

## **Paul Wolfowitz Quotes (Part 2)** **Former Undersecretary of State of the United States**

Speeches given between October 16, 2002 and February 23, 2003

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### **Freedom**

To those here who help build peace, who help us build, as the President has said, "a better world beyond the war on terror," a great mission lies ahead. But we will not be deterred from the truth. And this truth we know: that the single greatest threat to peace and freedom in our time is terrorism.

So this truth we must also affirm: that the future does not belong to the terrorists. The future belongs to all those who dream the oldest and noblest dream of all—the dream of peace and freedom.<sup>1</sup>

Today we see freedom's latest adversary, in those whose dreams are small, whose world is circumscribed by bigotry and persecution, resentment and oppression, hatred and death. They want to turn back the tide of democracy and use its fruits to destroy freedom, our freedom and

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<sup>1</sup> Paul Wolfowitz, "On Iraq." Fletcher Conference, Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center, Washington, DC, Wednesday, October 16, 2002. <http://www.dod.mil/speeches/2002/s20021016-depsecdef.html>

the freedom of people throughout the world. Today we call them terrorists, and like the fascists and communists of old, they, too, will end up on the dust heaps of history. [Applause] History will brush them aside, and Americans will be there to help, because throughout our history, Americans were there to do the right thing, on fire to do the right thing.<sup>2</sup>

As the son of an immigrant, I know how fortunate we are to live in a country guided by the great light of freedom, how blessed we are to live free, free from persecution and fear. I know how fortunate each one of us is to be able to say, "I am an American." [Applause] How fortunate we are to stand here surrounded by the legacy of patriots' dreams, to know there are those who have been willing to give up their lives and their personal liberties so that we can say, "We are Americans, and we are free."<sup>3</sup>

## Weapons of Mass Destruction

As Secretary of State Powell has put it, and I quote, "Since September 11th, 2001, the world is a more dangerous place. As a consequence of the terrorist attacks on that day a new reality was born. The world had to recognize," Secretary Powell said, "that the potential connection between terrorists and weapons of mass destruction moved terrorism to a new level of threat, a threat that could not be deterred ... because of this connection between states developing weapons of mass destruction and terrorist organizations willing to use them without any compunction and in an undeterrable fashion."<sup>4</sup>

President said, and I quote, "Sophisticated delivery systems are not required for a chemical or biological attack. All that might be required are a small container and one terrorist or Iraqi intelligence operative to deliver it."<sup>5</sup>

So there's a lot of ambiguities here, and we're trying to state the facts as we know them and as they develop. And I think the word "facts" is probably better than "evidence." Evidence implies that you're going to get proof, and forget about—I mean, in a court of law, you need proof. In predicting where dangers lie to the United States, you have to make judgments about whether something is 10 percent likely or 50 percent likely or 80 percent likely, and then you've got to make some judgments based on what you think the likelihood is and what you think the potential danger is. And remember, now the dangers we're talking about are not 3,000 Americans dead in a day, but 30,000 or 300,000 or even, God forbid, 3 million.

So you weigh all of those things, and these facts that we have and the facts that are in the George Tenet letter, or facts about a decade of senior-level contacts between Iraq and al Qaeda, facts about Iraqi training of al Qaeda people, including in chemical and biological weapons, and facts

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<sup>2</sup> Paul Wolfowitz, Washington Square, Philadelphia, PA, Monday, November 11, 2002. Veterans Day.

<http://www.dod.mil/speeches/2002/s20021111-depsecdef.html>

<sup>3</sup> Paul Wolfowitz, Washington Square, Philadelphia, PA, Monday, November 11, 2002. Veterans Day.

<http://www.dod.mil/speeches/2002/s20021111-depsecdef.html>

<sup>4</sup> Paul Wolfowitz, "On Iraq." Fletcher Conference, Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center, Washington, DC, Wednesday, October 16, 2002. <http://www.dod.mil/speeches/2002/s20021016-depsecdef.html>

<sup>5</sup> Paul Wolfowitz, "On Iraq." Fletcher Conference, Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center, Washington, DC, Wednesday, October 16, 2002. <http://www.dod.mil/speeches/2002/s20021016-depsecdef.html>

about Iraq providing sanctuary for al Qaeda people, including senior al Qaeda people, including in Baghdad<sup>6</sup>

In the aftermath of September 11th some have questioned the importance of missile defense in relation to the obvious need to deal with the threats of terrorists. Some have suggested that we should forego missile defenses and concentrate instead on defending against the low-tech terrorist threat. But the reality is that we do not have the luxury of choosing to defend against only one threat at the exclusion of others. The horrific events of last year demonstrate the need to deal with the full range of threats that we face, to do so in a balanced way, from terrorism to the use of weapons of mass destruction by state and non-state actors, to ballistic and cruise missile attacks.<sup>7</sup>

The threat posed by the connection between terrorist networks and states that possess these weapons of mass terror presents us with the danger of a catastrophe that could be orders of magnitude worse than September 11th. Iraq's weapons of mass terror and the terror networks to which the Iraqi regime are linked are not two separate themes—not two separate threats. They are part of the same threat. Disarming Iraq and the War on Terror are not merely related. Disarming Iraq of its chemical and biological weapons and dismantling its nuclear weapons program is a crucial part of winning the War on Terror.<sup>8</sup>

## Iraq

The Iraqi regime's support for terrorism, within and outside its borders, its appetite for the world's most dangerous weapons, and its openly declared hostility to the United States form a combination that needs to be understood in a new light since September 11th of last year.<sup>9</sup>

On the anniversary of the September attacks one of Iraq's state-owned weeklies, one of many who had similar issues, featured on its cover the burning World Trade Center with a two-word headline emblazoned in red letters. It read, "Allah's punishment."

In July of last year, an Iraqi columnist wrote glowingly about Osama bin Laden in a provincial newspaper. "Bin Laden," this columnist wrote, "knows that causes pain to America and used the language of dynamite and explosives in the city of Khobar and destroyed two U.S. embassies in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam. Now he continues to smile and still think seriously," this columnist wrote, "with the seriousness of the Bedouin of the desert about the way he will try to bomb the Pentagon after he destroys the White House.... To bin Laden I say that revolution, the wings of the dove and the bullet are all but one and the same thing in the heart of a believer."

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<sup>6</sup> Paul Wolfowitz, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC , Friday, October 18, 2002. Defense Forum Foundation. <http://www.dod.mil/speeches/2002/s20021018-depsecdef.html>

<sup>7</sup> Paul Wolfowitz , Frontiers of Freedom, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC, Thursday, October 24, 2002. <http://www.dod.mil/speeches/2002/s20021024-depsecdef.html>

<sup>8</sup> Paul Wolfowitz, Council on Foreign Relations, New York City, NY, Thursday, January 23, 2003. IRAQ: What Does Disarmament Look Like? (As Delivered).

<http://www.dod.mil/speeches/2003/s20030123-depsecdef2.html>

That's not unique. In the 11 years since the end of the Gulf War, the state-controlled Iraqi media have been full of such glorification of terrorists and threats of terrorism. Like the editorialist who wrote ten years ago in Babil, the newspaper of Saddam Hussein's son Uday, "Does the United States," this editorialist said, "realize the meaning of every Iraqi becoming a missile that can cross countries and cities?"

And some of this rhetoric comes from the mouth of Saddam Hussein himself. He is the only world leader who openly glorified and justified the attacks of September 11th. In his letter to Americans on September 15th of last year, Saddam wrote, "Americans should feel the pain they have inflicted on other peoples of the world so that when they suffer, they will find the right solution and the right path."<sup>10</sup>

A children's prison: there can hardly be a more grim symbol of a regime that rules by terror and that embraces terror as a policy against those who oppose it both at home and abroad.<sup>11</sup>

The debate in this country is not between those who desire peace and those who desire war. The issue is how we can best achieve a peaceful outcome that resolves the danger we face. There is a seeming paradox at work here that takes some effort to grasp. Our only hope -- our only hope in my view -- of achieving the peaceful disarmament of Iraqi weapons of mass destruction is by having a credible threat of force behind our diplomacy. To be effective, the two must be part of a single policy.<sup>12</sup>

Some have argued we should wait, and that's an option. In my view, it's the riskiest of all options, because the longer we wait," the President said," the stronger and bolder Saddam Hussein will become. We could wait and hope that Saddam does not give weapons to terrorists or develop a nuclear weapon to blackmail the world. But I am convinced that is a hope against all evidence."<sup>13</sup>

Some have asked whether an attack on Iraq would disrupt or distract the United States from the global war on terror.

The answer to that, as Secretary Rumsfeld has said, is that Iraq is part of the global war on terror. Stopping terrorist regimes from acquiring weapons of mass destruction is a key objective of that war. "We can fight all elements of this war," the Secretary said, "simultaneously," and I would add we must do so.<sup>14</sup>

Saddam Hussein supports and conspires with our terrorist enemies. He lends them both moral and material support. Disarming Saddam Hussein and fighting the war on terror are not merely related, they are one and the same.

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<sup>10</sup> Paul Wolfowitz , "On Iraq." Fletcher Conference, Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center, Washington, DC, Wednesday, October 16, 2002. <http://www.dod.mil/speeches/2002/s20021016-depsecdef.html>

<sup>11</sup> Paul Wolfowitz , "On Iraq." Fletcher Conference, Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center, Washington, DC, Wednesday, October 16, 2002. <http://www.dod.mil/speeches/2002/s20021016-depsecdef.html>

<sup>12</sup> Paul Wolfowitz , "On Iraq." Fletcher Conference, Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center, Washington, DC, Wednesday, October 16, 2002. <http://www.dod.mil/speeches/2002/s20021016-depsecdef.html>

<sup>13</sup> Paul Wolfowitz , "On Iraq." Fletcher Conference, Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center, Washington, DC, Wednesday, October 16, 2002. <http://www.dod.mil/speeches/2002/s20021016-depsecdef.html>

<sup>14</sup> Paul Wolfowitz , "On Iraq." Fletcher Conference, Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center, Washington, DC, Wednesday, October 16, 2002. <http://www.dod.mil/speeches/2002/s20021016-depsecdef.html>

If we can defeat a terrorist regime in Iraq it will be a defeat for terrorists globally.<sup>15</sup>

Finally, Iraq is part of the global war on terrorism because Iraq represents one of the first and best opportunities to begin building what President Bush has referred to as a better world beyond the war on terrorism. If Saddam Hussein is a danger and a support to terrorists and an encouragement to terrorist regimes, conversely his demise will open opportunities for governments and institutions to emerge in the Muslim world that are respectful of fundamental human dignity and freedom and that abhor the killing of innocents as an instrument of national policy.<sup>16</sup>

The notion that we can wait until the threat is imminent assumes that we will know when it is imminent<sup>17</sup>

We cannot afford to wait until Saddam Hussein or some terrorist supplied by him attacks us with a chemical or biological or, worst of all, a nuclear weapon, to recognize the danger that we face. If that terrible event happens and we look back to examine why we weren't warned, the answer will clearly be that we were. The dots are there for all to see. We must not wait for some terrible event that connects the dots for us.<sup>18</sup>

The most dangerous assumption of all, however, is the assumption that Saddam would not use terrorists as an instrument of revenge.<sup>19</sup>

As our President has said, Saddam Hussein is harboring terrorists and the instruments of terror, the instruments of mass death and destruction, and he cannot be trusted. The risk is simply too great that he will use them or provide them to a terror network.<sup>20</sup>

For the Iraqi nation is one of the most important nations in the Arab world with some of the most talented people and some of the richest natural resources of any country in the Middle East.<sup>21</sup>

Indeed, while there are many risks that would be associated with a decision to use force to resolve this threat, the one risk that seems frequently exaggerated is the risk that the removal of a Saddam Hussein regime will be a cause of instability in the region.<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> Paul Wolfowitz , "On Iraq." Fletcher Conference, Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center, Washington, DC, Wednesday, October 16, 2002. <http://www.dod.mil/speeches/2002/s20021016-depsecdef.html>

<sup>16</sup> Paul Wolfowitz , "On Iraq." Fletcher Conference, Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center, Washington, DC, Wednesday, October 16, 2002. <http://www.dod.mil/speeches/2002/s20021016-depsecdef.html>

<sup>17</sup> Paul Wolfowitz , "On Iraq." Fletcher Conference, Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center, Washington, DC, Wednesday, October 16, 2002. <http://www.dod.mil/speeches/2002/s20021016-depsecdef.html>

<sup>18</sup> Paul Wolfowitz , "On Iraq." Fletcher Conference, Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center, Washington, DC, Wednesday, October 16, 2002. <http://www.dod.mil/speeches/2002/s20021016-depsecdef.html>

<sup>19</sup> Paul Wolfowitz , "On Iraq." Fletcher Conference, Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center, Washington, DC, Wednesday, October 16, 2002. <http://www.dod.mil/speeches/2002/s20021016-depsecdef.html>

<sup>20</sup> Paul Wolfowitz , "On Iraq." Fletcher Conference, Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center, Washington, DC, Wednesday, October 16, 2002. <http://www.dod.mil/speeches/2002/s20021016-depsecdef.html>

<sup>21</sup> Paul Wolfowitz , "On Iraq." Fletcher Conference, Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center, Washington, DC, Wednesday, October 16, 2002. <http://www.dod.mil/speeches/2002/s20021016-depsecdef.html>

<sup>22</sup> Paul Wolfowitz , "On Iraq." Fletcher Conference, Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center, Washington, DC, Wednesday, October 16, 2002. <http://www.dod.mil/speeches/2002/s20021016-depsecdef.html>

In fact for better or for worse, and I am convinced it will be for far far better, sooner or later the Middle East and the world will have to cope with the reality of the demise of the Iraqi regime. For the sake of the suffering Iraqi people it would be far better for that to happen sooner rather than later.

And in the interest of minimizing whatever risks there are to larger regional stability, it would be far better for this admittedly enormous change to take place when the eyes of the world are upon Iraq and when the United States and a strong coalition are committed to seeing it through to a successful conclusion—in short, to take place on the world's terms, not on Saddam's terms or on some fateful throw of the dice.

Indeed, I'm surprised that so many people who know the Middle East well and who admire the talents of the Arab people believe that the demise of this despotic regime would be harmful to the Arab cause. To the contrary, I believe there is actually an opportunity here to help liberate one of the most talented populations in the Arab world with positive effects throughout the Middle East and indeed throughout the world's two billion Muslims. That also constitutes a huge strategic advantage for us should it become necessary to use force.<sup>23</sup>

In Saddam Hussein we have a despotic warden who in turning his country into the most savage kind of prison has enslaved the talents and resources of a richly endowed people, but as we've seen in Afghanistan, when the yoke of terrorism is removed, people used their newfound freedom to sing, to work, to learn, to build a better future for themselves and their children.<sup>24</sup>

Success in Iraq would demoralize those who preach doctrines of hatred and oppression and subjugation. It would encourage those who dream the ancient dream, the ageless desire for freedom.<sup>25</sup>

So the debate in this country is not between those who desire peace and those who desire war. The issue is how best to achieve a peaceful outcome. And in approaching that objective, one has to approach what sometimes to some appears paradoxical. It is this fact:

Our only hope of achieving a peaceful disarmament of Iraqi weapons of mass destruction is by having a credible threat of force behind our diplomacy.

Those are not two different policies. To be effective, diplomacy and the threat of force have got to be part of a single policy.<sup>26</sup>

Disarming Saddam Hussein and fighting the war on terror are not merely related; they are part of the same struggle. And if we can defeat a terrorist regime in Iraq, it will be a defeat for terrorists globally.<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> Paul Wolfowitz , “On Iraq.” Fletcher Conference, Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center, Washington, DC, Wednesday, October 16, 2002. <http://www.dod.mil/speeches/2002/s20021016-depsecdef.html>

<sup>24</sup> Paul Wolfowitz , “On Iraq.” Fletcher Conference, Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center, Washington, DC, Wednesday, October 16, 2002. <http://www.dod.mil/speeches/2002/s20021016-depsecdef.html>

<sup>25</sup> Paul Wolfowitz , “On Iraq.” Fletcher Conference, Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center, Washington, DC, Wednesday, October 16, 2002. <http://www.dod.mil/speeches/2002/s20021016-depsecdef.html>

<sup>26</sup> Paul Wolfowitz, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC , Friday, October 18, 2002 .Defense Forum Foundation. <http://www.dod.mil/speeches/2002/s20021018-depsecdef.html>

<sup>27</sup> Paul Wolfowitz, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC , Friday, October 18, 2002 .Defense Forum Foundation. <http://www.dod.mil/speeches/2002/s20021018-depsecdef.html>

But the most dangerous assumption of all is the assumption that Saddam would not use terrorists as an instrument of revenge.<sup>28</sup>

As our President has said, and I quote, "Saddam Hussein is harboring terrorists and the instruments of terror -- the instruments of mass death and destruction. And he cannot be trusted. The risk is simply too great that he will use them or provide them to terrorists."<sup>29</sup>

It is not the job of inspectors to disarm Iraq; it is Iraq's job to disarm itself. What inspectors can do is confirm that a country has willingly disarmed and provided verifiable evidence that it has done so. If a government is unwilling to disarm itself, it is unreasonable to expect the inspectors to do it for them. They cannot be charged with a "search and destroy" mission to uncover so-called "smoking guns," especially not if the host government is intent on hiding them and impeding the inspectors' every move. Inspectors cannot verify the destruction of weapons materials if there are no credible records of their disposition.<sup>30</sup>

I must say I sort of find it astonishing that the issue is whether you can trust the U.S. government. The real issue is, can you trust Saddam Hussein? And it seems to me the record is absolutely clear that you can't. And we're going to have to have some very powerful evidence that he has changed and that we can trust him, because otherwise, we are trusting our security in the hands of a man who makes ricin, who makes anthrax, who makes botulism toxin, who makes aflatoxin, and who has no compunctions whatsoever about consorting with terrorists. Who do you want to trust?<sup>31</sup>

## War on Terror is Vast

The war on terrorism is a global war and one that must be pursued everywhere using all the instruments of national power and every resource at our command.

It is hard to see how we can expect to be successful in the long run if we leave Iraq as a sanctuary for terrorists and its murderous dictator in defiant safety.<sup>32</sup>

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<sup>28</sup> Paul Wolfowitz, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC , Friday, October 18, 2002 .Defense Forum Foundation. <http://www.dod.mil/speeches/2002/s20021018-depsecdef.html>

<sup>29</sup> Paul Wolfowitz, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC , Friday, October 18, 2002. Defense Forum Foundation. <http://www.dod.mil/speeches/2002/s20021018-depsecdef.html>

<sup>30</sup> Paul Wolfowitz, Council on Foreign Relations, New York City, NY, Thursday, January 23, 2003. IRAQ: What Does Disarmament Look Like? (As Delivered). <http://www.dod.mil/speeches/2003/s20030123-depsecdef2.html>

<sup>31</sup> Paul Wolfowitz, Council on Foreign Relations, New York City, NY, Thursday, January 23, 2003. IRAQ: What Does Disarmament Look Like? (As Delivered). <http://www.dod.mil/speeches/2003/s20030123-depsecdef2.html>

<sup>32</sup> Paul Wolfowitz , "On Iraq." Fletcher Conference, Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center, Washington, DC, Wednesday, October 16, 2002. <http://www.dod.mil/speeches/2002/s20021016-depsecdef.html>

Contrary to some of the things we've heard on the news recently, the war on terrorism is not just about one individual, or even one terrorist network, or even just one terrorist state.<sup>34</sup>

The war on terrorism is not something that's going to be over with one battle or one engagement, or in one country. As President Bush and Secretary Rumsfeld have said over and over again, we are in for a long war.<sup>35</sup>

The war on terrorism is a global war, and one that must be pursued everywhere. We cannot allow one of the world's worst dictators to continue developing the world's worst weapons. We cannot allow one of the world's most murderous dictators to provide terrorists a sanctuary in Iraq.<sup>36</sup>

Use our Freedom to carry out terrorism

of threats developed by evil people who use the freedoms of a democratic society to hide even in our midst?<sup>37</sup>

## Prayer

These are indeed difficult times. The prophet Jeremiah expressed our present truth so long ago in these words, "We wait for peace to no avail, for a time of healing, but terror comes instead." But in these times of terror, men and women who cherish freedom and seek peace may be strengthened by remembering also the words of the prophet Isaiah, who spoke saying, "See upon the palms of my hands I have written your name. Your walls are ever before me. Your builders will outstrip your destroyers."<sup>38</sup>

## Go-it-alone

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<sup>33</sup> Paul Wolfowitz, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC , Friday, October 18, 2002 .Defense Forum Foundation. <http://www.dod.mil/speeches/2002/s20021018-depsecdef.html>

<sup>34</sup> Paul Wolfowitz Palm Beach, FL, Friday, November 15, 2002. Center for the Study of Popular Culture, Restoration Weekend Conference. <http://www.dod.mil/speeches/2002/s20021115-depsecdef.html>

<sup>35</sup> Paul Wolfowitz Palm Beach, FL, Friday, November 15, 2002. Center for the Study of Popular Culture, Restoration Weekend Conference. <http://www.dod.mil/speeches/2002/s20021115-depsecdef.html>

<sup>36</sup> Paul Wolfowitz, The World Affairs Council and the Commonwealth Club, San Francisco, CA, Friday, December 6, 2002. Building the Bridge to a More Peaceful Future. <http://www.dod.mil/speeches/2002/s20021206-depsecdef.html>

<sup>37</sup> Paul Wolfowitz , "On Iraq." Fletcher Conference, Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center, Washington, DC, Wednesday, October 16, 2002. <http://www.dod.mil/speeches/2002/s20021016-depsecdef.html>

<sup>38</sup> Paul Wolfowitz , "On Iraq." Fletcher Conference, Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center, Washington, DC, Wednesday, October 16, 2002. <http://www.dod.mil/speeches/2002/s20021016-depsecdef.html>

We are not a go-it-alone country; this is not a go-it-alone President. We value the help that we get from others, and depend on it crucially.<sup>39</sup>

## Imminent

Ask yourself, when was the attack on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon imminent? Was it imminent on September 10<sup>th</sup>? Was it imminent in August 2001? Was it imminent in the spring of 2001 when all of the hijackers had arrived in the United States? Was it imminent in early 2000 when all of the pilots arrived in the United States? Or was it imminent even earlier when the plan was hatched in Hamburg and wherever else it was made? We cannot tell with these threats, unfortunately, when they are imminent until they have actually happened.<sup>40</sup>

## Afghanistan

We saw that potential in Afghanistan when women tore off their burkas and girls went back to school and the threat of famine disappeared for four or five million people who were on the edge of starvation.<sup>41</sup>

## Root Causes of Terrorism

We hear a lot of talk about the root causes of terrorism. Some people seem to suggest that poverty is the root cause of terrorism. It's a little hard to look at a billionaire named Osama bin Laden and think that poverty drove him to it. Nor was that the case for Ayman al-Zawahiri who comes from one of the most prominent, distinguished families in Egypt.<sup>42</sup>

## Nation Building

And I think the misery of the Arab world is largely because of failed policies of governments. It's important, therefore, if we're going to win this war on terrorism to help those countries in the Muslim world that are heading in the right direction, or at least trying to. Indonesia, which inherited a democratic transition in the midst of an economic tidal wave, I think is one such country that deserves our help and support. Turkey, which is going through difficult economic times but which is managing one of the few democracies in the Muslim world, deserves that

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<sup>39</sup> Paul Wolfowitz , Nashville, TN , Monday, October 28, 2002. Association of Old Crows Annual Symposium and Convention. <http://www.dod.mil/speeches/2002/s20021028-depsecdef.html>

<sup>40</sup> Paul Wolfowitz, Vienna, VA , Wednesday, October 30, 2002. Government Electronics and Information Technology Association. : <http://www.dod.mil/speeches/2002/s20021030-depsecdef.html>

<sup>41</sup> Paul Wolfowitz, Vienna, VA , Wednesday, October 30, 2002. Government Electronics and Information Technology Association. : <http://www.dod.mil/speeches/2002/s20021030-depsecdef.html>

<sup>42</sup> Paul Wolfowitz Palm Beach, FL, Friday, November 15, 2002. Center for the Study of Popular Culture, Restoration Weekend Conference. <http://www.dod.mil/speeches/2002/s20021115-depsecdef.html>

support. We see some glimmers of positive reform in Bahrain where they've held for the first time free elections. And in Morocco. Those countries, their success, their movement toward our values is part of winning this war on terrorism.

I will admit that in DOD our main job is focusing on finding and killing terrorists. But at the same time that we do that we have a positive role, for example, in Afghanistan in building that better future. And if it comes to it in Iraq, we'll have a role in building something more positive there, as well.<sup>43</sup>

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<sup>43</sup> Paul Wolfowitz Palm Beach, FL, Friday, November 15, 2002. Center for the Study of Popular Culture, Restoration Weekend Conference. <http://www.dod.mil/speeches/2002/s20021115-depsecdef.html>