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Speechwriting, White House Office of
Reilly, Jeannette

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W	17	7	1	3	697	13632	1217	1339

Folder Title:

State of the Union 01/29/2002 [1]

Withdrawn/Redacted Material

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DOCUMENT NO.	FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
001	Draft	State of the Union Address Draft #14 [pages 1-2]	2	01/29/2002	P5;
002	Draft	State of the Union Address Draft #18	11	01/29/2002	P1/b1; P5; P6/b6;
003	Draft	State of the Union Address Draft #18	11	01/29/2002	P1/b1; P5; P6/b6;
004	Draft	State of the Union Address Draft #18	11	01/29/2002	P1/b1; P5; P6/b6;
005	Draft	State of the Union Address Draft #21	12	01/29/2002	P1/b1; P5;
006	Draft	[State of the Union] [pages 3 - 12]	10	N.D.	P1/b1; P5;

COLLECTION TITLE:

Speechwriting, White House Office of

SERIES:

Reilly, Jeannette - Speech Files

FOLDER TITLE:

State of the Union 01/29/2002 [1]

FRC ID:

697

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

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The Associated Press State & Local Wire

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October 4, 2001, Thursday, BC cycle

SECTION: State and Regional

LENGTH: 868 words

HEADLINE: Willingness to die arms terrorists with their best weapon

BYLINE: By LARRY NEUMEISTER, Associated Press Writers

DATELINE: NEW YORK

BODY:

Before setting out on a Nairobi morning in their bomb-laden truck, Mohamed Rashed Daoud Al-'Owhali and a fellow terrorist first popped a cassette into the tape deck.

The tape featured "chanting poems for motivation in preparing to die," an FBI agent recalled at Al-'Owhali's trial earlier this year in Manhattan.

Their suicide mission on Aug. 7, 1998, against the U.S. embassy in Nairobi, Kenya was not on the scale of the Sept. 11 attack on the World Trade Center. But the testimony about Al-'Owhali's confession offered a dramatic preview of perhaps the most potent and perplexing weapon in the terrorist arsenal: martyrdom. For a country whose conventional defenses offer scant protection against it, this deadly security threat poses a frightening challenge. "These people are eager and willing to die for a noble cause - period," said Yossef Bodansky, director of the Congressional Task Force on Terrorism and Unconventional Warfare. "They're doing God's work, and with that comes a tremendous amount of discipline."

The mindset of suicide hijackers who destroyed the twin towers of the World Trade Center and smashed into the Pentagon was revealed in copies of a handwritten document, recovered in one of their bags and elsewhere. It urged them to pray for the courage to "welcome death for the sake of Allah."

Likewise, in the days before the 1998 embassy bombing, Al-'Owhali spent time "mentally preparing himself to become a martyr, to die in an operation that was scheduled for Aug. 7," according to the trial testimony of the FBI agent, Stephen Gaudin, who arrested Al-'Owhali.

Penetrating the psychology of those who consider a martyr's death their highest calling - an area once neglected by U.S. authorities - has become a priority in the wake of last month's attacks, terrorism experts said. Lesson One is that martyrdom defies conventional deterrence like security measures and military strikes.

"Terrorism is psychological warfare," said Jerrold Post, a George Washington University psychology professor who has studied terrorists. "You don't counter psychological warfare with bombs."

Jessica Stern, a former National Security Council member, said public relations is the "main vulnerability" of the would-be terrorist martyr. She said respected religious scholars should be encouraged to make clear to potential suicide attackers "that this is a completely distorted view of the jihad doctrine."

Stern and others note that the embassy bombers and the Trade Center attackers - all convicted or suspected followers of Osama bin Laden - were a breed apart from the suicide bombers who have terrorized Israel for years.

While both subscribe to a radical brand of Islam, terrorist groups targeting Israel rely on uneducated, unemployed men who are recruited and manipulated only days before they strike. Often depressed and aimless, they tend to be easy to isolate and to convince they can find greater glory through death.

The Saudi-born Al-'Owhali, by contrast, came from an upper middle-class background. Like the Sept. 11 suicide hijackers, he was educated.

By age 14, Al-'Owhali had read books and heard tapes of fundamentalist Muslim teachings saying those martyred in battle would achieve paradise. He voluntarily left home to **train** for jihad in one of bin Laden's camps in **Afghanistan**, at one point asking bin Laden himself for a "mission."

Bin Laden and other charismatic leaders develop a cult-like following of devotees who "submerge their own individuality in a movement," Post said. "They're true believers who don't question a respected leader."

Post, who has just completed a series of interviews with terrorists jailed in the Middle East, said some consider suicide bombing the highest level of jihad and believe it highlights the depth of the terrorist's faith. The bombers consider themselves "holy fighters."

Experts say bin Laden's camps produced warriors who were so disciplined they could blend into Western society and still harbor enough hatred to carry out acts most Americans would consider unimaginable.

"None of the **19 (suicide)** hijackers) faltered," Bodansky said. "They have nerves of steel."

Religious scholars insist that mainstream Islam in no way condones suicide or the slaughter of innocents. But militant Muslims have carved out an exception for suicide mission against their enemies - a distinction Al-'Owhali himself drew on the morning of the 1998 bombing.

Al-'Owhali - one of four men convicted of plotting to kill 224 people, including 12 Americans in the bombings of two U.S. embassies - rode in the bomb truck to the embassy in Nairobi before leaping out and tossing homemade stun grenades at security guards. He escaped while his companion perished.

Asked by the FBI how a second terrorist identified only as "Azzam" ended up being the only one to die in the blast, Al-'Owhali exercised a sort of twisted logic.

The would-be suicide bomber "explained to me that he was fully prepared to die in carrying out the mission," Gaudin testified. "But to die after the mission is complete ... is not martyrdom - it's suicide. And he explained to me suicide is not acceptable in his religion."

So he ran.

GRAPHIC: AP Photo

LOAD-DATE: October 5, 2001

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December 27, 2001, Thursday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section A; Page 1; Column 5; National Desk

LENGTH: 1636 words

HEADLINE: A NATION CHALLENGED: THE THWARTED ATTACK;
Passenger With Shoe Bombs First Raised Only Eyebrows

BYLINE: This article was reported by Dana Canedy, Katherine E. Finkelstein and Kate Zernike and written by Ms. Zernike.

BODY:

After the passengers had returned to their seats and caught their breath, the co-pilot walked the aisles of Flight 63 urging people to get to know their neighbors and report anyone who seemed suspicious.

The crew members did not think that the man who had tried to light a fuse in his sneakers had any accomplices on board, the co-pilot said, but they wanted to be sure. The man, **Richard C. Reid**, was now sedated, shoeless and trussed with belts, guarded by a passenger holding a fire extinguisher. But neither passengers nor crew had any inkling of the possible disaster they had just prevented: that the man's shoes contained explosives powerful enough to bring down the plane.

That came out almost 24 hours later, after they finally reached Miami. For now, those in business class knew only that there had been raised voices in coach. To some in coach, even some of those who had helped subdue Mr. Reid, he was just an unruly passenger, a drunk or a crank.

Jacques Valteau had noticed Mr. Reid, a tall, bedraggled 28-year-old, in the terminal at Charles de Gaulle Airport in Paris on Saturday morning. Mr. Valteau and his wife thought he looked suspicious. But they were so focused on their 9-month-old son that they did not realize Mr. Reid was on their flight.

They walked past him again as they took their seats and figured that since he must have passed through security, there was no reason to tell their concerns to crew.

"What would you say?" Mr. Valteau asked later. "The guy is in the plane, so I supposed that all the controls are O.K."

In fact, the authorities said Mr. Reid had been through security twice in the previous 24 hours. The first time, they said, he had aroused so much suspicion at the gate that airline security and French police officers questioned him at length. The questioning continued at the hotel the airline sent him to, at its expense, after the first round made him miss his first flight.

The same security official who questioned Mr. Reid the first time said he recognized him when he approached the gate on Saturday morning, carrying only a knapsack, and waved him through without question.

The passport control agent did not recognize Mr. Reid but still allowed him through after only a cursory check to see that his face matched the photo on the passport.

But the man traveling under the name **Richard C. Reid** was not unknown to the authorities

in London, where he had a string of convictions for petty thefts.

He had served time in prison, where he had converted to Islam, and after his release in late 1995 became a regular at a mosque in the Brixton section of London popular with ex-convicts.

The mosque's chairman preached tolerance but said Mr. Reid drifted into radical Islam. He grew his beard, adopted the name Abdel Rahim and went to Pakistan. His mother later showed up at the mosque with his photograph, looking for answers to why her son had broken off contact with her.

By the time he showed up at the airport on Saturday, Mr. Reid was claiming no fixed address.

The Miami-bound flight he boarded on Saturday morning was popular with Europeans vacationing at Club Med in the United States or the Caribbean. It was three days before Christmas, and the waiting area was packed with families. Some passengers later said Mr. Reid stood out in the crowd, sitting alone, smiling and looking dazed.

The day before, the system appeared to have worked. An employee of ICTS, a private company that does security for American Airlines at de Gaulle, asked Mr. Reid about his recent travel and plans. Mr. Reid said that he was going to Antigua via Miami to visit his family, and that he had traveled in Belgium, where his passport had been issued on Dec. 7.

The security agent thought Mr. Reid seemed evasive. Since he gave no fixed address and was traveling abroad with just a lightly packed knapsack, the agent called the French border police.

A police specialist in detecting forged documents took over. Mr. Reid's name was not on a list of suspected terrorists and people with criminal records. The passport had not been stolen and appeared to be legitimate, and his expired passport was stapled to it. His knapsack held verses from the Koran, a Walkman and a magazine; the man explained his lack of luggage by saying he had enough clothing at his family's home in Antigua.

The police took him to a hotel near the airport and continued questioning him. Mr. Reid seemed to them the way he did to the Muslims at the Brixton mosque: a drifter, a bit strange. But his answers and passport were satisfactory, the police said, adding that an odd appearance is no reason to hold someone.

"There were no practical or legal grounds that could prevent him from taking a plane," said Joaquim Misane, chief of the group that represents the French police.

There was no bomb-sniffing dog, no body search to detect anything more sinister about Mr. Reid's intentions, the authorities said. He was back at the airport the next morning, a few hours early for the 10:40 flight.

He passed through security, passport control and the metal detectors, which could not have detected the plastic explosives in his hightops.

With his dirty clothes and his hair pulled into a long ponytail, Mr. Reid did attract notice from some passengers as he stowed his bag in the overhead compartment. Some said he smelled funny. When he took his seat, by the window in Row 29, they said, he seemed self-conscious.

"He was bending over trying to hide himself, that's what I noticed in one second," Mr. Valleau said.

Lunch was served, but Mr. Reid refused a meal or a drink. Soon after, the woman next to him got up to go to the restroom. Mr. Reid lighted the first match. A few passengers smelled the smoke. Geoffrey Bessin, in business class, presumed it was the meals; a passenger in coach recalled thinking someone was protesting the smoking ban.

Hermis Moutardier, a flight attendant, walked through the aisles, trying to sniff out the smell. A passenger pointed to Mr. Reid. When Ms. Moutardier confronted him, Mr. Reid popped the match in his mouth. She went to tell the captain.

"I thought it was a mother scolding a child, but you could hear a little panic in her voice," said Mr. Bessin, in business class.

Maija Karhusaari, in coach, had eaten her lunch and then started to nap. She was awakened by shouting.

Ms. Moutardier had come back to Mr. Reid's seat and found him holding a match to the tongue of his shoe. She grabbed at it, and he shoved her, hard. She landed on the floor, four rows back. Now she was yelling, calling for water. Ms. Karhusaari passed her water bottle someone else passed a larger one, and others began dumping drinks on Mr. Reid.

Cristina Jones, another flight attendant, said she rushed in and lunged for Mr. Reid's shoe. He bit her on the hand, drawing blood.

Her scream pierced through the earphones on Marcelo Lu, in the last row of business class. "I took off my headphones and saw a woman run holding her hands," Mr. Lu said.

Eric Debry, sitting behind Mr. Reid, reached over and grabbed his arms, then his shoulders. As two other men took his legs, they began calling for belts, anything, to restrain him. Ms. Karhusaari yanked her earphones loose and passed them back.

Eight to 12 men wrestled with Mr. Reid. Kwame James, a professional basketball player who is 6 feet 8 inches tall, would later say how hard it had been to pin down the 6-4 Mr. Reid, calling him "almost possessed." The passengers, though, were equally determined.

"There was no panic," Mr. Debry said. "I think that very little people realized, actually, what was happening."

When they had finally pinned him, two doctors injected him with a sedative. Mr. Reid shrieked.

Mr. Bessin, in business class, finally got up to look back. He saw passengers standing around a man and a co-pilot kneeling, handcuffing him with plastic garbage-bag ties.

"It had a bit of a theater feel, some people were crying, some people were just staring in astonishment," he said. But it appeared calm, so he returned to his seat.

The passengers took off Mr. Reid's sneakers after he was strapped to his seat, and took turns watching over him as the plane continued on its diverted path, to Logan International Airport in Boston. A few of the men guarding Mr. Reid asked what he had been planning. "You'll see," they quoted him as saying.

The rest of the passengers were quiet for the two hours that remained. Some fretted that he had been trying to set a fire on the plane. Others worried about more typical travelers' woes: lost luggage, missed connections.

As the plane entered United States airspace, the pilot told passengers not to worry if they saw F-15's flying alongside. Passengers would have to ask permission to go the restroom,

and any who did, he told them, would be patted down first.

When the plane landed at Logan at 12:50, the pilot came on again to tell passengers to remain seated while a SWAT team boarded. "They just walked in and went directly to him," said Mr. Lu, a student at Georgetown University. "They put him in handcuffs and that was all. He left with his socks."

Investigators who interviewed passengers at Logan did not tell them anything about the two explosive devices found in Mr. Reid's sneakers, simply that it might be something more than someone trying to burn his shoe.

The passengers boarded again -- taking off their shoes at security first -- and flew to Kennedy International Airport in New York, where the flight picked up a new crew.

One of the new flight attendants stood up and expressed thanks to the Paris-Boston crew. Another man then gave brief remarks in English. He asked Mr. Valteau to translate into French.

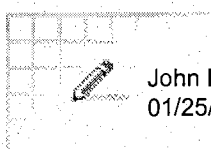
Mr. Valteau thanked the passengers, thanked the crew and thanked God for getting them through.

<http://www.nytimes.com>

GRAPHIC: Photo: Geoffrey Bessin said he initially thought the smoke he smelled while sitting in business class on American Airlines Flight 63 was from food. (Alex Quesada/Matrix, for The New York Times)(pg. B6)

LOAD-DATE: December 27, 2001

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John D. Gibson
01/25/2002 01:48:33 PM

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Jen -- I have almost nothing in writing on the facts contained in the Karzai press avail -- it all comes from emails/conversations with the people listed above.

For humanitarian aid: call Jonathan Dworken, 69141
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Draft	State of the Union Address Draft #21	12	01/29/2002	P1/b1; P5;

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COLLECTION:

Speechwriting, White House Office of

SERIES:

Reilly, Jeannette - Speech Files

FOLDER TITLE:

State of the Union 01/29/2002 [1]

FRC ID:

697

OA Num.:

1339

NARA Num.:

1217

FOIA IDs and Segments:

2014-0042-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 advise 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]

Withdrawal Marker

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Draft	[State of the Union] [pages 3 - 12]	10	N.D.	P1/b1; P5;

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