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DOCUMENT NO.	FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
001	Database Printout	WAVES Appointments	3	09/13/2001	P6/b6; b7e;
002	Schedule	Schedule of Mrs. Bush in Washington, DC	1	09/13/2001	P6/b6;
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006	Memorandum	Meeting with Members of Congress Representing States and Districts Affected by Tuesday's Tragedy	2	09/13/2001	P5;
007	Report	Visit Report for President Bush and Vice President Cheney - To: Linda Gambatesa	14	09/17/2001	P3/b3; P6/b6; b7c; b7e; b7f;

COLLECTION TITLE:

Appointments and Scheduling, White House Office of

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Presidential Daily Diary Backup

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RESTRICTION CODES

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

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Rachael L. Sunbarger

09/13/2001 01:09 PM

Record Type: Record

To:

cc:

Subject: REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT IN TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH NEW YORK MAYOR
GUILIANI AND NEW YORK GOVERNOR PATAKI

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 13, 2001

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH NEW YORK MAYOR GUILIANI
AND NEW YORK GOVERNOR PATAKI

The Oval Office

11:00 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning, men.

MAYOR GUILIANI: Good morning, Mr. President.

GOVERNOR PATAKI: Good morning, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you all very much for taking my phone call. First of all, I can't tell you how sad I am, and America is, for the people of New York City and the tri-state area. I want to let you know there is a quiet anger in America that really is real.

Also, though, I can't tell you how proud I am of the good citizens of your part of the world, and the extraordinary job you all are doing. You're doing, really, a great job on behalf of the citizens of New York City, New York State and in the tri-state area. So I want to thank you very much for your leadership and dedication.

MAYOR GUILIANI: Thank you, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT: Secondly, I've been in touch with you all. You've extended me a kind invitation to come to New York City. I

accept; I'll be there tomorrow afternoon, after the prayer service at the National Cathedral. I look forward to joining with both of you in thanking the police and fire, the construction trade workers, the restaurant owners, the volunteers -- all of whom have really made a huge display for the world to see of the compassion of America, and the bravery of America and the strength of America.

Every world leader I've talked to in recent days has been impressed by what they have seen about our nation, and the fabric of our nation. And I want to thank everybody when I come; so thank you for your hospitality.

GOVERNOR PATAKI: Well, Mr. President, thank you for coming to New York. I'm sure it's going to be a great inspiration to all of us and, particularly, those thousands of men and women still downtown trying to help us with the rescue efforts.

I also want to thank you for all the help we've gotten from the federal government, it's been tremendous; and for your words. You are right, our nation is united as never before and we will triumph over this evil with your leadership and your inspiration. And I also have to congratulate the Mayor for the tremendous effort he has made.

Mr. President, you would be proud of the leadership and the cooperation we've seen here. The city has taken the lead. Your people have been enormously supportive and we're very grateful.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, thanks, George, and Rudy; thank you all. I know you've put in a request, and I've directed the Attorney General to expedite any payments of benefits for those fallen public safety officers to their families, any benefits to their families. And the Attorney General, as I understand it, will be making a formal announcement of your request today.

I told Allbaugh, anything -- anything it takes to help New York. I have been in touch with the Congress, they are expediting a supplemental. We've worked in great cooperation with members of the Congress in both political parties. So just keep in touch -- I know you will. This isn't the first time we've talked, and I really appreciate the fact that you all are in charge and I know the citizens of New York and the tri-state area, people of New Jersey and Connecticut are appreciative, as well.

MAYOR GUILIANI: Mr. President, the uniformed officers, the police, the fire, the emergency services officers, their families will really appreciate this. We're going to sustain a tremendous loss of our bravest and our best people. And the relief that you're now making available to the families is going to mean a lot to them. They're going to be able to think about the fact that their children are going to be taken care of, that they're going to be able to go to college, that they're going to be able

to carry on.

So I can't express to you how appreciative we are of your acting so swiftly. And, also, on that terrible day when our city was being attacked, you were in immediate communication with us, Mr. President, and helped to secure the city. And the work you've done for us, we all eternally appreciate. You've been a terrific leader and we're taking direction from you, and we're following your example. You've done a terrific job, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, thanks, Rudy; and thanks, George. Let me make it clear to you all as my close friends that my mind set is this: one, I weep and mourn with America. I'm going to a hospital right after this to comfort families. I wish I could comfort every single family whose lives have been affected.

But make no mistake about it, my resolve is steady and strong about winning this war that has been declared on America. It's a new kind of war. And I understand it's a new kind of war. And this government will adjust. And this government will call others to join us, to make sure this act, these acts, the people who conducted these acts and those who harbor them are held accountable for their actions. Make no mistake.

And as we do so, I urge -- I know I don't need to tell you all this, but our nation must be mindful that there are thousands of Arab Americans who live in New York City who love their flag just as much as the three of us do. And we must be mindful that as we seek to win the war that we treat Arab Americans and Muslims with the respect they deserve. I know that is your attitudes, as well; it's certainly the attitude of this government, that we should not hold one who is a Muslim responsible for an act of terror. We will hold those who are responsible for the terrorist acts accountable, and those who harbor them.

You'll see -- and I look forward to visiting with you in person tomorrow -- about the resolve of this government. And so I thank you very much for your leadership on the ground. I wish I was visiting under better circumstances. But it will be a chance for all three of us to thank and hug and cry with the citizens of your good area.

MAYOR GUILIANI: Thank you very much, Mr. President. We really appreciate this very much.

THE PRESIDENT: We'll see you tomorrow.

GOVERNOR PATAKI: Mr. President, we're looking forward to your visit. It will inspire us all. And we will be with you when the United States takes firm and appropriate action to those who conducted this evil.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you all very much. See you tomorrow.

GOVERNOR PATAKI: Thank you.

MAYOR GUILIANI: Thank you, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT: God bless.

Q Mr. President, is it safe to fly? And, specifically, would you want a close member of your family to get on a commercial air flight today?

THE PRESIDENT: We have taken every precaution to make sure that it is safe to fly in America. There is beefed-up security at airports. There is increased presence on the airplanes. Yes, I would -- if a family member asked whether they should fly, I'd say, yes.

Q Mr. President, how close are you, sir, to finding out, to nailing down who is responsible for these acts? And what kind of international coalition are you trying to build? Is it similar to the one your father built for the Persian Gulf War?

THE PRESIDENT: First, let me condition the press this way. Any sources and methods of intelligence will remain guarded and secret. My administration will not talk about how we gather intelligence, if we gather intelligence and what the intelligence says. That's for the protection of the American people. It is important as we battle this enemy to conduct ourselves that way.

Secondly, I've been on the phone this morning, just like I was yesterday, and will be on this afternoon, on the phone with leaders from around the world who express their solidarity with this nation's intention to rout out and to whip terrorism.

They understand, fully understand that an act of war was declared on the United States of America. They understand, as well, that that act could have as easily been declared on them; that these people can't stand freedom; they hate our values; they hate what America stands for. Many of the leaders understand it could have easily have happened to them.

Secondly, they understand that, unlike previous war, this enemy likes to hide. They heard my call loud and clear, to those who feel like they can provide safe harbor for the terrorists, that we will hold them responsible, as well. And they join me in understanding not only the concept of the enemy, but that the enemy is a different type of enemy. They join me also in solidarity about holding those who fund them, who harbor them, who encourage them, responsible for their activities.

I'm pleased with the outpouring of support. Jiang Zemin, Vladimir Putin; had a great visit this morning with His Royal Highness, Prince Abdullah of Saudi Arabia. I will continue to stay on the phone. And there is universal support for the

American people, sadness in their voice; but understanding that we have just seen the war of the 21st century. And there is universal approval of the statements I have made, and I am confident there will be universal approval of the actions this government takes.

Q Mr. President, if this is a different kind of war it might require, perhaps, a different kind of coalition. Many people believe that for a real war on terrorism to work you'll need cooperation from governments that haven't necessarily done so in the past -- specifically, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Have you made any progress on that front, and do you have a message for those --

THE PRESIDENT: I would refer you to the statements that the Pakistani leader gave about his -- I don't have the exact words in front of me -- but his willingness to work with the United States. And I appreciate that statement and now we'll just find out what that means, won't we?

We will give the Pakistani government a chance to cooperate and to participate, as we hunt down those people who committed this unbelievable despicable act on America.

Q Mr. President, how confident are you that Osama bin Laden is behind these attacks? Do you know what his whereabouts are? And, secondly, what kind of support are you looking for from Congress, in terms of your willingness to act?

THE PRESIDENT: We are -- we will not discuss intelligence matters, how we gather intelligence and what we know -- about anybody. When our government acts, you'll be informed.

Secondly, I am -- we had a great meeting yesterday here in the Cabinet Room with leadership of the House and the Senate. I was touched by their response, their encouragement and their willingness to work together. And I would be very pleased to see a strong resolution come out of Congress supporting the administration and what we intend to do, and we're working closely with Congress.

Secondly, progress is being made on a supplemental. I thought that was very swift action and I'm most appreciative, again, of Senator Daschle and Representative Gephardt, as well as my Republican colleagues, for really showing solidarity again and uniting the nation. Now is the time for the country to be united.

You know, through the tears of sadness I see an opportunity. Make no mistake about it, this nation is sad. But we're also tough and resolute. And now is an opportunity to do generations a favor, by coming together and whipping terrorism; hunting it down, finding it and holding them accountable. The nation must understand, this is now the focus of my administration. We will

very much engage in domestic policy, of course. I look forward to working with Congress on a variety of issues.

But now that war has been declared on us, we will lead the world to victory, to victory.

Q Mr. President, what is your understanding of the threat to Air Force One? And do you believe that the terrorists attempted to assassinate you, sir?

THE PRESIDENT: I will not discuss the intelligence that our country has gathered.

Q Do you believe they tried to assassinate you?

THE PRESIDENT: I believe I took the -- I know -- I don't believe, I know I took the appropriate actions as the Commander in Chief, to be in a position to be able to make the decisions necessary for our government to handle the crisis.

You didn't hear the end of the phone call with the Mayor and George Pataki -- both of whom thanked me for the fact that we were immediately on the phone with them from Air Force One, and our government responded quickly.

Q About the prayer day tomorrow, Mr. President. Could you give us a sense as to what kind of prayers you are thinking and where your heart is for yourself, as you --

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't think about myself right now. I think about the families, the children. I am a loving guy, and I am also someone, however, who has got a job to do -- and I intend to do it. And this is a terrible moment.

But this country will not relent until we have saved ourselves and others from the terrible tragedy that came upon America.

Q Thank you, Mr. President.

END

11:17 A.M. EDT

Rachael L. Sunbarger

09/13/2001 01:07 PM

Record Type: Record

To:

cc:

Subject: STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY ON VIRGINIA

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

September 13, 2001

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

The President yesterday declared an emergency exists in the Commonwealth of Virginia and ordered Federal aid to supplement state and local recovery efforts in the area struck by fires and explosions on September 11, 2001.

The President's action authorizes the use of all Federal resources necessary to meet urgent human needs and protect public health and safety. The assistance can range from the use of Federal personnel and equipment to provisions for medical and other emergency supplies.

President Bush directed Joe M. Allbaugh, Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to coordinate the immediate Federal emergency response effort.

Director Allbaugh named Thomas Davies as the Federal Coordinating Officer for Federal recovery operations in the affected area.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: FEMA (202) 646-4600.

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Rachael L. Sunbarger

09/13/2001 02:50 PM

Record Type: Record

To:

CC:

Subject: CORRECTED VERSION: NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER AND REMEMBRANCE FOR THE VICTIMS OF THE TERRORIST ATTACKS ON SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 13, 2001

NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER AND REMEMBRANCE FOR THE VICTIMS
OF THE TERRORIST ATTACKS ON SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

On Tuesday morning, September 11, 2001, terrorists attacked America in a series of despicable acts of war. They hijacked four passenger jets, crashed two of them into the World Trade Center's twin towers and a third into the Headquarters of the U.S. Department of Defense at the Pentagon, causing great loss of life and tremendous damage. The fourth plane crashed in the Pennsylvania countryside, killing all on board but falling well short of its intended target apparently because of the heroic efforts of passengers on board. This carnage, which caused the collapse of both Trade Center towers and the destruction of part of the Pentagon, killed more than 250 airplane passengers and thousands more on the ground.

Civilized people around the world denounce the evildoers who devised and executed these terrible attacks. Justice demands that those who helped or harbored the terrorists be punished -- and punished severely. The enormity of their evil demands it. We will use all the resources of the United States and our cooperating friends and allies to pursue those responsible for this evil, until justice is done.

We mourn with those who have suffered great and disastrous loss. All our hearts have been seared by the sudden and sense-less taking of innocent lives. We pray for healing and for the strength to serve and encourage one another in hope and faith.

Scripture says: "Blessed are those who mourn for they shall be comforted." I call on every American family and the family of America to observe a National Day of Prayer and Remembrance, honoring the memory of the thousands of victims of these brutal attacks and comforting those who lost loved ones. We will persevere through this national tragedy and personal loss. In time, we will find healing and recovery; and, in the face of all this evil, we remain strong and united, "one Nation under God."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim Friday, September 14, 2001, as a National Day of Prayer and Remembrance for the Victims of the Terrorist Attacks on September 11, 2001. I ask that the people of the United States and places of worship mark this National Day of Prayer and Remembrance with noontime memorial services, the ringing of bells at that hour, and evening candlelight remembrance vigils. I encourage employers to permit their

more (OVER)

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workers time off during the lunch hour to attend the noontime services to pray for our land. I invite the people of the world who share our grief to join us in these solemn observances.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord two thousand one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-sixth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

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Rachael L. Sunbarger

09/13/2001 06:02 PM

Record Type: Record

To:

cc:

Subject: PRESS BRIEFING BY ARI FLEISCHER

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 13, 2001

PRESS BRIEFING
BY ARI FLEISCHER

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 13, 2001

PRESS BRIEFING BY
ARI FLEISCHER

The James S. Brady Briefing Room

3:15 P.M. EDT

MR. FLEISCHER: Good afternoon. I want to give everybody a report on the President's activities for the day, and then share with you some information about what the various agencies are doing to combat this terrorist attack.

Q Can you tell us about the evacuation of the EOB?

MR. FLEISCHER: There is no evacuation of the EOB.

Q No?

MR. FLEISCHER: No.

Q And Lafayette Park?

MR. FLEISCHER: I'll be explaining everything.

The President today has made a series of phone calls to world leaders. He has spoken to Prime Minister Koizumi of Japan, Prime Minister Berlusconi of Italy, Lord Robertson of NATO, Crown Prince Abdullah of Saudi Arabia, and Egyptian President Mubarak.

As you know, earlier today he spoke with Mayor Giuliani and Governor Pataki to express his concerns about events up in New York and inform them, of course, that he will be going there tomorrow. The President also visited a local hospital today. I'm going to have a little bit more to say about that shortly.

And beginning in just a few minutes, the President will meet with members of Congress from the Virginia area and the New York area to talk about the ongoing efforts of the federal government to be of assistance to the families and to the victims.

Tomorrow will be a National Day of Prayer and Remembrance. The President will attend a church service here at the National Cathedral in Washington, D.C. And the President is asking all Americans at their lunch hours to go and attend a church, a synagogue, a mosque, a place of their own choosing for worship, to say a prayer in assistance to the families and the victims of this horrible incident.

As for the activities of the federal government, let me fill you in on several activities, including the one Helen just asked about.

The Department of Defense will be announcing the names of those who were killed in the Pentagon disaster, if families have been notified, for those families that have been notified.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development announced that they will direct all FHA approved lenders to provide relief to families with FHA insured mortgages affected by the recent attacks by providing additional mortgage flexibility and not to start or threaten foreclosure actions for at least 90 days. Secretary Martinez has also asked all major mortgage lenders, including those who are not insured by FHA, to consider providing relief to families, as well.

The Department of Treasury, in conjunction with the Department of Justice, has announced the deployment of agents from U.S. Marshal Service, U.S. Border Control, and U.S. Customs, at designated airport security checkpoints throughout the country as part of the heightened security measures that have gone into effect.

The Secret Service has expanded the security perimeter around the White House, as what you have seen here, as a precautionary matter. All further questions I'll refer to the Secret Service.

The Department of Transportation, Secretary Mineta has ordered that national airspace will be reopened to commercial and private aviation. They did so earlier this morning. Airports will reopen on a case-by-case basis only after implementing a more stringent level of security.

The Department of Justice, in conjunction with the Department of Treasury, I indicated, has beefed up the security at the airports. And the President has directed Attorney General Ashcroft, and he announced it earlier today, to streamline the application, approval, and payment process for benefit claims of eligible survivors or firefighters, police officers, medical rescue personnel and other public safety officers who died in the line of duty as a result of the act of terrorism around our nation on September 11, 2001.

Secretary of Health and Human Services Tommy Thompson is in New York. He has announced that the Department of Health and Human Services will be working with the Federal Emergency Management Administration to provide coordinating counseling service to victims, their families, and the rescue workers. And the Director of the Environmental Protection Agency, Whitman, is also in New York today, and she will be having a briefing at 5:00 p.m.

Finally, let me just say this: The President was very touched by his visit to the hospital today. At the hospital, he met with people who are in a burn unit now, who have survived. Some people are there as a result of the heroic actions they took in saving lives. The President met with one family where a mother stood by the bed of her son, in the company of the soldier who rescued her son. And she said, Mr. President, you have no idea how much this means to my family, that you are here.

He and Mrs. Bush were very touched by the courage they saw at this hospital, and by the determination of our nation and its military, and all the people that were affected by this, and the people in New York City. The President is also aware that people in this room haven't seen their children in days.

The President is determined, his resolve is clear and strong, and America is united.

I'm more than happy to take your questions.

Q Ari, why did -- the President is not legally bound to seek a resolution from Congress authorizing the use of military force against whoever is responsible for these terrorist acts. And indeed, he already has a resolution from Congress showing solidarity in any response that he chooses to undertake. Why does the President believe it's necessary to have a separate resolution authorizing the use of military force?

MR. FLEISCHER: Well, the President views this as a real show of unity by the United States Congress. This is a real result of the expression of the bipartisan, bicameral leadership that met with the President two days ago to discuss Congress' role in this matter. So while the premise of your question is accurate, per the Constitution, the President as Commander-in-Chief has authority vested in him to take actions as he deems appropriate. It is also a recognition of the unity of our nation as expressed by the Congress.

Q Can I do a follow on that, Ari, please? If it is actual war, as the President and others in the administration have declared, does he indeed not need a congressional approval to wage war on anyone? And the second part of the question -- yesterday you said from that podium that the plane that hit the Pentagon was destined to hit here. And yet the plane came up from the south along I-95 and hit the west wing -- it doesn't

seem to figure. Can you perhaps clarify for us?

MR. FLEISCHER: Well, on your first question, the answer is the same as I indicated to Mr. Roberts. The Constitution vests in the President the authority as Commander-in-Chief to take action in that capacity he deems appropriate. Nevertheless, our nation should be heartened to see the joint action with the Congress, as the United States government unites, and the President and the Congress discuss the terms of any type of joint resolution that the Congress may offer.

On the second question, I think we've really exhausted that topic. I've got nothing further to add.

Q Ari, the President said this morning that he wanted to give Pakistan the opportunity to demonstrate that it can cooperate in this coalition he's trying to develop. State Department sources are telling ABC that the administration has asked the Pakistani government for permission to transit through its airspace in the event of a military operation, to close its borders with Afghanistan, and to stop providing fuel to the Taliban government. Why? And what would happen to Pakistan if it did not comply?

MR. FLEISCHER: Terry, the President indicated that Pakistan has a chance to cooperate with the United States government. And the President is pleased to see that Pakistan may take this chance. Secretary Powell indicated earlier today that the United States government has friendly relations with Pakistan. I want to broaden your question and try to explain it to you in a broader context. When the President talked to these leaders --

Q Did the administration made those requests?

MR. FLEISCHER: You know I'm not going to share with you any private information that the President or others in the government expressed on any communications, if they did. I'm not saying they did.

Q There are government officials sharing that information, and it's pretty significant. Are we looking to transit through Pakistani airspace?

MR. FLEISCHER: I'm not going to deal with any type of specifics about the actions we are taking or are not taking with regions around the world and nations around the world.

But let me say this: As the President calls world leaders, and as they join him in combatting terrorism, the actions that the President is discussing with these leaders involve all forms of cooperation. It can be diplomatic cooperation, it can be military cooperation, it can be financial cooperation. It can be political cooperation. All of those are areas that are part of the coalition-building that the President is discussing.

Secretary Powell indicated earlier today that that is the purpose of all the phone calls. It can include any of those options.

Q And the President seemed to put Pakistan on notice. What if they don't comply? He said, we'll see what they mean by their agreement to cooperate. What if they don't?

MR. FLEISCHER: Terry, I typically don't deal in hypotheticals. I certainly will not deal with them now.

Q Ari, if I can follow on that, though, in a sense, though, is the message that actions speak louder than words here? That the Pakistani government can say that it's pledging to stand united with the U.S. government, that it will do what it takes, but is it your sense or the White House's sense that we want to see what the Pakistani government will do, and that actions are more important than a statement?

MR. FLEISCHER: This is the beginning of a process that can be lengthy. And the cooperation around the world is going to take many forms with the government of the United States. And the President, as you've seen by his actions today and the phone calls that he's making -- which, incidentally, he will continue to make -- are aimed at the various specific areas I mentioned. And the President understands that this is a process that will take some time. And he will proceed throughout that process with resolve.

Q How significant, though, for the Pakistani government to come forward with such a statement? Was the U.S. putting some pressure on the Pakistani government, are you with us or not?

MR. FLEISCHER: I'm going to let the State Department discuss that specific by specific, country by country. Suffice it to say the President, as a general matter, is very pleased with the conversations that have been happening with leaders around the world. The world is uniting against terrorism. And the President sees this as a real opportunity for the world to do something that can save generations and protect generations from something that obviously has wreaked havoc on our nation, and has killed thousands.

Q Ari, could you tell us about what is happening in Lafayette Park? And could you also tell us whether the White House, the Secret Service, thinks that tourists and the American public are safe visiting the White House right now? And indeed, are they safe visiting downtown Washington, D.C., and other parts of the city?

MR. FLEISCHER: Yes, they are safe visiting the White House. Yes, they are safe visiting Washington, D.C. Suffice it to say, it is not business as usual. And that is one of the reasons why the Secret Service has expanded the perimeter around the White House. But it is not business as usual. The President said to

the American people the other day that the government will take all appropriate precautions. And that's what you're seeing.

Q Thank you. Is that a permanent expansion, and will we be seeing permanent road closures in addition to Pennsylvania Avenue? What can you tell us about that?

MR. FLEISCHER: The Secret Service will have the most authoritative answer on that, but my understanding is it's not permanent.

Q Ari, you reopened the White House yesterday to public tours and wanted to get that word out. Are you now rethinking that decision for some reason?

MR. FLEISCHER: Let me check on the public tours. I don't know what the status of that is.

Q When Mr. Wolfowitz talked about putting an end to states that harbor terrorists, did he mean to say that U.S. policy is to wipe out governments that sponsor terrorists?

MR. FLEISCHER: Well, I can only say, in the President's words and as the President said, the U.S. will use all our resources to conquer the enemy. And anybody who chooses to be America's enemy will have to think about what that means.

Q Ari, to clarify, we have people telling our reporters that they have been evacuated from the White House. Is that inaccurate?

MR. FLEISCHER: There's no evacuation underway. If anybody in the OEOB is listening, there is no evacuation underway. These are security precautions, as I indicated, for precisely the reasons I indicated.

Q Is that true also for Lafayette Park?

MR. FLEISCHER: I believe the perimeter --

Q I mean, why don't you just say what's happening? Are people being moved out of the OEOB? No? And Lafayette Park?

MR. FLEISCHER: Helen, I just said no. The perimeter is being expanded, but that deals with entrance to the White House, but the White House will continue to have visitors. For example, there's a congressional delegation visiting now.

Q Well, what does it mean? Can people be in Lafayette Park, anybody?

MR. FLEISCHER: You have to check with the Secret Service.

Q Why? The order is coming from here.

MR. FLEISCHER: Because the Secret Service knows exactly how the perimeters work.

Q Is there credible information of a new threat, or what prompted them to do this on day three?

MR. FLEISCHER: This is just ongoing security issues per the Secret Service.

Q I mean, they had a broader perimeter on the first day. Then they came back. Now they're expanding it back out. Is this a result of some new information?

MR. FLEISCHER: If you look across cities across the United States, if you look at all the actions that have been taken, as the President said, it's not business as usual. Security has been beefed up around the nation as a result of decisions that local security forces make as they see fit.

Q Is this a result of new information, or just a -- they decided for today to expand it to Lafayette Park?

MR. FLEISCHER: I think the Secret Service can explain their reasons with better precision than I can, but the President did tell the nation, it will not be business as usual, and I think what you're seeing is a sign of that.

Q I know you don't want to go back to this subject, but the President, when he was asked today about the threat to Air Force One, said, I will not discuss the intelligence that our country has gathered. And yet, you and other senior administration officials have discussed the intelligence. Does he have a problem with that? Is there some sort of different policy? Is this something that he has authorized you to share with us?

MR. FLEISCHER: What the President said is he is not going to discuss the sources and the methods for how any information is collected. And that's exactly in keeping with what I've done and what I've said.

Q But, Ari, prior to your statement yesterday on that subject, no other law enforcement -- no law enforcement agency involved in this -- the FBI, the Secret Service, any of the branches of the military -- gave any hint that Air Force One had been a target. And so, clearly, once you put that out there, people are going to want to know more information about whether or not that's a credible assertion. And what can you tell us?

MR. FLEISCHER: Well, I think that people understand it's credible.

Q Ari, this morning you would not -- you could not nail

down what was the purpose of the President's phone calls regarding coalition. But this afternoon you come back with an answer that the President is really asking world leaders for military, financial, so forth, help. Is that right -- do I have that right?

MR. FLEISCHER: That's exactly what I said.

Q Okay. Is there a coalition now being formed formally?

MR. FLEISCHER: I don't think you can say "formally." The President -- this is exactly what you would expect; this is what Presidents do. At a time like this, the President of the United States, as the leader of this country, talks to his colleagues around the world, Prime Ministers and Presidents.

Q What is he asking? Is he asking for specific sums and men in uniform, and so forth, to join in an effort?

MR. FLEISCHER: He's asking for what I just indicated.

Q It's more than moral support then?

MR. FLEISCHER: That's a fair statement.

Q It's practical action in response to terrorism?

MR. FLEISCHER: That's correct.

Q Ari, when the President spoke in the Oval Office he seemed to go beyond just terrorists and those who harbor terrorists to say those who encourage their actions. And I wonder, who did he -- I wonder, what did he mean by that, and who -- which of the world leaders was he trying to send a message to, or did he discuss that with? Because it seemed to go beyond what he's already said.

MR. FLEISCHER: No, I think when the President talks about those who carried out this act and those who harbor them, obviously those who harbor them have encouraged them. So it's one in the same.

Q If I could finish, how many world leaders has he spoken to since the beginning, and can we get a list of all those?

MR. FLEISCHER: Well, I've been announcing them day by day. I'd have to go back and just pull it, but that's publicly available -- you've got it all. I mentioned yesterday he spoke to President Putin twice, President Jiang, Blair, Chretien, I believe Chirac, Schroeder. So you can do the math.

Q Okay. Since I have your attention, just one last bit --

MR. FLEISCHER: Three questions.

Q When do you think Washington will return to normal? And what is normal, now that this has happened?

MR. FLEISCHER: I think for the American people -- not just for Washington, but for the people of New York City and for the people of Washington -- it's going to take some time. There was an attack on the soil of the United States of America, and people should not expect this to be over, overnight.

Q Secretary Powell has said that bin Laden is the prime candidate for these terrorist attacks. Is that the view of the White House? And secondly, can you straighten out for us whether or not the administration intends to use military personnel as sky marshals, or in any other way, to secure civilian aircraft flights?

MR. FLEISCHER: On your first question, I think what the Secretary said was -- he was asked a question about is bin Laden a suspect, and he indicated yes. I don't think he said "prime," but I'd have to check the record on that. But he did indicate yes.

On the question of the military, Jim, I just -- I'll have to find out from the Department of Transportation. When you asked me this morning I tried to refer you to Transportation. I don't have that information here.

Q Well, Secretary Mineta said they were going to use the Delta Force. And then an administration official said Mineta was "flat wrong," that that was not going to happen, and the Pentagon indicated they might use military people to train. Almost everyone seems to have a slightly different version of whether or not military people will be used in civilian law enforcement.

MR. FLEISCHER: Let me see if I can't get to the bottom of it.

Q Two questions. Do you have any special words for what the United Kingdom has done. The statements they've made are very strong, and today they played "The Star-Spangled Banner" when they had the changing of the guard.

MR. FLEISCHER: Yes. And I noticed today also, the United States is not the only nation that mourns. The United Kingdom has lost the lives of many of their citizens. Other nations also had their citizens working at the World Trade Center. And so it's a further expression of the wonderful solidarity that the world is showing with the United States. I think it's very touching for the United Kingdom to play America's National Anthem.

Q Ari, just one more. Can there be war without a formal national enemy?

MR. FLEISCHER: Well, as the President has indicated, this is a different type of enemy in the 21st century. The President said, this enemy is nameless; this enemy is faceless; this enemy has no specific borders. This enemy does not have airplanes sitting on tarmacs and it does not have ships that move from one port city to the next. It is a different kind of enemy. Having said that, the President also knows that our nation's military is capable of carrying out whatever mission is assigned to it to conquer any enemies.

Q Ari, could I just clarify the answer to John's question -- is it the White House view that whatever action is taken and whatever the scale and duration of the action, that you need no further approval from Congress. You'd like something from Congress, but you don't need anything else from Congress?

MR. FLEISCHER: I'll say it for the third time -- the Constitution vests in the President as Commander in Chief the authority to take actions he deems necessary to protect and defend the United States. The President is also very encouraged as the result of working with Congress on this joint resolution, which is a real show of unity from the Congress. And the White House will work with Congress on that language.

Q So that's a yes, right? That's you need no further approval?

MR. FLEISCHER: I think I made it very clear.

Q Just to follow on that note. The War Powers Act does call for approval if troops are going to be put in harm's way.

MR. FLEISCHER: As with many previous administrations, there are questions about the constitutionality of some aspects of the War Powers Act, and this administration shares those questions.

Q Yes, but in most of those previous cases, we're looking at largely air assaults. But is it your position that --

MR. FLEISCHER: That's not accurate. There have been some 125 military actions that took place in the United States, and I believe only 5 involved declarations of war.

Q Ari, can you tell us anything about the special security precautions tomorrow for the President's trip to New York? Are there going to be fighter jets on each wing of Air Force One, for example, like there were on Tuesday?

MR. FLEISCHER: Well, actually, I do not know the answer to that question, and if I did I'm not sure I'd be able to share in all cases. But suffice it to say that the President has full confidence in the Secret Service and those who protect him.

Q Will he travel with his whole contingent? Will he -- the usual presidential motorcade that we see, the enormous beast that lands in a place and takes over town -- will he do that in New York tomorrow?

MR. FLEISCHER: I think, Terry, it will be a smaller enormous beast.

Q Ari, when he's going to travel -- you said that we wouldn't go to New York as long as his being there would create a hindrance to those trying to rescue workers, people cleaning up the debris.

MR. FLEISCHER: Exactly right.

Q When they're still pulling people alive out of that rubble, how do you keep him out of the way and from being a distraction?

MR. FLEISCHER: Because in conversations with Mayor Giuliani and Governor Pataki, they talked about how it would be appropriate -- it would be appropriate and meaningful for the President to go to New York. And so all factors are taken into consideration. And of course, the President wouldn't go under any other circumstances.

Q So are you saying he'll keep his distance from actual "ground zero"?

MR. FLEISCHER: You'll see. Just as when he visited the Pentagon yesterday, you'll see tomorrow.

Q What is he going to do there --

Q You talked about the business -- or the individuals with mortgage help, et cetera. What about the businesses that have been wiped out? Where is the administration thinking of putting some help in that direction?

MR. FLEISCHER: Well, also, as a result of the \$20 billion supplemental appropriation bill that is moving its way through Congress, that will provide the means to give assistance to many people -- businesses, otherwise, all who have suffered in this.

Q Ari, Secretary Powell is saying bin Laden is a prime suspect. Is the administration, the U.S. confident, or does the U.S. know of his whereabouts, where he is?

MR. FLEISCHER: I'm not going to give any answers to that question.

Q Since the mid-1970s, the U.S. has had an executive ban in place on assassinations. Is the President considering lifting that?

MR. FLEISCHER: All the President's actions will be in concert with all laws, and I have no information for you beyond that.

Q Ari, on that point, is there anything, any restriction, that the administration believes is hampering the intelligence community's efforts to deal with terrorism? Are there any restrictions, either self-imposed by the agency or by the intelligence community, or by Congress, that you think need to be eliminated?

MR. FLEISCHER: I have not heard of any such conversations. As always, on all these matters, as the President indicated today, the government will keep you informed of any steps it thinks are necessary. But I have not heard anything.

Q On the \$20 billion supplemental, OMB, as you know, says there's only \$1 billion left in fiscal year 2001 that's on budget, or that's not Social Security. Is it accurate to say that that money can still be expended and be considered, without use of Social Security surplus funding, depending on the timing of when that funding is released?

MR. FLEISCHER: I think there's been a virtually universal, if not universal, recognition by members of the Congress and by the President that our national security will always come first.

Q I'm sorry, just for clarification purposes then, this is considered a severe emergency and, therefore, it's money that's being taken from the Social Security surplus fund under that?

MR. FLEISCHER: I indicated two days ago that this was a severe emergency.

Q OMB was giving differing advice, and it depended on the time that the money is actually spent. And it does not necessarily mean you even have to use those funds. I'm just trying to get that clarified.

MR. FLEISCHER: I indicated this is a severe emergency. I also said that the fiscal year, of course, does not close until September 30th, so we will know more at that time. But national security will come first.

Q Ari, the word "war" is being bandied around here so much. But that word, in and of itself, carries such a constitutional connotation, et cetera, and creates a confrontation with Congress, or whatever. Is it possible we'll see a ratcheting down of the rhetoric with the administration?

MR. FLEISCHER: I think you're going to see consistent actions by the administration, and statements of resolve and

determination by the President, just as you've been seeing.

Q Ari, the 1991 war resolution that Congress passed put some limitations on what the President could do. Would that be -- something like that be satisfactory to this President Bush? Or would you like something that's more open-ended?

MR. FLEISCHER: We're dealing with hypotheticals here. Congress, today, is considering a joint resolution to express its support for the President as a show of unity. And we're talking with the Congress very productively about the appropriate language to use in that. And that's where the administration is focused today.

Q So you would see this as more a general resolution of support, and not the kind of thing that his father sought, his father got from Congress in 1991?

MR. FLEISCHER: Well, to be parliamentary, it is a joint resolution.

Q Well, it's not binding.

Q Did you understand my question? I mean, I'm saying -- it's one thing to pass a, you know, "resolved, we support the President," and quite another to pass what was enacted in 1991, which said the President can take military action under these conditions.

MR. FLEISCHER: This is all very public. This is a joint resolution that is going to move on Capitol Hill. And you'll be able to review the language of it yourself. And I think there are going to be some comparisons that may be apt to 1991, others that will not be. This is 2001, and this is different.

Q Did the White House suggest language for this?

MR. FLEISCHER: Sure. We're working with Congress on the language.

Q Ari, as law enforcement officials proceed in trying to apprehend individuals inside the United States who may have knowledge or have been involved in the attack, what is the President telling law enforcement officials in terms of what actions can they take? Should people be prepared to see, say, phone taps that haven't been used in the past? What kind of civil liberties does the President think should be -- or defended?

MR. FLEISCHER: I think you need to talk to the Attorney General about the actions that they are taking. They will be in accordance with the law, of course.

Q Ari, earlier today, White House officials expanded on

the threat against Air Force One, saying that there was a telephone threat to the Secret Service, that Air Force One was on a target list. As the three successful attacks were all sneak attacks with no prior warning, why did you put credence in the telephone threat?

MR. FLEISCHER: Again, you're getting into evaluations that involve the area of how the administration -- in this case Secret Service, the White House -- obtains information. And I think we've exhausted that.

Q Earlier today, the President said that fighting terrorism would be the main focus now of the administration. I'm curious, what does that do now on the pipeline to other priorities -- education and so on?

MR. FLEISCHER: I think if you talk to the American people, you would hear from them directly, and from their hearts, that our nation has no higher priority than the security of our people. Make no mistake: American soil has been attacked. And I think the American people fully understand and appreciate what the President said. It is a reflection of what the American people are thinking and are feeling, and the President shares those thoughts.

Q I'm sure he's aware of -- but his own thinking. How does he now sort of program or sequence some of these other items on his agenda?

MR. FLEISCHER: Well, the domestic agenda will continue. The President will continue to work with Congress. I think that the pace of action will be determined by the Congress, and, of course, the administration will remain engaged with the Congress on all these issues. In fact, there is a meeting that will begin shortly, if it hasn't begun already, that I will need to go to with congressional leaders and the President.

Q Ari, just to follow that, does the President believe as a general rule that Congress ought to -- you know, in the interests of unity, ought to set some of these controversial issues aside, and do them maybe next year, specifically?

MR. FLEISCHER: You know, I think what you're going to see is Democrats and Republicans alike uniting on all kinds of areas. I can't guess with specificity what the domestic future will look like. But based on the meeting the President had with the congressional leaders yesterday, I think it's fair to say that there is a different domestic mood.

Q So they should put those things aside, then, is that correct? Do them next year, and so forth?

MR. FLEISCHER: Our nation's leaders in Congress remain men and women of principle, and they will take the actions that they

think are in the national interest. And I think as events unfold on the domestic front this fall, leaders of Congress and the rank and file of Congress will show those principles, and our government will unite.

Q Ari, former President Bush spoke today, and expressed dissatisfaction with the quality of our human intelligence. Does the President, the current President Bush, share his father's concern about failures in human intelligence? And if so, what does he plan to do about it?

MR. FLEISCHER: Joe, at an appropriate time, the President will be more willing to look back. But his focus right now is on what needs to be done in the wake of the attack on the United States.

Q To what extent was the former President serving as a proxy for this President when he made those remarks? And was there any coordination?

MR. FLEISCHER: I think, if I'm not mistaken, all the former Presidents issued statements and had things to say. And former President Bush, even though he is the father of the present President Bush, is fully able and does express his own opinions.

Q But to what extent was he expressing opinions of this President?

MR. FLEISCHER: As I indicated, the President is focused on the terrorist attack and what to do about it. He is not focused on the past.

Q But Ari, does he believe, though, as his father said, that he thinks the CIA's hands happen to be tied, and that it needs, the agency needs to be able to deal with those "unsavory elements" to get the really good --

MR. FLEISCHER: My answer is the same as I indicated earlier.

Thank you, I've got to get into the meeting. Thank you.

END

3:45 P.M. EDT

Rachael L. Sunbarger

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Subject: PRESS BACKGROUND BRIEFING BY SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

Internal Transcript

September 13, 2001

PRESS BACKGROUND BRIEFING
BY
SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL

The Roosevelt Room

5:22 P.M. EDT

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Good afternoon, everybody. Thanks for coming. I understand that our ground rules are background.

I just wanted to start out by saying a couple of things. It's been, what, about 60 hours now, something like that, and it's an extraordinary period of time and it's not business as usual. I think we are obviously trying to get America back open for what it is we do as a country.

But it's not business as usual, and I think what the President has made clear is that this is a long struggle that we are embarking on now, not something that's going to be over in a few days.

It's also the case, just from my perspective as somebody who spent, really, the first 24 hours just trying to deal with the consequences of what we were facing, trying to assess what had happened, trying to think about what we were going to do in those first several hours, that I don't have an answer to every question you might have. Okay? I just don't.

And, in fact, there are a few that I really have to place off-limits. You're welcome to ask, I'm just saying up front I am

not going to be able to talk about options the President may or may not be considering; I'm not going to be able to talk about operational issues around the world. But I'll try to be as helpful as I can.

Q What options is the President considering? (Laughter.)

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Ron, I knew that was -- that question. (Laughter.)

Q Can you tell us, is there any evidence of any state sponsored terrorism here?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Well, we're assessing the complete situation. We've got all of the assets of the U.S. government and, I might say, we're getting a lot of help from a lot of other countries, as well, to try to assess the information that we have on what happened, who was responsible.

I think the President made very clear in his statement that we know that terrorism is not just a matter of the terrorists, but that there often are support networks, as well as others who harbor them and support them. And we're trying to get a sense for who it is and how to go about it.

We're going to give opportunities to those who we might suspect of supporting to demonstrate that they're not being supporting.

Q The President suggested today that this was an opportunity to save generations of Americans by whipping terrorism. You said that, remarking on something that's happened over the two days. Does the President see this as a multi-year campaign, rather than an effort to retaliate against a series of terrorist acts? Is this fundamentally different from all we've done in the past?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: This is fundamentally different from what we've done in the past because -- look, we will -- undoubtedly, over a period of time a number of things may unfold here. But you cannot, in one action or even in several actions, begin to really cripple terrorism in the way that we hope, along with partners around the world, to be able to cripple terrorism.

So yes, this is a long struggle, not a short one.

Q Can I clarify what you said? When you said multi-year, were you saying that, yes, it will be a multi-year --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: If it takes multi-year, we'll devote multi-year. And I think it's probably a good thing

to think that it probably will.

Q Can you clarify, you say that you are giving those countries that you may suspect of being involved in any kind of state-sponsored terrorism, to prove that they are not. Can you flesh that out a little bit? Would that include, for instance, saying to Afghanistan, produce Osama bin Laden? Is that --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I'm not going to get into details. But you know, for instance, the Secretary of State talked about the fact that we talked to the Pakistanis today about the efforts that we would like to have them make. We know that it is a difficult situation in Pakistan, but we have also been in long conversation with Pakistan about what they might be able to do to help in this effort against terrorism. This goes back to the Clinton administration, having these discussions with Pakistan.

I think what we're saying is it's time to step up.

Q What did you ask them to do?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Again, I don't want to get into specifics of what was said here. You may want to refer this question to State, because State is the one that had this discussion with the Pakistanis. But I can tell you we've asked them to do some specific things.

Q -- borders, cut off fuel, that sort of thing?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I'm sorry?

Q Stay the same? Close the borders, cut off fuel supplies?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Yes, there were a number of actions that they were specifically asked to take.

Q Are they taking them?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: It's not been three hours yet, John. We'll see. But I think we're hopeful -- Pakistan, we have a long and good relationship with Pakistan. It's been difficult, as you know, since Musharraf came to power by extraconstitutional means, but we do believe that Pakistan has reason to want to help us. But we'll see if they do.

Q In conversations with other world leaders, is the President also making specific requests of countries like Saudi Arabia, or is he simply receiving condolences? These are not, as an official suggested today, just good, you know, offers of goodwill that they're --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Well, a couple of things

are happening. First of all, people are offering a lot of goodwill, and that's important at this point. And I think the point that's been made repeatedly in all of the President's calls is that everybody who has called, in effect, says, it could have been us.

There is an understanding that the United States was the target, but that terrorism targets freedom, terrorism just doesn't target the United States. And so I think there is a kind of commonality of purpose that is emerging here.

I think a second thing that I'd say about these phone calls is that the President is listening to the people that he's been talking with on their ideas about how to further rally the globe against terrorism. There are a lot of things that he can do internationally, with partners -- intelligence, of course, support to military options. You can also do a great deal on the financial side.

But there are a lot of things an international coalition can do, the different members of a coalition can do. But the President has been largely rallying folks who understand, I think, that they've got a stake in this, too.

Q Let me ask you, we've asked the Pakistanis many times before to help us with Osama bin Laden and in dealing with the Taliban. How confident are you now that they are going to cooperate and what are the incentives?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Well, Pakistan -- ever since we've been here, the Pakistani government has been coming in to see all of us and tell us they don't want to be isolated from us; that they want to resume a normal relationship with the United States; that they understand that there's a lot at stake.

And I think what we're saying is that it is not possible to have any of that if we can't get cooperation on things that matter to us when there's been an attack on the United States. I think I would say that there's a new resolve to make clear to Pakistan that it's time to step up.

Q -- have pretty good connections to Osama bin Laden --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I'm sorry, you mean responsibility? Is that what you're saying?

John, we are going to assess the information. I think that we are doing that rapidly. We are also, we're sifting out this information that we have, but we are getting a lot of help from other people. And we don't want to be premature in determining who might have done it, because there might have been not just one but multiple organizations that were involved in this. And so we're not going to go out there before we're ready. But we

will be ready, eventually, to tell you what we know.

Q Can I just follow up to that? Other administration officials have said that -- including your -- connections to bin Laden --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I think that right now what we need to do is -- as I said, again, this happened 60 hours ago. We don't want to be premature, not because we don't want to name or finger someone, but because we want to make sure that we understand all the connections, not just a connection.

Q When you talk about a coalition, are you talking about some kind of formal instruments that would bind nations into cooperating in economic and military ways? Because they're already, everybody -- all nations are basically against terrorism and say the right things. What will turn it into practical action?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: There are a lot of ways that partners can help in this war on terrorism. Again, underscoring that everybody has a strong interest in doing something about terrorism. I don't think there is a country on the globe that's not concerned, and there are some that are more concerned than others.

And intelligence cooperation is extremely important, for instance. Cooperation on financial assets is extremely important, for instance. So there are a lot of different things that different partners might be able to do.

I just want to note that there are a couple of formal organizations that have stepped up. Of course, there is a U.N. Security Council resolution; and, remarkably, NATO, for the first time in its history, with an Article 5, saying an attack against one is an attack against all. So there is a lot of support out there.

I don't really want to try to speak to, you know, how formal, in what groupings, because, as I said, it's been 60 hours. We'll get there.

Q The administration has said that -- want to reach out to him, has ways of reaching out to Afghanistan. Have we been able to do that? And what are your expectations there?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I'm sorry, I didn't quite catch the first part of the question.

Q One of the other governments that you wanted to reach out to was Afghanistan, in conducting this investigation. Have you been able to do so, and what are your expectations if you have yet to speak with them?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Well, we do have ways to contact the Afghan government. I think that's well known.

But there obviously are issues concerning Afghanistan and terrorism, in general. I mean, not just this incident, but terrorism in general. Afghanistan has been branded as one of those countries, so we know that there is something there.

We'll see. We have not yet reached out to them.

Q And your expectations? What will you be asking of them?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: We're asking the same thing, essentially, of everybody, which is that if you're doing anything to help terrorists, stop doing it. And we're going to be watching, and we're going to be assessing whether people are really doing it. So we're essentially asking the same thing of everybody.

Q Why have you not reached out to them? Because you know that they are --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: It's just a matter of time. We have to get our planning underway.

Q What's the state of this international coalition in, sort of, concrete measurable ways, be it financial cooperation, a promise to support a military action, or shared intelligence? In other words, what's the state of that coalition beyond a sort of shared value system?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Well, again, I wouldn't focus so much on the international coalition. As I said, what we believe is that there are a lot of states out there that understand the seriousness of what we're facing and are ready to sign up to try to deal with the scourge that we're all facing.

Obviously, different countries bring different assets to the struggle. And I think that one thing that we are going to be assessing and talking with people about is what can different countries best do in support of a long-term effort?

What we don't want to do is to have a quick burst, while everybody is focused on what happened, and then lose sight of the fact that it's going to take some time to root out terrorism. It took some time for the world to get itself into this situation; it's going to take some time for us to get out of the situation. And so this has to be sustainable.

And different countries are going to bring different assets. And I think part of what the President is beginning to do is to get an assessment of what kinds of assets different countries bring --

Q The Secretary of State, yesterday, said that one of the issues behind the NATO action was possibly overflight rights. Is the United States going elsewhere in the world looking for overflight rights? And, specifically, have you asked that of Pakistan? And as a follow-up, the United States already had a massive counterterrorism campaign and effort going on. What is going to be different about what you're doing now? Is it just going to be more -- just more, bigger, different rules of engagement?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Let me take the second question first. Again, it's been 60 hours -- let me just say, we came in with a focus on counterterrorism. We came in with a strong view that we needed to look hard at how we needed to organize the government to deal with counterterrorism, and how we needed to organize the government to deal with consequence management should something happen. I think you know, the Vice President had begun to work on exactly these issues.

None of us expected to be trying to put this into play because we experienced this particular incident. But it's not as if we haven't thought about how you might get a more robust effort against counterterrorism, by mobilizing others and the assets that they have; by making certain that the entire government is functioning on one page as to how to deal with the counterterrorism threat; and by -- what we've gotten, though, is a kind of new energy to this out of the horrors of an attack of this magnitude on the territory of the United States.

And things are going to change. It's the President's goal to change them in a way that matters; to take advantage of what is a horrendous situation to mobilize the world to really take this on, and to be successful at it.

But as I've said, you have to have a sustained focus. One of the concerns that everybody has to have is that after we get through the first phases here, that everybody just kind of goes back to doing what they were doing. This President is committed to not doing that. He's going to keep a sustained focus until we make some significant progress on this issue.

Q My first question, though, about --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I'm sorry. I can't get into what we have requested of anyone. But, we'll see. We're not at that level of operational planning.

Q You said you've given the Pakistanis a chance to prove themselves. Are you also giving the Taliban the chance to prove themselves, or are they just so complicit with past horrors committed by bin Laden that it's really just too late for that?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: We'll see. But our view is

if you tell everybody, at this point -- when the President said, we're going to make no distinctions between those who perpetrated the crime and those who harbor -- that's a very powerful and differently important statement. Because it says you can't be on both sides of this struggle. You can't harbor terrorists and wink at terrorists and let terrorists use your territory and let them use your financial networks and do all of those things and, at the same time say, we're a friend of the United States.

Q Are you confirming, then, that you're putting the same amount of pressure on the Taliban that you are on Pakistan, or any pressure -- maybe not equal -- but is there any pressure being applied?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: There will be a concerted effort now, some in concert with others, some by the United States alone, on anyone that we think may have harbored terrorism related to this event, but related to the terrorist threats to the United States --

Q So that includes the Taliban --

Q -- a couple of things. One, you said there could have been multiple organizations. Is that your suspicion? And, two, when you talk about the coalition you seem to be saying it's a different kind of coalition than the one Bush 41 built in the Persian Gulf War.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Yes, that's a very good point, Jim, because as the President has been saying in some of his briefings, this is a different enemy. It doesn't have a capital. It doesn't have marching troops.

So the kind of coalition that you have to put together, the kind of partnerships that you have to put together have to bring different kinds of assets to bear than we're accustomed to in kind of building an alliance if you're about to go out and fight a traditional enemy. So, yes, it is different than what we did in the Gulf War.

You had another point, though.

Q When you said multiple mobilization --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I'm just saying we're checking out everything before we decide to say, okay, it was this. We're checking out everything.

Q In your conversations with the Russians, have they made any suggestions they would be helpful to you if you went into Afghanistan?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: The Russians were the first to call. The Russians -- the President had already had some

discussions with Putin about whether or not there was anything in counterterrorism. We will -- I think that they will try to be helpful. But, again, different countries are going to bring different assets. We've not gotten to the point yet of trying to assess exactly what comes from whom, but I think the Russians will try to be helpful.

Q Because they know Afghanistan like no one else, obviously. (Laughter.)

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: That is true. We'll see. But the Russians have pledged cooperation, and we'll certainly try to take them up on it, we'll see what that means.

Q Under the heading of holding accountable those who harbor terrorists, Paul Wolfowitz as much as suggested that you were prepared to remove from power any government that continues harboring terrorists. Is that the policy of this administration?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: The policy of this administration is to make certain that we do not do what is so often done, which is to make a distinction between whoever we find out perpetrated this exact crime and the people who supported them in various means.

Now, I don't think we're going to get into a discussion of what "hold accountable" does or does not mean, but it just means that they are not -- shouldn't consider themselves -- if they've been a sanctuary for terrorists, we will not consider their sanctuary --

Q So you're saying this time, prove yourself innocent. Those of you on our suspect list, you have a chance, prove yourself innocent before we go forward.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: That's correct.

Q Any other countries you're looking at as harboring terrorists -- people involved possibly with this incident or other ones besides Afghanistan?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: We are assessing the entire situation. We're looking at everything at this point. But as we find out who actually perpetrated the crime, as we find out who they were connected with, as we find out who could be considered harboring them, I think it will come clear.

But I do want to say something that Jim Angle brought up and asked about, don't assume that this is a single-pronged, one-time event. This is going to have to be a multi-pronged event over a period of time. So the questions about, is it this person or is it that person, is it this group or is it that group -- we're trying to do something more comprehensive here, and that's really --

Q If I could just follow up to that, because how is the administration sort of dealing -- you see, obviously, tremendous anger on the streets of New York, everywhere in the country. Is there any pressure of this administration feeling to act quickly? You talk about this to be a multi-pronged, sustained campaign, but isn't the administration facing pressure to do something rather soon?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: The President is going to do something at a time of his choosing. And he wants to do something that matters, but he understands that doing something that matters may not mean just doing something that matters once, or not just doing something once that matters. So I believe that he's spoken clearly to the American people about the fact that this is a long struggle, and we'll kind of see what unfolds here.

Q You were the first person to bring word, to see him Tuesday morning. None of us were with him -- all of us here, and he talked about -- foreign policy and perhaps -- It isn't very clear -- priorities --

And this morning in the Oval Office he said essentially, this has become the issue of my Presidency, which I take as a sea change. Can you walk us through any of the -- without getting -- any of the thoughts or observations he's made over the last 60 hours that indicate that kind of a shift?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: This is a transforming event for all of us, for the country, for any of us who were going through it, and clearly for the President of the United States.

We've always known that something like this could happen on American soil. We've all had it as a nightmare. But you couldn't watch those planes go into the World Trade Towers, you couldn't go out to the Pentagon like we did yesterday and see the side of the Pentagon cratered; you couldn't go through the moments when we didn't know how many planes were still in the air, what else was next on the list, and not be transformed by it.

It is, in many ways, the toughest moment, I think, for a President of the United States, to see the country suffer in that way. And it's a defining moment also, at which the President steps up and says, I'm going to use this terribly painful moment to try to make the world better the next time around. That's what America has always done -- whether it was after Pearl Harbor, where it committed the United States in ways it had never been committed to the international system. I think that was the sense of what I got from the President.

And it was, in many ways, almost immediate. The interesting thing is that, you know, we were all trying to deal with the

immediacy of the situation, we were all trying to deal with the consequences of the situation, we were all trying to assess what was happening.

But in his very first statement to his National Security Council he said: this was an attack on freedom and we're going to define it as such, and we're going to go after it, and we're not going to lose focus, and we're going to minister to the country and deal with the horrors that people are experiencing and the consequences, and we're going to get through our period of mourning -- but we're not going to lose focus and resolve on what happened here and what this means for the United States of America, in its leadership role, to mobilize the world, now, to deal with this scourge. And I think it was much quicker with him than it probably was with any of the rest of us.

(The following portion of transcript is on the record.)

DR. RICE: You know, I'll just close by saying that it was pretty remarkable, those first few hours. Coming out of the Situation Room and being told that there was -- we heard that there was a second plane into the World Trade Tower; and, then, as we were coming out, that something had hit the Pentagon, that something was likely headed for the White House. To get bound into the secure facility and hear the code name for Air Force One, there's something headed for Air Force One -- I don't think that you can underestimate, at that moment, that you're sorting lots of information, and you're trying to deal with the consequences, but you recognize that something's changed forever in the way that the United States thinks about its security.

The other thing the President has been very focused on is that even though we are going to be vigilant, we are going to make sure that we do everything we can in terms of security measures and so forth, we're not going to let the terrorists win by changing our way of life. And I think he has said that very effectively to the congressional leaders that he has had down here, to the families, to the young rescue workers who are at the Pentagon.

END

5:52 P.M. EDT

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President George W. Bush (R) meets with members of congress from New York and Virginia in the Oval Office September 13, 2001. From left, are: New York Senator Hillary Rodham Clinton, Legislative Affairs staffer Ziad Ojakli, Bush Chief of Staff Andy Card, and Virginia Senators' George Allen and John Warner. REUTERS/White House/Eric Draper

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President George W. Bush and first lady Laura Bush leave Washington Hospital Center September 13, 2001 after paying a visit to some of the most serious victims of the Pentagon attack. The first lady urged Americans not to be afraid to show their feelings and to make sure young children feel safe and loved in the wake of terror attacks on Washington and New York. (Kevin Lamarque/Reuters)

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President George W. Bush speaks from the Oval Office of the White House to New York Mayor Rudolph Giuliani and Governor George Pataki, September 13, 2001. Bush told them that he would visit New York City on Friday. (Kevin Lamarque/Reuters)

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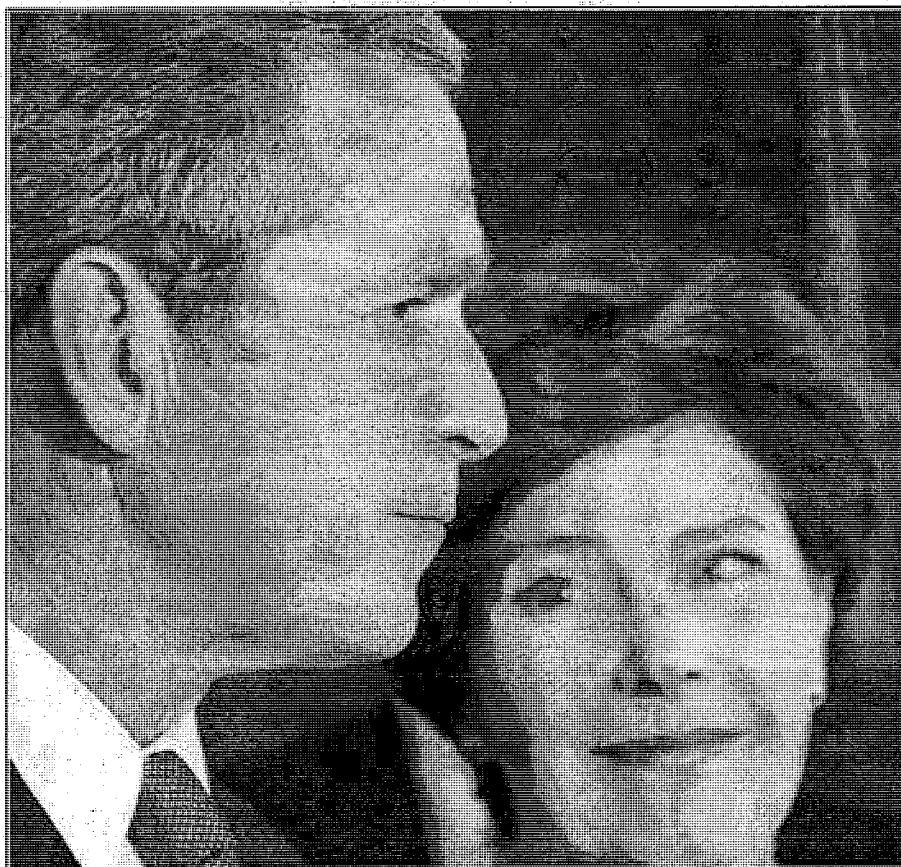
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President Bush, left, talks to reporters as first lady Laura Bush looks on following a visit the Washington Hospital Center in Washington, Thursday, Sept. 13, 2001. Bush met with victims of the terrorists attacks at the Pentagon on Tuesday Sept. 11. Fighting back tears, President Bush vowed Thursday that America would "lead the world to victory" over terrorism in a struggle he termed the first war of the 21st century. Bush said he would travel Friday to New York, and Congress was pushing for a vote \$20 billion as a first installment on recovery and anti-terrorism efforts. (AP Photo/Doug Mills)

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Rachael L. Sunbarger

09/13/2001 01:22 PM

Record Type: Record

To:

cc:

Subject: POOL REPORT 9-13-01 #2

Pool report # 2

Potus and Flotus visit local hospital

Right after the president's conference call with the New York mayor and governor, the President and Mrs. Bush left in the motorcade for the Washington Hospital Center, where they were to visit patients injured in the Pentagon attack. Along the way, at the corner of 5th and New York Ave., we passed a police car with a huge American flag draped over the hood and front window of the vehicle.

When the motorcade pulled into the hospital grounds on North Capitol St., nurses, doctors and orderlies were lining the sidewalks, some of them applauding. The president emerged from the motorcade, eyes still a bit teary and red-rimmed. He walked into the building at 11:38 a.m., his wife squeezing his hand tightly.

The pool held in the hall at the entrance, as the president and his wife went upstairs to meet privately with 11 patients and their families. Nine were in critical condition (from burns), one was in serious condition, and the other was in fair condition. Karen Hughes and Ari Fleischer accompanied the president and Laura Bush.

At 12:15, the president and his wife re-emerged, the pool arranged on the sidewalk outside the entrance. Through the glass window, we could see POTUS and FLOTUS shaking hands and smiling with a small group of people who are presumed to be hospital officials. Their smiles were the only lighter moment of the day so far.

When they came through the doors, Potus briefed the pool on the visit, his wife and he still holding hands. He called the patients "really brave men and women" and said there was a "wonderful spirit" on the floor where they visited with patients' families, as well. He praised the doctors and nurses and said he told everyone that "our country is praying for each and every one there."

He added that some of the patients could talk, and that they had shared stories describing the "horror" of the incident. "They talked about escaping. going through fire and crawling through debris." They said they were "fighting for survival," the president said

"It was a very sobering moment for Laura and me," the president said.

As he described his visit, the president looked from side to side, addressing all of the press, while the first lady kept holding his hand, and every once in a while, smiling at us. Both the first lady and her husband had small American flags pinned to their suit jackets (the president wore a dark gray pinstripe, the first lady a navy blue suit with light green blouse). They took no questions and departed at 12:30.

Francine Kiefer
The Christian Science Monitor

(please check quotes against transcript)

Rachael L. Sunbarger

09/13/2001 01:49 PM

Record Type: Record

To:

cc:

Subject: MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ON BENEFITS FOR SURVIVORS OF PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September
13, 2001

September 13, 2001

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

SUBJECT: Benefits for Survivors of Public Safety
Officers

I hereby direct you to implement procedures to streamline the application, approval, and payment process for claims for benefits under the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Act of 1976 by eligible survivors of firefighters, police officers, medical rescue personnel, and other public safety officers who died in the line of duty as a result of the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001.

I further direct that you work with Federal, State and local officials and deploy the resources of the relevant offices within the Department of Justice to provide immediate assistance to the survivors of those public safety officers who have sacrificed their lives for our communities and country.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Rachael L. Sunbarger

09/13/2001 01:36 PM

Record Type: Record

To:

cc:

Subject: POOL REPORT 9-13-01 #3

Pool report # 3

More color from Potus conference call with NY mayor, governor

The president, wearing a dark gray, pin-striped suit, strode into the Oval Office from his study, and picked up the black phone on his desk for the conference call. Standing behind his desk, his right hand in his pocket, his left hand holding the phone, the president turned his back to the media. Looking out the windows behind his desk, he began the conversation (see transcript), and after a bit, turned back to face the press. He shifted often from one foot to the other, very somber looking, and at times leaned on his finger tips, which were pressing against the shining surface of the desk.

He announced that he was going to visit New York tomorrow and took several questions from the press (see transcript). He spoke of "a new kind of war" - even as the bust of Dwight D. Eisenhower, placed against the wall near his desk, symbolized an old era of warmaking.

See the first pool report for the tearing up which seemed to define the event this morning.

Francine Kiefer

The Christian Science Monitor

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U.S. President George W. Bush speaks from the Oval Office of the White House to New York Mayor Rudolph Giuliani and Governor George Pataki, September 13, 2001. Bush told them that he would visit New York City on Friday, three days after terrorists destroyed the World Trade Center. REUTERS/Kevin Lamarque

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U.S. President George W. Bush speaks from the Oval Office of the White House to New York Mayor Rudolph Giuliani and Governor George Pataki, September 13, 2001. Bush told them that he would visit New York City on Friday, three days after terrorists destroyed the World Trade Center.

REUTERS/Kevin Lamarque

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SCHEDULE OF MRS. BUSH

IN

WASHINGTON, DC

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 2001

EVENT: PRIVATE APPOINTMENT

6:45 am

(b)(6)

7:45 am MRS. BUSH concludes Private Appointment and proceeds to First Lady's Garden.

EVENT: MEDIA INTERVIEWS

8:00 am to 8:10 am – *ABC Good Morning America*

- Interviewed by TBD

8:15 am to 8:25 am – *NBC Today Show*

- Interviewed by TBD

8:30 am to 8:40 am – *CBS The Early Show*

- Interviewed by Jane Clayson

7:50 am MRS. BUSH arrives First Lady's Garden and prepares for Interviews.

8:00 am MRS. BUSH begins Interviews.

8:40 am MRS. BUSH concludes Interviews and proceeds to the Private Residence.

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

Private Residence Schedule

ONGs: None



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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

September 13, 2001

Note for Condoleezza Rice
Linda Gambatesa
Ashley Estes
Logan Walters

From: Ruth Elliott

Attached is the participants list for
the President's NSC Meeting today from
2:00-3:30pm via Secure Video
Teleconference in the Situation Room.

Thank you.

|

NSC Meeting
September 13, 2001
2:00-3:30 p.m.
Secure Video Teleconference
via Situation Room

The President
The Vice President

State
Secretary Colin Powell
Richard Armitage

Treasury
Secretary O'Neill
Kenneth Dam

Defense
Secretary Donald Rumsfeld
Paul Wolfowitz

Justice
AG John Ashcroft
Larry Thompson

Chief of Staff
Andrew Card

OVP
Lewis "Scooter" Libby
Eric Edelman

WH Counsel
Albert Gonzales

CIA
George Tenet
John McLaughlin
Cofer Black

JCS
General Henry Shelton

FBI
Robert Mueller
Dale Watson

White House
Condoleezza Rice
Steve Hadley

NSC
Richard Clarke
John Bellinger

**The Schedule
of the
President**

Thursday, September 13, 2001

Ellen McCathran

PRIVATE SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. BUSH

Thursday, September 13, 2001

7:20 am (10 min)	<u>NSC Pre Brief</u> (Rice)	Oval Office
7:30 am (10 min)	<u>Phone Call to Prime Minister of Japan</u> (Rice)	Oval Office
7:40 am (20 min)	<u>Personal/Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
8:00 am (15 min)	<u>Intelligence Briefing</u> (Rice)	Oval Office
8:20 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (Rice)	Oval Office
8:40 am (15 min)	<u>Meeting with the Chief of Staff</u>	Oval Office
8:55 am (1 hr 10 min)	<u>Personal/Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Phone Calls to World Leaders</u> (Rice)	Oval Office
9:30 am (35 min)	<u>Personal/Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
10:05 am (1 hr)	<u>Phone Calls to Local Leaders</u> (Rove)	Oval Office – POOL AT TOP
11:10 am (10 min)	<u>Depart The White House en route</u> <u>Washington Hospital Center</u>	
11:20 am	<u>Arrive Washington Hospital Center</u>	
11:25 am (30 min)	LB <u>Visit Victims at Washington Hospital Center</u> (Rove)	TAB A Washington, DC – PRESS POOL

12:05 pm (10 min)	<u>Depart Washington Hospital Center en route The White House</u>		
12:15 pm	<u>Arrive The White House</u>		
12:20 pm (10 min)	<u>Personal/Staff Time</u>		Oval Office
12:30 pm (1 hr)	<u>Lunch</u>		Private Dining Room
1:30 pm (35 min)	<u>Personal/Staff Time</u>		Oval Office
2:05 pm (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Speechwriters (Hughes)</u>	TAB B	Oval Office
2:35 pm (55 min)	<u>Personal/Staff Time</u>		Oval Office
3:30 pm (1 hr)	<u>Meeting with Members of Congress Representing New York and Virginia (Calio)</u>	TAB C	Cabinet Room – PHOTO OP AT TOP
4:30 pm (2 hr 45 min)	<u>Personal/Staff Time</u>		Oval Office
7:15 pm	LB <u>Dinner</u>		Residence

BLOCK

Oct 2001											
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1	CAMP DAVID (LB)	RON: CAMP DAVID
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8	7:30 AM First Lady's National Book Festival Luncheon at the White House (LB)	RON: CAMP DAVID
	6:45 PM Private Dinner (LB)	RON: WASHINGTON, DC

7	10:00 AM Meeting with Minority Leader Caprio	RON: CAMP DAVID
	1:05 PM National Security Council Meeting	RON: WASHINGTON, DC
	7:00 PM WASHINGTON, DC - First Lady's National Book Festival Luncheon at the White House (LB)	RON: WASHINGTON, DC

6	10:00 AM Meeting with Speaker Hastert and House Leadership	RON: WASHINGTON, DC
	10:00 AM Meeting with Minority Leader Caprio	RON: WASHINGTON, DC
	1:05 PM National Security Council Meeting	RON: WASHINGTON, DC

5	10:00 AM Meeting with Speaker Hastert and House Leadership	RON: WASHINGTON, DC
	10:00 AM Meeting with Minority Leader Caprio	RON: WASHINGTON, DC
	1:05 PM National Security Council Meeting	RON: WASHINGTON, DC

4	10:00 PM Lunch with Vice President Cheney	RON: WASHINGTON, DC
	1:40 PM Meeting with Minority Leader Caprio	RON: WASHINGTON, DC
	2:30 PM Meeting with Speaker Hastert and House Leadership	RON: WASHINGTON, DC

3	Labor Day	RON: WASHINGTON, DC
	9:30 AM GREEN BAY, WI - Tour and Remarks to the Wisconsin Wisconsin Regional Council of America (LB)	RON: WASHINGTON, DC
	3:30 PM DETROIT, MI - Labor Day Breakfast with Michigan Governors (LB)	RON: WASHINGTON, DC

2	CAMP DAVID (LB)	RON: WASHINGTON, DC
	4:00 PM Depart Camp David (LB)	RON: WASHINGTON, DC
	4:30 PM Arrive The White House	RON: WASHINGTON, DC

15	CAMP DAVID (LB)	RON: CAMP DAVID
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14	10:00 AM Reception, Ceremony for the Eisenhower Executive Office Building (LB)	RON: CAMP DAVID
	3:00 PM Reception in House of Duesy Side	RON: CAMP DAVID
	3:30 PM Depart The White House on route Camp David (LB)	RON: CAMP DAVID

13	8:00 AM Meeting with House and Senate Republican Leadership	RON: WASHINGTON, DC
	10:00 AM Meeting with Speaker Hastert and House Leadership	RON: WASHINGTON, DC
	1:05 PM National Security Council Meeting	RON: WASHINGTON, DC

12	1:20 PM Lunch with Speaker Hastert and House Leadership	RON: WASHINGTON, DC
	1:45 PM Reception of the Office of the President	RON: WASHINGTON, DC
	2:00 PM Meeting with Speaker Hastert and House Leadership	RON: WASHINGTON, DC

11	8:30 AM ALABAMA, FL - Visit from Speaker Hastert and House Leadership	RON: WASHINGTON, DC
	2:15 PM Meeting with Speaker Hastert and House Leadership	RON: WASHINGTON, DC
	3:30 PM Meeting with Speaker Hastert and House Leadership	RON: WASHINGTON, DC

10	9:35 AM WASHINGTON, DC - Navy Yard Ceremony with the Prime Minister of Australia	RON: WASHINGTON, DC
	10:35 AM - Meeting and Lunch with the Prime Minister of Australia	RON: WASHINGTON, DC
	3:40 PM JACKSONVILLE, FL - Reception from the Florida Governor	RON: WASHINGTON, DC

9	10:00 AM Private Brunch (LB)	RON: WASHINGTON, DC
	12:55 PM NFL Opening Day Coin Toss	RON: WASHINGTON, DC
	6:45 PM Private Dinner (LB)	RON: WASHINGTON, DC

22	CRAWFORD, TX	RON: CRAWFORD, TX
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21	(b)(6)	RON: CRAWFORD, TX
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20	8:55 AM Meeting with the King of Jordan	RON: CRAWFORD, TX
	12:25 PM ATLANTA, GA - United States Hispanic Chamber of Commerce Annual Meeting	RON: CRAWFORD, TX

19	(b)(6)	RON: WASHINGTON, DC
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18	Final Remarks	RON: WASHINGTON, DC
	7:30 AM WASHINGTON, DC - Depart (LB)	RON: WASHINGTON, DC
	11:30 AM Meeting with Speaker Hastert and House Leadership	RON: WASHINGTON, DC

17	CLEVELAND, OH	RON: WASHINGTON, DC
	ORVILLE, OH	RON: WASHINGTON, DC
	6:30 PM Drop by White House Regional Leadership Meeting	RON: WASHINGTON, DC

16	Dier y Seiz	RON: WASHINGTON, DC
	CAMP DAVID (LB)	RON: WASHINGTON, DC
	4:00 PM T-Ball on the South Lawn (LB)	RON: WASHINGTON, DC

29	CAMP DAVID	RON: CAMP DAVID
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28	CAMP DAVID	RON: CAMP DAVID
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27	Tom Kippur	RON: WASHINGTON, DC
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26	(b)(6)	RON: WASHINGTON, DC
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25	NEW YORK, NY - United Nations General Assembly	RON: WASHINGTON, DC
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24	NEW YORK, NY - United Nations General Assembly	RON: NEW YORK, NY
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23	CRAWFORD, TX	RON: WASHINGTON, DC
	7:00 PM Private Dinner (LB)	RON: WASHINGTON, DC

30	CAMP DAVID	RON: CAMP DAVID
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30	CAMP DAVID	RON: CAMP DAVID
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SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1 HOLD FOR TRAVEL	2 HOLD FOR TRAVEL FORT BRAGG, NC	3	4 WASHINGTON, DC - National Hispanic Religious Partnership Breakfast TBD AM National Security Council Meeting 3:00 PM, WASHINGTON, DC - African Growth and Opportunity Act Forum TBD PM Meeting with the Amir of Qatar	5 TBD AM Meeting with President of Georgia	6 CRAWFORD, TX (T) (LB)
7 CRAWFORD, TX (T) (LB)	8 RON: TBD	9 RON: WASHINGTON, DC	10 RON: WASHINGTON, DC	11 RON: WASHINGTON, DC	12 WASHINGTON, DC - March of Dimes Volunteer Leadership Conference	13 CAMP DAVID (LB)
14 CAMP DAVID (LB)	15 CALIFORNIA (LB)	16 TOKYO, JAPAN (LB)	17 TOKYO, JAPAN (LB)	18 SEOUL, SOUTH KOREA (LB)	19 SEOUL, SOUTH KOREA (LB)	20 SHANGHAI, CHINA (LB)
RON: WASHINGTON, DC	RON: WASHINGTON, DC	RON: WASHINGTON, DC	RON: WASHINGTON, DC	RON: WASHINGTON, DC	RON: CAMP DAVID	RON: CAMP DAVID
21 SHANGHAI, CHINA (LB)	22 BEIJING, CHINA (LB)	23 BEIJING, CHINA (LB) HONOLULU, HAWAII (LB)	24 HONOLULU, HAWAII (LB)	25 RON: SEOUL, SOUTH KOREA	26 RON: SEOUL, SOUTH KOREA	27 CAMP DAVID (LB)
RON: WASHINGTON, DC	RON: BEIJING, CHINA	RON: TOKYO, JAPAN	RON: TOKYO, JAPAN	RON: WASHINGTON, DC	RON: CAMP DAVID	RON: SHANGHAI, CHINA
28 CAMP DAVID (LB)	29	30	31 Halloween 6:00 PM Private Dinner (LB)	RON: WASHINGTON, DC	RON: CAMP DAVID	RON: CAMP DAVID
RON: WASHINGTON, DC	RON: WASHINGTON, DC	RON: WASHINGTON, DC	RON: WASHINGTON, DC	RON: WASHINGTON, DC	RON: CAMP DAVID	RON: CAMP DAVID

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November 2001

Issue: 9/7/01 5:00 PM

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Oct 2001							Dec 2001							9:00 AM WASHINGTON, DC - US-Ireland Business Summit	
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CRAWFORD, TX	Veterans Day	President Putin Visit to Washington, DC	President Putin visit to Crawford, TX	President Putin Visit to Crawford, TX	CRAWFORD, TX (LB)	CRAWFORD, TX (LB)
RON: WASHINGTON, DC	RON: WASHINGTON, DC	RON: WASHINGTON, DC	RON: WASHINGTON, DC	RON: WASHINGTON, DC	RON: CRAWFORD, TX	RON: CRAWFORD, TX
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
CRAWFORD, TX (LB)				Thanksgiving CAMP DAVID OR CRAWFORD, TX (LB)	CAMP DAVID OR CRAWFORD, TX (LB)	CAMP DAVID OR CRAWFORD, TX (LB)
RON: WASHINGTON, DC	RON: WASHINGTON, DC	RON: TBD	RON: CRAWFORD, TX	RON: CRAWFORD, TX	RON: CRAWFORD, TX	RON: CRAWFORD, TX
25	26	27	28	29	30	
CAMP DAVID OR CRAWFORD, TX (LB)			10:15 AM Meeting and Lunch with the President of Spain	EYI - Mark Twain Symposium at The White House	(b)(6)	
RON: WASHINGTON, DC	RON: WASHINGTON, DC	RON: WASHINGTON, DC	RON: TBD	RON: TBD	RON: CAMP DAVID	

DRAFT SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. BUSH

Friday, September 14, 2001
National Day of Prayer and Remembrance

8:00 am (15 min)		<u>Intelligence Briefing</u> (Rice)	Oval Office
8:20 am (15 min)		<u>National Security Briefing</u> (Rice)	Oval Office
8:40 am (15 min)		<u>Meeting with the Chief of Staff</u>	Oval Office
8:55 am (35 min)		<u>Personal/Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
9:30 am (1 hr)		<u>Cabinet Meeting</u> (Hawkins)	Cabinet Room – POOL AT TOP
10:30 am (10 min)		<u>Personal/Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
11:40 am (10 min)		<u>Depart The White House en route</u> <u>National Cathedral</u>	
11:50 am		<u>Arrive National Cathedral</u>	
12:00 pm (1 hr)	LB	<u>National Day of Prayer and Remembrance</u> <u>Service</u> (Rove)	Washington, DC – OPEN PRESS
1:10 pm (10 min)		<u>Depart National Cathedral en route</u> <u>The White House</u>	
1:20 pm		<u>Arrive The White House</u>	
1:25 pm (1 hr)		<u>Lunch</u>	Private Dining Room
2:30 pm (20 min)		<u>Economic Policy Briefing</u> (Lindsey)	Oval Office
2:50 pm (4 hr 25 min)		<u>Personal/Staff Time</u>	Oval Office

7:15 pm

LB

Dinner

Residence

9/12/01 9:31 pm

DRAFT SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. BUSH

Saturday, September 15, 2001

8:00 am (15 min)	<u>Intelligence Briefing</u> (Rice)	Oval Office
8:20 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (Rice)	Oval Office
8:40 am (15 min)	<u>Meeting with Chief of Staff</u>	Oval Office
8:55 am (30 min)	<u>Depart White House en route Camp David</u>	
9:25 am	<u>Arrive Camp David</u>	
9:30 am (30 min)	<u>Personal/Staff Time</u>	Camp David
10:00 am (10 min)	<u>Radio Address</u> (Hughes)	Camp David LIVE COVERAGE
10:10 am (20 min)	<u>Personal/Staff Time</u>	Camp David
10:30 am (2 hr)	<u>NSC Meeting</u>	Camp David

9/12/01 4:40 pm

DRAFT SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. BUSH

Sunday, September 16, 2001

8:00 am (15 min)	<u>Intelligence Briefing</u> (Rice)	Camp David
8:20 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (Rice)	Camp David
8:40 am (15 min)	<u>Meeting with Chief of Staff</u>	Camp David

(b)(6)

10:00 am (4 hr 30 min)	<u>Personal/Staff Time</u>	Camp David
2:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Depart Camp David en route White House</u>	
3:00 pm	<u>Arrive White House</u>	
3:05 pm (25 min)	<u>Personal/Staff Time</u>	
3:30 pm (1 hr)	<u>Intelligence Briefing with Director Tenet and Director Mueller</u> (Rice)	Oval Office

9/12/01 4:44 pm

NARRATIVE

EVENT MEMOS

A

**THE BRIEFING MATERIAL
FOR THE HOSPITAL VISIT
WILL BE PROVIDED
WHEN AVAILABLE.**

B

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPEECHWRITING MEETING

Thursday, September 13, 2001

2:05 p.m. – 2:35 p.m.

Oval Office

Karen Hughes

I. PURPOSE

To discuss remarks for Friday's National Prayer Service.

II. PARTICIPANTS

Karen Hughes, Counselor

Mike Gerson, Director of Speechwriting

III. PRESS PLAN

Closed

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

N/A

V. REMARKS

None

VI. ATTACHMENTS

None

C

Withdrawal Marker

The George W. Bush Library

FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Memorandum	Meeting with Members of Congress Representing States and Districts Affected by Tuesday's Tragedy	2	09/13/2001	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:

09/13/2001 [2]

FRC ID:

13633

OA Num.:

13589

NARA Num.:

13610

FOIA IDs and Segments:

2014-0077-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]

**TALKING POINTS FOR
MEETING WITH MEMBERS OF CONGRESS
REPRESENTING STATES AND DISTRICTS
AFFECTED BY TUESDAY'S TRAGEDY**

- Let me first offer my condolences to you and your constituents.
- I thought it was important to bring you in and keep you updated on the latest news and intelligence that I have been given.
- Thank you for your strong words of support. Tuesday's event on the Capitol steps and the resolutions passed yesterday sent a powerful message of unity and determination to the American people and to the world at large.
- The other members of my Cabinet here are fully prepared to report to you on the steps their departments have already taken and what else they plan to do to respond to Tuesday's tragedy. I think you'll find it to be an impressive array of services and resources.
- Our Administration stands ready to assist you in any way on how we are responding to Tuesday's tragedy.

**PARTICIPANTS AT
MEETING WITH MEMBERS OF CONGRESS
REPRESENTING STATES AND DISTRICTS
AFFECTED BY TUESDAY'S TRAGEDY**

Vice President

John Ashcroft, Attorney General
Tommy G. Thompson, Secretary of Health and Human Services
Norman Y. Mineta, Secretary of Transportation
Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr., Director of the Office of Management and Budget

Members of Congress

Senator Charles Schumer (D-NY)
Senator Hillary Rodham Clinton (D-NY)
Senator John Warner (R-VA)
Senator George Allen (R-VA)

Representative Jerrold Nadler (D-NY)
Representative Nydia Velázquez (D-NY)
Representative Carolyn Maloney (D-NY)
Representative Charles Rangel (D-NY)
Representative Vito Fossella (R-NY)
Representative James Moran (D-VA)

White House Staff

Andrew H. Card, Chief of Staff
Karl Rove, White House Senior Advisor
Karen Hughes, Counselor to the President
Joshua B. Bolten, Deputy Chief of Staff for Policy
Condoleezza Rice, National Security Advisor
Steve Hadley, Deputy National Security Advisor
Nicholas E. Calio, Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs
Ari Fleischer, Press Secretary
Al Gonzales, Counsel
Mary Matalin, Counselor to the Vice President
Jack Howard, Deputy Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs
Ziad Ojakli, Deputy Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs
David W. Hobbs, Deputy Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs
Lewis Libby, Chief of Staff to the Vice President
Nancy Dorn, Assistant to the Vice President for Legislative Affairs



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Withdrawal Marker

The George W. Bush Library

FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Report	Visit Report for President Bush and Vice President Cheney - To: Linda Gambatesa	14	09/17/2001	P3/b3; P6/b6; b7c; b7e; b7f; 10 USC 1306

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Appointments and Scheduling, White House Office of

SERIES:

Presidential Daily Diary Backup

FOLDER TITLE:

09/13/2001 [2]

FRC ID:

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OA Num.:

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2014-0077-F

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- 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]