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Strategic Initiatives, White House Office of Rove, Karl - Subject Files

Stack:	Row:	Sect.:	Shelf:	Pos.:	FRC ID:	Location or Hollinger ID:	NARA Number:	OA Number:
W	29	18	10	3	7188	20123	325	431

Folder Title:

Dobson [James]

Withdrawn/Redacted Material

The George W. Bush Library

DOCUMENT NO.	FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
001	Letter	[Letter of Recommendation with attachments] - To: POTUS - From: James Dobson	23	08/23/2001	P2; P5; P6/b6;
002	Handwritten Note	[Note] - To: Susan [Ralston] - From: Jim Dobson	1	10/30/2001	P5;
003	Memorandum	[Memo] - To: Dr. Dobson - From: Peter Brandt	1	10/29/2001	P5;
004	Memorandum	[Memo] - To: Dr. Dobson - From: Peter Brandt	1	09/20/2001	P5;
005	Handwritten Note	[Note] - To: Susan [Ralston] - From: Jim Dobson	1	10/30/2001	P5;
006	Memorandum	[Memo] - To: Dr. Dobson - From: Peter Brandt	1	10/29/2001	P5;
007	Memorandum	[Memo] - To: Dr. Dobson - From: Peter Brandt	1	09/20/2001	P5;

COLLECTION TITLE:
Strategic Initiatives, White House Office of

SERIES:
Rove, Karl - Subject Files

FOLDER TITLE:
Dobson [James]

FRC ID:
7188

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]
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- P5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
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PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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OA Num.:

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FOIA ID and Segment:

2015-0037-F

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**FOCUS ON THE FAMILY
FAX COVER SHEET**

DATE: October 30, 2001

PAGES: 16 (including cover)

TIME: 9:32 AM

TO: Susan in Mr. Karl Rove's Office

FAX: 202-456-0191

Please see attached.



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The Bush Administration's Republican Homosexual Agenda: The First 100 Days

By Robert Knight, Peter LaBarbera and Kenneth Ervin, II
May 31, 2001

While President Bush has moved to reverse or halt implementation of Clinton orders on a variety of other public policy matters, he has not done so on any dealing with homosexuality.

During the presidential campaign, George W. Bush courted Christians and other pro-family Americans by promising to restore family values and morality to the White House. The assurances worked; Bush received a large majority of the votes of self-identified evangelical Christians and a healthy percentage of the votes of pro-family Catholics and pro-family Protestants in mainline denominations.

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Many pro-family Americans looked to the new President to reverse the pro-homosexual agenda of his predecessor, Bill Clinton—America's first-ever pro-homosexual president. Millions of citizens viewed Clinton's promotion of homosexuality as a symbol of the nation's moral decline. However, in his first 100 days in the White House, Mr. Bush has not only failed to take any steps to overturn these policies but actually is supporting a "gay Republican" agenda.

In his first 100 days as President, Mr. Bush:

- appointed a homosexual activist to head the White House office on AIDS;
- failed to overturn a single Clinton executive order dealing with homosexuality;
- continued the Clinton policy of issuing U.S. Department of Defense regulations to combat "anti-gay harassment" in a military that is required by law to keep homosexuals out of the armed forces;
- presided over the appointment of a liberal homosexual activist and "gays"-in-the-military crusader to oversee the choice of civilian personnel at the Pentagon;
- supported the application of a homosexual activist group as a consulting group to the United Nations despite the group's opposition to the U.S. military's homosexual ban and other "gay" goals such as legal "marriage" and lowering the age of sexual consent for homosexuals.

What follows is an outline of the Bush administration's record on homosexual issues, beginning with remarks by vice presidential candidate Dick Cheney and continuing through the President's first

100 days.

Bush and Cheney as Candidates

Perhaps pro-family advocates who suffered through eight years of promotion of homosexuality under Clinton were naïve to put their hopes in President Bush. After all, it was Bush who in April 2000—in a highly publicized campaign appearance—met with Republican homosexual activists in Texas and declared that he was a “better person” for having done so.¹ A year later, it is apparent that Bush’s meeting with the “group of 12” set in place a policy of working closely with homosexual activist Republicans and appointing them to key positions in his administration.

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From the outset of his campaign, Bush sought to mute opposition to the homosexual activist agenda to help him burnish a “moderate” image. When pro-family groups, upset at Bush’s meeting with homosexuals, sought a similar meeting (to include former homosexuals), the candidate’s staff refused, citing political considerations.²



As the GOP convention approached, the Bush team sought to create an image of “moderation,” which translated into hiding the party’s conservative pro-family leaders and any opposition to homosexuality. Bush picked Wisconsin Gov. Tommy Thompson to represent him in the Republican platform hearings. (President Bush later chose Gov. Thompson as his Secretary for Health and Human Services.) Thompson met with homosexual Republican activists and then with pro-family leaders who demanded equal time. Though he assured the latter group that the Bush campaign cared deeply about their concerns, according to news reports he subsequently tried to strip the platform of several provisions (carried over from 1996) critical of homosexuality. Conservatives were able to reinstate the planks, such as one recommending against giving special legal protections based on “sexual preference” and another affirming that homosexuality is “Incompatible with military service.”³

Bush further alienated conservative Christians by honoring a promise made to the homosexual “group of 12” to have an open homosexual speak at the GOP convention in Philadelphia. Rep. Jim Kolbe (R-Arizona) gave a primetime address, as Christians from the Texas Republican delegation bowed their heads in prayer in a silent protest. The speech by Kolbe (though not on “gay” issues) rankled many pro-family advocates. They noted that the Bush team did not allow any primetime speeches by pro-life leaders such as Alan Keyes, whose orations thrilled the GOP faithful during the presidential campaign. Other Republicans endorsed the Bush strategy of not publicly aligning with the party’s morally conservative wing so as not to incur the wrath of moderates and the liberal-dominated media.

giving special recognition to homosexuals as a class. Colorado voters approved Amendment 2 by a 55-45 percent margin in 1992, but it was struck down four years later by the U.S. Supreme Court, with David Souter—a justice appointed by George Bush, Sr.—voting in the majority.

During the 2000 presidential campaign, Mary Cheney was her father's senior policy advisor and described by him as his "aide-de-camp."⁸ She attended the GOP convention and the presidential inauguration openly with her lesbian partner.⁹ Second Lady Lynne Cheney—after initially reacting angrily to a question posed by ABC newswoman Cokie Roberts about her daughter's sexuality—has begun to use rhetoric favored by homosexual activists. She praised singer Elton John for supporting "equal rights" for homosexuals and defended the president's appointment of a homosexual activist as "AIDS Czar."¹⁰

Bush Steers Clear of Homosexual Issue, Keeps Clinton Policies

Initial indications are that the Bush administration will go to great lengths to avoid appearing "anti-gay." At a press briefing on March 19, reporter Les Kinsolving asked White House spokesman Ari Fleischer if the President would endorse a Republican-led, lopsided vote in the Vermont Legislature banning homosexual "marriages." The ensuing exchange shows how disinclined the President is to use his bully pulpit to defend marriage:

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Q: ... Vermont's House of Representatives has just voted 84 to 15 to outlaw same-sex marriages. Does the President agree or disagree with his fellow Republicans, so many of whom replaced Democrat representatives [who] voted for civil unions?

Mr. Fleischer: The President has always talked about states' rights on issues even where he disagrees or, in some cases, agrees with states' rights. The President has not weighed in.

Q: Isn't he going to support his fellow Republicans, Ari? He's not going to desert them, is he?

Mr. Fleischer: The President has made it clear on that issue that it's a state issue, even if he disagrees.

By using the rhetoric of "states' rights," Fleischer dodged yet another opportunity for the Bush Administration to show national moral leadership—without infringing on states' rights in any way. Fleischer also chose not to comment on whether the President agreed with the decision of Sen. Hillary Rodham Clinton (D-New York) to boycott New York City's St. Patrick's Day parade because it

excludes groups that promote homosexuality.¹¹

On at least two occasions, Fleischer and the Bush administration have implicitly endorsed Clinton's Executive Order giving special protection for homosexual federal employees. These orders, like his other pro-"gay" edicts, were roundly criticized by pro-family groups when Clinton first announced them. But while Bush has moved to reverse or halt implementation of Clinton orders on a variety of other public policy matters, he has not done so on any dealing with homosexual activism. At a press briefing April 6, Fleischer was asked if Bush's nomination of pro-family leader Kay Coles James as head of the Office of Personnel Management was problematic, because she would be required to enforce Clinton's pro-homosexual nondiscrimination order. He responded: "I would not make any link between an appointment [of] somebody and a decision that the President would make on an executive order here, as far as White House personnel."¹²

President Bush and his defense secretary also reportedly have affirmed that they will implement an "Anti-Harassment Action Plan" for homosexual soldiers. A Department of Defense working group announced the plan in July 2000. After a homosexual activist group, the Servicemen's Legal Defense Network (SLDN), issued a report in March alleging pervasive harassment of "gay" soldiers, a military spokesman said that Secretary Donald Rumsfeld would issue regulations to bar harassment of homosexuals.¹³ This must be seen in light of the fact that Congress passed a law explicitly upholding the ban on homosexuality in the military. Although under Clinton the Pentagon issued regulations that conflict with the law, homosexuals are still barred by law from entering the armed forces.

Activist Ambassador to Canada

Despite vocal public outcry from pro-family advocates in both the United States and Canada, President Bush stood solidly behind his nomination of Massachusetts Gov. A. Paul Cellucci as U.S. Ambassador to Canada. Pro-family organizations, first in Massachusetts, then across the nation, opposed Cellucci due to his record as one of the most pro-homosexual governors in the United States. Cellucci, who was also opposed by pro-life groups upset at his pro-abortion stances, presided over the advancement of radical homosexual policies in Massachusetts public schools that subjected middle- and high school students to one-sided pro-homosexual seminars. Homosexual groups in Massachusetts had succeeded in winning state monies for their agenda under the previous Republican governor, William Weld, but Cellucci increased this taxpayer funding to \$1.5 million annually. The governor's pro-"gay" youth agenda exploded into a national scandal in March 2000, when a parent secretly taped a "Queer Sex" workshop at a conference sponsored by the Gay, Lesbian and Straight Education Network (GLSEN). The workshop, which was endorsed by the Massachusetts

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Department of Education and taught by three state employees, was advertised for "youth only" and exposed children as young as 12 to graphic verbal coaching on how to perform potentially life-threatening homosexual sex acts.¹⁴

Despite a widening lobby effort against Cellucci by a coalition of pro-family groups, no U.S. senator except Jesse Helms (R-North Carolina) opposed him, and Bush made no move to reconsider the nomination. Press accounts and pro-family activists cited pressure from the Bush administration. This seemed to be confirmed by the conduct of the conservative stalwart Helms, who was famous for stopping liberal presidential appointments. The North Carolina senator offered only token opposition to the nomination, letting it proceed in deference to the new president. After a conservative protester disrupted the initial Senate Foreign Affairs Committee hearing for Cellucci, his nomination was rushed through to avoid further protests by pro-family groups.¹⁵

Homosexual AIDS Czar

President Bush appointed Wisconsin homosexual activist Scott Evertz to head up the White House Office on AIDS Policy. Many conservatives had hoped this agency would be disbanded—noting there are no special White House agencies for other diseases like Alzheimer's and cancer. The choice of Evertz, who was supported by HHS Secretary Tommy Thompson, seemed

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inappropriate because homosexual practices are the leading cause of AIDS in America. Moreover, Evertz had been quoted in the press as favoring such policies as drug-needle giveaways, condom distribution in schools, and homosexual "marriage"—which not only constitute bad AIDS policy but contradict President Bush's public stands. Fleischer defended Evertz, a leader of the Wisconsin branch of Log Cabin Republicans, saying: "The president picks the best people for their jobs, regardless of what their backgrounds may or may not be, and that is why he has chosen Scott. The president respects him. He will be welcome at this White House."¹⁶

Evertz has no background in HIV research or other medical expertise surrounding the deadly virus.

Security and International Issues

President Clinton had earned homosexual plaudits when he issued his executive order barring consideration of "sexual orientation" in the issuance of top-level security clearances. While many hoped President Bush would restore a higher level of security by reversing the Clinton order, it was not to be. Bush recently reinforced the Clinton order through his own

U.S. State Department, declaring that *open* homosexuality is not a security risk. A State Department memo declared, "Sexual orientation, in and of itself, may not be used as a disqualifying factor in determining a person's eligibility for a security clearance."¹⁷ This flies in the face of well-established security risk assessment standards.

The Bush administration also supported a homosexual activist organization's request for official United Nations consultative status. Rick Williams, an advisor to the U.S. Mission to the U.N., spoke in favor of the International Lesbian and Gay Association's (ILGA) application for "non-governmental organization" (NGO) status with the international body's Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). In an interview, Williams said he "did not receive any guidance to the contrary" on his recommendation. The application was put on hold by several Muslim countries concerned about ILGA's homosexual advocacy.¹⁸ ILGA, an umbrella group, gained notoriety in 1993 when it was revealed that the pedophile organization NAMBLA (North American Man/Boy Love Association) was one of its members. ILGA also shared some of NAMBLA's goals: among its proclamations (since rescinded) was its anti-parent support for "the right of young people to sexual and social self-determination." ILGA eventually expelled NAMBLA, but its U.N. consultative status was ended after the U.S. Senate passed an amendment that would have stripped \$119 million in U.S. contributions to the world body unless American officials could certify that no U.N.-affiliated groups promote pedophilia.¹⁹

ILGA has a history of treating opposition to homosexual activity as a "human rights" violation. The organization crusades against anti-sodomy laws in various countries, including the United States, and supports laws lowering the age of sexual consent for homosexuals. It supports the legalization of homosexual unions and fights military homosexual bans in countries like the United States and Turkey. ILGA also lobbies the U.N. and other world bodies to celebrate homosexuality, e.g., calling for the creation of an "International Year of Lesbian and Gay People."²⁰

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Bill Clinton's attempt in the early days of his first term to open up the military to avowed homosexuals was a defining moment in his presidency and a source of intense public criticism that contributed to the GOP takeover of Congress in 1994. After a standoff with Congress, Clinton retreated and issued his "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" policy barring *open* homosexuals in the armed forces. The administration's loose guidelines are at odds with a stronger law banning homosexuality in the military, and actually have made it easier for "closeted" homosexuals to stay in the military.²¹ But since George W. Bush had endorsed "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" during the campaign, it was widely expected that the Clinton-congressional compromise would continue.

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But Bush's Defense Secretary, Donald Rumsfeld, appointed a veteran homosexual activist, Stephen Herbits, to "screen job applicants" at the Pentagon.²² Herbits was hired as a "special consultant to the Secretary" of a department that officially bans homosexual soldiers. *Human Events Online* reports: "In a 1993 book review for the *New York Times* on the topic of homosexuals in the military, Herbits wrote: 'No single issue more poignantly snaps our armed forces into the 21st century than the question of whether homosexuals should be permitted to serve openly in their ranks. Our military cannot afford to stray long from the society it defends; the pressures for it to catch up are mounting within and without.'"²³

According to his biography on the Web site of a "gay"-oriented media company that once employed him, Herbits:

- was an "original member" of the Gay & Lesbian Alliance Against Defamation (see above) and raised "funds for numerous gay and lesbian community organizations";
- "has worked behind the scenes on important public policy issues including gays in the military";
- guided "Seagram's well-known and successful marketing to the gay and lesbian community. Mr. Herbits was active in numerous gay and lesbian organizations in New York and nationally."²⁴

The Washington Post described Herbits as a "longtime friend" of Cheney. He performed similar duties vetting civilian personnel at the Pentagon for then-Secretary of Defense Cheney in the previous Bush Administration and worked with Rumsfeld in a previous Republican administration.

Although Herbits has donated to Republican politicians, he has made large contributions to Democratic candidates, according to *Human Events Online*:

- "Federal Election Commission records posted by the Center for Responsive Politics indicate that Herbits has contributed over the years to Democratic candidates and the Democratic

National Committee (DNC). In the 2000 election cycle, for example, he gave \$13,000 to the DNC and \$3,750 to Democratic candidates for House and Senate seats. He gave no reportable contributions to Republican candidates during the 2000 election cycle.

- "Herbits gave \$400 to the Gay and Lesbian Victory Fund in 1994, and, in 1998, he contributed \$1,500 to the Democratic congressional campaign of Margarethe Cammermeyer." Cammermeyer was discharged from the Army after admitting her homosexuality in 1989.²⁵

Cammermeyer challenged a vulnerable GOP congressional candidate but lost her race. She is viewed as a hero by those seeking to open the military to homosexuality. Herbits was also a business partner with President Clinton's high-powered homosexual activist friend, David Mixner (who once was arrested as part of a protest against the military's "gay" ban), as well as William Waybourn, owner of the largest chain of homosexual activist newspapers in the country, including the *Washington Blade*. Waybourn formerly headed the Gay and Lesbian Victory Fund, which raises money for open homosexual candidates for public office across the country to strengthen "gay" clout in politics.²⁶

Prior to the Herbits controversy, Rumsfeld had said the issue of homosexuals in the military was not one of his priorities. On May 14, *The Washington Times* reported that Herbits soon would be leaving his consulting post under pressure from Republican senators who feared he was using his position to block conservative defense appointments. A spokesman for Rumsfeld denied that charge, and also denied that Herbits was leaving his position earlier than planned.²⁷

Attorney General Courts 'Gay' Lobby

Former Missouri Sen. John Ashcroft, a staunch conservative and committed Christian, was nominated for Attorney General. But during his confirmation hearings, Ashcroft apparently bowed to administration pressure by downplaying his long-held opposition to homosexuality. He accepted the concept of "sexual orientation" as a civil rights category and discussed it in terms championed by homosexual activists.

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Like Bush, Ashcroft has earned the tentative praise of homosexual activists. [Log Cabin Republicans](#), a homosexual activist group, declared in a February 22 news release: "In his confirmation testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee, [Sen. John] Ashcroft stated repeatedly that sexual orientation will not be a consideration in Justice Department employment or appointments, that he would enforce all laws and regulations protecting gay and lesbian federal workers from employment discrimination, that the gay and lesbian DOJ [Department of Justice] Pride employee organization would continue to meet and organize in the

department under his leadership, and that federal civil rights laws will be vigorously enforced."²⁸

Following his confirmation, Ashcroft chose the Log Cabin Republicans for his first official public meeting as the nation's chief law enforcer—a move that lent legitimacy to a group organized around sexual misconduct that is still illegal in almost 20 states and is considered sinful by all major Christian denominations. (Curiously, Log Cabin staffers, in describing their meeting with Ashcroft, referred to their mostly white, male organization as a "civil rights" group.)²⁹ Many pro-family advocates were stunned when Ashcroft chose to meet first with homosexual activists rather than a genuine minority group such as Blacks or Hispanics, whose support is needed by the Republican Party, especially in key states like California, Texas and Florida. He later met with the pro-family groups who had defended him during the confirmation process. They discussed enforcing the obscenity laws.

Bush's and Cheney's Pro-Homosexual Counselor

Another Bush confidant with significant pro-homosexual credentials is GOP strategist Mary Matalin, who is senior advisor to both President Bush and Vice President Cheney. Matalin has adopted an increasingly strident position in favor of the Republican Party embracing homosexuality. Although she concedes that conservative Christians are good-hearted people, Matalin has demonized them by referring to religious critics of homosexual activism as "gay bashers" and "the Leviticus crowd."³⁰ During the campaign, she organized two fund-raising efforts on behalf of the Log Cabin Republicans.

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Matalin also is reportedly a leading force behind another pro-homosexual GOP group, the Republican Unity Coalition (RUC), which purports to be an alliance between homosexual and non-homosexual political leaders who want to end the GOP's defense of traditional sexual morality. The day before Bush's inauguration, Matalin was listed as a member of the Host Committee of a RUC breakfast, according to a press release by the group. One of RUC's stated goals is to lobby for "a more moderate approach to gay and lesbian issues" in the GOP.³¹

Conclusion

A coalition of more than 35 pro-family and pro-life organizations opposed President Bush's nomination of Paul Cellucci as Ambassador to Canada. They were ignored by the Bush Administration, which then proceeded to nominate Scott Evertz, a homosexual Log Cabin Republican activist, as "AIDS Czar." On May 11, the *Washington Blade*, a newspaper for homosexuals, reported on a speech by Evertz to the Log Cabin Republicans, in which Evertz relayed a conversation he had with Mr. Bush:

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Evertz said that, to his amazement, Bush switched gears briefly during the Oval Office meeting to talk about how he did among [g]ay voters in the 2000 presidential election.

"He said, 'I did pretty well in the [g]ay community, didn't I?' I said, 'Yes, Mr. President, you got a million votes, 25 percent of the [g]ay vote.' And he said, 'Yea.' He had that look on his face and that glee in his eyes."³²

It is accepted political wisdom in political and media circles that Bush strategists believe pro-family supporters will tolerate disappointments because they have no choice but to support Bush rather than the Democrats. However, President Bush and his advisors are also famously concerned about "not alienating their base" of conservative and morally-concerned voters. They must consider that social conservatives regard the homosexual activist agenda as one of the gravest threats facing America. If the Bush administration continues to alienate these voters, they will be less enthusiastic about supporting him in the next election. And if the 2004 election is as close as last year's, that could make Mr. Bush a one-term president, just like his father.

President Bush—who has endorsed the virtues of Christian morality in his own life and for the life of the nation—might consider the contrast between his emerging utilitarian approach courting homosexual Republicans and this advice from fellow presidential candidate Ambassador Alan Keyes:

Now that he is President, Mr. Bush needs to understand that he may not 'tolerate' in his administration high officials who say and do things that legitimize the misunderstanding of human sexuality that puts personal, individual, selfish and irresponsible gratification at its center. He may not 'tolerate' those who remain willing allies of the effort to stigmatize the moral convictions of people of faith on these issues, dismissing as ill-tempered bigots those who wish to stand up for the true principles of human dignity.³³

Appendix: The Clinton Homosexual Agenda

Bill Clinton was America's first-ever pro-homosexual president, and "gay" activists applauded him for his many "firsts," including:

- First President who appointed open homosexual activists to key government positions;
- Issued executive orders that added "sexual orientation" to the list of specially protected groups of federal employees;
- Removed homosexuality as a "marker" for concern in security clearances;
- Issued several official "gay pride" proclamations; allowed and encouraged the formation in federal agencies of government-sanctioned homosexual employee groups that celebrate "gay pride" on taxpayers' time and with taxpayers' money;
- Ignored the legislation enacted by Congress that upheld the historic ban on homosexuals in the armed forces, replacing it with a "don't ask, don't tell" policy that is clearly at variance with the law;
- Issued "diversity" guidelines for federal agencies and the military that promote homosexuality as normative and undermine Biblical sexual morality. One Clinton appointee, an open homosexual, noting the objections to such training from religious conservatives at his agency, said it has "got to be rammed down their throats";³⁴
- Forced two million federal employees to undergo graphic AIDS prevention training in which they were subjected to descriptions of homosexual acts and told the mechanics of supposed "safe sex."³⁵

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End Notes

1. Alison Mitchell, "Bush talks to gays and calls it beneficial," *New York Times*, April 14, 2000, p. A26.
2. A coalition of pro-family organizations including Concerned Women for America and [American Family Association](#) made two written requests for a meeting with Bush but were not granted one. In a conversation with Robert Knight, then with the [Family Research Council](#), a senior Bush advisor cited political considerations in denying the request.
3. Larry Copeland, "Republicans to face gay, lesbian issues," *USA Today*, July 31, 2000.
4. "Baby steps for the Cheneys," *The Advocate*, October 24, 2000, p. 14.
5. CBS News transcript of Vice Presidential Debate, October 5, 2000.
6. The homosexual activist group Human Rights Campaign (HRC) led the campaign to exploit Mary Cheney's lesbianism for political gain, even holding a Washington, D.C., press conference to highlight alleged Republican hypocrisy. An HRC spokesman told *USA Today*, "I believe the presence of

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- Dick Cheney's daughter is going to focus attention on their anti-gay issues. The natural question is how do you make anti-gay policies when you have a gay person so close to the ticket?" *USA Today*, see footnote 3.
7. "GLAAD happy about 'Dawson' kiss," *Miami Herald*, May 2, 2001.
 8. *Hartford Courant*, October 5, 2000, p. A2
 9. "Wariness and optimism vie as gays view new President," *New York Times*, January 26, 2001, p. A1.
 10. *Sunday Telegraph* (London), April 22, 2001, p. 29.
 11. White House briefing for March 19, 2001.
 12. White House briefing for April 6, 2001.
 13. Larry D. Hatfield, *San Francisco Chronicle*, "Defense Dept. will issue rules forbidding harassment," March 15, 2001, p. A1.
 14. See www.massnews.com, www.parentsrightscoalition.org, and www.frc.org. An audiotape of the GLSEN "Queer Sex" workshop is available at www.americansfortruth.org.
 15. See www.massnews.com, and www.parentsrightscoalition.org. The latter contains Helms' final statement on Cellucci.
 16. Fleischer quoted in the *Telegraph Herald* (London), April 10, 2001, p. A9.
 17. Memo issued by the State Department's Bureau of Diplomatic Security, warning of new guidelines which were recently issued in compliance with Mr. Clinton's Executive Order 12968. As reported in *The Washington Times*, April 20, 2001, A8.
 18. At a meeting of the ECOSOC's NGO Committee on May 7, 2001, ILGA and other deferred NGO applicants sought approval for NGO status. In an interview, Williams said it was not extraordinary for the United States to support ILGA's application despite the group's pro-homosexuality stances such as opposition to U.S. military policy because "There are many NGOs who hold policies we disagree with. We're not endorsing what they say, [but are] just providing a forum for them to say it." Since ILGA's application was deferred, Williams said it is unlikely that it will be considered again until January 2002 (the next NGO Committee meeting). Phone interview with Williams by Peter LaBarbera, May 15, 2001.
 19. Joyce Price, *The Washington Times*, "Pedophiles resisting expulsion from gay umbrella organization," November 27, 1993, based on original expose by *Lambda Report* newsletter, September 1993. Also see "Senate punishes U.N. \$119 million for pedophile ties," *Lambda Report*, Spring 1994. In his interview with LaBarbera, Williams said he was satisfied ILGA had cut all previous connections with pedophile groups so that it would no longer trigger the U.S. law banning U.S. contributions to the U.N. if it harbors pedophile groups.
 20. See *ILGA*. Also see *Lambda Report*, Spring 1994.
 21. See the Web site for the Center for Military Readiness. A copy of the law passed by Congress is found on the site.
 22. Timothy P. Carney, "Homosexual activist screening applicants at Defense Department," *Human Events Online*, April 10, 2001.
 23. *Ibid.*
 24. Vitae of Stephen Herbits that was published on the Web site of Windows Communications but which was removed after controversy ensued over his appointment by Rumsfeld.
 25. Carney, *Human Events Online*, op cit.
 26. *Ibid.*, and Herbits vitae. For more information on the Victory Fund, see their Web site, www.victoryfund.org.
 27. Rowan Scarborough, "Gay activist will leave Pentagon consulting post," *The Washington Times*, May 14, 2001, p. A1.
 28. See the Log Cabin Republicans. Release date is February 22, 2001.
 29. "Ashcroft hosts Log Cabin: Gay GOPers go to DOJ for meeting with attorney general," *Washington Blade*, February 23, 2001, p. 1.
 30. "Who is George W. Bush?" *Advocate* magazine, July 4, 2000, p. 28.
 31. "The Republican Unity Coalition: A new policy forum for gay and straight Republicans," from the RUC Web site (<http://members.bellatlantic.net/~jrmil/ruc/>).
 32. Lou Chibbaro, Jr., "Gay AIDS director: Bush 'gets it,'" *Washington Blade*, May 11, 2001, p. 18.
 33. Alan Keyes, "The fix is in," www.worldnetdaily.com, April 7, 2001. Keyes' essay can be found in the WorldNetDaily Web site articles archive.
 34. John McCaslin, "Patents and bigots," "Inside the Beltway" column, *Washington Times*, September 8, 1994, p. A6.
 35. See Rowan Scarborough, "House panel begins AIDS-training probe," *Washington Times*, June 21, 1995, p. A12. By 1995, the AIDS training, ordered by President Clinton in 1993, was administered to more than three-quarters of the 2.1 million federal workers, according to testimony by Patricia Fleming, then White House AIDS Czar. In a bit of bureaucratic doublespeak, Fleming had contended that each federal agency "was left to

determine whether participation would be mandatory." However, the *Times* produced directives from six federal agencies and departments stipulating that the AIDS sessions were mandatory.

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Guest Comment

On NRO

Bin Laden Is a Fundamentalist

A reply to David F. Forte.

By Daniel Pipes, director of the Middle East Forum & a columnist at the *New York Post*, can be reached via www.DanielPipes.org October 22, 2001 11:50 a.m.

In his well-written and thoughtful essay, "Religion is Not the Enemy" (National Review Online, October 19, 2001), David F. Forte makes the important point that extremists like Osama bin Laden "do not represent historic or mainstream Islam" but are propagating "a political ideology" akin to Leninism. He very sensibly urges a U.S. policy that avoids strengthening this foul ideology.

Professor Forte mentioned me by name as an analyst who disagrees with his views, so I feel invited, if not required, to respond to his argument.

He and I do not disagree on the basics: What Osama bin Laden propagates is anathema, it differs profoundly from traditional Islam, and Americans wish to see his ideology lose membership. We differ

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...ology 1000 membership. We differ in one main area: Professor Forte sees fundamentalist Islam as being within the parameters of historic Islam. He argues that "we must remain aware of the moral distinction between sects like the Wahhabis and terrorist groups like al Qaeda and Islamic Jihad." This moral distinction then has a practical implication: "What we must do, at all costs, is to prevent bin Laden's call to arms from bringing Islamic fundamentalists into his extremist ranks and into his political battle."

Professor Forte draws the line differently from me. Whereas Professor Forte sees the problem as a small group of active terrorists in al Qaeda; I see the entire fundamentalist movement constituting the problem. I hold that Islamic fundamentalists stand outside of historic Islam and are already within bin Laden's extremist ranks.

To me, every fundamentalist Muslim, no matter how peaceable in his own behavior, is part of a murderous movement and is thus, in some fashion, a foot soldier in the war that bin Laden has launched against civilization. He mentions the Wahhabis approvingly but I wonder why. In the 1920s, the Wahhabi movement split and the somewhat less extremist elements of this movement defeated the yet more extreme of them. The Taliban regime is a rough approximation of what the more extreme group would have created in Saudi Arabia. Its funding and support comes in good part from Saudi Arabia. In other words, there is a direct line between the Wahhabis and Osama bin Laden.

For this reason, I have written about the fundamentalists, "Many of them are peaceable in appearance, but they all must be considered potential killers." By way of comparison, I would say precisely the same about Nazis and Leninists; however non-violently they might conduct their own lives, the fact that they back a barbaric force means they too are barbarians and must be treated as such.

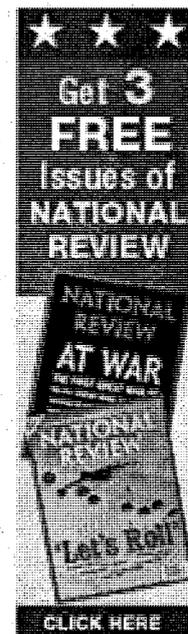
Sadly, I must report that the sympathizers of Osama bin Laden are legion. Fully one quarter of the populations in Pakistan and the Palestinian Authority (survey research finds, in separate polls both overseen by U.S. organizations) consider the September 11 attacks acceptable according to the laws of Islam. To me, this suggests that a very substantial body of Muslim opinion is already in bin Laden's camp; more, that virtually the



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whole range of fundamentalist Islamic opinion agrees with his goals and his methods.

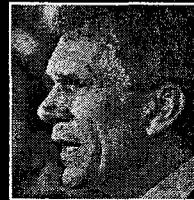
This difference between Professor Forte's and my views has immense policy implications. He can cheerfully advise Washington to work with the huge majority of Muslims to isolate a tiny fringe of violent ideologues. I grimly tell the policymakers that the problem is not just the miniscule element he points to but the much larger one of fundamentalists, which I estimate at 10 to 15 percent of the Muslim population. Professor Forte does not explicitly say so, but his argument suggests that the U.S. government can cooperate with regimes such as those of Iran and Saudi Arabia in an effort to isolate the Taliban; I see all three as just different aspects of the same problem.

I wish I could subscribe to Professor Forte's sunny conclusion that "By recognizing bin Laden's evil for what it is, Americans can begin a process of engagement with the vast populations of the Muslim world." Instead, I must offer a more pessimistic formulation: "By recognizing the wide backing of bin Laden's evil for what it is, Americans must begin a process of confrontation with 10 to 15 percent of the vast populations of the Muslim world."

kr

Mr. Daschle, this is no time for Partisan Politics.

Tom Daschle said it was a crisis when 75 judgeships were vacant and Bill Clinton was President.



Why isn't it a crisis when 106 judgeships are vacant now that George W. Bush is President?

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PRESIDENT	CONGRESS	TOTAL SUBMITTED	TOTAL CONFIRMED	TOTAL % CONFIRMED
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Clinton 1993	103rd	47	27	57%
Bush 1989	101st	24	15	62%
Reagan 1981	97th	45	41	91%

Bush Nomination Tallies as of 10/30/01.
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MEMORANDUM TO: OPINION LEADERS

FROM: TOM DONNELLY, Deputy Executive Director

SUBJECT: War on Terrorism

Yesterday, Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld admitted that a "very modest" number of U.S. ground troops were already in Afghanistan and that the Pentagon "had not ruled out" a future large-scale ground campaign against the Taliban and Osama bin Laden's al Qaeda. In doing so, The Bush Administration has avoided the fundamental mistake made by Bill Clinton in Kosovo when he stated in advance that he would not use ground forces.

But a decade's worth of neglect and downsizing of U.S. ground forces has made the decision to use significant ground forces in Afghanistan a riskier proposition than it should be -- especially if this is to be "Phase One" in a larger war that might include decisive action against Iraq.

At less than 475,000, today's active-duty Army is a shadow of its Gulf War self. In 1991, the Army had more than 900,000 soldiers on active duty. Though the Marine Corps has avoided such draconian manpower cuts -- today there are about 172,000 active Marines compared to just under 200,000 a decade ago -- its effort to modernize its equipment has all but stopped. Adequately rebuilding the Army, adding 50,000 soldiers to the active-duty roster and equipping them, would require approximately a 20 percent rise in the Army budget, about \$15 billion per year in addition to the current \$70 billion. Fleshing out the Marine Corps, chronically short of infantry, might require an additional 10,000 personnel; accelerating Marine modernization would cost approximately \$5 billion per year.

While the size of the ground force needed to win in Afghanistan and Iraq depends on many factors, there is no doubt that both campaigns would involve large forces with significant firepower, mobility and the staying power to maintain stability long after the fighting was concluded. Light infantry is key in Afghanistan, heavy forces in Iraq, and large heliborne forces in both.

Over the past decade, discussions of defense requirements have focused far too narrowly on the issues of force "transformation." But now we are caught in a campaign in Afghanistan and, in time, a larger war in the Persian Gulf that demands the sustained projection of land forces in large numbers. Unless we bolster American land power -- and begin to do so now, in time to make a difference -- we may deprive ourselves of the capabilities needed to win this war on terrorism decisively and without putting our other security interests in the world at risk.

P. Dobson
(might be Focus on Family)

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The Bush Administration's Republican Homosexual Agenda: The First 100 Days

By Robert Knight, Peter LaBarbera and Kenneth Ervin, II
May 31, 2001

While President Bush has moved to reverse or halt implementation of Clinton orders on a variety of other public policy matters, he has not done so on any dealing with homosexuality.

During the presidential campaign, George W. Bush courted Christians and other pro-family Americans by promising to restore family values and morality to the White House. The assurances worked; Bush received a large majority of the votes of self-identified evangelical Christians and a healthy percentage of the votes of pro-family Catholics and pro-family Protestants in mainline denominations.

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Many pro-family Americans looked to the new President to reverse the pro-homosexual agenda of his predecessor, Bill Clinton—America's first-ever pro-homosexual president. Millions of citizens viewed Clinton's promotion of homosexuality as a symbol of the nation's moral decline. However, in his first 100 days in the White House, Mr. Bush has not only failed to take any steps to overturn these policies but actually is supporting a "gay Republican" agenda.

In his first 100 days as President, Mr. Bush:

- appointed a homosexual activist to head the White House office on AIDS;
- failed to overturn a single Clinton executive order dealing with homosexuality;
- continued the Clinton policy of issuing U.S. Department of Defense regulations to combat "anti-gay harassment" in a military that is required by law to keep homosexuals out of the armed forces;
- presided over the appointment of a liberal homosexual activist and "gays"-in-the-military crusader to oversee the choice of civilian personnel at the Pentagon;
- supported the application of a homosexual activist group as a consulting group to the United Nations despite the group's opposition to the U.S. military's homosexual ban and other "gay" goals such as legal "marriage" and lowering the age of sexual consent for homosexuals.

What follows is an outline of the Bush administration's record on homosexual issues, beginning with remarks by vice presidential candidate Dick Cheney and continuing through the President's first

100 days.

Bush and Cheney as Candidates

Perhaps pro-family advocates who suffered through eight years of promotion of homosexuality under Clinton were naïve to put their hopes in President Bush. After all, it was Bush who in April 2000—in a highly publicized campaign appearance—met with Republican homosexual activists in Texas and declared that he was a “better person” for having done so.¹ A year later, it is apparent that Bush’s meeting with the “group of 12” set in place a policy of working closely with homosexual activist Republicans and appointing them to key positions in his administration.

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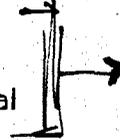
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From the outset of his campaign, Bush sought to mute opposition to the homosexual activist agenda to help him burnish a “moderate” image. When pro-family groups, upset at Bush’s meeting with homosexuals, sought a similar meeting (to include former homosexuals), the candidate’s staff refused, citing political considerations.²



As the GOP convention approached, the Bush team sought to create an image of “moderation,” which translated into hiding the party’s conservative pro-family leaders and any opposition to homosexuality. Bush picked Wisconsin Gov. Tommy Thompson to represent him in the Republican platform hearings. (President Bush later chose Gov. Thompson as his Secretary for Health and Human Services.) Thompson met with homosexual Republican activists and then with pro-family leaders who demanded equal time. Though he assured the latter group that the Bush campaign cared deeply about their concerns, according to news reports he subsequently tried to strip the platform of several provisions (carried over from 1996) critical of homosexuality. Conservatives were able to reinstate the planks, such as one recommending against giving special legal protections based on “sexual preference” and another affirming that homosexuality is “Incompatible with military service.”³

Bush further alienated conservative Christians by honoring a promise made to the homosexual “group of 12” to have an open homosexual speak at the GOP convention in Philadelphia. Rep. Jim Kolbe (R-Arizona) gave a primetime address, as Christians from the Texas Republican delegation bowed their heads in prayer in a silent protest. The speech by Kolbe (though not on “gay” issues) rankled many pro-family advocates. They noted that the Bush team did not allow any primetime speeches by pro-life leaders such as Alan Keyes, whose orations thrilled the GOP faithful during the presidential campaign. Other Republicans endorsed the Bush strategy of not publicly aligning with the party’s morally conservative wing so as not to incur the wrath of moderates and the liberal-dominated media.

giving special recognition to homosexuals as a class. Colorado voters approved Amendment 2 by a 55-45 percent margin in 1992, but it was struck down four years later by the U.S. Supreme Court, with David Souter—a justice appointed by George Bush, Sr.—voting in the majority.

During the 2000 presidential campaign, Mary Cheney was her father's senior policy advisor and described by him as his "aide-de-camp."⁸ She attended the GOP convention and the presidential inauguration openly with her lesbian partner.⁹ Second Lady Lynne Cheney—after initially reacting angrily to a question posed by ABC newswoman Cokie Roberts about her daughter's sexuality—has begun to use rhetoric favored by homosexual activists. She praised singer Elton John for supporting "equal rights" for homosexuals and defended the president's appointment of a homosexual activist as "AIDS Czar."¹⁰

Bush Steers Clear of Homosexual Issue, Keeps Clinton Policies

Initial indications are that the Bush administration will go to great lengths to avoid appearing "anti-gay." At a press briefing on March 19, reporter Les Kinsolving asked White House spokesman Ari Fleischer if the President would endorse a Republican-led, lopsided vote in the Vermont Legislature banning homosexual "marriages." The ensuing exchange shows how disinclined the President is to use his bully pulpit to defend marriage:

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Q: ... Vermont's House of Representatives has just voted 84 to 15 to outlaw same-sex marriages. Does the President agree or disagree with his fellow Republicans, so many of whom replaced Democrat representatives [who] voted for civil unions?

Mr. Fleischer: The President has always talked about states' rights on issues even where he disagrees or, in some cases, agrees with states' rights. The President has not weighed in.

Q: Isn't he going to support his fellow Republicans, Ari? He's not going to desert them, is he?

Mr. Fleischer: The President has made it clear on that issue that it's a state issue, even if he disagrees.

By using the rhetoric of "states' rights," Fleischer dodged yet another opportunity for the Bush Administration to show national moral leadership—without infringing on states' rights in any way. Fleischer also chose not to comment on whether the President agreed with the decision of Sen. Hillary Rodham Clinton (D-New York) to boycott New York City's St. Patrick's Day parade because it

excludes groups that promote homosexuality.¹¹

On at least two occasions, Fleischer and the Bush administration have implicitly endorsed Clinton's Executive Order giving special protection for homosexual federal employees. These orders, like his other pro-"gay" edicts, were roundly criticized by pro-family groups when Clinton first announced them. But while Bush has moved to reverse or halt implementation of Clinton orders on a variety of other public policy matters, he has not done so on any dealing with homosexual activism. At a press briefing April 6, Fleischer was asked if Bush's nomination of pro-family leader Kay Coles James as head of the Office of Personnel Management was problematic, because she would be required to enforce Clinton's pro-homosexual nondiscrimination order. He responded: "I would not make any link between an appointment [of] somebody and a decision that the President would make on an executive order here, as far as White House personnel."¹²

President Bush and his defense secretary also reportedly have affirmed that they will implement an "Anti-Harassment Action Plan" for homosexual soldiers. A Department of Defense working group announced the plan in July 2000. After a homosexual activist group, the Servicemen's Legal Defense Network (SLDN), issued a report in March alleging pervasive harassment of "gay" soldiers, a military spokesman said that Secretary Donald Rumsfeld would issue regulations to bar harassment of homosexuals.¹³ This must be seen in light of the fact that Congress passed a law explicitly upholding the ban on homosexuality in the military. Although under Clinton the Pentagon issued regulations that conflict with the law, homosexuals are still barred by law from entering the armed forces.

Activist Ambassador to Canada

Despite vocal public outcry from pro-family advocates in both the United States and Canada, President Bush stood solidly behind his nomination of Massachusetts Gov. A. Paul Cellucci as U.S. Ambassador to Canada. Pro-family organizations, first in Massachusetts, then across the nation, opposed Cellucci due to his record as one of the most

pro-homosexual governors in the United States. Cellucci, who was also opposed by pro-life groups upset at his pro-abortion stances, presided over the advancement of radical homosexual policies in Massachusetts public schools that subjected middle- and high school students to one-sided pro-homosexual seminars. Homosexual groups in Massachusetts had succeeded in winning state monies for their agenda under the previous Republican governor, William Weld, but Cellucci increased this taxpayer funding to \$1.5 million annually. The governor's pro-"gay" youth agenda exploded into a national scandal in March 2000, when a parent secretly taped a "Queer Sex" workshop at a conference sponsored by the Gay, Lesbian and Straight Education Network (GLSEN). The workshop, which was endorsed by the Massachusetts

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Department of Education and taught by three state employees, was advertised for "youth only" and exposed children as young as 12 to graphic verbal coaching on how to perform potentially life-threatening homosexual sex acts.¹⁴

Despite a widening lobby effort against Cellucci by a coalition of pro-family groups, no U.S. senator except Jesse Helms (R-North Carolina) opposed him, and Bush made no move to reconsider the nomination. Press accounts and pro-family activists cited pressure from the Bush administration. This seemed to be confirmed by the conduct of the conservative stalwart Helms, who was famous for stopping liberal presidential appointments. The North Carolina senator offered only token opposition to the nomination, letting it proceed in deference to the new president. After a conservative protester disrupted the initial Senate Foreign Affairs Committee hearing for Cellucci, his nomination was rushed through to avoid further protests by pro-family groups.¹⁵

Homosexual AIDS Czar

President Bush appointed Wisconsin homosexual activist Scott Evertz to head up the White House Office on AIDS Policy. Many conservatives had hoped this agency would be disbanded—noting there are no special White House agencies for other diseases like Alzheimer's and cancer. The choice of Evertz, who was supported by HHS Secretary Tommy Thompson, seemed

inappropriate because homosexual practices are the leading cause of AIDS in America. Moreover, Evertz had been quoted in the press as favoring such policies as drug-needle giveaways, condom distribution in schools, and homosexual "marriage"—which not only constitute bad AIDS policy but contradict President Bush's public stands. Fleischer defended Evertz, a leader of the Wisconsin branch of Log Cabin Republicans, saying: "The president picks the best people for their jobs, regardless of what their backgrounds may or may not be, and that is why he has chosen Scott. The president respects him. He will be welcome at this White House."¹⁶

Evertz has no background in HIV research or other medical expertise surrounding the deadly virus.

Security and International Issues

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President Clinton had earned homosexual plaudits when he issued his executive order barring consideration of "sexual orientation" in the issuance of top-level security clearances. While many hoped President Bush would restore a higher level of security by reversing the Clinton order, it was not to be. Bush recently reinforced the Clinton order through his own

U.S. State Department, declaring that *open* homosexuality is not a security risk. A State Department memo declared, "Sexual orientation, in and of itself, may not be used as a disqualifying factor in determining a person's eligibility for a security clearance."¹⁷ This flies in the face of well-established security risk assessment standards.

The Bush administration also supported a homosexual activist organization's request for official United Nations consultative status. Rick Williams, an advisor to the U.S. Mission to the U.N., spoke in favor of the International Lesbian and Gay Association's (ILGA) application for "non-governmental organization" (NGO) status with the international body's Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). In an interview, Williams said he "did not receive any guidance to the contrary" on his recommendation. The application was put on hold by several Muslim countries concerned about ILGA's homosexual advocacy.¹⁸ ILGA, an umbrella group, gained notoriety in 1993 when it was revealed that the pedophile organization NAMBLA (North American Man/Boy Love Association) was one of its members. ILGA also shared some of NAMBLA's goals: among its proclamations (since rescinded) was its anti-parent support for "the right of young people to sexual and social self-determination." ILGA eventually expelled NAMBLA, but its U.N. consultative status was ended after the U.S. Senate passed an amendment that would have stripped \$119 million in U.S. contributions to the world body unless American officials could certify that no U.N.-affiliated groups promote pedophilia.¹⁹

ILGA has a history of treating opposition to homosexual activity as a "human rights" violation. The organization crusades against anti-sodomy laws in various countries, including the United States, and supports laws lowering the age of sexual consent for homosexuals. It supports the legalization of homosexual unions and fights military homosexual bans in countries like the United States and Turkey. ILGA also lobbies the U.N. and other world bodies to celebrate homosexuality, e.g., calling for the creation of an "International Year of Lesbian and Gay People."²⁰

'Gay' Activist in the Pentagon

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Bill Clinton's attempt in the early days of his first term to open up the military to avowed homosexuals was a defining moment in his presidency and a source of intense public criticism that contributed to the GOP takeover of Congress in 1994. After a standoff with Congress, Clinton retreated and issued his "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" policy barring *open* homosexuals in the armed forces. The administration's loose guidelines are at odds with a stronger law banning homosexuality in the military, and actually have made it easier for "closeted" homosexuals to stay in the military.²¹ But since George W. Bush had endorsed "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" during the campaign, it was widely expected that the Clinton-congressional compromise would continue.

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But Bush's Defense Secretary, Donald Rumsfeld, appointed a veteran homosexual activist, Stephen Herbits, to "screen job applicants" at the Pentagon.²² Herbits was hired as a "special consultant to the Secretary" of a department that officially bans homosexual soldiers. *Human Events Online* reports: "In a 1993 book review for the *New York Times* on the topic of homosexuals in the military, Herbits wrote: 'No single issue more poignantly snaps our armed forces into the 21st century than the question of whether homosexuals should be permitted to serve openly in their ranks. Our military cannot afford to stray long from the society it defends; the pressures for it to catch up are mounting within and without.'"²³

According to his biography on the Web site of a "gay"-oriented media company that once employed him, Herbits:

- was an "original member" of the Gay & Lesbian Alliance Against Defamation (see above) and raised "funds for numerous gay and lesbian community organizations";
- "has worked behind the scenes on important public policy issues including gays in the military";
- guided "Seagram's well-known and successful marketing to the gay and lesbian community. Mr. Herbits was active in numerous gay and lesbian organizations in New York and nationally."²⁴

The Washington Post described Herbits as a "longtime friend" of Cheney. He performed similar duties vetting civilian personnel at the Pentagon for then-Secretary of Defense Cheney in the previous Bush Administration and worked with Rumsfeld in a previous Republican administration.

Although Herbits has donated to Republican politicians, he has made large contributions to Democratic candidates, according to *Human Events Online*:

- "Federal Election Commission records posted by the Center for Responsive Politics indicate that Herbits has contributed over the years to Democratic candidates and the Democratic

National Committee (DNC). In the 2000 election cycle, for example, he gave \$13,000 to the DNC and \$3,750 to Democratic candidates for House and Senate seats. He gave no reportable contributions to Republican candidates during the 2000 election cycle.

- "Herbits gave \$400 to the Gay and Lesbian Victory Fund in 1994, and, in 1998, he contributed \$1,500 to the Democratic congressional campaign of Margarethe Cammermeyer." Cammermeyer was discharged from the Army after admitting her homosexuality in 1989.²⁵

Cammermeyer challenged a vulnerable GOP congressional candidate but lost her race. She is viewed as a hero by those seeking to open the military to homosexuality. Herbits was also a business partner with President Clinton's high-powered homosexual activist friend, David Mixner (who once was arrested as part of a protest against the military's "gay" ban), as well as William Waybourn, owner of the largest chain of homosexual activist newspapers in the country, including the *Washington Blade*. Waybourn formerly headed the Gay and Lesbian Victory Fund, which raises money for open homosexual candidates for public office across the country to strengthen "gay" clout in politics.²⁶

Prior to the Herbits controversy, Rumsfeld had said the issue of homosexuals in the military was not one of his priorities. On May 14, *The Washington Times* reported that Herbits soon would be leaving his consulting post under pressure from Republican senators who feared he was using his position to block conservative defense appointments. A spokesman for Rumsfeld denied that charge, and also denied that Herbits was leaving his position earlier than planned.²⁷

Attorney General Courts 'Gay' Lobby

Former Missouri Sen. John Ashcroft, a staunch conservative and committed Christian, was nominated for Attorney General. But during his confirmation hearings, Ashcroft apparently bowed to administration pressure by downplaying his long-held opposition to homosexuality. He accepted the concept of "sexual orientation" as a civil rights category and discussed it in terms championed by homosexual activists.

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Like Bush, Ashcroft has earned the tentative praise of homosexual activists. [Log Cabin Republicans](#), a homosexual activist group, declared in a February 22 news release: "In his confirmation testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee, [Sen. John] Ashcroft stated repeatedly that sexual orientation will not be a consideration in Justice Department employment or appointments, that he would enforce all laws and regulations protecting gay and lesbian federal workers from employment discrimination, that the gay and lesbian DOJ [Department of Justice] Pride employee organization would continue to meet and organize in the

department under his leadership, and that federal civil rights laws will be vigorously enforced."²⁸

Following his confirmation, Ashcroft chose the Log Cabin Republicans for his first official public meeting as the nation's chief law enforcer—a move that lent legitimacy to a group organized around sexual misconduct that is still illegal in almost 20 states and is considered sinful by all major Christian denominations. (Curiously, Log Cabin staffers, in describing their meeting with Ashcroft, referred to their mostly white, male organization as a "civil rights" group.)²⁹ Many pro-family advocates were stunned when Ashcroft chose to meet first with homosexual activists rather than a genuine minority group such as Blacks or Hispanics, whose support is needed by the Republican Party, especially in key states like California, Texas and Florida. He later met with the pro-family groups who had defended him during the confirmation process. They discussed enforcing the obscenity laws.

Bush's and Cheney's Pro-Homosexual Counselor

Another Bush confidant with significant pro-homosexual credentials is GOP strategist Mary Matalin, who is senior advisor to both President Bush and Vice President Cheney. Matalin has adopted an increasingly strident position in favor of the Republican Party embracing homosexuality.

Although she concedes that conservative Christians are good-hearted people, Matalin has demonized them by referring to religious critics of homosexual activism as "gay bashers" and "the Leviticus crowd."³⁰ During the campaign, she organized two fund-raising efforts on behalf of the Log Cabin Republicans.

Matalin also is reportedly a leading force behind another pro-homosexual GOP group, the Republican Unity Coalition (RUC), which purports to be an alliance between homosexual and non-homosexual political leaders who want to end the GOP's defense of traditional sexual morality. The day before Bush's inauguration, Matalin was listed as a member of the Host Committee of a RUC breakfast, according to a press release by the group. One of RUC's stated goals is to lobby for "a more moderate approach to gay and lesbian issues" in the GOP.³¹

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A coalition of more than 35 pro-family and pro-life organizations opposed President Bush's nomination of Paul Cellucci as Ambassador to Canada. They were ignored by the Bush Administration, which then proceeded to nominate Scott Evertz, a homosexual Log Cabin Republican activist, as "AIDS Czar." On May 11, the *Washington Blade*, a newspaper for homosexuals, reported on a speech by Evertz to the Log Cabin Republicans, in which Evertz relayed a conversation he had with Mr. Bush:

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Evertz said that, to his amazement, Bush switched gears briefly during the Oval Office meeting to talk about how he did among [g]ay voters in the 2000 presidential election.

"He said, 'I did pretty well in the [g]ay community, didn't I?' I said, 'Yes, Mr. President, you got a million votes, 25 percent of the [g]ay vote.' And he said, 'Yea.' He had that look on his face and that glee in his eyes."³²

It is accepted political wisdom in political and media circles that Bush strategists believe pro-family supporters will tolerate disappointments because they have no choice but to support Bush rather than the Democrats. However, President Bush and his advisors are also famously concerned about "not alienating their base" of conservative and morally-concerned voters. They must consider that social conservatives regard the homosexual activist agenda as one of the gravest threats facing America. If the Bush administration continues to alienate these voters, they will be less enthusiastic about supporting him in the next election. And if the 2004 election is as close as last year's, that could make Mr. Bush a one-term president, just like his father.

President Bush—who has endorsed the virtues of Christian morality in his own life and for the life of the nation—might consider the contrast between his emerging utilitarian approach courting homosexual Republicans and this advice from fellow presidential candidate Ambassador Alan Keyes:

Now that he is President, Mr. Bush needs to understand that he may not 'tolerate' in his administration high officials who say and do things that legitimize the misunderstanding of human sexuality that puts personal, individual, selfish and irresponsible gratification at its center. He may not 'tolerate' those who remain willing allies of the effort to stigmatize the moral convictions of people of faith on these issues, dismissing as ill-tempered bigots those who wish to stand up for the true principles of human dignity.³³

Appendix: The Clinton Homosexual Agenda

Bill Clinton was America's first-ever pro-homosexual president, and "gay" activists applauded him for his many "firsts," including:

- First President who appointed open homosexual activists to key government positions;
- Issued executive orders that added "sexual orientation" to the list of specially protected groups of federal employees;
- Removed homosexuality as a "marker" for concern in security clearances;
- Issued several official "gay pride" proclamations; allowed and encouraged the formation in federal agencies of government-sanctioned homosexual employee groups that celebrate "gay pride" on taxpayers' time and with taxpayers' money;
- Ignored the legislation enacted by Congress that upheld the historic ban on homosexuals in the armed forces, replacing it with a "don't ask, don't tell" policy that is clearly at variance with the law;
- Issued "diversity" guidelines for federal agencies and the military that promote homosexuality as normative and undermine Biblical sexual morality. One Clinton appointee, an open homosexual, noting the objections to such training from religious conservatives at his agency, said it has "got to be rammed down their throats";³⁴
- Forced two million federal employees to undergo graphic AIDS prevention training in which they were subjected to descriptions of homosexual acts and told the mechanics of supposed "safe sex."³⁵

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1. Alison Mitchell, "Bush talks to gays and calls it beneficial," *New York Times*, April 14, 2000, p. A26.
2. A coalition of pro-family organizations including Concerned Women for America and [American Family Association](#) made two written requests for a meeting with Bush but were not granted one. In a conversation with Robert Knight, then with the [Family Research Council](#), a senior Bush advisor cited political considerations in denying the request.
3. Larry Copeland, "Republicans to face gay, lesbian issues," *USA Today*, July 31, 2000.
4. "Baby steps for the Cheneys," *The Advocate*, October 24, 2000, p. 14.
5. CBS News transcript of Vice Presidential Debate, October 5, 2000.
6. The homosexual activist group Human Rights Campaign (HRC) led the campaign to exploit Mary Cheney's lesbianism for political gain, even holding a Washington, D.C., press conference to highlight alleged Republican hypocrisy. An HRC spokesman told *USA Today*, "I believe the presence of

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Dick Cheney's daughter is going to focus attention on their anti-gay issues. The natural question is how do you make anti-gay policies when you have a gay person so close to the ticket?" *USA Today*, see footnote 3.

7. "GLAAD happy about 'Dawson' kiss," *Miami Herald*, May 2, 2001.
8. *Hartford Courant*, October 5, 2000, p. A2
9. "Wariness and optimism vie as gays view new President," *New York Times*, January 26, 2001, p. A1.
10. *Sunday Telegraph* (London), April 22, 2001, p. 29.
11. White House briefing for March 19, 2001.
12. White House briefing for April 6, 2001.
13. Larry D. Hatfield, *San Francisco Chronicle*, "Defense Dept. will issue rules forbidding harassment," March 15, 2001, p. A1.
14. See www.massnews.com, www.parentsrightscoalition.org, and www.frc.org. An audiotape of the GLSEN "Queer Sex" workshop is available at www.americansfortruth.org.
15. See www.massnews.com, and www.parentsrightscoalition.org. The latter contains Helms' final statement on Cellucci.
16. Fleischer quoted in the *Telegraph Herald* (London), April 10, 2001, p. A9.
17. Memo issued by the State Department's Bureau of Diplomatic Security, warning of new guidelines which were recently issued in compliance with Mr. Clinton's Executive Order 12968. As reported in *The Washington Times*, April 20, 2001, A8.
18. At a meeting of the ECOSOC's NGO Committee on May 7, 2001, ILGA and other deferred NGO applicants sought approval for NGO status. In an interview, Williams said it was not extraordinary for the United States to support ILGA's application despite the group's pro-homosexuality stances such as opposition to U.S. military policy because "There are many NGOs who hold policies we disagree with. We're not endorsing what they say, [but are] just providing a forum for them to say it." Since ILGA's application was deferred, Williams said it is unlikely that it will be considered again until January 2002 (the next NGO Committee meeting). Phone interview with Williams by Peter LaBarbera, May 15, 2001.
19. Joyce Price, *The Washington Times*, "Pedophiles resisting expulsion from gay umbrella organization," November 27, 1993, based on original expose by *Lambda Report* newsletter, September 1993. Also see "Senate punishes U.N. \$119 million for pedophile ties," *Lambda Report*, Spring 1994. In his interview with LaBarbera, Williams said he was satisfied ILGA had cut all previous connections with pedophile groups so that it would no longer trigger the U.S. law banning U.S. contributions to the U.N. if it harbors pedophile groups.
20. See *ILGA*. Also see *Lambda Report*, Spring 1994.
21. See the Web site for the Center for Military Readiness. A copy of the law passed by Congress is found on the site.
22. Timothy P. Carney, "Homosexual activist screening applicants at Defense Department," *Human Events Online*, April 10, 2001.
23. *Ibid.*
24. Vitae of Stephen Herbits that was published on the Web site of Windows Communications but which was removed after controversy ensued over his appointment by Rumsfeld.
25. Carney, *Human Events Online*, op cit.
26. *Ibid.*, and Herbits vitae. For more information on the Victory Fund, see their Web site, www.victoryfund.org.
27. Rowan Scarborough, "Gay activist will leave Pentagon consulting post," *The Washington Times*, May 14, 2001, p. A1.
28. See the Log Cabin Republicans. Release date is February 22, 2001.
29. "Ashcroft hosts Log Cabin: Gay GOPers go to DOJ for meeting with attorney general," *Washington Blade*, February 23, 2001, p. 1.
30. "Who is George W. Bush?" *Advocate* magazine, July 4, 2000, p. 28.
31. "The Republican Unity Coalition: A new policy forum for gay and straight Republicans," from the RUC Web site (<http://members.bellatlantic.net/~jrmil/ruc/>).
32. Lou Chibbaro, Jr., "Gay AIDS director: Bush 'gets it,'" *Washington Blade*, May 11, 2001, p. 18.
33. Alan Keyes, "The fix is in," www.worldnetdaily.com, April 7, 2001. Keyes' essay can be found in the WorldNetDaily Web site articles archive.
34. John McCaslin, "Patents and bigots," "Inside the Beltway" column, *Washington Times*, September 8, 1994, p. A6.
35. See Rowan Scarborough, "House panel begins AIDS-training probe," *Washington Times*, June 21, 1995, p. A12. By 1995, the AIDS training, ordered by President Clinton in 1993, was administered to more than three-quarters of the 2.1 million federal workers, according to testimony by Patricia Fleming, then White House AIDS Czar. In a bit of bureaucratic doublespeak, Fleming had contended that each federal agency "was left to

determine whether participation would be mandatory." However, the *Times* produced directives from six federal agencies and departments stipulating that the AIDS sessions were mandatory.

Withdrawal Marker

The George W. Bush Library

FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
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Tim Goeglein
06/01/2001 10:25:09 AM

File: Focus on Family

Record Type: Record

To: Susan B. Ralston/WHO/EOP@EOP
cc: Lezlee J. Westine/WHO/EOP@EOP
Subject: Daily Update (May 31, 2001)

S-

Kindly print out for KR with a note from me that I thought he should see.

Warmly

tsg

----- Forwarded by Tim Goeglein/WHO/EOP on 06/01/2001 10:24 AM -----



Citizen Link <CitizenLink@FOTF.ORG>
05/31/2001 07:13:40 PM

Please respond to Citizen Link <citizenlink@fotf.org>

Record Type: Record

To: LinkMembers@LISTSERV.FAMILY.ORG
cc:
Subject: Daily Update (May 31, 2001)

////// CITIZENLINK ////
May 31, 2001

EDUCATION BILL MOSTLY BAD, OBSERVERS SAY:
Conservatives are feeling abandoned over bill, but there were a few encouraging developments.
<http://www.family.org/cforum/fnif/news/A0016170.html>

ARRESTS OF TEEN GIRLS RISE:
Juvenile crime is down overall, but the rate of teen girls going to jail is skyrocketing.
<http://www.family.org/cforum/fnif/news/A0016169.html>

THE UGLY SIDE OF GENETIC RESEARCH:

The researchers who genetically altered babies failed to mention the extent of their experimentation.
<http://www.family.org/cforum/fnif/news/A0016168.html>

IS AMERICA A 'CHRISTIAN NATION'?
Visit the CitizenLink Web site and answer our "Take a Stand" survey.
<http://www.citizenlink.org>

Encourage a friend to sign up for this e-mail:
<http://www.family.org/cforum/clinksignup.cfm>

To contact your congressman or senators:
<http://www.family.org/citizenaction>

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EDITOR'S PICKS: Tools for Engaging Your World

"The Light in the City"
<http://www.family.org/resources/itempg.cfm?itemid=1887&refcd=1CEECZL&tvar=no>

If any Christians doubt the validity or purpose of getting involved in the political arena, they will rapidly discover otherwise! Authors Janet and Craig Parshall, in "The Light in the City," cite numerous examples of historical and biblical believers whom have played active roles shaping public policy.

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FAMILY NEWS IN FOCUS STORIES

Education Bill Mostly Bad, Observers Say
By Mark Cowan, correspondent

SUMMARY: Another education vote on Capitol Hill has left conservatives feeling abandoned on most of the issues they hold dear. However, there were a few encouraging developments.

The House of Representatives has passed its version of the No Child Left behind Act (H.R. 1), leaving Erika Lestelle, of the Family Research Council, thinking that a lot of vital ingredients have, themselves, been left behind.

"When you balance it all out, this is not a good piece of legislation, (or one) that we can be proud of," Lestelle said.

She added that there are many reasons to object to the House education bill.

"The president's original plan was severely watered

down," she said. "There's no parental choice in this bill. There was relatively little flexibility (given) to the local school districts."

Only 34 representatives voted against the bill. One was freshman Indiana Republican Mike Pence, who champions local education.

"The last thing we need is for the federal government to become more involved in our local schools, and I was hard-pressed to make (federal intervention) the first thing I did as a member of Congress," Pence said.

School choice and vouchers were removed in committee, and amendments to restore them on the House floor failed by wide margins, according to Dr. Dick Carpenter, education analyst for Focus on the Family.

"Republicans on the Hill have felt pressure by the White House, they've been strong-armed by their colleagues, and so they gave away what could have been a serious reform in the form of school choice and vouchers," Carpenter said.

One feature that the president originally asked for did survive: national assessment testing.

"This was, for the Bush Administration, the heart of his plan," Carpenter said. "He was going to go to the mat for testing. He wouldn't go to the mat for anything else, but testing he definitely would."

There is also dismay the House version added 25 percent to federal education funding next year.

However, the education bill wasn't all bad news. House members did approve a few amendments that pleased pro-family advocates. One, offered by Rep. Todd Akin, R-Mo., is just five lines long.

"The tests have to be tests of objective knowledge based on measurable, verifiable, and widely accepted professional testing and assessment standards," Akin said, quoting the amendment. "(They) shall not assess the personal opinions, attitudes or beliefs of the student being assessed."

Carpenter described some of the subjective questions that have been asked in the past: "When was the first time that you had sex? 'What is your sexual preference?' Questions about their sexual orientation. These things are absolutely happening in schools, and I don't think people realize just how much."

Akin has a simple reason for his amendment.

"There can be no accountability if there is no objectivity in the testing," he said.

Another measure, the Graham-Tiahrt amendment, gives parents the right to review materials.

Said Carpenter: "It empowers parents, in that the students will not have to undergo onerous testing that's intrusive or personal in nature, and parents would have to give consent."

Lestelle said she was pleased that the House, at the last minute, also passed a bill that will prohibit federal funds going to any school that denies access to the Boy Scouts.

The Senate is expected to continue working on its version of the education bill next week, but pro-family groups aren't holding out hopes of including significant reforms in that measure. One indicator: The Senate version increases education spending by much more than what the House approved.

Arrests of Teen Girls Rise
By Dave Clark, correspondent

SUMMARY: Juvenile crime is down overall, but the rate of teen girls going into jail is skyrocketing.

More and more teen girls are going to jail, and they are posing greater problems for police than ever before.

Nola, Jill and Angela, for instance, are all teen girls locked up in jail. What are they in for?

"I grew up and I started using drugs, and prostitution," Nola said.

"Just harassing and menacing," Jill said.

"Robbing houses, robbing people," Angela said.

The federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention reports that arrests for teen girls, like these three, rose in eight out of 12 categories of crime -- and at a rate much higher than boys.

"It used to be the girls that were coming in were your typical runaways, truancy from school -- those types of things," said corrections officer Deb Kelly. "Now, all of a sudden, it's serious drug issues. It's guns, it's violence.

It's been a big jump just in the last couple of years."

Doug Lockett, who manages a Southwestern juvenile lock-up, said more girls are creating new challenges for the justice system.

"We have a tendency to take boys' programs and erase 'boys' and write 'girls' in. And they have different and specific needs," Lockett said.

Not just different physical needs, but different emotional needs, according to Angela: "I get frustrated over things that have to do with relationships."

Said Kelly: "We're seeing a lot of mental health issues that we didn't see in the past also along with this."

Nola, for instance, said she grew up in a world of violence, watching her dad beat up her mom.

Another teen inmate, Seleena, said her mother gave up on her, when she was locked up for two years.

"My mom gave up on me, and it was like, 'Seleena I can't take it no more. I don't know what to do for you,'" she said.

Corrections officer Kelly concluded: "Most of the young ladies I have on the pod now, I've been dealing with for the past three years."

If recent trends are any indication, more troubled girls are on the way.

FOR MORE INFORMATION: To find out more about the government's delinquency prevention efforts, you can see the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Web site at:
<http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/>

(Note: This link is provided for informational purposes only, and does not imply an endorsement by Focus on the Family of the site's contents.)

The Ugly Side of Genetic Research
By Stuart Shepard, correspondent

SUMMARY: The fertility researchers who produced the world's first genetically altered babies failed to mention the full extent of their experimentation.

Researchers in New Jersey recently produced babies with the DNA from one dad and two moms. The goal,

they said, was to help infertile couples. What they failed to mention was that two of 17 fetuses they produced had Turner's Syndrome -- a chromosomal disorder that usually only affects one in 2,500 people. One was aborted, the other miscarried.

"The idea that you would sacrifice human beings on the way to creating the child that you want is absolutely reprehensible," said bioethicist Dr. Ben Mitchell, of the Center for Bioethics and Human Dignity.

Mitchell said science is outstripping the law and even healthy discussion.

"Couples have to begin to rethink why they want children, and what are acceptable and what are unacceptable means to having children," Mitchell said.

Dr. Brad Beck, with Focus on the Family, agreed, adding that the researchers in question have lost sight of the value of human life.

"There are actually several human beings involved here that the researchers are basically ignoring, to get the one or two that they feel like the parents want or are the best genetic specimens," Beck said. "As far as I'm concerned, their life is just as precious as the individual who was wanted and desired and genetically manipulated so that it would be a son or daughter for a couple."

Beck said couples need to be made clearly aware when fertility techniques result in tiny humans being tossed aside.

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New file! Dobson

February 7, 2001

The Honorable George W. Bush
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Bush:

Warm greetings from the National Day of Prayer Task Force! I trust your transition to the Oval Office is progressing smoothly. Our prayers are with you as you step into your new and vital role. As you are probably aware, *Thursday, May 3rd* will mark the 2001 National Day of Prayer observance. Citizens from thousands of communities across the nation will assemble in homes, churches, synagogues, and various public venues to commemorate this landmark occasion, the *50th anniversary of the National Day of Prayer*. As we look back over the last half-century, we're greatly encouraged to see a growing commitment to prayer that has emerged from people of all religious faiths and personal beliefs.

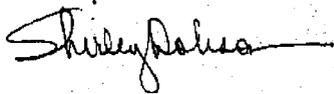
The theme we've chosen for this anniversary year is **"One Nation Under God."** America's rich heritage of faith has been the foundation for the freedom and prosperity which we have enjoyed for more than two hundred years. Realizing the need for our citizens and leaders to affirm this legacy and beseech God's continued guidance, we've selected a verse from the Bible which reflects our theme: "Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord" (Psalm 33:12). On May 3rd, millions of Americans will focus on this promise, raising a collective voice of intercession on behalf of our great country.

The presentation of an official proclamation from the President of the United States has been a valued NDP tradition since 1988, when President Reagan and Congress established the first Thursday of every May as the National Day of Prayer. We would be honored if you would join your predecessors by lending your support to this event. It would be a great privilege to usher in our 50th anniversary celebration with a proclamation from the United States' newly inaugurated President. A suggested proclamation has been enclosed for your review; if this draft meets with your approval, may we seek your assistance in returning a signed copy by Friday, March 16th? Your adherence to this timeframe will allow us to feature your proclamation as the highlight of our printed event program.

President Bush
February 7, 2001
Page 2

Thank you for taking the time to consider my request, Mr. President. I look forward to hearing from you. In the meantime, the NDP staff joins me in praying for you, and wishing you and your administration all the best!

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Shirley Dobson", with a horizontal line extending to the right.

Mrs. James C. Dobson (Shirley)
Chairman, NDP Task Force

SD/rwl

Enclosure

National Day of Prayer, 2001

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Americans have championed religious freedom since our earliest days. Many who first sought our shores were fleeing tyranny in search of a land where they could attain liberty and exercise their faith without constraint. As our forefathers labored to lay the groundwork for our republic, they asked God to illuminate their understanding and boldly spoke of His guidance and care. Through the years, personal and corporate prayer has been a source of courage and endurance in affliction, direction and wisdom in uncertainty, and hope and confidence in adversity. In times of prosperity, prayer has conveyed our humble gratitude for our good fortune.

Reaffirming this legacy, President Dwight D. Eisenhower once stated, "We who are free must proclaim anew our faith . . . This faith defines our full view of life. It establishes, beyond debate, those gifts of the Creator that are man's inalienable rights, and that make all men equal in His sight." Though our individual beliefs and backgrounds are diverse, this country's citizens find common ground in our dedication to perpetuating these inherent principles of freedom and opportunity that have made our nation a model to the world.

The commitment to faith and prayer that has been instrumental in bringing us to this point in history must not be forgotten as we press forward into the 21st Century. If we are to retain our strength of character, maintain the trust we have been given to uphold, and advance the tenets of our republic, it is necessary to preserve this vital aspect of American life. Let us then, in keeping with our personal convictions, raise our hearts and voices to ask for Divine help in furthering the "good and wise purposes" lauded by our predecessors. Building on this foundation, we can work afresh to see families and communities healed,

barriers of misunderstanding and discrimination fall, and every person given equal access to the promise of "liberty and justice for all."

Fifty years ago, Congress established an annual "National Day of Prayer," recognizing our heritage of prayer and honoring the religious freedom that is treasured by our citizens. On May 5, 1988, Public Law 100-307 set aside the first Thursday of each May for this yearly observance.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 3, 2001, as a National Day of Prayer. I urge the people of this great Nation, according to their faith and conscience, to give thanks for the blessings bestowed by our Creator, acknowledge and repent of wrongdoing, lift up the needs of the brokenhearted and disadvantaged, and to seek continued guidance for the challenges of the future.

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

XC: MLM
F: Dobson or Educat



8605 Explorer Drive • Colorado Springs, CO 80920 • (719) 531-

Focus on the Family Statement

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
May 17, 2001

CONTACT: Julie Neils, Paul Herrick
(719) 531-3400

Dr. James Dobson Criticizes House Education Bill *Pro-family Leader Responds to Weak Education Legislation*

Colorado Springs—Today, in his national daily broadcast, Focus on the Family President Dr. James C. Dobson spoke out against the latest version of the House education bill, H.R. 1, calling it “discouraging and alarming.” Dobson, heard by 7.5 million listeners each week, asked citizens to contact their congressional representatives and express their concern.

“There is nothing in this education bill that will please pro-family people,” said Dobson. “All of the conservative provisions have been stripped out, including vouchers that allow parents to choose the school that their child will attend, and the so called ‘Straight A’ provisions that originally gave flexibility to local school districts.”

“This represents the greatest expansion of the federal government’s role in public education that we’ve seen to date,” said Dobson. “The amount of money being allocated to the Department of Education is staggering. It will increase their spending by 22 percent, and they can’t even account for 450 million in federal money that they have received in the last three years. Nearly half a billion dollars have just been wasted, and now we are going to give those same people 9.2 billion more in order to continue the same policies? It is a disaster.”

Dobson commented on the Bush administration’s response: “George W. Bush wants to be known as the ‘education president’ but in order to get that done, he has essentially agreed to an education bill that could have easily been inspired by Al Gore and written by liberal Democrats.”

To hear today’s broadcast, log onto: www.family.org.

###

456-6538
to: KPIE

863-8835
to: TM Herrick

James C. Dobson, Ph.D. is a child psychologist, author, radio broadcaster and the president of Focus on the Family. Founded in 1977, Focus on the Family is a nonprofit Christian organization committed to strengthening the family in the U.S. and throughout the world.



FAMILY RESEARCH COUNCIL

FAMILY, FAITH AND FREEDOM

FILE = Dobson

February 14, 2001

Tim Goeglein
The White House
Room 120, OEOB
Washington, DC 20500

~~Karl - Here are the
broadcasts I mentioned
in support of POTUS.
- Tim -~~

Dear Tim:

As we discussed, I am forwarding you tapes of three broadcasts that I recorded with Dr. Dobson.

The first broadcast came out right after the election and during the time when the Democrats were trying to steal it. Dr. Dobson had Chuck Colson, Bill Bennett, and I were on the show. You will quickly get the tenor of it. This broadcast generated over forty-five thousand calls to Focus about how people could help. It also helped contribute to the 750,000 + e-mails that Katherine Harris received.

The second broadcast was about John Ashcroft's confirmation hearings. Dr. Dobson and I asked listeners to contact the Senate Judiciary Committee and their Senators on behalf of Senator Ashcroft. The result of that broadcast was that over twenty-five thousand people used FRC's website to write their Senators, and over thirty-five thousand people did the same from Focus' website.

The third broadcast was done right after the Inauguration and was sort-of a forward look about what we could expect from the Bush Administration.

I think you will agree that the tone and tenor of each of these broadcasts showed great sympathy for and considerable support of our new President's efforts.

Thank you for your courtesy and availability. I am looking forward to working with you and our new Administration as we seek to advance the causes of family, faith, and freedom.

Kind regards,

Kenneth L. Connor
President

Enclosures