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Appointments and Scheduling, White House Office of

Presidential Daily Diary Backup

Stack:	Row:	Sect.:	Shelf:	Pos.:	FRC ID:	Location or Hollinger ID:	NARA Number:	OA Number:
W	16	28	9	6	13658	26521	13716	13695

Folder Title:

08/01/2007

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The George W. Bush Library

DOCUMENT NO.	FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
001	Schedule	The Daily Diary of President George W. Bush [page 2, 4-5]	3	08/01/2007	P3/b3; P6/b6;
002	Schedule	The Daily Diary of President George W. Bush [page 2, 4-5]	3	08/01/2007	P3/b3; P6/b6;
003	List	Oval Office Log	2	08/01/2007	P3/b3; P6/b6;
004	Schedule	[Schedule]	1	08/01/2007	P6/b6;
005	Schedule	Private Schedule of the President [page 1]	1	08/01/2007	P6/b6;
006	Schedule	Schedule of Mrs. Bush in Washington, DC	3	08/01/2007	P6/b6; b7c; b7e; b7f;
007	Briefing	Breakfast with Bicameral Bipartisan Leadership [with attachment]	3	08/01/2007	P5;

COLLECTION TITLE:

Appointments and Scheduling, White House Office of

SERIES:

Presidential Daily Diary Backup

FOLDER TITLE:

08/01/2007

FRC ID:

13658

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- A. Closed by Executive Order 13526 governing access to national security information.
- B. Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Records Not Subject to FOIA

Court Sealed - The document is withheld under a court seal and is not subject to the Freedom of Information Act.

Withdrawn/Redacted Material

The George W. Bush Library

DOCUMENT NO.	FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
008	Briefing	Meeting with Radio Talk Show Hosts	4	08/01/2007	P5;
009	Email	Press Schedule of Mrs. Bush for Wednesday, August 1, 2007 - To: Ellen McCathran - From: White House Press Releases	1	07/31/2007	P6/b6;
010	Database Printout	WAVES Operation Center - Appointment: U25909	1	08/01/2007	P6/b6;

COLLECTION TITLE:

Appointments and Scheduling, White House Office of

SERIES:

Presidential Daily Diary Backup

FOLDER TITLE:

08/01/2007

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RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

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- B. Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Records Not Subject to FOIA

Court Sealed - The document is withheld under a court seal and is not subject to the Freedom of Information Act.

THE DAILY DIARY OF PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON D.C.



August 1, 2007
6:43 AM WEDNESDAY

START	END	DESCRIPTION
6:43 AM		The President went to the South Grounds of the White House.
6:45 AM		The President went to the Oval Office.
6:45 AM	6:55 AM *	The President met with: Edward W. "Ed" Gillespie, Counselor Joshua B. Bolten, Assistant and Chief of Staff Robert J. "Rob" Portman, Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Joel D. Kaplan, Assistant and Deputy Chief of Staff for Policy Candida P. "Candi" Wolff, Assistant for Legislative Affairs Stephen J. Hadley, Assistant for National Security Affairs Lt. Gen. Douglas E. Lute, Assistant and Deputy National Security Advisor for Iraq and Afghanistan
6:47 AM	6:55 AM	
6:47 AM	6:55 AM	
6:47 AM	6:55 AM	
6:47 AM	6:55 AM	
6:54 AM	6:55 AM	
6:54 AM	6:55 AM	
6:55 AM	7:02 AM *	The President met with: Mr. Gillespie Mr. Hadley Mr. Bolten Mr. Portman Ms. Wolff Richard B. Cheney, Vice President
6:55 AM	7:03 AM	
6:56 AM	7:02 AM	
6:58 AM	7:03 AM	
6:58 AM	7:02 AM	
7:00 AM	7:03 AM	
7:03 AM		The Presidential party went to the Oval Office dining room and had breakfast.
7:03 AM	7:59 AM	The President met with: Vice President Cheney Mr. Portman Senator Harry Reid, (D-Nevada) Senator Addison Mitchell "Mitch" McConnell Junior, (R-Kentucky) Representative Nancy P. Pelosi, (D-California) Representative Steny H. Hoyer, (D-Maryland) Representative John A. Boehner, (R-Ohio)
7:58 AM		The President and Representative Pelosi returned to the Oval Office.

THE DAILY DIARY OF PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON D.C.



August 1, 2007
7:58 AM WEDNESDAY

START	END	DESCRIPTION
7:58 AM	7:59 AM	The President met with Representative Pelosi.
7:59 AM	7:59 AM	The President met with: Vice President Cheney Mr. Portman Senator Reid Senator McConnell Representative Pelosi Representative Hoyer Representative Boehner
8:01 AM	8:04 AM	The President met with: Mr. Bolten
8:01 AM	8:04 AM	Ms. Wolff
8:02 AM	8:03 AM	Vice Adm. J. Michael "Mike" McConnell, Director of National Intelligence
8:01 AM	8:04 AM	The President met with: Senator McConnell
8:01 AM	8:04 AM	Mr. Bolten
8:01 AM	8:04 AM	Ms. Wolff
8:02 AM	8:04 AM	Vice Adm. J. Michael "Mike" McConnell, Director of National Intelligence
8:04 AM	8:04 AM	Mr. Hadley
8:04 AM	8:54 AM	The President met for a daily intelligence briefing and briefing on strategic issues with: Vice Adm. McConnell
8:04 AM	8:54 AM	Gen. Peter Pace, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS)
8:04 AM	8:54 AM	(b)(3) 50 USC 3507
8:04 AM	8:30 AM	
8:04 AM	8:30 AM	Mr. Hadley
8:04 AM	8:59 AM	Mr. Bolten
8:05 AM	8:59 AM	Vice President Cheney
8:59 AM		The President went to the Situation Room.

THE DAILY DIARY OF PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON D.C.



August 1, 2007
9:01 AM WEDNESDAY

START	END	DESCRIPTION
9:01 AM	9:57 AM	The President participated in a National Security Council (NSC) meeting. For a list of attendees, see <u>APPENDIX "A."</u>
10:00 AM	10:42 AM	R The President talked on a SVTS conference call with: Vice President Cheney Mr. Bolten Mr. Hadley Robert A. "Tony" Snow, Assistant and Press Secretary Lt. Gen. Douglas E. Lute, Assistant and Deputy National Security Advisor for Iraq and Afghanistan James F. Jeffrey, Assistant and Deputy National Security Advisor John P. Hannah, Assistant to the Vice President for National Security Affairs Brett H. McGurk, Special Assistant and Senior Director for Iraq and Afghanistan, Strategic Planning and Policy Development, National Security Council (NSC) Nouri Kamel (Jawal) al-Maliki, Prime Minister of Iraq
10:43 AM		The President returned to the Oval Office. He was accompanied by: Mr. Hadley Mr. Snow
10:43 AM		The Presidential party went to the outer office.
10:43 AM	10:44 AM	The President met with: Mr. Hadley
10:43 AM	10:43 AM	Mr. Snow
10:44 AM		The President and Mr. Hadley returned to the Oval Office.
10:44 AM	10:50 AM	The President met for a pre-briefing with: Mr. Hadley
10:47 AM	10:55 AM	Mr. Bolten
10:50 AM	10:55 AM	Mr. Snow
10:50 AM	10:54 AM	Mr. Gillespie
10:50 AM	10:54 AM	Kevin F. Sullivan, Assistant for Communications
10:50 AM	10:55 AM	Jean S. "Jeanie" Mamo, Deputy Assistant and Director of

THE DAILY DIARY OF PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON D.C.



August 1, 2007
10:44 AM WEDNESDAY

START	END	DESCRIPTION
		Media Affairs
10:51 AM	10:55 AM	Peter H. "Pete" Wehner, Deputy Assistant and Director of Strategic Initiatives
10:52 AM	10:55 AM	Karl C. Rove, Assistant, Deputy Chief of Staff and Senior Advisor
10:55 AM	12:06 PM	The President participated in a meeting with radio talk show hosts on the progress in Iraq, the broader Global War on Terror, and the budget. For a list of attendees, see <u>APPENDIX "B."</u>
12:09 PM		The President returned to the outer office.
12:10 PM		The President returned to the Oval Office.
(b)(6)		
1:08 PM		The President returned to the outer office.
		The President met with:
1:08 PM	1:12 PM	Mr. Gillespie
1:10 PM	1:12 PM	Mr. Sullivan
1:12 PM		The President and Mr. Gillespie returned to the Oval Office.
		The President met to discuss the progress on the Global War on Terror, the Iraq War, and the budget with:
1:14 PM	2:10 PM	Sean Hannity, radio talk show host, The Sean Hannity Show
1:12 PM	2:10 PM	Mr. Gillespie

THE DAILY DIARY OF PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON D.C.



August 1, 2007
2:10 PM WEDNESDAY

START	END		DESCRIPTION
2:10 PM			The President returned to the outer office.
			The President met with:
2:10 PM	2:10 PM		Mr. Snow
2:10 PM	2:11 PM		Mr. Sullivan
2:11 PM			The President and Mr. Sullivan returned to the Oval Office.
2:11 PM	2:15 PM *		The President met with Mr. Sullivan.
2:15 PM			The President went to the Map Room.
2:17 PM	2:45 PM		The President participated in an interview with: David Aaronovitch, Senior Columnist and Commentator, Times of London Mr. Sullivan
(b)(6)			
3:20 PM	3:21 PM	P	The President talked with Mr. Sullivan.
4:31 PM	4:32 PM		The President walked from the North Grounds to the Blair House.
4:32 PM	4:49 PM		The President dropped-by a farewell reception for Robert J. "Rob" Portman, departing Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).
4:48 PM	5:00 PM	P	The President talked with Ms. Wolff.
(b)(6)			
8:07 PM	8:09 PM	R	The President talked with his Special Assistant and Personal Aide, Jared B. Weinstein.

THE DAILY DIARY OF PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH



APPENDICES FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL DIARY OF WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 2007

THE DAILY DIARY OF PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH



NSC MEETING

August 1, 2007

The Situation Room

Appendix "A"

Attendance confirmed by NSC.

ATTENDEES:

The President

Richard B. Cheney, Vice President

John P. Hannah, Assistant to the Vice President for National Security Affairs

David M. Satterfield, Senior Advisor to the Secretary of State on Iraq, Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs

Ryan C. Crocker, Ambassador of the U.S. to Iraq (via SVTS)

Ahmed Saeed, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Africa and Middle East

Eric S. Edelman, Under Secretary of Defense for Policy

Adm. William J. "Fox" Fallon, Combatant Commander, U.S. Pacific Command (via SVTS)

Lt. Gen. David H. Petraeus, Commander of Multi-National Forces-Iraq (via SVTS)

Joshua B. Bolten, Assistant and Chief of Staff

Vice Adm. J. Michael "Mike" McConnell, Director of National Intelligence

Stephen R. Kappes, Deputy Director for Operations, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)

Edward W. "Ed" Gillespie, Counselor

Fred F. Fielding, Counsel

Stephen J. Hadley, Assistant for National Security Affairs

Lt. Gen. Douglas E. Lute, Assistant and Deputy National Security Advisor for Iraq and Afghanistan

THE DAILY DIARY OF PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH



NSC MEETING

August 1, 2007

The Situation Room

Appendix "A"

Page 2

James F. Jeffrey, Assistant and Deputy National Security Advisor

Gen. Peter Pace, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS)

Meghan L. O'Sullivan, Special Assistant and Deputy National Security Advisor for Iraq and Afghanistan

Brett H. McGurk, Special Assistant and Senior Director for Iraq and Afghanistan, Strategic Planning and Policy Development, National Security Council (NSC)

THE DAILY DIARY OF PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH



MEETING WITH RADIO TALK SHOW HOSTS

August 1, 2007
The Oval Office

Appendix "B"

Attendance confirmed by
David Sherzer.

ATTENDEES:

The President

Glenn Beck, Host, "The Glenn Beck Program"

Bill Bennett, Host, "Bill Bennett's Morning in America"

Neal Boortz, Host, "The Neal Boortz Show"

Scott Hennen, Host, "Hot Talk with Scott Hennen"

Hugh Hewitt, Host, "The Hugh Hewitt Show"

Laura Ingraham, Host, "The Laura Ingraham Show"

Lars Larson, Host, "The Lars Larson Show"

Mark Levin, Host, "The Mark Levin Show"

Michael Medved, Host, "The Michael Medved Show"

Janet Parshall, Host, "Janet Parshall's America"

Karl C. Rove, Assistant, Deputy Chief of Staff and Senior Advisor

Robert A. "Tony" Snow, Assistant and Press Secretary

Kevin F. Sullivan, Assistant for Communications

Peter H. "Pete" Wehner, Deputy Assistant and Director of Strategic Initiatives

THE DAILY DIARY OF PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON D.C.

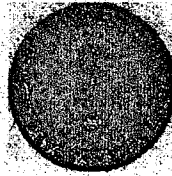


August 1, 2007
6:43 AM WEDNESDAY

ID	START	END	DESCRIPTION
87375	6:43 AM		The President went to the South Grounds of the White House.
87376	6:45 AM		The President went to the Oval Office.
87377	6:45 AM	6:55 AM *	The President met with: Edward W. "Ed" Gillespie, Counselor Joshua B. Bolten, Assistant and Chief of Staff Robert J. "Rob" Portman, Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Joel D. Kaplan, Assistant and Deputy Chief of Staff for Policy Candida P. "Candi" Wolff, Assistant for Legislative Affairs Stephen J. Hadley, Assistant for National Security Affairs Lt. Gen. Douglas E. Lute, Assistant and Deputy National Security Advisor for Iraq and Afghanistan
87378	6:55 AM	7:02 AM *	The President met with: Mr. Gillespie Mr. Hadley Mr. Bolten Mr. Portman Ms. Wolff Richard B. Cheney, Vice President
87380	7:03 AM		The Presidential party went to the Oval Office dining room and had breakfast.
87379	7:03 AM	7:59 AM	The President met with: Vice President Cheney Mr. Portman Senator Harry Reid, (D-Nevada) Senator Addison Mitchell "Mitch" McConnell Junior, (R-Kentucky) Representative Nancy P. Pelosi, (D-California) Representative Steny H. Hoyer, (D-Maryland) Representative John A. Boehner, (R-Ohio)
87381	7:58 AM		The President and Representative Pelosi returned to the Oval Office.

THE DAILY DIARY OF PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON D.C.



August 1, 2007
7:58 AM WEDNESDAY

ID	START	END	DESCRIPTION
87382	7:58 AM	7:59 AM	The President met with Representative Pelosi.
87383	7:59 AM	7:59 AM	The President met with: Vice President Cheney Mr. Portman Senator Reid Senator McConnell Representative Pelosi Representative Hoyer Representative Boehner
87384	8:01 AM	8:04 AM	The President met with: Mr. Bolten
	8:01 AM	8:04 AM	Ms. Wolff
	8:02 AM	8:03 AM	Vice Adm. J. Michael "Mike" McConnell, Director of National Intelligence
87386	8:01 AM	8:04 AM	The President met with: Senator McConnell
	8:01 AM	8:04 AM	Mr. Bolten
	8:01 AM	8:04 AM	Ms. Wolff
	8:02 AM	8:04 AM	Vice Adm. J. Michael "Mike" McConnell, Director of National Intelligence
	8:04 AM	8:04 AM	Mr. Hadley
87385	8:04 AM	8:54 AM	The President met for a daily intelligence briefing and briefing on strategic issues with: Vice Adm. McConnell
	8:04 AM	8:54 AM	Gen. Peter Pace, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS)
	8:04 AM	8:54 AM	
	8:04 AM	8:30 AM	
	8:04 AM	8:30 AM	
	8:04 AM	8:59 AM	Mr. Hadley
	8:04 AM	8:59 AM	Mr. Bolten
	8:05 AM	8:59 AM	Vice President Cheney
87387	8:59 AM		The President went to the Situation Room.

(b)(3) 50 USC 3507

THE DAILY DIARY OF PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON D.C.

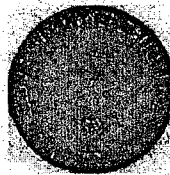


August 1, 2007
9:01 AM WEDNESDAY

ID	START	END	DESCRIPTION
87388	9:01 AM	9:57 AM	The President participated in a National Security Council (NSC) meeting. For a list of attendees, see <u>APPENDIX "A."</u>
86774	10:00 AM	10:42 AM	R The President talked on a SVTS conference call with: Vice President Cheney Mr. Bolten Mr. Hadley Robert A. "Tony" Snow, Assistant and Press Secretary Lt. Gen. Douglas E. Lute, Assistant and Deputy National Security Advisor for Iraq and Afghanistan James F. Jeffrey, Assistant and Deputy National Security Advisor John P. Hannah, Assistant to the Vice President for National Security Affairs Brett H. McGurk, Special Assistant and Senior Director for Iraq and Afghanistan, Strategic Planning and Policy Development, National Security Council (NSC) Nouri Kamel (Jawal) al-Maliki, Prime Minister of Iraq
87389	10:43 AM		The President returned to the Oval Office. He was accompanied by: Mr. Hadley Mr. Snow
87390	10:43 AM		The Presidential party went to the outer office.
87391	10:43 AM	10:44 AM	The President met with: Mr. Hadley
	10:43 AM	10:43 AM	Mr. Snow
87392	10:44 AM		The President and Mr. Hadley returned to the Oval Office.
87393	10:44 AM	10:50 AM	The President met for a pre-briefing with: Mr. Hadley
	10:47 AM	10:55 AM	Mr. Bolten
	10:50 AM	10:55 AM	Mr. Snow
	10:50 AM	10:54 AM	Mr. Gillespie
	10:50 AM	10:54 AM	Kevin F. Sullivan, Assistant for Communications
	10:50 AM	10:55 AM	Jean S. "Jeanie" Mamo, Deputy Assistant and Director of

THE DAILY DIARY OF PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON D.C.

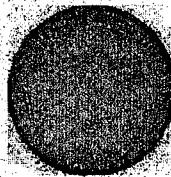


August 1, 2007
10:44 AM WEDNESDAY

ID	START	END	DESCRIPTION
			Media Affairs
	10:51 AM	10:55 AM	Peter H. "Pete" Wehner, Deputy Assistant and Director of Strategic Initiatives
	10:52 AM	10:55 AM	Karl C. Rove, Assistant, Deputy Chief of Staff and Senior Advisor
87394	10:55 AM	12:06 PM	The President participated in a meeting with radio talk show hosts on the progress in Iraq, the broader Global War on Terror, and the budget. For a list of attendees, see <u>APPENDIX "B."</u>
87395	12:09 PM		The President returned to the outer office.
87396	12:10 PM		The President returned to the Oval Office.
87397			
87398			(b)(6)
87399			
87400			
87401	1:08 PM		The President returned to the outer office.
87402	1:08 PM	1:12 PM	The President met with: Mr. Gillespie
	1:10 PM	1:12 PM	Mr. Sullivan
87403	1:12 PM		The President and Mr. Gillespie returned to the Oval Office.
87404	1:14 PM	2:10 PM	The President met to discuss the progress on the Global War on Terror, the Iraq War, and the budget with: Sean Hannity, radio talk show host, The Sean Hannity Show
	1:12 PM	2:10 PM	Mr. Gillespie

THE DAILY DIARY OF PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON D.C.



August 1, 2007
2:10 PM WEDNESDAY

ID	START	END	DESCRIPTION
87405	2:10 PM		The President returned to the outer office.
87406	2:10 PM	2:10 PM	The President met with:
	2:10 PM	2:11 PM	Mr. Snow
			Mr. Sullivan
87407	2:11 PM		The President and Mr. Sullivan returned to the Oval Office.
87408	2:11 PM	2:15 PM *	The President met with Mr. Sullivan.
87409	2:15 PM		The President went to the Map Room.
87410	2:17 PM	2:45 PM	The President participated in an interview with: David Aaronovitch, Senior Columnist and Commentator, Times of London Mr. Sullivan
87411	(b)(6)		
87324	3:20 PM	3:21 PM	P The President talked with Mr. Sullivan.
87412	4:31 PM	4:32 PM	The President walked from the North Grounds to the Blair House.
87413	4:32 PM	4:49 PM	The President dropped-by a farewell reception for Robert J. "Rob" Portman, departing Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).
87325	4:48 PM	5:00 PM	P The President talked with Ms. Wolff.
87415	(b)(6)		
87323	8:07 PM	8:09 PM	R The President talked with his Special Assistant and Personal Aide, Jared B. Weinstein.

THE DAILY DIARY OF PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH



APPENDICES FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL DIARY OF WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 2007

THE DAILY DIARY OF PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH



NSC MEETING

August 1, 2007

The Situation Room

Event 87388

Appendix "A"

Attendance confirmed by NSC.

ATTENDEES:

The President

Richard B. Cheney, Vice President

John P. Hannah, Assistant to the Vice President for National Security Affairs

David M. Satterfield, Senior Advisor to the Secretary of State on Iraq, Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs

Ryan C. Crocker, Ambassador of the U.S. to Iraq (via SVTS)

Ahmed Saeed, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Africa and Middle East

Eric S. Edelman, Under Secretary of Defense for Policy

Adm. William J. "Fox" Fallon, Combatant Commander, U.S. Pacific Command (via SVTS)

Lt. Gen. David H. Petraeus, Commander of Multi-National Forces-Iraq (via SVTS)

Joshua B. Bolten, Assistant and Chief of Staff

Vice Adm. J. Michael "Mike" McConnell, Director of National Intelligence

Stephen R. Kappes, Deputy Director for Operations, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)

Edward W. "Ed" Gillespie, Counselor

Fred F. Fielding, Counsel

Stephen J. Hadley, Assistant for National Security Affairs

Lt. Gen. Douglas E. Lute, Assistant and Deputy National Security Advisor for Iraq and Afghanistan

THE DAILY DIARY OF PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH



NSC MEETING

August 1, 2007

The Situation Room

Event 87388

Appendix "A"

Page 2

James F. Jeffrey, Assistant and Deputy National Security Advisor

Gen. Peter Pace, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS)

Meghan L. O'Sullivan, Special Assistant and Deputy National Security Advisor for Iraq and Afghanistan

Brett H. McGurk, Special Assistant and Senior Director for Iraq and Afghanistan, Strategic Planning and Policy Development, National Security Council (NSC)

THE DAILY DIARY OF PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH



MEETING WITH RADIO TALK SHOW HOSTS

August 1, 2007
The Oval Office

Event 87394

Appendix "B"

Attendance confirmed by
David Sherzer.

ATTENDEES:

The President

Glenn Beck, Host, "The Glenn Beck Program"

Bill Bennett, Host, "Bill Bennett's Morning in America"

Neal Boortz, Host, "The Neal Boortz Show"

Scott Hennen, Host, "Hot Talk with Scott Hennen"

Hugh Hewitt, Host, "The Hugh Hewitt Show"

Laura Ingraham, Host, "The Laura Ingraham Show"

Lars Larson, Host, "The Lars Larson Show"

Mark Levin, Host, "The Mark Levin Show"

Michael Medved, Host, "The Michael Medved Show"

Janet Parshall, Host, "Janet Parshall's America"

Karl C. Rove, Assistant, Deputy Chief of Staff and Senior Advisor

Robert A. "Tony" Snow, Assistant and Press Secretary

Kevin F. Sullivan, Assistant for Communications

Peter H. "Pete" Wehner, Deputy Assistant and Director of Strategic Initiatives

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
OVAL OFFICE LOG
August 1, 2007

<u>Time</u>	<u>Movement</u>
6:45 am	POTUS in
6:45 am	Gillespie in
6:47 am	Bolten, Wolff, Kaplan, Director Portman in
6:54 am	Hadley, General Lute in
6:55 am	Kaplan out
6:55 am	Bolten, Director Portman, Wolff out
6:56 am	Bolten in
6:58 am	General Lute out
6:58 am	Director Portman, Wolff in
7:00 am	Vice President in
7:02 am	Bolten, Hadley, Gillespie, Wolff out
7:03 am	Speaker Pelosi, Congressman Boehner, Senator McConnell, Congressman Hoyer, Senator Reid in
7:03 am	POTUS, Vice President, Director Portman, Speaker Pelosi, Congressman Boehner, Senator McConnell, Congressman Hoyer, Senator Reid to Private Dining Room for lunch - Breakfast.
7:58 am	POTUS, Speaker Pelosi in to Oval
7:59 am	Senator Reid, Congressman Boehner, Congressman Hoyer, Senator McConnell, Vice President, Director Portman in to Oval
7:59 am	Speaker Pelosi, Senator Reid, Director Portman, Congressman Boehner, Congressman Hoyer, Vice President out
8:01 am	Wolff in
8:02 am	Director McConnell in
8:03 am	Senator McConnell out
8:04 am	Wolff out
8:04 am	Hadley in
8:04 am	General Pace, (b)(3) 50 USC 3507 Bolten in
8:05 am	Vice President in
8:30 am	(b)(3) 50 USC 3507
8:54 am	General Pace, Director McConnell, (b)(3) out
8:59 am	POTUS, Vice President, Bolten, Hadley out to Situation Room for NSC Meeting
10:43 am	POTUS, Snow, Hadley in
10:43 am	POTUS, Snow, Hadley to Outer Oval
10:44 am	Snow out of Outer Oval
10:44 am	POTUS, Hadley in
10:47 am	Bolten in
10:50 am	Hadley out
10:50 am	Gillespie, Sullivan, Snow, Jeanie Mamo in

Created by: _____

Counsel's Office Review: _____

10:51 am Pete Wehner in
10:52 am Rove in
10:54 pm Gillespie, Jeanie Mamo out
10:55 am Snow out
10:55 am Glenn Beck, Bill Bennett, Neal Boortz, Scott Hennen, Hugh Hewitt, Laura
Ingraham, Lars Larson, Mark Levin, Michael Medved, Janet Parshall in
10:55 am Bolten out
10:58 am Snow in
12:06 pm Glenn Beck, Bill Bennett, Neal Boortz, Scott Hennen, Hugh Hewitt, Laura
Ingraham, Lars Larson, Mark Levin, Michael Medved, Janet Parshall, Rove, Snow, Pete Wehner,
Sullivan out
12:09 pm POTUS to Outer Oval
12:10 nm POTUS in

(b)(6)

1:08 pm POTUS to Outer Oval (Gillespie in Outer Oval)
1:10 pm Sullivan in to Outer Oval
1:12 pm POTUS, Gillespie in
1:12 pm Sullivan out of Outer Oval
1:14 pm Sean Hannity in
2:10 pm Sean Hannity, Gillespie out
2:10 pm POTUS to Outer Oval (Sullivan, Snow in Outer Oval)
2:10 pm Snow out of Outer Oval
2:11 pm POTUS, Sullivan in
2:11 pm POTUS, Sullivan out to Map Room for Interview

Wednesday, August 1

6:43 The President to the Oval Office

2:15 The President to the Map Room for taping

(b)(6)

4:32 The President departs North Grounds, en route Blair House for departure reception
for Rob Portman

(b)(6)

NSC Meeting - Iraq

DATE: August 1, 2007

TIME: 8:55 a.m. - 9:55 a.m.

LOCATION: Situation Room

9:01 am - 9:57 am

OWP

- ✓ The Vice President
- ✓ John Hannah

State

- ✓ David Satterfield
- ✓ Ambassador Ryan Crocker (SVTS)

Treasury

- ✓ Ahmed Saeed

Defense

- ✓ Eric Edelman
- ✓ ADM William Fallon (SVTS)
- ✓ General David Petraeus (SVTS)

Chief of Staff

- ✓ Joshua Bolten

DNI

- ✓ Michael McConnell
- ✓ Stephen Kappes

WH Counselor

- ✓ Ed Gillespie

WH Counsel

- ✓ Fred Fielding

WH

- ✓ Steve Hadley
- ✓ Doug Lute
- ✓ James Jeffrey

JCS

- ✓ General Peter Pace

NSC

- ✓ Meghan O'Sullivan (SVTS)
- ✓ Brett McGurk

DS
S.

MILITARY AIDE'S LOG FOR THE PRESIDENT'S DIARY

DATE: 1 August 2007

☐ Camp David

☐ Bush Ranch

☒ Other
Washington DC

TIME (START) (STOP)		DESCRIPTION (PLEASE INCLUDE NAMES OF PARTICIPANTS)	LOCATION
1631	1632	Depart White House / Arrive Blair House POTUS	Washington DC
1632	1649	Blair House (POTUS, guests attending Rob Portman farewell reception)	Blair House, Washington DC
1649	1650	Depart Blair House / Arrive White House POTUS	Washington DC

Submitted by Lt Col Thomas McCarthy, USAF

McCathran, Ellen W.

From: Newton, Julia K.
Sent: Tuesday, July 31, 2007 7:51 PM
To: Keller, Karen E.; Sherzer, David; Weinstein, Jared B.; Staff Secretary
Cc: McCathran, Ellen W.; Newton, Julia K.
Subject: PARTICIPANTS: 8/1 Maliki SVTS

The following are confirmed to participate in the Video Teleconference with the Prime Minister of Iraq on Wednesday, August 1 at 10:00 am - 10:45 am in the Situation Room:

The President
The Vice President
Josh Bolten
Steve Hadley
Tony Snow
Doug Lute
Jim Jeffrey
John Hannah
Brett McGurk

Thanks.

Newton, Julia K. (ExecSec-NSC)

From: Newton, Julia K. (ExecSec-NSC)
Sent: Tuesday, July 31, 2007 7:55 PM
To: @APNSA-NSC; @ExecSec-NSC; @Iraq-NSC; @WHSR-NSC; Adams, Bonnie S. (Systems-NSC)
Subject: PARTICIPANTS: 8/1 Maliki SVTS [UNCLASSIFIED, Record]

The following are confirmed to participate in tomorrow's Video Teleconference with the Prime Minister of Iraq at 10:00 am - 10:45 am in the Sit Room:

✓ The President
✓ The Vice President
~~✓ Josh Bolton~~
✓ Steve Hadley
✓ Tony Snow
✓ Doug Lute
✓ Jim Jeffrey
✓ John Hannah
✓ Brett McGurk

10:00am - 10:42am

Meghan O'Sullivan (SVTS)

Nina Behrens, Interpreter



McCathran, Ellen W.

From: Brockhaus, Susan R.
Sent: Wednesday, August 01, 2007 1:51 PM
To: DL-NSC-IRAQ; DL-NSC-HOS
Cc: DL-NSC-WHSR
Subject: The President spoke to Prime Minister Maliki via SVTC today 1 August

The President spoke to Prime Minister Maliki via SVTC today 1 August from 1000 to 1042 EDT.

Notetakers included:

Melissa Stone
Danielle Lukich
Derek Westfall

8/1/2007

McCathran, Ellen W.

From: Brockhaus, Susan R.

Sent: Wednesday, August 01, 2007 7:58 AM

To: DL-NSC-HOS; DL-NSC-IRAQ

Cc: DL-NSC-WHSR

Subject: The President will speak to Iraqi Prime Minister Maliki today 1 August via SVTC at 1000 EDT.

The President will speak to Iraqi Prime Minister Maliki today 1 August via SVTC at 1000 EDT.

8/1/2007

McCathran, Ellen W.

From: Keller, Karen E.

Sent: Wednesday, August 22, 2007 3:45 PM

To: McCathran, Ellen W.

Subject: Call Logs - Aug. 1-11, 2007

Attachments: 08.01.07 Admin Call Log.doc; 08.01.07 OO Call Log.doc; 08.01.07 Signal Call Log.doc;
08.01.07 SitRoom Call Log.doc; 08.02.07 Admin Call Log.doc; 08.02.07 OO Call Log.doc;
08.02.07 Signal Call Log.doc; 08.02.07 SitRoom Call Log.doc; 08.03.07 Admin Call Log.doc;
08.03.07 OO Call Log.doc; 08.03.07 Signal Call Log.doc; 08.03.07 SitRoom Call Log.doc;
08.04.07 Admin Call Log.doc; 08.04.07 OO Call Log.doc; 08.04.07 Signal Call Log.doc;
08.04.07 SitRoom Call Log.doc; 08.05.07 Admin Call Log.doc; 08.05.07 OO Call Log.doc;
08.05.07 Signal Call Log.doc; 08.05.07 SitRoom Call Log.doc; 08.06.07 Admin Call Log.doc;
08.06.07 OO Call Log.doc; 08.06.07 Signal Call Log.doc; 08.06.07 SitRoom Call Log.doc;
08.07.07 Admin Call Log.doc; 08.07.07 OO Call Log.doc; 08.07.07 Signal Call Log.doc;
08.07.07 SitRoom Call Log.doc; 08.08.07 Admin Call Log.doc; 08.08.07 OO Call Log.doc;
08.08.07 Signal Call Log.doc; 08.08.07 SitRoom Call Log.doc; 08.09.07 Admin Call Log.doc;
08.09.07 OO Call Log.doc; 08.09.07 Signal Call Log.doc; 08.09.07 SitRoom Call Log.doc;
08.10.07 Admin Call Log.doc; 08.10.07 OO Call Log.doc; 08.10.07 Signal Call Log.doc;
08.10.07 SitRoom Call Log.doc; 08.11.07 Admin Call Log.doc; 08.11.07 OO Call Log.doc;
08.11.07 Signal Call Log.doc; 08.11.07 SitRoom Call Log.doc

Ellen -

Here is the first batch for August. More to follow.

Thanks,
Karen

8/23/2007

PRESIDENTIAL CALL LOG

ADMIN SWITCHBOARD

[illegible]

PRESIDENTIAL CALL LOG

Oval Office Operations

Wednesday, August 01, 2007

All times are POTUS local.
Page 1 of 1

PRESIDENTIAL CALL LOG

SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

Wednesday, August 01, 2007

[illegible]

PRESIDENTIAL CALL LOG

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH

August 1, 2007

[illegible]

SENSITIVE—DO NOT COPY

PRIVATE SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

Wednesday, August 1, 2007

7:00 am (1 hr)	<u>Breakfast with Bicameral Bipartisan Leadership</u> (Wolff)	TAB A	Private Dining Room
8:00 am (50 min)	<u>Daily Intelligence Briefing and Briefing on Strategic Issues</u> (Hadley)		Oval Office
8:55 am (1 hr)	<u>NSC Meeting - Iraq</u> (Hadley)		Situation Room
10:00 am (45 min)	<u>Video Teleconference with the Prime Minister of Iraq</u> (Hadley)		Situation Room
10:50 am (5 min)	<u>Press Pre-Brief</u> (Sullivan)		Oval Office
11:00 am (1 hr)	<u>Meeting with Radio Talk Show Hosts</u> (Sullivan)	TAB B	Roosevelt Room

(b)(6)

1:10 pm (5 min)	<u>Press Pre-Brief</u> (Sullivan)		Oval Office
1:20 pm (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Sean Hannity of The Sean Hannity Show</u> (Sullivan)	TAB C	Oval Office
1:55 pm (5 min)	<u>Press Pre-Brief</u> (Sullivan)		Oval Office
2:05 pm (35 min)	<u>Interview with David Aaronovitch of Juniper Communications</u> (Sullivan)	TAB D	Map Room
2:40 pm (1 hr 50 min)	<u>Personal/Staff Time</u>		Residence

SENSITIVE—DO NOT COPY

07/31/07 6:52 pm

SENSITIVE—DO NOT COPY

4:30 pm Depart The White House and proceed to Blair House

4:35 pm Arrive Blair House

4:40 pm (20 min) Drop-by Farewell Reception for the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (Hagin)

Washington, DC –
CLOSED PRESS

5:00 pm Depart Blair House and proceed to The White House

5:05 pm Arrive The White House

SENSITIVE—DO NOT COPY

07/31/07 6:52 pm

SENSITIVE--DO NOT COPY

46

Revised Final
8/1/07 9:30 am

THE SCHEDULE OF VICE PRESIDENT CHENEY
PRIVATE
Wednesday, August 1, 2007

6:10 am (30 min)	Intelligence Briefing. Location: Naval Observatory (Hannah)
6:40 am	Depart Naval Observatory en route White House.
6:50 am	Arrive White House.
7:00 am (1 hr)	Breakfast with Bicameral Bipartisan Leadership. Location: Private Dining Room (Stewart)
8:00 am (50 min)	Daily Intelligence Briefing and Briefing on Strategic Issues. Location: Oval Office (Hannah)
8:55 am (1 hr)	NSC Meeting – Iraq. Location: Situation Room (Hannah)
11:00 am (30 min)	Briefing. Location: Vice President's Office (Hannah)
11:45 am (10 min)	Meeting with Chief of Staff. Location: Vice President's Office
12:00 pm (15 min)	National Security Policy Meeting. Location: Vice President's Office (Hannah)
12:15 pm (45 min)	Personal/Staff Time. Location: Vice President's Office
1:00 pm (1 hr 15 min)	Economic Principals Lunch. Location: White House Mess – Ward Room (Patel) Attendees: Refer to Briefing
2:15 pm (2 hr 10 min)	Personal/Staff Time. Location: Vice President's Office
4:25 pm	Proceed to Vehicle.
4:28 pm	Depart White House en route Blair House.
4:30 pm	Arrive Blair House.

SENSITIVE--DO NOT COPY

**4:33 pm
(45 min)**

Farewell Reception for Rob Portman.

Location: Blair House (Patel)

Attendees: Refer to Briefing

Closed Press

Informal Brief Remarks

Mix and Mingle

Business Attire

Note: The Vice President will introduce the President.

5:15 pm

Depart Blair House en route Naval Observatory.

5:25 pm

Arrive Naval Observatory.

Note: EA for Portman Reception – Derrick Morgan

SENSITIVE--DO NOT COPY

46

Final

7/31/07 7:05 pm

**THE SCHEDULE OF VICE PRESIDENT CHENEY
PRIVATE**

Wednesday, August 1, 2007

6:10 am (30 min)	Intelligence Briefing. Location: Naval Observatory (Hannah)
6:40 am	Depart Naval Observatory en route White House.
6:50 am	Arrive White House.
7:00 am (1 hr)	Breakfast with Bicameral Bipartisan Leadership. Location: Private Dining Room (Stewart)
8:00 am (50 min)	Daily Intelligence Briefing and Briefing on Strategic Issues. Location: Oval Office (Hannah)
8:55 am (1 hr)	NSC Meeting – Iraq. Location: Situation Room (Hannah)
11:00 am (30 min)	Briefing. Location: Vice President's Office (Hannah)
11:45 am (10 min)	Meeting with Chief of Staff. Location: Vice President's Office
12:00 pm (15 min)	National Security Policy Meeting. Location: Vice President's Office (Hannah)
12:15 pm (45 min)	Personal/Staff Time. Location: Vice President's Office
1:00 pm (1 hr 15 min)	Economic Principals Lunch. Location: White House Mess – Ward Room (Patel) Attendees: Refer to Briefing
2:15 pm (2 hr 10 min)	Personal/Staff Time. Location: Vice President's Office
4:25 pm	Proceed to Vehicle.
4:28 pm	Depart White House en route Blair House.
4:30 pm	Arrive Blair House.

SENSITIVE--DO NOT COPY

4:33 pm
(45 min)

Farewell Reception for Rob Portman.
Location: Blair House (Patel)
Attendees: Refer to Briefing
Closed Press
Informal Brief Remarks
Mix and Mingle
Business Attire

5:15 pm

Depart Blair House en route Naval Observatory.

5:25 pm

Arrive Naval Observatory.

Note: EA for Portman Reception – Derrick Morgan

SENSITIVE--DO NOT COPY

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SCHEDULE OF MRS. BUSH

IN

WASHINGTON, DC

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 2007

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

For Guest and Staff traveling, please board staff van at South Grounds **no later than 8:30 am** for transport to The National Gallery of Art.

(b)(6)

8:50 am MRS. BUSH boards Vehicle and departs The White House en route The National Gallery of Art.

SENSITIVE--DO NOT COPY

VEHICLE MANIFEST:

(b)(6), (b)(7)c, (b)(7)e, (b)(7)f

(Drive Time: 5 minutes)

8:55 am MRS. BUSH arrives National Gallery of Art and proceeds to Exhibit Hall.

Met by: Mrs. Nada Pejak Simmoyi (Nah-da), *Spouse of the Hungarian Ambassador to the United States*
Miss Sonya Simonyi, *Daughter of the Ambassador to the United States and Employee of the National Gallery of Art*
Mr. Zoltan Feher, (Zul-tan) 3rd Secretary, *Chief Creative Officer of the Hungarian Embassy*
Mr. Earl A. Powell III, *Director, National Gallery of Art*
Mr. Matt Witkovsky (Weh-kos-key), *Curator of the Modernity of Central Europe, 1918-1945 Exhibit*

Note: Mr. Matt Witkovsky (Weh-kos-key), *Curator of the Modernity of Central Europe, 1918-1945 Exhibit* will lead the tour.

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

Guest and Staff participate in a Secondary Tour led by Carol Kelley, *Chief of Protocol and Special Events, The National Gallery of Art.*

SENSITIVE--DO NOT COPY

**EVENT: VISIT TO THE FOTO: MODERNITY IN CENTRAL EUROPE EXHIBIT
WITH MRS. SIMONYI**

** For more information, please refer to Briefing Paper prepared by Advance Office.*

OPEN PRESS

INDOORS

PARTICIPATION: TOUR

ATTENDEES: 5

ATTIRE: SKIRT OR PANT SUIT

9:00 am MRS. BUSH begins participation in Tour.

9:30 am MRS. BUSH concludes participation in Tour and proceeds to Vehicle.

9:35 am MRS. BUSH boards Vehicle and departs The National Gallery of Art.

(b)(6)

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

Sally McDonough and Jenny Nielsen, please proceed to Staff Sedan for transportation to The White House.

*** No scheduled events balance of day.**

(b)(6)

**The Schedule
of the
President**

Wednesday, August 1, 2007

Ellen McCathran

EVENT MEMOS

A

Withdrawal Marker

The George W. Bush Library

FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Briefing	Breakfast with Bicameral Bipartisan Leadership [with attachment]	3	08/01/2007	P5;

**This marker identifies the original location of the withdrawn item listed above.
For a complete list of items withdrawn from this folder, see the
Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet at the front of the folder.**

COLLECTION:

Appointments and Scheduling, White House Office of

SERIES:

Presidential Daily Diary Backup

FOLDER TITLE:

08/01/2007

FRC ID:

13658

OA Num.:

13695

NARA Num.:

13716

FOIA IDs and Segments:

2016-0130-F

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- A. Closed by Executive Order 13526 governing access to national security information.
- B. Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Records Not Subject to FOIA

Court Sealed - The document is withheld under a court seal and is not subject to the Freedom of Information Act.

B

Withdrawal Marker

The George W. Bush Library

FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Briefing	Meeting with Radio Talk Show Hosts	4	08/01/2007	P5;

**This marker identifies the original location of the withdrawn item listed above.
For a complete list of items withdrawn from this folder, see the
Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet at the front of the folder.**

COLLECTION:

Appointments and Scheduling, White House Office of

SERIES:

Presidential Daily Diary Backup

FOLDER TITLE:

08/01/2007

FRC ID:

13658

OA Num.:

13695

NARA Num.:

13716

FOIA IDs and Segments:

2016-0130-F

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
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- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Records Not Subject to FOIA

Court Sealed - The document is withheld under a court seal and is not subject to the Freedom of Information Act.

BIOGRAPHIES OF RADIO HOSTS

Glenn Beck, Host, "The Glenn Beck Program"

Glenn Beck is the host and star of a nationally syndicated radio talk show as well as the fastest growing TV show in cable news. His radio show is heard on over 230 stations and his self-titled topical talk show on CNN Headline News debuted in May 2006 and continues to soar in popularity. Beck, 42, who's based in New York, recently joined ABC's Good Morning America as a regular contributor. Beck made his radio debut at the age of 13 in Seattle. After graduating high school, Beck landed jobs as a Top 40 DJ at stations across the country, from Baltimore and Houston, to Phoenix and New Haven, CT. But at the age of 30, Beck lost his passion for radio – and everything else – as he was consumed by alcoholism and drug addiction. Coming to terms with his past and staying sober shifted his life direction. He found new love (his second wife, Tania), religion (he was baptized Mormon), and a new vision of his career – he would pursue talk radio. Glenn is married with four kids and resides in Connecticut.

Bill Bennett, Host, "Bill Bennett's Morning in America"

William J. Bennett is one of America's most important, influential and respected voices on cultural, political, and education issues. A native of Brooklyn, New York, Bill Bennett studied philosophy at Williams College (B.A.) and the University of Texas (Ph.D.) and earned a law degree from Harvard. He is the Washington Fellow of the Claremont Institute, & a CNN Contributor. He is also the chairman of Americans for Victory over Terrorism, a project dedicated to sustaining and strengthening public opinion as the war on terrorism moves forward. During the 1980s, Dr. Bennett emerged as one of the nation's most prominent political figures. He served as President Reagan's chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities (1981-1985) and Secretary of Education (1985-1988), and President Bush (41's) "drug czar" (1989-1990). Dr. Bennett has recently completed a two-volume history of the United States, entitled "America: The Last Best Hope." He has written and edited 16 books, two of which -- The Book of Virtues and The Children's Book of Virtues -- rank among the most successful of the past decade. Although he is a well-known Republican, Dr. Bennett often has crossed party lines in order to pursue important common purposes. He has worked closely with Democratic leaders to fight the decline of popular culture and to end worldwide religious persecution, and he is the co-chairman of the Partnership for a Drug-Free America with former New York Governor Mario Cuomo. He, his wife Elayne, and their two sons live in Maryland.

Neal Boortz, Host, "The Neal Boortz Show"

Neal Boortz is a popular libertarian talk radio host based in Atlanta, GA. Born in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, in 1945 to a military family, Neal spent much of his youth living in many locations throughout the country, including, the small town of Thrall, TX. Prior to his career in radio, Boortz was a speechwriter for then-Georgia Governor Lester Maddox, and a practicing attorney from 1977 to 1992. He was Evander Holyfield's attorney for eight years. He began his radio career in the 1960's at WTAW-AM while attending Texas A&M University where he was a member of the Corps of Cadets. Today, his show's listeners total 4-5 million a week and after 36 years on the air, he is currently the longest-running radio talk show host in America. Boortz also wrote *The FairTax Book*, co-authored by former Congressman John Linder (R-GA), *The Terrible Truth About Liberals*, and *Somebody's Gotta Say It*. He and his wife Donna have one adult daughter, Laura Johnson.

Scott Hennen, Host, "Hot Talk with Scott Hennen"

Scott Hennen was born into a radio family. His dad, Jerry, started in the business in Beloit, Wisconsin in 1962. Scott was born in 1964. His parents later owned or operated radio stations in Minnesota, Iowa and South Dakota. Scott got his start in radio as a part-time announcer Sunday mornings on KDMA in Montevideo, Minnesota at the age of 12. Hennen is the General Manager of WDAY-AM, as well as host of "Hot Talk with Scott Hennen" on WDAY, KCNN and the Hot Talk Network. He traveled to Ft. Carson, Colorado to interview National Guard troops training to serve in Iraq. *Talkers Magazine* has named him one of the Most Important Talk Show Hosts in America every year since 2000. The *Wall Street Journal* has called him the "Rush Limbaugh of the Prairie." He and his wife Maria have three children, Alex, Hannah and Haley and a Scottish Terrier named "Bushie."

Hugh Hewitt, Host, "The Hugh Hewitt Show"

Hugh Hewitt is the host of a daily nationally-syndicated talk radio show heard in more than 100 cities across the country. He is a Professor of Law at Chapman University Law School, the Executive Editor of Townhall.com, and one of the country's most widely read bloggers at HughHewitt.com. Hewitt is the author of eight previous books, including the New York Times' bestseller "If Its Not Close, They Can't Cheat" and "Blog: Understanding The Information Reformation That Is Changing Your World," and the recipient of three Emmys during his decade as an anchor of a nightly news and public affairs show for the Los Angeles PBS affiliate, KCET. He served six years in the Reagan Administration in a variety of posts including in the White House Counsel's office.

Laura Ingraham, Host, "The Laura Ingraham Show"

Laura Ingraham graduated from Dartmouth College and worked as a speechwriter for the Reagan Administration at the White House, the Department of Transportation, and the Department of Education. She is a graduate of the University of Virginia School of Law. Ingraham served as a law clerk to Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas and Ralph K. Winter on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. She launched her radio show in 2001 and is carried on more than 250 stations nationwide. She is an author, frequent columnist, and television commentator. Ingraham was diagnosed with breast cancer in 2005. She underwent chemotherapy and is currently in remission and doing well.

Lars Larson, Host, "The Lars Larson Show"

Lars Larson got his start in radio at age 16 spinning records and reading news, sports and weather on KTL Radio from a little cinderblock building on the edge of a cow pasture in Tillamook, Oregon. Twenty-eight years later, he's only moved 75 miles to the East in Portland, Oregon at KXL Radio and light years to the "Right." Larson has worked for local television stations: KVAL in Eugene, KPTV, and KOIN in Portland. Larson takes on national topics on his Westwood One show carried by more than 175 stations around the country. Larson and his wife, Tina, enjoy skiing, hiking, reading and road trips around the Pacific Northwest.

Mark Levin (La-VIN), Host, "The Mark Levin Show"

Mark Levin has become one of the hottest properties in Talk radio, his top-rated show on WABC New York is now syndicated nationally by ABC Radio Networks. Mark Levin took over the WABC 6:00 p.m. slot on September 2, 2003. Before that, he hosted a popular Sunday afternoon program. Levin has been a frequent guest and substitute host on "The Sean Hannity Show," and has also been an advisor to Rush Limbaugh, who frequently refers to him on the air with the nickname "F. Lee Levin." He is perhaps more well-known for his nickname, "The Great One," coined by his friend Sean Hannity. Levin is one of America's preeminent conservative commentators and constitutional lawyers. Levin is also a contributing editor for National Review Online, and writes frequently for other publications.

Levin has served as a top advisor to several members of President Ronald Reagan's Cabinet, including as Chief of Staff to the Attorney General of the United States. In 2001, the American Conservative Union named Levin the recipient of the prestigious Ronald Reagan Award. He currently practices law in the private sector, heading up the prestigious Landmark Legal Foundation in Washington DC.

Michael Medved, Host, "The Michael Medved Show"

Michael Medved is a nationally syndicated radio talk show host, best-selling author, and veteran film critic. His daily program, emphasizing the intersection of politics and pop culture, reaches more than 2 million listeners in over 180 markets nationwide. Mr. Medved is the author of ten non-fiction books as well as the definitive history of the White House chiefs of staff, "The Shadow Presidents." Medved and his wife Diane, live in the Seattle area where they've raised their three children: Sarah (age 19), Shayna (age 17), and Danny (age 14). Mr. Medved graduated from Yale ('69) and then attended Yale Law School, where his classmates included Bill and Hillary Clinton. Mr. Medved was a member of the Liberal Party of the Yale Political Union (Sen. Kerry was Chairman of the group at the time). He also met Lanny Davis at Yale, and they remain close friends. Fran Townsend's husband, John, was also in their class at Yale.

Janet Parshall, Host, "Janet Parshall's America"

Janet Parshall is the host of Janet Parshall's America, a three-hour, nationally syndicated program originating from Washington, D.C. Janet has been profiled as one of the top 100 talkers in *Talkers Magazine*, the leading trade publication of the talk industry, every year since 1998. Also in 1998, Janet was elected to the Board of Directors of the National Religious Broadcasters, and has been elected to service on the Executive Board since 2001. Throughout her career, Janet has been a devoted advocate of the principles and policies that strengthen the family. In February, 2005, you selected Janet to represent the White House in the capacity of public delegate to the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women. Janet is a graduate of Carroll College in Wisconsin. Janet was appointed twice by former Wisconsin Governor Tommy Thompson to the Wisconsin Women's Council, and the Governor's Commission on Families and Children. Janet and her husband Craig live in Virginia, and have four children and three grandchildren.

POSSIBLE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. There are two Border Patrol agents (Ramos and Compean) who are sitting in jail for shooting a dope smuggler who entered into this country illegally. They are serving 11- and 12- year sentences, respectively. Those sentences are harsher than what a convicted murderer might get. Mr. President, you commuted the sentence of Scooter Libby. Why won't you commute the excessive sentences of these border agents?

- I understand that emotions run hot with this case. From the outset I have encouraged people to look at all the facts before they pass judgment.
- As you know, this case remains on appeal in the Federal court system and so I shouldn't discuss it.

Q. You recently said at a Town Hall in Nashville that US Attorney Johnny Sutton was a "dear friend" of yours. Recent reports have suggested that he allowed Aldrete-Davila, the Mexican drug smuggler, access to U.S. soil unescorted and was recently caught with another load of drugs. How could this happen? Do you support Sutton's decision to grant this dope smuggler passage to the U.S.?

- As you know, this case remains on appeal in the Federal court system and so I shouldn't discuss it.

Q. Congressman Rohrabacher has said, "The Ramos and Compean conviction has been the greatest miscarriage of justice that I have seen in my 30 years in Washington, DC...." and the House voted just last week to include an amendment to a bill that funds the Department of Justice that would effectively cutting off funding for the Bureau of Prisons in order to free Ramos and Compean. How do you feel about many members of your own party--and Congress in general--supporting the release of these two men?

- As you know, this case remains on appeal in the Federal court system, and so I shouldn't discuss it.

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

July 20, 2007

The Honorable George W. Bush
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We are writing to urge you to take swift action and commute the sentences of United States Border Patrol Agents Ignacio Ramos and Jose Alonso Compean.

On October 19, these two agents were convicted and sentenced to 11 and 12 years in federal prison respectively for wounding a Mexican drug smuggler who brought 743 pounds of marijuana across the U.S. border. The two agents were prosecuted by the U.S. Attorney's office and the smuggler was granted immunity to testify against the agents. Both agents were denied bail while awaiting their appeals. They surrendered to federal authorities on January 17 and on February 3 Ignacio Ramos was attacked in the Federal Correctional Complex in Yazoo City, Mississippi.

We have already requested your consideration of a pardon for these two agents based on our concerns for the agents' safety in prison and the lack of fairness in the proceedings against the two men. Now, we request a commutation of their sentences for the same reasons that led you to commute the prison sentence of Scooter Libby.

In the press release that accompanied the announcement of your commutation you stated: "I have said throughout this process that it would not be appropriate to comment or intervene in this case until Mr. Libby's appeals have been exhausted. But with the denial of bail being upheld and incarceration imminent, I believe it is now important to react to that decision." Just like Scooter Libby, Border Patrol Agents Ramos and Compean were denied bail and required to report to federal prison while awaiting a decision during their appeal.

You went on to state, "Mr. Libby was a first-time offender with years of exceptional public service and was handed a harsh sentence based in part on allegations never presented to the jury." Ramos and Compean were outstanding Border Patrol agents (Ramos had been previously nominated for Border Patrol Agent of the Year) and were handed extremely harsh sentences while key pieces of evidence, including evidence of a second load of drugs that was brought into the country by the drug smuggler after the shooting, were not presented to the jury.

You also state in your release on Scooter Libby that, "the Constitution gives the President the power of clemency to be used when he deems it to be warranted. It is our judgment that a commutation of the prison term in Mr. Libby's case is an appropriate exercise of this power." Mr. President, you have the opportunity to correct a great injustice committed against two Border Patrol agents we believe acted in

the course of their duties to enforce the law against a dangerous drug smuggler. The extremely harsh prison sentences they received are unjustified in this case, and their prosecution and prison sentences have been demoralizing to other Border Patrol agents, which has undoubtedly harmed the security of our nation by causing Border Patrol agents to hesitate before using their weapons in defense of our borders against criminals and terrorists. We respectfully request your immediate intervention into this matter and urge you to commute the sentences of Border Patrol Agents Ignacio Ramos and Jose Alonso Compean.

Sincerely,

John Cullerson

John Porter

Ronnie Schmitt

SO3 Wilson

W. J. Gay

Mary Fallon

AMMM

B. Mack

Ray Granger

K. J. H. Roy

Brian P. Sullivan

W. J. T. McCall

M. LeRoyer (MI)

Pete Sessions

Virgil Good

Cliff Sporn

Ralph M. Hall

Don Schubert

Walter B Jones

Wally Henger

Ed Royce

JC:jm

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

July 18, 2007

President George W. Bush
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Bush:

On October 19th of last year, former Border Patrol Agents Ignacio Ramos and Jose Compean were sentenced to 11 years and 1 day, and 12 years, respectively, in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas for the events surrounding their attempt to apprehend a drug trafficker who was delivering 743 pounds of marijuana valued at \$1.2 million.

Yesterday, the Senate Judiciary Committee held a fact-finding hearing on this case. That hearing confirmed the concerns raised by many members of the public: that this penalty levied on these Agents is excessive and that they deserve the immediate exercise of your Executive clemency powers.

We believe that this is a case of prosecutorial overreaching, and to allow Agents Ramos and Compean to serve over a decade in prison would represent a serious miscarriage of justice.

Apart from the legal issues pending on appeal, the hearing highlighted the many additional irregularities in this prosecution which warrant clemency, including:

- Aldrete-Davila, the star witness, was transporting an enormous quantity of drugs when Agents Ramos and Compean tried to apprehend him, Aldrete-Davila tried to flee from the border agents three times, got into a physical altercation with one of the agents and subsequently lied when first asked about the events;

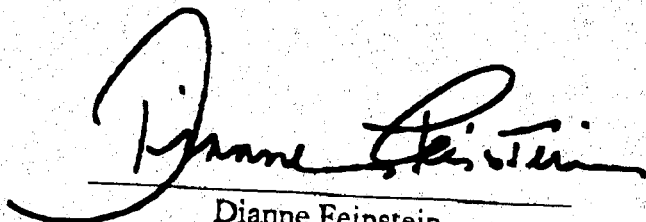
- Aldrete-Davila selectively provided information to prosecutors, and refused to reveal his drug source, and he even refused to provide the names of his friends who had considered forming a "hunting party" in Mexico to randomly shoot border patrol agents in revenge for his injuries. This was a direct breach of Aldrete-Davila's immunity agreement and jeopardized the lives of front line border patrol agents.
- Despite the fact that this incident occurred while Aldrete-Davila was transporting 743 pounds of marijuana, the prosecution gave him a border crossing pass that allowed him to enter the U.S. legally, without notifying U.S. authorities and without supervision;
- There is evidence that while using this pass Aldrete-Davila entered the United States on 10 occasions in the eight months, and on at least one occasion he was wholly unsupervised;
- There is evidence that during one of these crossings Aldrete-Davila entered the United States and again transported a large quantity of marijuana – perhaps as much as 750 pounds;
- There is evidence that this second transportation of drugs occurred on the eve of his admission to a United States Military hospital for treatment that the prosecutor specially arranged. If true, this means he used his immunity to further harm the United States – yet nothing was done to revoke his immunity and prosecutors continued to treat him as a "victim";
- We know that the jury was barred from hearing any evidence about Aldrete-Davila's second drug load and instead, the prosecutor was able to argue in closing statements that Aldrete-Davila had run from border agents just because he wanted to get home.
- In addition, the prosecutors chose to charge the agents under 18 U.S.C. 924(c) despite the fact that such a charge carries a 10-year mandatory minimum sentence, despite the fact that an early evaluation of the case lead prosecutors to offer plea deals that would have produce much lower sentences, and despite the fact that Section 924(c) should be used as an enhancing charge against drug dealers and individuals who commit violent crimes;

- The prosecutors brought 12 counts against Agents Ramos and Compean; there was not a need to add the 924(c) firearms offense.
- These were Border Patrol Agents in good standing before this event, with no criminal records.
- Finally, even U.S. Attorney Johnny Sutton has conceded that concerns about the fairness of the sentence are legitimate.

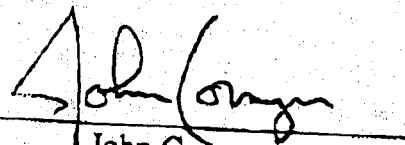
Given these facts, we believe clemency is warranted for Agents Ramos and Compean. Agents Ramos and Compean have now been in prison for more than six months. Agent Ramos has been physically assaulted while serving his term and the Agents request to remain out of prison while their appeal was pending was denied by the Fifth Circuit. Both agents will remain incarcerated for many more months, even if their conviction is ultimately thrown out – unless action is taken quickly.

While this case has generated strong emotions on both sides, we do not believe that justice will be served by Agents Ramos and Compean spending over a decade in prison. We urge you to commute their prison sentences immediately.

Sincerely,



Dianne Feinstein
United States Senator



John Cornyn
United States Senator

Bill
Bennett



Janet Parshall



Glenn
Beck



Neal Boortz



Mark Levin



Karl Rove



Laura
Ingraham



Lars
Larson



Kevin
Sullivan



Ed Gillespie



Michael
Medved



THE
PRESIDENT



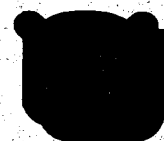
Scott
Hennen



Hugh Hewitt



Tony Snow



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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH SEAN HANNITY OF *THE SEAN HANNITY SHOW*

Wednesday, August 1, 2007

1:20 p.m.-1:50 p.m.

Oval Office

Kevin Sullivan

I. PURPOSE

To participate in a meeting with radio talk show host Sean Hannity on the progress of the Global War on Terror, the Iraq War, the budget, and news of the day.

II. BACKGROUND

Sean Hannity interviewed you prior to the election in 2004 and again in October 2006 for his television show *Hannity & Colmes*. He attended the White House Holiday media party in 2004.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Sean Hannity, Host, *The Sean Hannity Show*

White House Staff Attending

Joshua Bolten (pre-brief only)

Ed Gillespie, Counselor to the President

Kevin Sullivan, Assistant to the President for Communications

Tony Snow, Press Secretary

Working Contact

Jeanie Mamo, Director, Office of Media Affairs

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed

Note: Sean Hannity will not be able to quote you directly. He will be able to say that he met with you and describe your thinking on issues of the day.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Note: There will be a pre-brief in the Oval Office led by Ed Gillespie, Kevin Sullivan, and Tony Snow. Josh Bolten will also attend.

- Sean Hannity enters the Oval Office.
- You begin your meeting.
- At the conclusion of the meeting, Sean Hannity departs.

VII. ATTACHMENT

Biography of Sean Hannity
Possible Questions and Answers

BIOGRAPHY OF SEAN HANNITY

Sean Hannity, Host, "The Sean Hannity Show"

Sean Hannity is currently a nationally syndicated radio talk show host. He broadcasts out of WABC radio studios in New York City and is heard on over 500 stations nationwide. His program boasts the second-largest radio audience in the country, heard by over 13 million listeners a week. The show was recently made available via Armed Forces Radio Network. Hannity also co-hosts the Fox News Channel political debate program, *Hannity & Colmes*, and is the author of two best-selling conservative books Let Freedom Ring and Deliver Us From Evil. He and his wife Jill reside in Long Island, New York, and have two children, Patrick (age 8) and Merri Kelly (age 4).

POSSIBLE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. There are two Border Patrol agents (Ramos and Compean) who are sitting in jail for shooting a dope smuggler who entered into this country illegally. They are serving 11- and 12- year sentences, respectively. Those sentences are harsher than what a convicted murderer might get. Mr. President, you commuted the sentence of Scooter Libby. Why won't you commute the excessive sentences of these border agents?

- As you know, this case remains on appeal in the Federal court system, and so I shouldn't discuss it.

Q. You recently said at a Town Hall in Nashville, TN that US Attorney Johnny Sutton was a "dear friend" of yours. Recent reports have suggested that he allowed Aldrete-Davila, the Mexican drug smuggler, access to U.S. soil unescorted and was recently caught with another load of drugs. How could this happen? Do you support Sutton's decision to grant this dope smuggler passage to the U.S.?

- As you know, this case remains on appeal in the Federal court system, and so I shouldn't discuss it.

Q. Congressman Rohrabacher has said, "The Ramos and Compean conviction has been the greatest miscarriage of justice that I have seen in my 30 years in Washington, DC...." and the House voted just last week to include an amendment to a bill that funds the Department of Justice that would effectively cutting off funding for the Bureau of Prisons in order to free Ramos and Compean. How do you feel about many members of your own party--and Congress in general--supporting the release of these two men?

- As you know, this case remains on appeal in the Federal court system, and so I shouldn't discuss it.

D

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

INTERVIEW WITH DAVID AARONOVITCH OF JUNIPER COMMUNICATIONS

Wednesday, August 1, 2007

2:05 p.m. – 2:40 p.m.

Map Room

Kevin Sullivan

I. PURPOSE

To participate in an interview with David Aaronovitch of Juniper Communications.

II. BACKGROUND

Juniper Communications, a production company based out of the United Kingdom, is producing a documentary series entitled "The Blair Years," which will be broadcast on the BBC this fall. The series is a reflective piece about Tony Blair's time in office and is centered on four two-hour interviews with Tony Blair. David Aaronovitch, a senior columnist and commentator of the *Times of London*, will be the commentator for the series. His questions will focus on your personal and working relationship with Tony Blair, your united approach to the War on Terror and Iraq, and the global challenges you and Mr. Blair have faced in recent years.

III. PARTICIPANTS

David Aaronovitch, Senior Columnist and Commentator, *Times of London*

White House Staff

Tony Snow, Press Secretary

Kevin Sullivan, Assistant to the President for Communications

IV. PRESS PLAN

On-the-record interview

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Note: There will be a pre-brief led by Kevin Sullivan and Tony Snow.

- You begin your on-the-record interview with David Aaronovitch.
- Your interview concludes.

VI. REMARKS

None

VII. ATTACHMENTS

Biography of David Aaronovitch
Questions for Interview

BIOGRAPHY OF DAVID AARONOVITCH

David Aaronovitch is a senior columnist and commentator for the *Times of London* in London, England. He is also a frequent broadcaster on television and radio. In previous years, David worked for the BBC as a program editor and executive for various London-based news publications including *The Independent*, *The Guardian*, and *The Observer*. In 2000, David won the George Orwell Prize for Journalism and also won the Columnist of the Year Award in 2003.

David resides in London, England, and is married with three daughters.

QUESTIONS FOR INTERVIEW

Your Personal Relationship

1. You met with Tony Blair for the first time at Camp David on February 23, 2001. He had been close to President Clinton. Were you anxious? What were your first impressions? (We understand you watched *Meet the Parents* together).
2. You came from different political traditions. What common ground were you able to find during that first meeting? Can you think of concrete examples?
3. Has the fact that you are both men of faith helped your working relationship? Again, can you give us any examples?

Your Working Relationship

4. Could you give us some insight into what it's like to do business with Mr. Blair? You both occupy very lonely positions – to what extent are you able to be frank with each other, to let off steam? Would you be able to give us a concrete example – perhaps from one of your weekly video conferences?
5. On areas where there are differences of opinion, how does Mr. Blair go about trying to persuade you? To provide us with a concrete example, perhaps you could recall for us your 7 am meeting in the gym at the G8 summit in Canada in late June 2002, when we understand Mr. Blair urged you to soften your stance on Yasser Arafat.

Iraq

6. Turning to the events that led to the invasion of Iraq in 2003, I wonder if you could recall for us your discussions with Mr. Blair at Crawford in April 2002? What for you was the key moment when you realised the two of you would be able to pursue a common approach on this issue? Could you describe it to us?
7. Had Saddam Hussein fully and verifiably disarmed, would that have been sufficient for you? Would you have been content with a solution that left him in place?
8. According to Ambassador Christopher Meyer, at Camp David in September 2002 you emerged from private talks with Mr. Blair and said to Mr. Blair's aides – “your man has *cojones*.” Could you describe for us the conversation with Mr. Blair that prompted this comment?
9. On Sunday March 9, 2003 you called Tony Blair and suggested the British might serve the coalition in Iraq in a non-military capacity if it would help Blair politically. What prompted this call? Could you recall the conversation?

Tony Blair's Influence

10. You were obviously aware of the political price Mr. Blair has paid, at times, for his relationship with you. Have you at any point made decisions you would not otherwise have taken as a result of your relationship with Mr. Blair? Can you give concrete examples?

McCathran, Ellen W.

From: bounce-456284-115241@list.whitehouse.gov on behalf of White House Press Releases
[Press.Releases@WhiteHouse.Gov]
Sent: Wednesday, August 01, 2007 5:13 PM
To: McCathran, Ellen W.
Subject: POOL REPORT #1, 8/1/2007

POOL REPORT #1
OTR at Blair House
8/1/2007

POTUS walked to a farewell reception for Rob Portman at Blair House. "Just out for a stroll," he told the pool when he arrived at 4:32. He stayed for 17 minutes - long enough to determine that the party was "rockin'" - before heading back across Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House.

The vice president left Blair House less than a minute after POTUS. Karl Rove, Ed Gillespie, Josh Bolten, Joel Kaplan and Tony Snow also turned up to say so long to Portman, whose last day at OMB is Friday.

Jay Pulizzi
DOW JONES
202.862.9256
henry.pulizzi@dowjones.com

8/7/2007

McCathran, Ellen W.

From: bounce-456175-114377@list.whitehouse.gov on behalf of White House Press Releases
[Press.Releases@WhiteHouse.Gov]
Sent: Wednesday, August-01, 2007 10:59 AM
To: McCathran, Ellen W.
Subject: REMARKS BY THE FIRST LADY AND WIFE OF THE HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR, MRS. NÁDA
P. SIMONYI, AFTER VIEWING FOTO EXHIBITION

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the First Lady

For Immediate Release

August 1, 2007

REMARKS BY THE FIRST LADY
AND WIFE OF THE HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR,
MRS. NÁDA P. SIMONYI,
AFTER VIEWING FOTO EXHIBITION

National Gallery of Art
Washington, D.C.

9:58 A.M. EDT

MRS. BUSH: This is my opportunity to be with Mrs. Simonyi to see this terrific photography show at the National Gallery. I want to urge people to come out and see it. It's a photography show, photo montage, put together from Central European countries, from between World War I and World War II -- very interesting, both for the forward look of a lot of it, as well as the history of those times, that now we can look back on and know what some of these photos and photo montages foretold from that time.

But also it's my opportunity to say good-bye to the ambassador's wife from Hungary, before they retire from their ambassadorial post. President Bush and I enjoyed very much having the opportunity both to be in Budapest with them, as well as be with them many times here in the United States. And so I want to wish you the very best, and I also want to take this opportunity again to emphasize how important our friendship with Hungary is.

So thank you very much, Náda, and very, very good luck to you.

MRS. SIMONYI: Mrs. Bush, thank you very much for accepting my invitation. We think this show is very important, showing the artistic values and powerful creativity that that region of the world had, and hopefully has and will have.

8/1/2007

And I am very grateful -- I told you I consider your visit as the biggest farewell present I could imagine. And both my husband and myself are very grateful for all the support you gave us throughout our five-year post in Washington, D.C. And we are really very, very grateful for the good relations that Hungary and the United States has developed in the past few years. We always got the support needed, and we believe that this relation has a very big potential and must go on in the future.

Thank you very much.

MRS. BUSH: Thanks, you all. Thanks for coming out. And we want to encourage everyone this summer to come see this show. It's very interesting. Thanks a lot.

Q It's beautiful.

MRS. BUSH: It is beautiful.

END

10:00 A.M. EDT

McCathran, Ellen W.

From: bounce-456274-114377@list.whitehouse.gov on behalf of White House Press Releases
[Press.Releases@WhiteHouse.Gov]
Sent: Wednesday, August 01, 2007 4:56 PM
To: McCathran, Ellen W.
Subject: PRESS BRIEFING BY TONY SNOW

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

August 1, 2007

PRESS BRIEFING
BY TONY SNOW

James S. Brady Briefing Room

1:09 P.M. EDT

MR. SNOW: Hello, good afternoon. I've got a fairly lengthy opening here. I'll apologize, but it's packed with information so I'm sure you'll be grateful.

First, the President had a secure video teleconference this morning with Prime Minister Maliki. It lasted approximately 45 minutes. The President began by congratulating the Prime Minister and the Iraqi people on Iraq's soccer victory in the Asia Cup. Both leaders noted that the victory demonstrated to the world what Iraqis can do when they work together. After all, when you're kicking a goal in you're not asking about their sectarian affiliation, you're asking about whether they're part of your country, or not.

Both leaders also welcomed Saudi Arabia's announcement that it is going to consider upgrading diplomatic ties with Iraq and to open an embassy in Baghdad. As a matter of fact, there's a quote from Foreign Minister Saud -- he did a joint press conference today with Secretary of State Rice and Secretary Gates. The Foreign Minister said, "We just had a mission from Iraq in Saudi Arabia where we talked about security and where we decided that we will send a mission to Iraq to see how we can start our embassy in Iraq." Later he continued, "We expressed the hope that we can work as closely with the Iraqi government on security measures, especially dealing with terrorist activities, as we have achieved with the United States and

8/7/2007

other friendly governments."

It underscores part of what we've been talking about in terms of the mission of Secretaries Rice and Gates, which is to talk about matters of security and also America's continued engagement in the region.

The leaders also -- that is, now we're getting back to the SVTS -- the President and the Prime Minister also discussed other diplomatic initiatives in the region. They discussed the political situation in Iraq and ongoing negotiations between the leaders of all major party blocs, which, as I mentioned earlier, will continue through the month of August. The President emphasized that the Iraqi people and the American people need to see action -- not just words, but need to see action on the political front. The Prime Minister agreed and said that he will continue working with other leaders to address common concerns and move the political process forward.

Regarding the announcement that some Sunni ministers will leave the government, the Prime Minister explained that he's actively working to address their concerns and find a resolution acceptable to all party blocs. To explain, the Sunni members of parliament have not left parliament. You've had six ministers leaving the government; in addition -- but as I noted also, Mr. Hashimi remains Vice President, and at the same time, the Minister of Defense, who is part of the Sunni bloc, will remain in the government.

As per the meeting this morning with members of Congress, the President made clear a number of priorities, which I will stress to you one more time. Prior to recess, probably the most important short-term goal for Congress and requirement really is to reform the FISA law. He said the American people certainly expect representatives in Washington to do what they can to make the country safer.

The Director of National Intelligence has stressed that it's essential for national security that we reform FISA now. Not only at a time when we have a heightened threat environment, but also at a time where, because of the law, we are not, in fact, being able to collect and act on as much intelligence as we need to.

In addition, there was discussion of appropriations bills. It seems we have a picture up here -- oh, I'm sorry, it's the Maliki SVTS picture. I will note that that was approximately 30 seconds before your Press Secretary hot-footed into the room, being the last in. (Laughter.) They started early. They started two minutes early, and I got there on time.

As for appropriations bills, there's a lot of talk about top lines, and let me just try to deal with some of those issues right up

front. As I mentioned this morning, what we're talking about, even though Congress -- members of Congress will tell you, well, it's .7 percent, just .7 percent divides the two of us -- it's \$22 billion this year. For most Americans, \$22 billion is a pretty considerable chunk of change. Over five years you're talking about \$205 billion, which is a significant figure and it's one that we don't think is necessary in terms of additional spending. Because what Congress is talking about is not only raising spending, but also, at the same time, raising taxes on the American people.

We figured out, okay, what does this work out to? We did a little math, got our calculators, and there you can see the results when you try to figure out what \$205 billion means over five years, it's \$41 billion a year. That's pretty easy. Now, it gets a little more complex if you're trying to do it every day -- \$113 million per day, which works out to \$4.7 million in additional spending each and every hour. That is not an inconsiderable sum.

As for action on Jim Nussle, I am pleased to note that there is going to be a vote for him tomorrow. And we want to thank members of the Senate not only for moving him out of committee, but agreeing to a vote. And what we have are a number of quotes from people who have been involved and who attest to Jim Nussle's characteristics. First, Ken Conrad, who says, "I always felt I got along well with you, Jim Nussle. I like you and I always thought we had a very constructive working relationship."

Senator Ben Cardin also, talking about his relationships in the past with former Representative Nussle, and we hope soon to be budget director: "Some of our colleagues have already mentioned the committee that you chaired and I co-chaired on budget reform, and it's true, we did work in a very bipartisan manner on that committee."

And finally, John Spratt: "Some of our colleagues have already mentioned to the committee"

-- I think we probably skipped a word there -- "that you chaired and I co-chaired on budget reform, and it's true we did work in a very bipartisan manner -- whoops, I'm sorry, I just skipped -- let's try that one more time. "Given our history on the Budget Committee, I consider Jim Nussle a worthy adversary, able, knowledgeable and fair. I'm pleased to share with you just a few of my experiences with him and to recommend his confirmation of his appointment for director of OMB."

And again, he is going to get a vote, and we think that that is a very positive development and we're very happy about it. He's a distinguished public servant who clearly has extensive experience on the budget and extensive experience on Capitol Hill -- we think that that is going to be important as we continue to work through a lot of

these budget issues that I've been mentioning -- and obviously knows how to reach across the aisle. And that's also important in this day and age. We know that while there is a lot of tough partisanship in Washington, there's also a lot of business that needs to get done. And Jim Nussle, like Rob Portman before him, is somebody who is going to be able to work with Congress and I think enjoy the goodwill and respect of his colleagues.

Questions.

Q On the Pat Tillman case, now that the Army has reported what it said -- it called a failure of leadership in the case, is the White House disappointed in how the developments were carried out? And also, can the White House make the same assurance that Secretary Rumsfeld did, that there was zero cover-up within the administration on --

MR. SNOW: Well, again -- I'm certainly not going to contradict Secretary Rumsfeld. There was an investigation into it that said there was no deliberate malfeasance, but there were plenty of mistakes. And certainly there have been remedial steps taken on the part of the Department of Defense. It is deeply regrettable that this sort of thing happened, and you try to make sure that it doesn't happen at any time.

Q Does the White House think that the General's rank should be reduced, that some punishment like that might be warranted?

MR. SNOW: That is a Pentagon decision and it's certainly one we stand by the Pentagon.

Q Tony, you just said a moment ago that \$22 billion is a significant chunk of change, you said, for the American people.

MR. SNOW: Right.

Q What then do you make of the Congressional Budget Office report yesterday saying that the war in Iraq is likely to cost over \$1 trillion?

MR. SNOW: Well, if you take a look at what happened on September 11th, 2001, it's estimated that the aftershocks of that could have cost up to \$1 trillion. We understand that there's a real commitment in the war on terror, but also you have to think of what the countervailing costs are, Ed. And if you look at what al Qaeda has been trying to do not only in the United States, but around the world, you have an organization that is committed to high mass casualty attacks that are designed to inflict maximum economic damage, that are designed to terrorize and frighten populations and to create dislocations that can be harmful to markets and everybody

else. So the real question is, do you make an investment in trying to secure your nation's future safety --

Q But the National Intelligence Estimate has suggested that the war in Iraq could actually be helping al Qaeda in terms of recruiting --

MR. SNOW: No, it didn't say that.

Q -- in terms of in recruiting?

MR. SNOW: No, it said -- no, what it said is that al Qaeda tries to use the war as a recruiting tool. It also says that you have significant degradation of al Qaeda, while you have had some buildups in the tribal areas in Pakistan, and obviously the Pakistanis are dealing with it.

But you have -- it's an interesting phenomenon. Al Qaeda is a global movement that has a different organizational structure than it had on September 11th, 2001. Nevertheless, it has people who are dedicated to killing innocents, and they continue to do so. It's why we do have a high-threat environment.

Q But how can you claim the President is drawing a line in the sand and is a fiscal conservative by saying he doesn't want to spend another \$22 billion, but the report is saying that the war in Iraq could cost over \$1 trillion? And that's the lower figure --

MR. SNOW: No, I'll tell you why, because --

Q -- and if it takes longer, it could be \$1.5 trillion.

MR. SNOW: Perhaps you recall that the President's first obligation is the safety and security of the American people. National security is always the first and indivisible responsibility of a President. If it is expensive, then we will bear the price.

Q But doesn't he owe the American people some sort of a reasonable estimate about how much the war is going to cost? You remember Larry Lindsey, early in the war, predicted it would cost up to \$200 billion -- he got fired.

MR. SNOW: I don't know how you come up with -- number one, I would not try to draw such a causal link. I know that some people have tried to do so. Number two --

Q Well, he no longer is the administration --

MR. SNOW: Right. Well, there are a lot of people that are no longer in the administration.

Q But rather quickly after that statement he left.

MR. SNOW: Yes, but in any event, the point is, I don't know how you come up with a "reasonable estimate." What you try to do is to assess what your needs are. And obviously, the generals on the ground do it. But you're assuming that wars move in neat, tidy and predictable arcs, and unfortunately, they're not activities that lend themselves to the normal ebb and flow of a budget process. It's one of the reasons why you have supplemental budget requests. Obviously the generals make their very best guesstimates at the beginning of the year, and quite often those fall short, and you come back and ask for more.

Q White House officials suggested it would be a neat, tidy flow when the Vice President said the insurgency was in its last throes, for example.

MR. SNOW: Well, and he also admitted that he was wrong. It once again points to the fact that wars are unpredictable -- every war in American history. So go back and march through -- we've done the examples before; I don't think I'll belabor the point now.

Martha.

Q Tony, how can you say, obviously the Pakistanis are taking care of the tribal areas? It seems that it's obvious they weren't taking care of the tribal areas.

MR. SNOW: Well, Prime Minister -- I'm sorry, President Musharraf tried to make a deal with tribal chiefs, and it did not work. And so what has happened now is that the Pakistanis are mounting significant efforts on the security front. They've moved 100,000 troops into the tribal areas, and they're confronting them. Have they solved the problem? No. Are they confronting the problem? Yes.

Q But you're satisfied with what the Pakistanis are doing in those tribal areas, even though the National Intelligence Estimate said there's a buildup and regeneration?

MR. SNOW: Well, obviously, neither we're happy -- we're not happy with that and the Pakistanis are not happy with that.

Q You said, obviously they're taking care of it, meaning they are taking care of the problem.

MR. SNOW: Well, first, you're talking about a National Intelligence Estimate that was written as this buildup was taking place and the Pakistanis have taken matters -- taken it on seriously. Look, what they are doing is that they're putting lives

on the line and resources into the fight. We have made it clear that we will support them as they request. We realize it's a sovereign government. But they're putting people on the front lines, they're taking casualties, they're taking injuries, people are dying. So they're fighting it.

Q So you trust that they're going to take care of this? I mean, they also entered into this deal with the tribes up in Waziristan. The administration probably wasn't too happy about that. And yet you trusted that it would end up okay.

MR. SNOW: Well, what you do is, you've got somebody who is looking for a peaceful way to deal with the problem. I believe that most people say, okay, if you can find a way that doesn't involve bloodshed to solve the problem, go for it. And that often happens in our policy. You got to diplomacy first. If that fails, then you have to deal with -- you have to move to sterner measures. That's what the government of Pakistan is doing. Now, it is perfectly possible for all of us, armed with hindsight, to say, well, it didn't work. Well, it didn't work. But on the other hand, it's also clear --

Q But you're confident it will work this time?

MR. SNOW: Well, look, Martha, you're asking for predictions. What we're saying is that they're giving it their best and they're fighting hard here. Keep in mind, President Musharraf -- let me just --

Q I'm not asking for predictions. This is very serious stuff.

MR. SNOW: Of course it's very --

Q It said in your National Intelligence Estimate that you would trust the Pakistanis --

MR. SNOW: Well, we work with them. And also, you've got to keep -- General Musharraf, President Musharraf, is somebody who clearly has chips in the game here. This is a guy who has been himself the object of multiple assassination attempts on the part of al Qaeda. He understands the kind of threat it poses, and he is now moving in there in force. That seems to be a reasonable way to proceed, and we will provide whatever assistance we can.

Jim.

Q It seems, going back to Iraq, that the best spin you can put on what's happening with the Sunni pullout of the unity government is that there's still several prominent Sunni politicians

on the job. But given that the whole purpose of the surge is to allow the government to work, given that you have a deputy prime minister saying the situation is grave, what could the President possibly be hearing from Prime Minister Maliki on the SVTS today that gives anybody any hope that anything's going to get done there?

MR. SNOW: Okay, first, I'm not putting spin on it, Jim. So let's --

Q Wait, wait, that's the read on what happened.

MR. SNOW: Okay, well, thank you. That's a much more neutral way of framing it. The read is simple. There have been a series of negotiations between the Sunni party and the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister made some moves yesterday; the Sunni party said, we don't like them, so we're going to pull our ministers from your government. Now it's going to be up to the Prime Minister --

Q That's not an insignificant thing.

MR. SNOW: No, but it's also a part of an ongoing conversation. And what I would recommend is, rather -- let's see how this develops, because there are continuing conversations and there are continuing negotiations between the parties. Let me also remind you that the head of the Sunni party remains in negotiations with the head of the other parties, in terms of dealing with political accommodation. And again, it's up to the Prime Minister to decide whether he will accept or reject the resignations from the cabinet. The party itself remains in the parliament and in a position to conduct votes.

So what you're seeing is sort of some internal politicking going on in Iraq. See how this develops. What the Prime Minister explained is that he continues to work with Sunni party politicians. He understands their concerns; he's working with them on it and they're going to try to deal with it.

Q Do you view this as a step back?

MR. SNOW: No, I think it's a reflection, again, as I said this morning, of some of the difficulties in politics within Iraq, but on the other hand, we often -- look, three days ago, people were wondering whether Jim Nussle is going to get a vote; he gets a vote. The fact is that people do conduct negotiations, they do work in good faith, and we will see what happens here.

Q Are you comparing how -- the domestic politics on Capitol Hill with what's happening with the unity government in Baghdad --

MR. SNOW: Well, the unity government --

Q -- in terms of the possibility of achievement?

MR. SNOW: No, what I'm trying to tell you is that there's political wrangling in Baghdad as there is in Washington. I mean, that's -- you've got to understand, you've got a new political system in a nation that doesn't have extensive experience with democracy. People are working through it. But I remind you that they are staying engaged in the business of trying to do accommodation.

I know it's hard to understand, because it doesn't quite fit our framework for these things, but the Prime Minister has made it clear that he remains determined to try to pull the coalition together and to try to pull all parties together to work constructively. And furthermore, he offered assurances to the President that they are continuing to work hard on the legislative front. As the President said, we need to see action, not words. The Prime Minister said, understood, and we are working to act.

Q The President said back on January 10th, almost verbatim to the Prime Minister -- I guess here's the question, you know, as Americans are looking at what's happened on the security front, where there have been advances in Anbar and other places, there are not -- and the whole point of that is to provide breathing space for the Iraqi government to get its work done --

MR. SNOW: Right.

Q -- and all you see from the Iraqi government are -- I guess it's arguable, but it probably seems to a number of reasonable reads -- steps back, when are people going to start to see some linkage?

MR. SNOW: Well, look, again, the President has made it clear we want to see political progress. There's a lot of stuff going on behind the scenes, a lot of these guys are talking to each other. I'm not going to be able to give you the full and definitive readout of when, but, look, it's a fair question to ask. Americans are going to be asking themselves, when are we going to see political progress? We think it's every bit as important as your question implies. And the President made it absolutely clear that that has to be a priority for the government. And the Prime Minister said, yes, I agree.

Q I gather, Tony, from your answer to Martha that you don't think very much of Barack Obama's suggestion, he'd send U.S. troops into Pakistan to take care of those safe havens.

MR. SNOW: Well, let me just say we think that our approach to Pakistan is one that not only respects the sovereignty of Pakistan as a sovereign government, but is also designed to work in a way where

we are working in cooperation with the local government. So we think that our policy and our approach is the right one.

Q Would he not be respecting the sovereignty of --

MR. SNOW: I'm not going to comment on Barack Obama's campaign statements. I'm going to tell you about ours.

Q Tony, is there any difference between what Obama says and Frances Townsend's assertion that if we had actionable intelligence we'd do the same thing?

MR. SNOW: Well, again, I'll let you decide whether one is an assertion of simply going across a border -- saying we're going across a border, whether there's actionable intelligence or not, and our view that we keep all options open if there's actionable intelligence, which says that we keep the options open. It does not mean that -- it does not preclude working with the local government. As a matter of fact, there have been a number of very important cases -- look at Khalid Sheikh Mohammed. I mean, that is a case where you had a joint operation with the Pakistanis that yielded a very important result, and there have been a number of those.

Q On FISA, do you think you're fairly close to an agreement? And was any progress at all made this morning

MR. SNOW: There's been -- there are a lot of conversations going on right now with Capitol Hill. I'll just repeat what I said earlier today, which is that it's absolutely vital, at a time of a heightened threat environment, to realize that the present system simply is not as responsive as it needs to be in terms of providing the flexibility and speed in acting on actionable intelligence. And so we are making it clear to members of Congress that we expect them to try to get something done.

What we did is we went in with a fairly extensive proposal -- 65, 66 pages -- we pared it down to bare minimum -- 11 pages -- and we're now in the process of having conversations with the Hill. We certainly hope and trust that the measure will be, in fact, concluded by the time Congress goes on recess.

Q I know that you want them to do it before they go on recess, but do you think -- were you hopeful this morning --

MR. SNOW: Again, there are talks going on. You don't have talks going on unless you have some hope and expectation that you're going to succeed.

Q Was any progress made on the budget this morning in the

breakfast?

MR. SNOW: I think the two sides expressed their differences. Look, the most important step right now is for Congress to move through and approve individual appropriations bills. The House has approved most of them; the Senate has moved on -- I think on one. It's important now to get those bills done so that we can move forward. The President has also made it clear, for reasons that I think were pretty abundant there, he's got a top line that is consistent with sound fiscal policy and still represents a 7 percent increase in domestic discretionary spending -- that's well above the inflation rate -- over last year. And it includes considerable money for a number of priorities that both parties share.

We think it's possible for us to do the nation's business without going beyond that \$933 billion top line, and the President made it clear that that remains important to him not only now, but in the future, and also that he opposes the idea of sort of sneaking tax increases upon the American people by letting tax cuts expire.

Q Let me ask something on that, if I may, that I was trying to get to before -- the President has threatened to veto nine of those appropriations bills and signal his opposition to where they're headed on defense. So I would ask why the Democrats in control the House should hurry for this when the bills are simply going to come back to them?

MR. SNOW: Well, why shouldn't they?

Q Well, what's in it for them, I guess is the question.

MR. SNOW: Well, look, the fact is, what's in it for the American people is Congress to act. If you're sitting around saying, well, we're not going to act because the President is going to veto, that's a really peculiar way to think about legislation. I think members of a legislature still have their obligation to go ahead and pass appropriations bills and move them up. And if they don't think that they have enough votes to overcome a veto, then the responsible thing to do is to work toward a legislation that, in fact, will not fall prey to a veto and can get passed.

If the purpose of a legislature is to pass laws, then you have to make realistic assumptions, just as we make realistic assumptions based on what we think is possible within the legislature. So the President has certainly laid out what his policies are.

Helen.

Q Do you think that the President has persuaded the Democratic leaders that his continuation of wiretapping without a

warrant is warranted?

MR. SNOW: I think if you take a look at the Terror Surveillance Program you will find that that enjoyed widespread support among both parties, especially those briefed on the Intelligence Committees.

Q Speaker Pelosi suggested that one way to get within the President's top line would be to cut some of the President's priorities. What do you think of that? Is that something you're willing to consider?

MR. SNOW: Well, let's take a look -- members of Congress certainly have some discretion within the lines. We think our -- but, look, I'm not going to get into bidding up here on the podium. The fact is we'll fight for our priorities as members of Congress will theirs. One of the priorities is to be good with the American people's money and to be wise stewards of it. Again, let me point out, we're talking about a nearly 7 percent increase -- I think the exact number is 6.9 percent -- in domestic discretionary spending over last year. This certainly provides an opportunity for Congress to meet the requirements of the American people and to do so in a way that doesn't break the bank in the future, doesn't impose an extra \$205 billion burden over five years, doesn't require tax increases. I think that's the kind of stuff that the American people expect.

Q What about the general proposition, though? Is the President willing to share some of the burden of cutting programs, some of his priorities, as well, in order to get the number down?

MR. SNOW: Well, let's find out -- the fact is, in negotiations you have give-and-take. We have given a top line. But on the other hand, are we going to give up priorities? I mean, that's an awfully vague -- if you want to ask about specifics -- of course, if you do I'm going to punt it, I'm not going to tell you. But the fact is that in any negotiation you're going to take a look at where either side has some give and you're going to try to make a deal that's going to be good for the American people. That's how the legislative process works.

Q Just one more, quickly. You said \$22 billion works out to \$205 billion over five years --

MR. SNOW: Well, what happens is, if you trace what -- a lot of times you'll lay in expenditures, and in the out-years those expenditures increase significantly. I think everybody is aware of that phenomenon. So what this does is it takes into account not only the first-year investment -- we're not saying that 22 times 5 is \$205 billion; what we're telling you is that these programs grow more expensive over time, surprise, surprise, which happens all the time in Washington.

Q Going back to the time line for Tillman, what did the President know about Corporal Tillman's death and when did he --

MR. SNOW: I can't answer that. I don't know.

Q Well, can we go switch over to the Justice Department again?

MR. SNOW: Sure.

Q So this letter -- are you basically saying that your FBI Director didn't know the definition of the Terror Surveillance Program?

MR. SNOW: No. What we're saying is -- there's been a lot of confusion on the Terror Surveillance Program. As you recall, we have defined this very narrowly, and it has to do with surveillance of al Qaeda or known al Qaeda affiliates, somebody abroad having a communication with somebody in the United States. That was it. Now, there are a whole series, very complex series of intelligence programs that we use and we don't discuss any of the others.

And so we have been very precise about the Terror Surveillance Program, and we think that the Attorney General testified truthfully about it. Now, what has happened I think this has become a shorthand in some people's mind, and I don't want to try to read the FBI Director's mind on this. I think it's possible to square the two sets of comments because, in some cases, a lot of people use Terror Surveillance Program, which was a label attached to a program -- there was never anything called the Terror Surveillance Program. That was a label attached after the original stories appeared about the program. And it has become kind of a shorthand I think in a lot of people's minds for a whole wide swath of intelligence efforts.

Going back to the testimony of the DNI, for instance, in his letter to Arlen Specter, one of the things he said is that there were -- the President made an authorization for intelligence and he says, "The details of the activities change in certain respects over time, and I understand from the Department of Justice, these activities rested on different legal bases." In other words, you had different programs of different legal bases. The Attorney General has testified in public about only one and will do so in public only about one, and that's the Terror Surveillance Program.

Q Tony, the administration has been continually saying to wait until September, and to wait until the testimony of General Petraeus and saying that his testimony will be the clearest sense of how well the surge militarily is working and what should happen going forward. General Petraeus has also made, in the past, assessments

about the quality of the Iraqi security forces, in Mosul specifically, and in the country generally, that proved to be overly optimistic by a considerable margin. Given that come September he's basically going to be asked to grade a plan that he, himself, crafted and has implemented, what confidence should the American people have that his assessment of his own work will be objective and honest?

MR. SNOW: You're impugning General Petraeus's ability to measure what's going on?

Q I'm asking how he can give an objective assessment of his own work.

MR. SNOW: Well, I think the first thing you ought to do is take a look again at the report that was filed to Congress, the interim reported July 15th -- no sugarcoating there. You take a look -- and they try to use real metrics on it. General Petraeus is a serious guy who sees his mission not as a political mission, but, in fact, as somebody who reports facts.

Now, let us keep in mind that the full burden of this report does not fall on his shoulders. A lot of the key judgments, especially about politics, will fall on Ambassador Crocker. So this is -- although I know a lot of people talk about "the Petraeus report," in fact, you have a report that is a joint report by General Petraeus and Ambassador Crocker. And so we trust him.

Q The reason people talk about the Petraeus report isn't because his name is more alliterative and nice-sounding, it's because the administration, when it talks about Iraq, mentioned Petraeus's name dozens and dozens and dozens of times, and mentions Crocker's name many fewer.

MR. SNOW: Well, actually, if you go back and look at the transcripts from this podium for the last month, you will find that they've been mentioned in tandem when it comes to these reports. General Petraeus, I think, as Jim was just saying, as your newspaper reports, there have been successes, and there have been successes in the way forward as a result of the surge. And these are things that are certainly consistent with counterinsurgency theory that he has been doing. And furthermore, I'll let you do your characterizations of what he said on Mosul, but in fact, there were considerable successes there, and that's one of the reasons why he was given the job.

Q Two questions, Tony. To what extent was the Vice President pre-writing the Petraeus report or setting expectations when he said he thinks it's going to show progress?

MR. SNOW: No, I don't think he's pre-writing it. Look, again,

the one thing -- if you talk to military guys, the last thing they want to do is get themselves embroiled in politics. What they try to do is to play it straight and to do it straight. And obviously the Vice President has his impressions based on what he's seen, but we're going to have to wait to see what General Petraeus has to report.

Q And on one other issue, yesterday you indicated that the letter was coming from the Justice Department. When was it decided that what some view as a political fight was going to be weighed in on by the DNI?

MR. SNOW: Well, no, I think what was happening there is there was simply a clarification testimony. There was a request that the DNI Director write a letter, and he wrote a letter. Now, when it comes to the Justice Department, as you probably know, Senator Leahy, last week, had a request that's, in many ways, similar to the one that Senator Specter has put together about clarification of testimony, and he's given the Department of Justice until Friday to complete it. But for answers on when letters are going to be delivered and so on, I'd refer you to Justice. They're going to have the answers on that.

Q Tony, you said that Nussle is getting a vote tomorrow.

MR. SNOW: The vote is Thursday. He's getting a vote out of the Budget Committee tomorrow.

Q On the Budget, or Homeland Security?

MR. SNOW: Homeland Security today, Budget tomorrow. But we feel -- we feel good about his prospects of getting a vote.

Q Two questions, Tony. One, going back to Senator Obama's comments, is the U.S. in touch with General Musharraf, as far as all of these reports are going on that options are open for military action if things are not in the right direction?

MR. SNOW: You know what our policy is, Goyal. We communicate regularly with him.

Q And second, if, in recent days, President has spoken with the Prime Minister Singh on the situation in the region --

MR. SNOW: Not since we gave you the last readout.

Ken.

Q Tony, two topics. First, did today's SVTS happen directly in response to the Sunni withdrawal?

MR. SNOW: No, this is -- these are long-scheduled. The SVTSes are on a fairly regular schedule.

Q Second, will Karl Rove testify tomorrow at the Senate Judiciary Committee?

MR. SNOW: Well, we will let Fred Fielding's note get up to the Hill, and you'll find out then.

Q Do you expect that today?

MR. SNOW: I think so, yes.

Q Would you be releasing that today?

MR. SNOW: I think you might want to call the committee.

Q Tony, on the issue of FEMA, how much input did the President have in the trailers that have formaldehyde and how to fix that problem?

MR. SNOW: I'm not aware that the President was directly involved in trying to deal with remediation. What's happened is that FEMA, as you probably know, has released a statement -- I'll give you some of the highlights -- it's temporarily suspending the deployment and sale of travel trailers used in emergency housing while the agency works with health and environmental experts to assess health-related concerns raised by occupants, and they are using a number of different vendors to look at it.

They're using industrial hygienists, epidemiologists, medical toxicologists, environmental health scientists from the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and Homeland Security's Office of Health Affairs -- they're in Louisiana and Mississippi to gather data. While the initial reviews are underway, FEMA will temporarily suspend the installation, sale, transfer or donation of travel trailers or park-model recreational vehicles currently in the inventory.

They're going to continue to move residents out of temporary housing and into long-term housing solutions as rapidly as possible, and they want everybody to understand that they maintain a long-term commitment to ensuring that disaster victims have a safe and healthy place to reside during their recovery.

Q Does the President still have daily updates on Katrina, on the Katrina-related --

MR. SNOW: No, we don't do daily updates. But we do regular updates.

Q Wait a minute, let me ask you this. Was he concerned -- when did he find out about this formaldehyde issue? What was his concern? What did he --

MR. SNOW: I honestly don't know, April.

Q Thank you. Tony, do you --

MR. SNOW: Let me just back up. One thing -- look, I don't want you to use that as a way of saying, well, the President clearly didn't care. Obviously he does care. He's been to the region a number of times, as has the First Lady. And it is vital to try to go ahead to address a lot of the problems there. Obviously, as this became known, FEMA has decided to be forward-leaning and try to deal with it and try to figure out what the problem is and to do remediations as quickly as possible.

Q Do you know how many Katrina updates does he get -- you say he doesn't get them daily like he used to, but what's the updates on the progress --

MR. SNOW: We do regular meetings on Katrina and the follow-up.

Go ahead, Sarah.

Q Thank you, Tony. In his testimony, Admiral Mullen said, we may not be winning Iraq because of political -- (inaudible) -- there. Is the President pleased with his testimony?

MR. SNOW: Look, the President doesn't sit around and grade people on their testimony. We bring people into the administration because we think they're capable, and we think Admiral Mullen is capable.

Furthermore, it is pretty clear that there is a consensus that we want to see more in the way of political progress. We have seen an amazing change in Iraq where the people of Iraq themselves, at grassroots level, are beginning to take matters into their own hands in a very significant way that reflects not only faith in themselves, but also support for the American mission. And it's important that Iraqi politicians, for reasons -- because for many people -- it doesn't matter if you get peace and prosperity in a lot of places, but one measuring stick a lot of people are using, for whatever reason, is what happens with those laws. Well, fine. It's important to take a look at what they're going to do in terms of political progress. It is important also that the Iraqi people get a sense that they're going to have a government that represents all their --

respects their rights and represents their interests.

Ann.

Q Thank you. During their conversation this morning, did Prime Minister Maliki promise President Bush that there would be political action by the government now that the parliament is gone for August, that there would be action --

MR. SNOW: The Prime Minister reiterated his commitment to continue working with all parties toward political achievements and toward political reconciliation.

Q Thank you.

END

1:44 P.M. EDT

McCathran, Ellen W.

From: Suntum, Margaret M.

Sent: Wednesday, August 01, 2007 6:45 PM

Subject: interview of the President by David Aaronovitch, Juniper Communications

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

Internal Transcript

August 1, 2007

INTERVIEW OF THE PRESIDENT

BY

DAVID AARONOVITCH, OF JUNIPER COMMUNICATIONS

Map Room

2:17 P.M. EDT

Q Mr. President, you first met Tony Blair, I think, at Camp David in February of 2001. Can you recall candidly for us your first impression of him?

THE PRESIDENT: He was a friendly guy. It became clear to me that he was happy to see me and Laura. He brought Cherie to Camp David, and he got off the chopper, and it was a very warm hello.

People have often asked me, did I -- was I nervous about the visit? After all, I had just been inaugurated as President and Tony Blair had a reputation for being -- having a good friend with my buddy, former President Clinton, his great friend. And the answer is, no, I wasn't the least bit nervous because Tony Blair had sent a very strong signal that he wanted to come and see me early, which really meant that he wanted to have good relations, as best relations we could have, and kind of -- and he made it clear that there is a special relationship between Great Britain and the United States.

So my first reaction was, warm-hearted guy, friendly, and with whom I could have good relations.

Q The fact is all kinds of people want good relations with the President of the United States --

THE PRESIDENT: Right. (Laughter.)

8/7/2007

Q -- there's only a few people who want bad relationships. But you got on better than that --

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q Why do you think that is?

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, I think, first of all, we took time to get to know each other. Our relationship grew over time, of course. I think the next time we visited with the Blairs was at Chequers, if I'm not mistaken. We had a really good visit. But I can remember at Chequers just sitting around the dining room table -- in other words, a very informal dinner, fooling around with the kids and us teasing Ewin, who is a wonderful kid that Tony has there. And it was an honest relationship. It was a relationship not based upon airs. We didn't feel like we needed to be formal around each other.

It was a relationship, however, that really became forged in the time of war. I mean, after all, Tony Blair clearly saw the threats facing civilization after September the 11th. And so he not only commiserated as a friend who was worried about our nation, but we began to strategize as to how to protect ourselves.

The thing I liked about him is that he is clear of vision and decisive, and he keeps his word. Well, that's something you don't learn in one meeting. It takes a series of meetings and a series of conversations to earn that kind of trust. And at the end of our time together I trust him a lot.

Q I'm not asking you to make comparisons -- unless you care to -- (laughter) -- but would you say that trust was greater than you managed to have with other leaders?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, absolutely. I trusted a lot of leaders, but I didn't have the kind of relationship, nor was I making the type of decisions with other leaders that I was with Tony Blair. He and I had to make the toughest decisions of all, which is the decision of war and peace, decision to commit troops into harm's way. And I knew that once he had made up his mind that once he had given me his word, and I hope that he realized once I'd given him my word, that we would keep to the word, no matter how difficult the circumstances may be, or may become.

Q It may seem strange to people who think that politics is all about moving cleverly and so on -- you put a lot of stress just there on keeping your word --

THE PRESIDENT: I do.

Q -- "he keeps his word." Where does that come from?

THE PRESIDENT: I'm a Texan, and when somebody tells you something you expect them to mean it. The part of the world where I grew up in is -- they used to say, a man's handshake is his bond. When they looked at you and said, you can count on me, that's what we -- that's what a person expects.

And so Tony and I had a lot of strategic discussions -- I keep using the word, "strategic," but it's really important, for me at least, to be able to look over the horizon, to not only see today's threats, but to see impending threats, and opportunities to shape peace. And Tony Blair also could do that. You know, much has been made about, I guess, polls and all that stuff, but the thing I liked about Tony Blair was -- is that he could project, he could see. And in order to be able to solve problems -- it's one thing to see a problem; then you got to figure out how to solve them. And I realized very strongly that it's much easier to solve a problem when you've got two allies, or three allies, or five allies working on it than one.

And Blair is a problem-solver who could see danger and also come up with solutions. And he was a wonderful man to strategize with. But sometimes solving problems requires consequential action, and sometimes consequential action gets blowback, political blowback, or international pressure not to do it. And therefore, what really matters is once you make a decision, whether or not your partner in peace can stand the heat. And Blair could stand the heat.

Q And others couldn't?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, the true leader -- in this case, leaders -- understand who to put in the midst of the fire, and who to put on the fringe of the fire, because the situations are such that some people can -- their systems are such that they're able to endure different kind of heats than others. The truth of the matter is, when it came to dealing with these radicals and extremists, we put together a vast coalition. And some have got better capabilities than others. The case with Blair is he could be right in the middle of the fire and, in my judgment, he led your country with great vision and strength of character.

Q Sticking for a moment with the personal relationship, you told Sir David Frost in 2003, that the fact that Tony Blair was also a man of faith helped you both. In what way do you think that is?

THE PRESIDENT: I think that -- you know, it's a good question. First of all, he's just a decent guy. In other words, he's grounded. He loves his family. He's got good priorities. To me, it's easier to deal with a person who believes in some basic fundamentals. And we didn't -- look, we didn't have long religious

discussions -- I mean, what do you think of certain passages in the Bible? I think it was more of kind of a psychology and a mood. It's just a general trust.

I don't know if Tony Blair would ever say George Bush is my great personal friend. He may. But I can tell you that my relationship was one that was comfortable -- we laughed a lot. He kindly laughed at my corny jokes, and I laughed at his not corny jokes. I view our relationship as a relationship forged in battle, a relationship that was writing the first chapter of this ideological struggle against cold-blooded murderers who kill the innocent to achieve political objectives. And therefore, it's really hard to -- when a relationship is forged in that environment, with two men making the most difficult decisions leaders make -- and that is committing mothers' sons into combat -- it's hard to simplify how a relationship can become so rooted, but it is a rooted relationship.

Q You said twice that you felt you made the decision with him. Is that really how it was, you felt that he was an important part of your decision-making process, since you made decisions together?

THE PRESIDENT: We supported each other. In my judgment -- it's hard for me to remember all the exact conversations, of course, but we both came to similar conclusions, and it made it easier in some ways to know that a person elected -- leading a great ally came to the same conclusion I came to. In other words, I didn't reach the conclusion I reached on Saddam Hussein because Tony Blair thought it was the right thing to do, nor do I suspect that he said, oh, let's do this because George Bush thinks it's the right thing to do. We both came to our independent conclusions and then collaborated how we could work together to achieve the objective.

We live in a nonconsequential world in some ways. In other words, people say, there's the problem; but a lot of times it's hard to get people to deal with the problem. And sometimes, in order to deal with the problem, you have to say there's going to be consequences if something doesn't happen. There's a risk aversion in a way to forcing decision. And one of the things that I came to realize about Tony Blair is, is that he was not afraid, if need be, as last resort, to be consequential.

I can remember the U.N. debate. It was a classic moment. I think we met at Camp David, and I think he was a little concerned as to whether or not I'd recognize how important it was to utilize the United Nations as a way to rally support. And I assured him that I wasn't. But I also assured him that sometimes you can get stuck in the United Nations, to no end. As a matter of fact, being in the United Nations, resolution after resolution after resolution, actually undermined the cause of peace, or the cause of justice. And

that, at some point in time, if we get stuck, he and I, along with others, may have to say, well, enough's enough, something has to happen.

And he confirmed that he understood that was the case. And that gave me great -- it helped me realize I wasn't going to the U.N. alone, for example, or wouldn't be the only guy saying, wait a minute, enough is enough.

But it was a good partnership. It really was.

Q So you persuaded each other. I mean, how persuasive do you find him -- if, for instance -- talk about the United Nations -- if, for instance, there was -- because interests aren't identical and perceptions aren't identical --

THE PRESIDENT: True.

Q -- is there a particular way he wanted you to go, for instance, and you were kind of doubtful about -- how persuasive could he be?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I mean, he was very persuasive. And the second resolution at the U.N., for example, Tony needed it to at least show an attempt, which we did try to get a second resolution in so that his parliament he went to a lot of depth, a lot of effort to get something done before troops. And we worked with him on language and we listened carefully. And I can remember him asking me to make phone calls, which I did. But it was all in an effort to help our friends and allies be in a better position to eventually accomplish a mission that we all had come to the conclusion it needed to be done, particularly after, in this case, Saddam Hussein basically defied what the U.N. had said in Resolution 1441, and there was great doubt as to whether or not he was ever going to comply.

Q This brings forward one question about that process, which is, had -- because there's a matter of debate -- had Saddam Hussein fully complied with Resolution 1441 --

THE PRESIDENT: Yes -- (laughter.)

Q I can tell by your laugh it was not something you would have expected --

THE PRESIDENT: Well, no, but you're asking me to deal with something that wasn't the case. The interesting -- I don't want to anticipate your question. Finish it. You may surprise me.

Q The thing that has been a matter of debate is whether or not had he fully complied, America, herself, could have lived with

him continuously --

THE PRESIDENT: No, you didn't surprise me. You actually asked the question I thought you were going to ask. The whole point is, is that we gave him a chance to comply and he didn't. And your question is unanswerable because it is -- the reality was he wasn't about to comply, therefore, making it, in my judgment and others' judgment, dangerous to let yet another resolution go by without any consequences.

Q You referred to the fact that Tony Blair had to go to Parliament to get a decision --

THE PRESIDENT: I did.

Q You, presumably, were aware at the time -- I think you may have expressed it -- and an understanding that actually this was a very precarious moment for him. Tell us a bit about that.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, first of all, there was a lot of press speculation as to whether or not his government could survive. Secondly, I spoke to him quite frequently during that period of time, and at one point in time, I said, rather than lose your government, be passive. We'll go without you, if need be, because I don't want you to lose your government. I just made the suggestion. It wasn't a big deal, I don't think, because he immediately rejected it. And he said, look, I'm in there with you, or I'm going down.

And I admired him for that. I admired the fact that here's a fellow who is willing to stand for what he believes. In the face of criticisms or political consequence, he was willing to say, this is what I believe and I'm going to stand -- stand strong. And I admire those kind of characteristics in people.

Q That was a telephone call, wasn't it?

THE PRESIDENT: It was, yes.

Q That's an extraordinary historical moment, that call. You say it wasn't a big deal, but it's an amazing occasion.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I guess. You know, it's hard, as you're writing history, to realize how amazing events can be. I mean, the amazing thing about our relationship is we've written a lot of history. Together we've written, along with others -- don't get me wrong -- but we've written the first chapter in what is a long ideological struggle against the forces of good and moderation and human rights and justice, versus forces that are evil, that will kill, that are very dangerous for our societies. And it's an honor to be able to do so, and I'm confident I will look back when I'm even

an older guy than I am today, and say, what an amazing relationship I had -- a human relationship, a relationship that was a very trusting relationship. And I'm fortunate to have been President when Tony Blair was Prime Minister of Great Britain.

Q Is it true that in your discussions at that supper at Chequers, that you and Cherie would have the occasional argument?

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, I don't know, I'm kind of a needler at times, you know. Cherie is a very smart, very capable woman who Laura and I have grown to admire a lot. She is a -- she clearly loves her husband and loves her family. I can't imagine who she thought she was dealing with -- you got the Texan, I support the death penalty; I guess I can be a plain-talking fellow at time. She was -- we've never had a harsh word, but it's -- I could tell that, initially, that she was kind of probing to find out exactly who was this character that her husband was going to have to be dealing with. And we have a fun relationship. She's a strong-willed woman, and that's good. So it my wife, by the way.

Q Talking about strong-willed, you famously -- in England, it's famously told that you came out -- and said to the British ambassador -- (laughter) -- "Your man Blair has cojones." For the English-speaking --

THE PRESIDENT: (Laughter.) Never mind.

Q -- talk a bit about that. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: Sometimes, as Laura reminds me, you best be careful what you say these days, George. They may quote your words back to you sometimes.

I think I remember the circumstances. The question is -- and this is back to this notion of consequences. I have found that a lot of times people are willing to point up problems and discuss problems, but not be willing to do something about them, to really solve them. In other words, we live in a processed world, in a way. And if I'm not mistaken, this was around the time we were talking about the U.N. process, and that we had a long discussion about that at the end of a process, if nothing happens, something else would have to happen. And it was this notion of -- that Tony Blair is a consequential person, I guess, is the best way to put that. I believe that's the context in which I uttered the famous phrase -- "cojones."

Q Which translates as?

THE PRESIDENT: Why don't you pull up your English-Spanish dictionary?

Q Okay. At what point do you think it became inevitable that there would have to be military force used in Iraq? At what point do you think you really said to yourself, I really do think this is actually --

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, gosh, again, you're asking me to reconstruct the calendar, and I haven't -- I would guess that -- not guess -- I would tell that it's when it became clear that Saddam Hussein was deceiving and had no intention of opening his country up.

Q So we're talking about January --

THE PRESIDENT: Probably a little later, yes, somewhere around there. Again, I just don't have the calendar at hand, so I don't want to give you a precise answer. But it was after Christmas.

Look, I was hopeful we could -- that there would be -- that we didn't have to use the military. And I was fearful, however, that we'd been in an endless process once again -- resolution 18, resolution 19. The man had defied the U.N., he had cheated on the oil-for-food program. He was knowledgeable. He was a threat then, and if he were in office today, he'd be even a greater threat.

Q One of the things that Tony Blair was always very keen on -- we see it now -- this program may be going out to the Middle East -- as the Middle East envoy. He was very, very keen on the Middle East peace process somehow forming the part of the overall strategy.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q And of course, America was going to be enormously influential in that. How much emphasis did he place upon that with you?

THE PRESIDENT: A lot. We talked about it a lot, to the point where I became very comfortable with him serving in this valuable capacity as Quartet representative. He and I talked about that idea. I thought long about it, and for our part in the Quartet, we were very comfortable and instructed our Secretary of State to support that at the Quartet meeting, and hence Tony's there.

But he's right. A lot of Middle Eastern troubles revolve around the fact that there is not a Palestinian state. And we have spent enormous amount of time on the subject, starting with the time when I basically announced our governments -- my government would not be dealing with Yasser Arafat, because -- and it was coupled, by the way, with a statement that we strongly support the two-state solution, the first American President to publicly articulate two states, Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace, two

democratic states.

And he wanted -- he was a very curious man. Obviously when I gave my speech, he wanted to know why I said what I said. And we spent a lot of time talking about it. And he's very thoughtful on the subject, and will be effective.

Q Did he, in any way, alter your perception of the subject?

THE PRESIDENT: He didn't alter my understanding of how important it is. I guess what he made clear to me was how focused a lot of Europe is -- was then and is today -- on the subject. I mean, this is an issue of great intensity in Europe. And it was -- we just spent a lot of time on the subject.

Q Did he -- do you remember conversations with him about Yasser Arafat, with him saying, look, I know you don't like this guy, but maybe you've got to deal with him?

THE PRESIDENT: I can't remember specifically -- I'm sure they did. Look, I went to the G8 -- after I gave my June 2002 speech, I went to Kananaskis, Canada, and I wouldn't exactly call myself the skunk at the picnic, but I think there was a fair amount of consternation as a result of the speech I gave, which, in essence, said that we won't be dealing with Arafat. And the reason I said is because, one, he led my predecessor, Bill Clinton, down the road, had a chance to deliver peace and couldn't. But it wasn't Clinton he led down the road, it was the Palestinian people. And secondly, I felt he was corrupt. And I believe in peace and, therefore, I wanted to work with somebody who treated his people well and could deliver peace. And I thought it was time for somebody who told the truth. And I did, from my perspective, and it wasn't very appealing to some there.

Tony Blair was very gracious about it, but he wanted to know why I said what I said. And I told him. And you're going to have to ask him whether he ever came to an understanding of why I said what I said.

Q But you had that conversation.

THE PRESIDENT: Sure, of course. But we have conversations about a lot of things. That's what people who are making history together do. If you have a good relationship, it's one where all things are on the table. There was no subject that he was not afraid to discuss with me, nor me with him. And that's what I liked about him.

I'm a frank guy, I hope you can tell. I tell you what's on my mind. That's the only way I know how to be. Time is too short to

try to guess how the other fellow feels. And so I put my cards on the table. All I ask is that somebody give me an honest appraisal and tell me what's on their mind, and I can deal with it one way or the other. What I can't do is try to read your mind, particularly when the consequences of the decision-making we're doing are so significant.

Q The criticism is often made in Britain of Tony Blair that he didn't -- that whatever he said to you in private, he wasn't prepared to announce differences with America in public, and that this has cost him in political terms.

THE PRESIDENT: Look, I don't -- I don't read British polls. I barely pay attention to American polls. But I do know that much of people's view of me and Tony is based upon our decision to go to war in Iraq. And nobody likes war. Nobody wants to see people dying on their TV screens. And it's a hard war. It's not only hard to remove a thug that was a murderer, that had at least the knowledge to make weapons of mass destruction, but it's hard to replace a tyranny with a new democracy.

But we came to the conclusion it was necessary work for future generations. We're willing to do the hard work now so that a part of the Middle East that has produced killers will change. And it's really important work. And that's what, in my judgment, I know it's what clouds the views of people here at home. They're tired of it. They want to see something different. They want quicker success. And the thing I admired about Tony Blair is he understood we're in a long, ideological struggle. And he did his best to prepare Great Britain for that struggle.

By the way, the enemy is reminding people that what matters in the Middle East, or matters in Pakistan matters in Great Britain. There's a direct correlation between homeland security and how people live in other parts of the world. And history will record that Tony Blair recognized that, clearly saw it, and took action to deal with it.

Q One last thing. Shakespeare said, "Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown." And there you were, you were two effective leaders; you of a superpower, him of an important European power. Did you ever find yourselves, in your weekly video conference, being able to have a good old -- (inaudible) -- about how things were and a good old discussion about just how difficult it could be doing your jobs?

THE PRESIDENT: Never. Interestingly enough. That's not the way Tony Blair is. I was not dealing with a man who was full of self-pity, or bemoaning the moment, because as I told you, he could look over the horizon. And if you can see the future, and if you

believe in certain basic principles such as the universality of freedom, then it makes it easier to do endure the daily slings and arrows. And rather than being two old battered buddies clinging on to each other as the ship of states were rocking, we were confident.

Look, we have -- we all have our domestic issues. We understand public perception. But I felt we were two confident leaders working together for the common good, and shaping history in a positive way. And so our conversations were upbeat and problem-focused, and always philosophically grounded.

Q Mr. President, thank you very much.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, sir. Thank you.

END

2:45 P.M. EDT

McCathran, Ellen W.

From: bounce-456259-114377@list.whitehouse.gov on behalf of White House Press Releases
[Press.Releases@WhiteHouse.Gov]
Sent: Wednesday, August 01, 2007 4:01 PM
To: McCathran, Ellen W.
Subject: PERSONNEL ANNOUNCEMENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

August 1, 2007

President George W. Bush today announced that he has named James F. Jeffery to be Assistant to the President and Deputy National Security Advisor. Ambassador Jeffery, a career member of the Foreign Service, previously served as Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs at the Department of State. His responsibilities included leading the Iran Policy Team and coordinating public diplomacy.

"While serving in important posts at the State Department, James Jeffery has gained a critical understanding of U.S. foreign policy and our efforts to promote freedom and democracy across the globe. His expertise and experience will strengthen the National Security Council's ability to address challenges in the Global War on Terror," President Bush said.

Ambassador Jeffery served as Senior Advisor to the Secretary of State for Iraq from August 2005 to August 2006. Prior to this, he served as U.S. Charge d'affairs to Iraq from March 2005 to June 2005. He served as Deputy Chief of Mission in Baghdad from June 2004 through March 2005.

Earlier in his career, Ambassador Jeffery served as Ambassador to Albania from October 2002 to May 2004. Other assignments have included Deputy Chief of Mission in Turkey and Kuwait and Deputy Special Representative for Bosnian Implementation.

Ambassador Jeffery received his bachelor's degree from Northeastern University and his master's degree from Boston University. He served in the U.S. Army in Germany and Vietnam from 1969 to 1976.

#

8/7/2007

McCathran, Ellen W.

From: bounce-455932-114377@list.whitehouse.gov on behalf of White House Press Releases
[Press.Releases@WhiteHouse.Gov]
Sent: Tuesday, July 31, 2007 7:05 PM
To: McCathran, Ellen W.
Subject: PRESS SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT FOR WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 2007

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

July 31, 2007

**PRESS SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 2007**

Intown Travel Pool

Wires: AP, Reuters, Bloomberg

Wire Photos: AP, Reuters, AFP

TV Corr & Crew: CBS

Print: Wall Street Journal

Radio: SRN

Magazine Photo: Newsweek

Independent Pool: AP

7:00 am THE PRESIDENT has Breakfast with Bicameral Bipartisan Leadership
EDT Private Dining Room, The White House
CLOSED PRESS

8:00 am *INTOWN TRAVEL POOL gathers in the Brady Press Briefing Room*

Briefing Schedule:

**9:30 am: Gaggle by the Press Secretary
in the James S. Brady Press Briefing Room**
**12:30 pm: Briefing by the Press Secretary
in the James S. Brady Press Briefing Room**

The President's daily schedule is also available by calling 202-456-2358.

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8/1/2007

McCathran, Ellen W.

From: bounce-455884-114377@list.whitehouse.gov on behalf of White House Press Releases
[Press.Releases@WhiteHouse.Gov]
Sent: Tuesday, July 31, 2007 4:54 PM
To: McCathran, Ellen W.
Subject: PRESS SCHEDULE OF MRS. BUSH FOR WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 2007

**THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF THE FIRST LADY**

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

July 31, 2007

**PRESS SCHEDULE OF MRS. BUSH
FOR WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 2007**

Wednesday, August 1, 2007

**9:00 a.m. MRS. BUSH visits the National Gallery of Art's Foto exhibit with
Mrs. Náda P. Simonyi, wife of Hungarian Ambassador András Simonyi.**

National Gallery of Art
7th and Constitution Avenue, N.W. entrance
Washington, D.C. 20006

OPEN PRESS

**All electronic media must pre-set at 7:30 a.m.
Final access is at 8:00 a.m.**

Sound: Wild Sound
Limited flash photography

NOTE: Those members of the press interested in attending the event must fax his or her name (as it appears on his or her driver's license), Social Security number and date of birth on company letterhead to (202) 456-1523 no later than 8:00 p.m. on Tuesday, July 31, 2007. For additional credentialing or logistical questions, please contact Layne Powers at (b)(6)

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7/31/2007

McCathran, Ellen W.

From: bounce-456229-114377@list.whitehouse.gov on behalf of White House Press Releases
[Press.Releases@WhiteHouse.Gov]
Sent: Wednesday, August 01, 2007 1:58 PM
To: McCathran, Ellen W.
Subject: STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

August 1, 2007

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

On Wednesday, August 1, 2007 the President signed into law:

H.J.Res. 44, which renews the import restrictions contained in the
Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003.

#

Withdrawal Marker

The George W. Bush Library

FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Database Printout	WAVES Operation Center - Appointment: U25909	1	08/01/2007	P6/b6;

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COLLECTION:

Appointments and Scheduling, White House Office of

SERIES:

Presidential Daily Diary Backup

FOLDER TITLE:

08/01/2007

FRC ID:

13658

OA Num.:

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NARA Num.:

13716

FOIA IDs and Segments:

2016-0130-F

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- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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WAVES OPERATIONS CENTER - APPOINTMENT: P19716

Date/Time of Report: 08-01-2007 19:33:03

Access Control Officer : USR2SLH

Appointment Requested by: PALAGONIA PAMRequestor Phone extension : 66238
Appointment With : POTUS Total Number of Visitors : 11
Appointment Date : 08/01/2007 Appointment Thru Date : 08/01/2007
Appointment Time : 09:45 Appointment Thru Time : 23:59
Appointment Location : WH Appointment Room : ROOSEVELT
Comments: RADIO HOST ROUND TABLE

<u>Visitor's Name</u>	<u>DOB</u>	<u>SSN</u>	<u>NOTE</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
BECK, GLENN				
BENNETT, WILLIAM				
BOORTZ, NEAL				
GALLAGHER, MIKE				
HENNEN, SCOTT				
HEWITT, HUGH				
INGRAHAM, LAURA				
LARSON, LARS				
LEVIN, MARK				
MEDVED, MICHAEL				
PARSHALL, JANET				

WAVES OPERATIONS CENTER - APPOINTMENT: P19721

Date/Time of Report: 08-01-2007 19:32:45

Access Control Officer : USR2SLH

Appointment Requested by: PALAGONIA PAMRequestor Phone extension : 66544
Appointment With : POTUS Total Number of Visitors : 1
Appointment Date : 08/01/2007 Appointment Thru Date : 08/01/2007
Appointment Time : 07:00 Appointment Thru Time : 23:59
Appointment Location : WH Appointment Room : OVAL OFFIC
Comments:INTERVIEW W/POTUS

Visitor's Name

DOB

SSN

NOTE

STATUS

HANNITY, SEAN