the war on terror, the choices America has made in that war, and the choices still before us.

For most of this year, the attention of the world has centered on Iraq. From the final ultimatum to Saddam Hussein last March, to the removal of his regime, and on up to the present, as we continue to battle with Saddam loyalists and foreign terrorists. Iraq has become the central front in the war on terror. It was crucial that we enforced the U.N. Security Council resolutions. Now, having liberated that country, it is crucial that we keep our word to the Iraqi people, helping them to build a secure country and a democratic government. And we will do so. (Applause.)

Our mission in Iraq is a great undertaking and part of a larger mission that the United States accepted now more than two years ago. September 11, 2001, changed everything for this country. We came to recognize our vulnerability to the threats of the new era. We saw the harm that 19 evil men could do, armed with little more than airline tickets and box cutters and driven by a philosophy of hatred. We lost some 3,000 innocent lives that morning, in scarcely two hours' time.

Since 9/11, we've learned much more about what these enemies intend for us. One member of al Qaeda said 9/11 was the "beginning of the end of America." And we know to a certainty that terrorists are doing everything they can to gain even deadlier means of striking us. From the training manuals we found in the caves of Afghanistan to the interrogations of terrorists that we've captured, we have learned of their ambitions to develop or acquire chemical, biological or nuclear weapons. And if terrorists ever do acquire that capability -- on their own or with help from a terror regime -- they will use it without the slightest constraint of reason or morality.

That possibility, the ultimate nightmare, could bring devastation to our country on a scale we have never experienced. Instead of losing thousands of lives, we might lose tens of thousands, or even hundreds of thousands of lives in a single day of war. Remember what we saw on the morning of 9/11, and knowing the nature of these enemies, we have as clear a responsibility as could ever fall to government: we must do everything in our power to keep terrorists from ever acquiring weapons of mass destruction.

This great and urgent responsibility has required a shift in national security policy. The strategy of deterrence, which served us so well during the decades of the Cold War, will no longer do. Our terrorist enemy has no country to defend, no assets to destroy in order to discourage an attack. Strategies of containment will not assure our security, either. There is no containing terrorists who will commit suicide for the purposes of mass slaughter. There is also no containing a terror state that secretly passes along deadly weapons to a terrorist network. There is only one way to protect ourselves against catastrophic terrorist violence, and that is to destroy the terrorists before they can launch further attacks against the United States.

For many years prior to 9/11, it was the terrorists who were on the offensive. We treated their repeated attacks against Americans as isolated incidents and answered, if at all, on an ad hoc basis, and rarely in a systematic way. There was the attack on the Marine barracks in Beirut in 1983, killing 241 men; the bombing of the World Trade Center, in 1993; five more murders when the Saudi National Guard Training Center in Riyadh was struck in 1995; the killings at Khobar Towers in 1996; the East Africa Embassy bombings in 1998; and in 2000, the attack on the USS Cole.

There was a tendency to treat incidents like these as individual criminal acts to be handled primarily through law enforcement. Ramzi Yousef, who perpetrated the first attack on the World Trade Center is the best case in point. The U.S. government tracked him down, arrested him and got a conviction. After he was sent off to serve a 240 year sentence, some might have thought, "case closed." But the case was not closed.

The leads were not successfully followed, the dots were not adequately connected, the threat was not recognized for what it was. For al Qaeda, the World Trade Center attack in 1993 was part of a sustained campaign. Behind that one man, Ramzi Yousef, was a growing network with operatives inside and outside the United States, waging war against our country. For us, that war started on 9/11. For them, it started years ago, when Osama bin Laden declared war on the United States. In 1996, Khalid Shaykh Mohammad, the mastermind of 9/11 and the uncle of Ramzi Yousef, first proposed to bin Laden that they use hijacked airliners to attack targets in the U.S. During this period, thousands of terrorists were trained at al Qaeda camps in Afghanistan.

Since September 11th, the terrorists have continued their attacks in Riyadh, Casablanca, Mombasa, Bali, Jakarta, Najaf and Baghdad.

Against this kind of determined, organized, ruthless enemy, America requires a new strategy -- not merely to prosecute a series of crimes, but to conduct a global campaign against the terror network. Our strategy has several key elements. We've strengthened our defenses here at home, organizing the government to protect the homeland. But a good defense is not enough. We are

going after the terrorists wherever they plot and plan. Of those known to be directly involved in organizing the attacks of 9/11, most are now in custody or confirmed dead. The leadership of al Qaeda has sustained heavy losses -- they will sustain more.

We are also dismantling the financial networks that support terror, a vital step never before taken. The hidden bank accounts, the front groups, the phony charities are being discovered and the assets seized, to starve terrorists of the money that makes it possible for them to operate.

Our government is also working closely with intelligence services all over the globe, including those of governments not traditionally considered friends of the United States.

And we are applying the Bush doctrine: Any person or government that supports, protects or harbors terrorists is complicit in the murder of the innocent and will be held to account. (Applause.) The first to see this doctrine in application were the Taliban, who ruled Afghanistan by violence, while turning the country into a training camp for terrorists. With fine allies at our side, we took down the regime and shut down the al Qaeda camps. Our work there continues -- confronting Taliban and al Qaeda remnants, training a new Afghan army, and providing security as the new government takes shape. Under President Karzai's leadership, and with the help of our coalition, the Afghan people are building a decent and just society -- a nation fully joined in the war on terror.

In Iraq, we took another essential step in the war on terror. The United States and our allies rid the Iraqi people of a murderous dictator, and rid the world of a menace to our future peace and security. Saddam Hussein had a lengthy history of reckless and sudden aggression. He cultivated ties to terror -- hosting the Abu Nidal organization, supporting terrorists, making payments to the families of suicide bombers in Israel. He also had an established relationship with al Qaeda, providing training to al Qaeda members in the areas of poisons, gases, making conventional bombs. Saddam built, possessed and used weapons of mass destruction. He refused or evaded all international demands to account for those weapons.

Twelve years of diplomacy, more than a dozen Security Council resolutions, hundreds of U.N. weapons inspectors, thousands of flights to enforce the no-fly zones, and even strikes against military targets in Iraq -- all of these measures were tried to compel Saddam Hussein's compliance with the terms of the 1991 Gulf War cease-fire. All of these measures failed. Last October, the United States Congress voted overwhelmingly to authorize the use of force in Iraq. Last November, the U.N. Security Council passed a unanimous resolution finding Iraq in material breach of its obligations, and vowing serious consequences in the event Saddam Hussein did not fully and immediately comply. When Saddam Hussein failed even then to comply, our coalition acted to deliver those serious consequences. In that effort, the American military acted with speed and precision and skill. Once again, our men and women in uniform have served with honor, reflecting great credit on themselves and on the United States of America. (Applause.)

In the post-9/11 era, certain risks are unacceptable. The United States made our position clear: We could not accept the grave danger of Saddam Hussein and his terrorist allies turning weapons of mass destruction against us or our friends and allies. And, gradually, we are learning the

details of his hidden weapons programs. This work is being carried out under the direction of Dr. David Kay, a respected scientist and former U.N. inspector who is leading the weapons search in Iraq.

Dr. Kay's team faces an enormous task. They have yet to examine more than a hundred large conventional weapons arsenals -- some of which cover areas larger than 50 square miles. Finding comparatively small volumes of extremely deadly materials hidden in these vast stockpiles will be time consuming and difficult. Yet, Dr. Kay and his team are making progress, and have compiled an interim report, portions of which were declassified last week. Let me read to you a couple of passages from Dr. Kay's testimony to Congress, which deserve closer attention.

He notes: "Iraq's WMD programs spanned more than two, involved thousands of people, billions of dollars and were elaborately shielded by security and deception operations that continued even beyond the end of Operation Iraqi Freedom."

Dr. Kay further stated, "We have discovered dozens of WMD-related program activities and significant amounts of equipment that Iraq concealed from the United Nations during the inspections that began in late 2002. The discovery of these deliberate concealment efforts have come about both through the admissions of Iraqi scientists and officials concerning information they deliberately withheld, as well as through physical evidence of equipment and activities that the Iraq survey group has discovered [that] should have been declared to the United Nations."

Among the items Dr. Kay and his team have already identified are the following: a clandestine network of laboratories and safe houses within the Iraqi intelligence service that contained equipment suitable for continuing chemical and biological weapons research; a prison laboratory complex, possibly used in human testing of biological weapons agents, that Iraqi officials were explicitly ordered not to declare to the United Nations; reference strains of biological organisms, concealed in a scientist's home, one of which can be used to produce biological weapons; new research on BW-applicable agents, Brucella and Congo Crimean Hemorrhagic Fever, and continuing work on ricin and aflatoxin, which has not been declared to the United Nations; documents and equipment hidden in scientists' homes that would have been useful in resuming uranium enrichment by centrifuge and electromagnetic isotope separation; a line of unmanned aerial vehicles, not fully declared, and an admission that they had been tested out to a range of 500 kilometers -- 350 kilometers beyond the legal limit imposed by the U.N. after the Gulf War; plans and advanced design work for new long-range ballistic and cruise missiles with ranges capable of striking targets throughout the Middle East, which were prohibited by the U.N. and which Saddam sought to conceal from the U.N. weapons inspectors; clandestine attempts between late 1999 and 2002 to obtain from North Korea technology related to 1,300-kilometer range ballistic missiles, 300-kilometer range anti-ship cruise missiles and other prohibited military equipment.

Ladies and gentlemen, each and every one of these finding confirms a material breach by the former Iraqi regime of U.N. Security Council Resolution 1441. Taken together, they constitute a massive breach of that unanimously-passed resolution and provide a compelling case for the use of force against Saddam Hussein.

Even as more evidence is found of Saddam's weapons programs, critics of our action in Iraq continue to voice other objections. And the arguments they make are helping to frame the most important debate of the post-9/11 era.

Some claim we should not have acted because the threat from Saddam Hussein was not imminent. Yet, as the President has said, "Since when have terrorists and tyrants announced their intentions, politely putting us on notice before they strike?" I would remind the critics of the fundamental case the President has made since September 11th. Terrorist enemies of our country hope to strike us with the most lethal weapons known to man. And it would be reckless in the extreme to rule out action, and save our worries, until the day they strike. As the President told Congress earlier this year, if threats from terrorists and terror states are permitted to fully emerge, "all actions, all words and all recriminations would come too late." That is the debate, that is the choice set before the American people. And as long as George W. Bush is President of the United States, this country will not permit gathering threats to become certain tragedies. (Applause.)

Critics of our national security policy have also argued that to confront a gathering threat is simply to stir up hostility. In the case of Saddam Hussein, his hostility to our country long predates 9/11, and America's war on terror. In the case of the al Qaeda terrorists, their hostility has long been evidenced. And year after year, the terrorists only grew bolder in the absence of forceful response from America and other nations. Weakness and drift and vacillation in the face of danger invite attacks. Strength and resolve and decisive action defeat attacks before they can arrive on our soil.

Another criticism we hear is that the United States, when its security is threatened, may not act without unanimous international consent. Under this view, even in the face of a specific, stated, agreed upon danger, the mere objection of even one foreign government would be sufficient to prevent us from acting. This view reflects a deep confusion about the requirements of our national security. Though often couched in high-sounding terms of unity and cooperation, it is a prescription for perpetual disunity and obstructionism. In practice, it would prevent our own country from acting with friends and allies, even in the most urgent circumstance. To accept the view that action by America and our allies can be stopped by the objection of foreign governments that may not feel threatened, is to confer undue power on them, while leaving the rest of us powerless to act in our own defense. Yet we continue to hear this attitude in arguments in our own country -- so often, and so conveniently, it amounts to a policy of doing exactly nothing.

In Afghanistan, in Iraq, on every front in the war on terror, the United States has cooperated with friends and allies, and with others who recognize the common threat we face. More than 50 countries are contributing to peace and stability in Iraq today -- including most of the world's democracies -- and more than 70 are with us in Afghanistan. The United States is committed to multilateral action wherever possible. Yet this commitment does not require us to stop everything, and neglect our own defense, merely on the say-so of a single foreign government. Ultimately, America must be in charge of her own national security. (Applause.)

This is the debate before the American people, and it is of more than academic interest. It comes down to a choice between action that assures our security and inaction that allows dangers to grow. And we can see the consequences of these choices in real events. The contrast is greatest on the ground in Iraq. Had the United States been constrained by the objections of some, the regime of Saddam Hussein would still rule Iraq, his statues would still stand, and his sons would still be running the secret police. Dissidents would still be in prison, the apparatus of torture and rape would still be in place, and the mass graves would be undiscovered. We must never forget the kind of man who ran that country, and the depravity of his regime.

Last month, Bernard Kerik, the former police commissioner of New York, returned from Iraq after spending four months helping to activate and stand up a new national police force. Bernie Kerik tells of many things he saw, including the videos of interrogations in which the victim is blown apart by a hand grenade. Another video, as he describes it shows: "Saddam sitting in an office, allowing two Doberman Pinschers to eat alive a general because he did not trust his loyalty."

Those who declined to support the liberation of Iraq would not deny the evil of Saddam Hussein's regime. They must concede, however, that had their own advice been followed, that regime would rule Iraq today.

President Bush declined the course of inaction, and the results are there for all to see. The torture chambers are empty, the prisons for children are closed, the murderers of innocents have been exposed, and their mass graves have been uncovered. The regime is gone, never to return. And despite difficulties we knew would occur, the Iraqi people prefer liberty and hope to tyranny and fear. (Applause.)

Our coalition is helping them to build a secure, hopeful and self-governing nation which will stand as an example of freedom to all the Middle East. We are rebuilding more than a thousand schools, supplying and reopening hospitals, rehabilitating power plants, water and sanitation facilities, bridges and airports. We are training Iraqi police, border guards and a new army, so that the Iraqi people can assume full responsibility for their own security. Iraq now has its own Governing Council, has appointed interim government ministers, and is moving toward the drafting of a new constitution and free elections.

The contrast of visions is evident as well throughout the region. Had we followed the counsel of inaction, the Iraqi regime would still be a menace to its neighbors and a destabilizing force in the Middle East. Today, because we acted, Iraq stands to be a force for good in the Middle East.

Comparing both sides of the debate, we can see certain consequences for the world beyond the Middle East, consequences with direct implications for our own security. If Saddam Hussein were in power today there would still be active terror camps in Iraq, the regime would still be allowing terrorist leaders into the country, and this ally of terrorists would still have a hidden biological weapons program capable of producing deadly agents on short notice. There would be today, as there was six months ago, the prospect of the Iraqi dictator providing weapons of mass destruction, or the means to make them, to terrorists for the purpose of attacking America.

Today we do not face this prospect. There are terrorists in Iraq, yet there is no dictator to protect them, and we are dealing with them one by one. Terrorists have gathered in that country and there they will be defeated. We are fighting this evil in Iraq so we do not have to fight it on the streets of our own cities. (Applause.)

The current debate over America's national security policy is the most consequential since the early days of the Cold War and the emergence of a bipartisan commitment to face the evils of communism. All of us now look back with respect and gratitude on the great decisions that set America on the path to victory in the Cold War and kept us on that path through nine presidencies. I believe that one day, scholars and historians will look back on our time and pay tribute to our 43rd President, who has both called upon and exemplified the courage and perseverance of the American people. (Applause.) In this period of extraordinary danger, President Bush has made clear America's purposes in the world, and our determination to overcome the threats to our liberty and our lives.

Sometimes history presents clear and stark choices. We have come to such a moment. Those who bear the responsibility for making those choices for America must understand that while action will always carry cost, measured in effort and sacrifice, inaction carries heavy costs of its own. As in the years of the Cold War, much is asked of us and much rides on our actions. A watching world is depending on the United States of America. Only America has the might and the will to lead the world through a time of peril, toward greater security and peace. And as we've done before, we accept the great mission that history has given us.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END

Smith, Matthew E.

From: Cooper, Colby J.
Sent: Tuesday, October 07, 2003 9:53 AM
To: Smith, Matthew E.
Cc: Cooper, Colby J.
Subject: Re: Speaking Request for Tuesday, October 14, 2003

elliott is available on the 14th between 9:30-10:25 and is available to speak for 20 minutes in that window. please let me know what will work.

v/r
colby

From: Matthew E. Smith/WHO/EOP@Exchange on 10/02/2003 02:27:04 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: Speaking Request for Tuesday, October 14, 2003

Tuesday, October 14, 2003

Room: 450

Time: 9 -11 a.m.

What: Briefing for Focus on the Family inner circle.

Invited Speakers: Wade Horn Subject: TANF Reauthorization
Jay Lefkowitz Subject: Social Issues/AIDS initiative 10-10:30
Karl Rove Subject: Stop-by, President update ?
Jim Towey Subject: Update on Faith-based initiative ~~9:30-10:00~~ 10:30-11:00
Dr. Rice/Elliott Subject: Update on Iraq ~~Elliott 10-10:30~~ 9:30-10:00
David Leitch Subject: Judicial Nominations 9-9:30

Let me know if you have any questions.

Matt
x6-7702

Message Sent To:

Barbara J. Goergen/WHO/EOP@Exchange
Michael Drummond/WHO/EOP@EOP
Lauren J. Vestewig/OPD/EOP@Exchange
Charlotte L. Montiel/WHO/EOP@Exchange
Colby J. Cooper/NSC/EOP@EOP

Smith, Matthew E.

From: Ryun, Catharine A.

Sent: Friday, October 10, 2003 1:57 PM

To: Smith, Matthew E.

Subject: When do you need Jim Tues am?? he has a 9-9:30 already in his office.

Catharine

Catharine Ryun
Executive Assistant to the Director
Office of Faith-Based & Community Initiatives
The White House
202-456-5675

Smith, Matthew E.

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Charlotte L. Montiel/WHO/EOP@Exchange
Colby J. Cooper/NSC/EOP@EOP

Smith, Matthew E.

From: Vestewig, Lauren J.
Sent: Monday, October 06, 2003 1:39 PM
To: Smith, Matthew E.
Subject: FW: Speaking Request for Tuesday, October 14, 2003

Jay is now open from 10-10:30. can he speak sometime in there?

-----Original Message-----

From: Lefkowitz, Jay P.
Sent: Thursday, October 02, 2003 4:03 PM
To: Vestewig, Lauren J.
Subject: Re: Speaking Request for Tuesday, October 14, 2003

Sure

-----Original Message-----

From: Vestewig, Lauren J. <Lauren_J_Vestewig@opd.eop.gov>
To: Lefkowitz, Jay P. <Jay_P_Lefkowitz@opd.eop.gov>
Sent: Thu Oct 02 15:37:23 2003
Subject: FW: Speaking Request for Tuesday, October 14, 2003

interested?

-----Original Message-----

From: Smith, Matthew E.
Sent: Thursday, October 02, 2003 2:27 PM
To: Goergen, Barbara J.; Drummond, Michael; Vestewig, Lauren J.; Montiel, Charlotte L.;
Cooper, Colby J.; Ryun, Catharine A.
Subject: Speaking Request for Tuesday, October 14, 2003

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	David Leitch	Subject: Judicial Nominations

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Matt
x6-7702

Smith, Matthew E.

To: Goergen, Barbara J.; Drummond, Michael; Vestewig, Lauren J.; Montiel, Charlotte L.; Cooper, Colby J.; Ryun, Catharine A.

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Let me know if you have any questions.

Matt
x6-7702



July 15, 2003

Mr. Tim Goeglein
Special Assistant the President &
Deputy Director of the
Office of Public Liaison
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Tim:

I trust this letter finds you well and that you are keeping up with your tremendous responsibilities. I am sure that all of them pour upon one another without end.

I want to confirm by means of this letter the arrangements that I made through Matt Smith of your office via email. It is for an executive briefing at the White House to be held the morning of October 14, 2003. I believe Matt has set your briefing room aside on that morning for our purpose and I appreciate it so much.

May God continue to give you strength.

Sincerely,

Tom Minnery
Vice President, Public Policy

TM:jl:L096

cc: Matt Smith
Ken Windebank

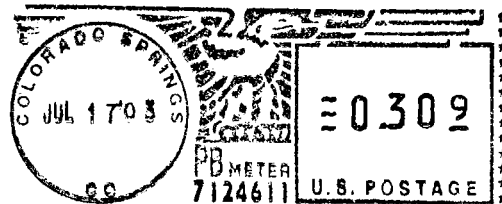


8605 EXPLORER DRIVE
COLORADO SPRINGS
CO 80920

Tom Minnery

ADDRESS SERVICE
REQUESTED

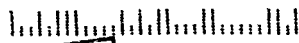
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FIRST CLASS



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Mr. Matt Smith
Office of Public Liaison
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

SINGLE PIECE



OCV#013

✓#126

EEOB => Conference Rms => Room 450

Schedule Oct 14, 2003

- Executive Office of the President
- EEOB
 - Conference Rms
 - Room 180
 - Room 211
 - Room 450
 - Room 472
 - Room 474
 - Room 476
 - Room 48A
- WHCC
 - Conference Rms
 - Eisenhower
 - Jackson
 - Lincoln
 - Truman
 - Wilson
- My Favorites

Oct 14 Room 450

DAY	WEEK	MONTH
6:00 AM		
6:30 AM		
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Focus on the Family

EEOB is in US - District of Columbia (EDT)

Flip Chart: No
 Dry Erase Board: No
 Computer & Printer: No
 Powerpoint: Yes
 Overhead Projector: No
 Telephone w/speaker: No
 TV & VCR: No
 Food Allowed: No
 Overflow Capacity: No
 Room Setup Message: ***** Attention: YOU MUST ADD AT LEAST 1 HOUR TO THE BEGINNING OF YOUR EVENT TO ALLOW TIME FOR SETUP AND CLEANUP IN THIS ROOM! N/A**
 Room Layout: N/A

2003											
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
S	M	T	W	T	F	S					
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26	27	28	29	30	31	1					

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Resource: Room 450

Date: Oct 14

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Reservation Title:

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Karl

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Ken Weisbrant

719-531-3352



July 17, 2003

Mr. Tim Goeglein
Special Assistant of the President & Deputy
Director of the Office of Public Liaison
The White House
Washington D.C. 20500

Tim,

Greetings! I hope this letter finds you and your staff doing well. We are looking forward to being with you this fall and anticipate an exciting and informative event.

Please let me take a moment and briefly state my understanding of the details Tom Minnery and I have arranged up to this point, working through Matt Smith. On Oct 14th at 8am 175 guests will arrive at the Executive Office Building North entrance. We will proceed through security and receive our credentials. We will then move on to the Briefing room were we are scheduled from 9:00-10:30 am.

On Monday October 13th between the hours of 5 and 6:30 pm we will be hosting a reception at the Library of Congress. If your schedule allows we would like for you to join us and bring a 10-15 minute greeting.

Also, we briefly discussed the process of inviting our guests to this two-day event. I would like to make a suggestion that I feel would allow this process to help meet our needs as well as yours. I would send a list of prospective guests to you no later than July 25th. If an approved list could be returned to us by August 15th it would enable my staff to send out invitations and receive responses 2-3 weeks prior to the engagement. We would then send you a confirmed pre-approved list of those attending.

We are now in the process of creating the invitation. If possible, it would be an honored to include the White House logo. May we do that? We would be happy to overnight or fax you the preliminary "copy art" of the invitation for your approval if chose this format.

Again, we want to convey our thanks to your staff for the hard work they have put into preparing this event.

Blessings,

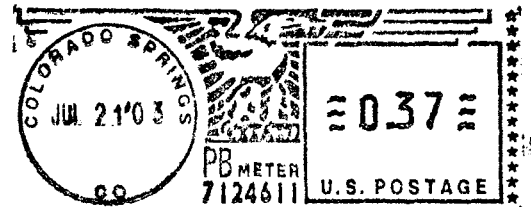
Ken Windebank
Assistant to the Chairman
Focus on the Family

cc: Matt Smith

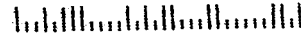
Tom Minnery



COLORADO SPRINGS
CO 80995



Mr. Tim Goeglein
Special Assistant of the President & Deputy
Director of the Office of Public Liaison
The White House
Washington D.C. 20500



QC ✓ #020

✓ #151



July 17, 2003

Mr. Tim Goeglein
Special Assistant of the President & Deputy
Director of the Office of Public Liaison
The White House
Washington D.C. 20500

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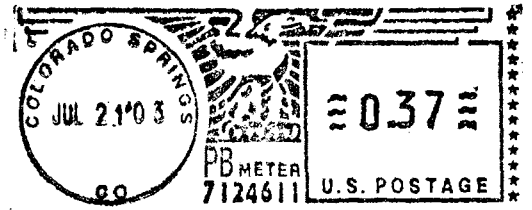
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ken Windebank".

Ken Windebank
Assistant to the Chairman
Focus on the Family

cc: Matt Smith
Tom Minnery



COLORADO SPRINGS
CO 80995



Mr. Matt Smith
Office of Public Liaison
The White House
Washington D.C. 20500



QC ✓ #020

✓ #151

Focus on the Family
8605 Explorer Drive
Colorado Springs, CO 80920

facsimile transmittal

To: Matt Smith Fax: (202) 456-2130

Phone: _____

From: Ken Widebank Date: 7/31/03

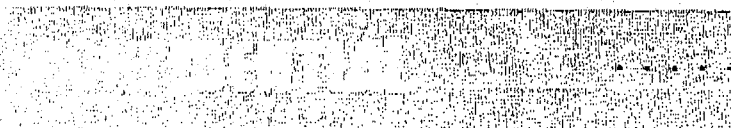
Phone: (719) 531-3352 FAX: 719.531.3366

Re: White House Briefing Pages: 2 (including cover sheet)

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C O L O R A D O S P R I N G S , C O 8 0 9 9 5 • (7 1 9) 5 3 1 - 5 1 8 1



July 31, 2003

Tim,

Greetings! I hope this letter finds you and your staff doing well. We are looking forward to being with you this fall and anticipate an exciting and informative event.

Please let me take a moment and briefly state my understanding of the details that Tom Minnery and I arranged up to this point, working through Matt Smith. On Tuesday, October 14th at 8 am, 175 guests will arrive at the Executive Office Building North entrance. We will proceed through security and receive our credentials. We will then move on to the Briefing Room where we are scheduled from 9:00-10:30 am.


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Blessings,


Ken Windebanks
Assistant to the Chairman
Focus on the Family

cc: Matt Smith



October 21, 2003

Mr. Matt Smith
Office of Public Liaison
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Matt,

Thank you so much for your hard work in arranging a superb briefing for our Focus on the Family group on October 14. We have little idea of the tremendous load you carry every day, and the fact that you would give so much of your time to make our event memorable is something for which we are deeply appreciative.

You're a cherished friend, Matt, and you occupy a significant role in an administration that is guiding the country through perilous times. May God give you multiple blessings!

Sincerely,

James C. Dobson, Ph.D.
Founder and Chairman

Tom Minnery
Vice President
Public Policy

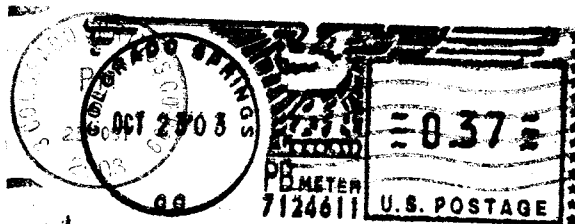
Ken Windebank
Senior Director
Public Affairs



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COLORADO SPRINGS
CO 80920

Tom Minnery

Mr. Matt Smith
Office of Public Liaison.
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500



20500+0005



✓ JC #021

✓ #144