

Remarks on Establishment of the Commission on the Intelligence Capabilities of the United States Regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction
February 6, 2004

Good afternoon. Today, by Executive order, I am creating an independent Commission, chaired by Governor and former Senator Chuck Robb, Judge Laurence Silberman, to look at American intelligence capabilities, especially our intelligence about weapons of mass destruction.

Last week, our former chief weapons inspector, David Kay, reported that Saddam Hussein's regime had weapons programs and activities in violation of United Nations Security Council resolutions and was a gathering threat to the world. Dr. Kay also stated that some prewar intelligence assessments by America and other nations about Iraq's weapons stockpiles have not been confirmed. We are determined to figure out why. We're also determined to make sure that American intelligence is as accurate as possible for every challenge in the future.

The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction poses the most serious of dangers to the peace of the world. Chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons in the hands of terrorists or terror regimes could bring catastrophic harm to America and to our friends. It is the policy of the United States Government to oppose that threat by any means necessary. Our efforts against proliferation begin with and depend upon accurate and thorough intelligence.

The men and women of our intelligence community and intelligence officers who work for our friends and allies around the world are dedicated professionals engaged in difficult and complex work. America's enemies are secretive. They are ruthless, and they are resourceful. And in tracking and disrupting their activities, our Nation must bring to bear every tool and advantage at our command.

In Iraq, America and our coalition enforced the clearly stated demands of the

world, that a violent regime prove its own disarmament. In the aftermath of September the 11th, 2001, I will not take risks with the lives and security of the American people by assuming the good will of dictators.

And now, as we move forward in our efforts to prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction, we must stay ahead of constantly changing intelligence challenges. The stakes for our country could not be higher, and our standard of intelligence gathering and analysis must be equal to that of the challenge.

The Commission I have appointed today will examine intelligence on weapons of mass destruction and related 21st century threats and issue specific recommendations to ensure our capabilities are strong. The Commission will compare what the Iraq Survey Group learns with the information we had prior to our Operation Iraqi Freedom. It will review our intelligence on weapons programs in countries such as North Korea and Iran. It will examine our intelligence on the threats posed by Libya and Afghanistan before recent changes in those countries. Members of the Commission will issue their report by March 31st, 2005.

I've ordered all departments and agencies, including our intelligence agencies, to assist the Commission's work. The Commission will have full access to the findings of the Iraq Survey Group.

In naming this Commission—these men as Cochairmen of the Commission, I'm also naming today Senator John McCain; Lloyd Cutler, former White House Counsel to Presidents Carter and Clinton; Rick Levin, the president of Yale University; Admiral Bill Studeman, the former Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency; Judge Pat Wald, a former judge on the DC Court

of Appeals. Those are seven members named. The Commission calls for up to nine members. As we vet and find additional members to fill out the nine, we will let you know.

Thank you for your attention.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:32 p.m. in the James S. Brady Briefing Room at the

White House. In his remarks, he referred to David Kay, former CIA Special Advisor for Strategy Regarding Iraqi Weapons of Mass Destruction Programs; and former President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. The Executive order is listed in Appendix D at the end of this volume.

Remarks to Reporters at the National Targeting Center in Reston, Virginia *February 6, 2004*

I'm glad I came here to the National Targeting Center. This is a building full of modern technology and hard-working people. People here are working incredibly long hours to better secure the homeland, and I am here to thank them for their service to our country.

A lot of our citizens really don't know the extent to which our Government and many of the employees are really working hard. Here I've learned—I've seen how we are able to mate information with terrorist lists or information with potentially dangerous cargo so we can spread valuable information throughout the country at ports of entry or border crossings.

It's a fascinating place. It's a place where after 9/11 we grew, grew with getting the

very best programs and programmers and computers to keep us better protected. I really want to thank the people here.

On another front, I'm pleased, obviously, with the new job growth. I have been saying that this economy looks pretty strong, and today 112,000 new jobs were created last month—a report that 112,000 new jobs were created last month. And that's good. Things are getting better. There is more to do, but this economy is growing in strength, and I'm obviously pleased with that.

Thank you all for coming.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:45 p.m.

Statement on the Terrorist Attack on the Moscow Subway *February 6, 2004*

I condemn in the strongest terms the terrorist attack on the Moscow subway. I join the American people in grieving for the victims and for their families. No cause ever justifies the killing of innocent life.

The United States stands with Russia in opposing terrorist acts and in our determination to bring the perpetrators to justice.