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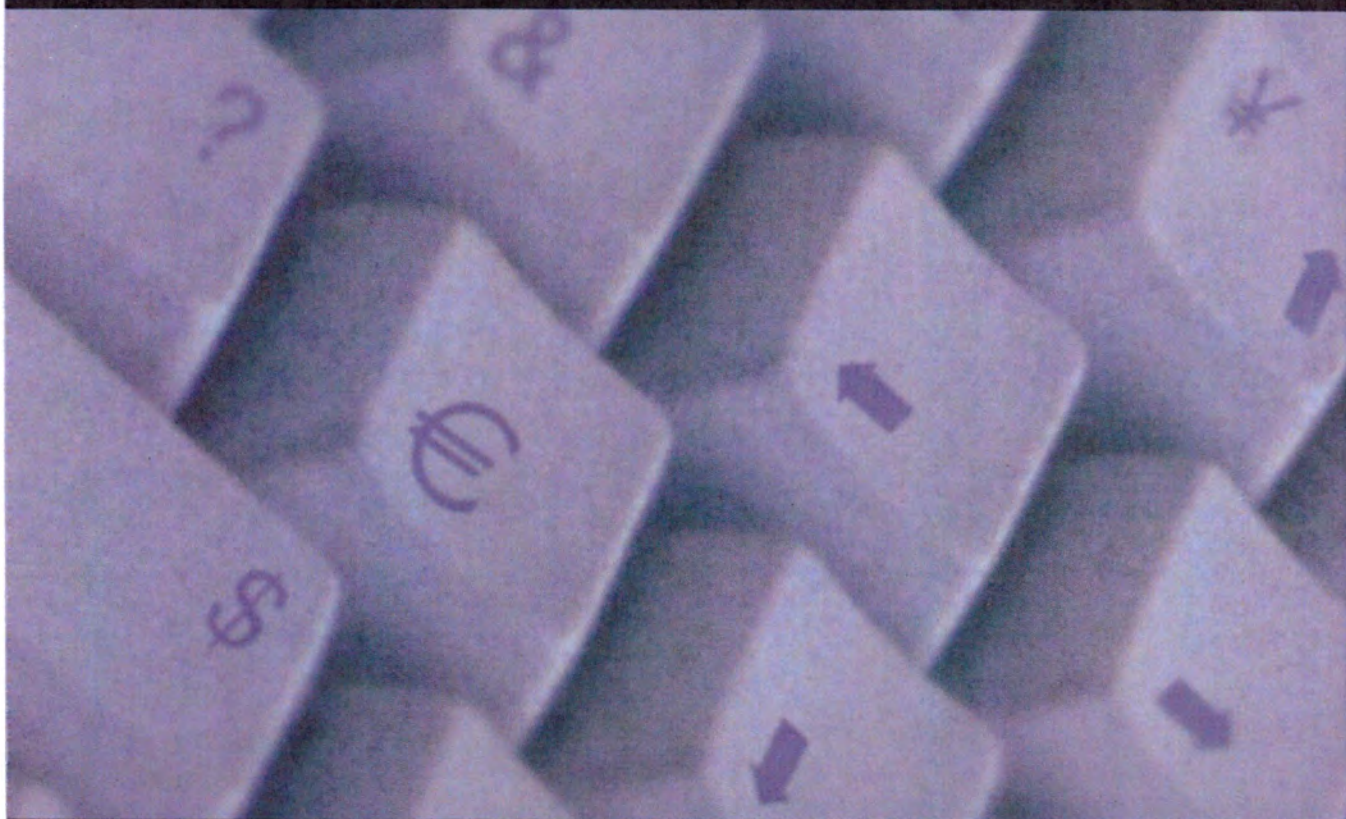
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The Eurozone in action

Changes and challenges

by Gerry Blanchard and Robert Cottrell



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Nov 16, 2000

October 31, 2000

BY HAND

6/11
The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

As leaders of major news organizations, we take the unusual step of writing to express our concern—in fact, alarm—over a provision in the Intelligence Authorization bill recently passed by Congress. For the first time in our nation's history, a law would criminalize all unauthorized disclosures of classified information—in effect creating an "official secrets act" of the sort that exists elsewhere but that has always been rejected in this country. This provision shatters the delicate balance that has been achieved in this country between the public's right to know and the legitimate demands of national security. We therefore urge you to veto it.

The specific provision at issue, Section 304, would make it a felony for a government employee to reveal any properly classified information to any unauthorized person, regardless of whether any harm to the national security results. Even individuals who do not actually know they are revealing classified information could be prosecuted if they had "reason to believe" the information was classified.

Of course, the government has a duty to preserve national security secrets. And over the years, Congress has enacted a variety of laws to punish disclosure of specific types of classified information (e.g., communications intelligence, atomic weapons, covert agents). But Congress has resisted demands for a broad official secrets act even in the face of serious threats to the nation's security—including the outbreak of World War I, the attack on Pearl Harbor in World War II, and the Cold War that followed. In 1985 and thereafter, the CIA has proposed substantially similar legislation through Intelligence Authorization acts, but the proposals have been rejected each and every time.

The legislation now before you would change the kind of society that we have become. It would alter the way in which government officials deal with the press, the way in which the press gathers and reports the news, and the way in which the public learns about its government. On a daily basis, government officials—variously described as whistleblowers, "senior State Department officials," or even "sources close to the President"—disclose government "secrets," which sometimes are classified.

The motives of those who disclose what has been classified may be honorable or dishonorable, and the immediate effect of publication may be harmful or beneficial – or

PHOTOCOPY
WJC HANDWRITING

these matters may be fairly open to debate. But the overall effect of public disclosures concerning the affairs of government is to enhance the people's ability to understand what the government is doing and to hold the government accountable. Any effort to impose criminal sanctions for disclosing classified information must confront the reality that the "leak" is an important instrument of communication that is employed on a routine basis by officials at every level of government.

The laws on the books strike a balance—imperfect, to be sure—between the public interests in preventing harm to the national security, on the one hand, and preserving free discussion of governmental affairs, on the other. This legislation simply goes too far. The mere fact that a document is classified, even properly classified, does not mean that its disclosure will harm the national security. Over 7 million documents (not pages) are classified each year, and billions of pages remain classified from past years. As the bipartisan Commission on Protecting and Reducing Government Secrecy noted in 1997, the ordinary rule for those in a position to classify "is stamp, stamp, stamp." That Commission, which was tasked with proposing ways to strengthen the protection of legitimately classified information, never endorsed criminalizing the leaking of classified information.

Section 304 would empower the government effectively to silence a broad range of important news reporting. Consider these subjects that came to light when classified information was disclosed to journalists:

- The Pentagon Papers;
- Details of the Iran-Contra affair;
- Government radiation and biological warfare experiments on unwitting Americans;
- Safety violations in nuclear weapons manufacturing processes and nuclear power plants;
- Lapses in security creating vulnerability to espionage, such as the case of former CIA agent Edward Lee Howard;
- Waste, fraud, and abuse in the defense industry;
- The efficacy of particular weapons systems, such as Star Wars;
- Human rights abuses in Latin America, Asia, and Africa.

As these examples illustrate, press leaks, even of classified information, can serve as a vital source of information about public issues and the operation of government. Yet each of these stories could have resulted in a criminal prosecution under Section 304. And despite the assurances from the legislation's sponsors, journalists themselves may fear the possibility of prosecution by overzealous authorities for aiding and abetting the release of classified information. Certainly, journalists could face subpoenas, search warrants, telephone taps, and review of their phone records to identify the culprit. The net effect would be censorship and self-censorship among journalists, sources, and whistleblowers alike.

There is no warrant for legislation of this kind. The government has ample power to deal with those who engage in the unauthorized disclosure of confidential information. It can remove security clearances and fire government employees for unauthorized disclosures. It can bring criminal prosecutions under existing statutes that cover particular concerns. If needed, Congress can enact further, specific legislation after appropriate hearings - legislation that focuses on particular types of grave concerns rather than all classified information.

At bottom, legislation that criminalizes all disclosures of classified information is anathema to a system that places sovereignty in the hands of the people. That, at least, has been the prevailing view for the first two and one-quarter centuries of our nation's existence. If we are about to embark on a new era of criminalizing all leaks, let there be public hearings and full review by the House and Senate Judiciary Committees, and let a well-informed consensus emerge. An addition to an authorization bill is not the proper vehicle for so fundamental a change in the public's right to know.

We urge you to veto this bill, and we thank you for considering our views on this matter.

Sincerely,

Tom Johnson /BJ

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Chairman and CEO
CNN

Bo Jones

Boisfeuillet Jones, Jr.
Publisher and CEO
The Washington Post

John Sturm /BJ

John F. Sturm
President and CEO
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Arthur Sulzberger /BJ

Arthur O. Sulzberger, Jr.
Publisher, The New York Times
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cc: The Honorable John Podesta

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cc: The Honorable John Podesta

THE WHITE HOUSE

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

11-20-00

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 9, 2000

PRESS BRIEFING BY
NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISOR SANDY BERGER
AND NATIONAL ECONOMIC ADVISOR GENE SPERLING

The James S. Brady Briefing Room

11:06 A.M. EST

MR. CROWLEY: Good morning. I think, given the news of the day, this briefing clearly comes under the category you would describe as "in other news." But listen, today's the kind of day that the American people and the people around the world are asking the same questions, and we're not here to answer those questions. But, actually, as we go through this trip, I look forward to hearing you explain to your international press colleagues about the vagaries of exit polling data in that semi-autonomous region called Florida. (Laughter.)

But to business. We have a very important, historic trip coming up for the President next week, to Brunei and to Vietnam, with a brief stop in Hawaii. And here --

Q --

MR. CROWLEY: Want to see you declare asylum when we get there.

Here to talk about the President's agenda and his activities, we have the National Security Advisor, Samuel R. Berger, and the National Economic Advisor, Gene Sperling. We'll start off with Mr. Berger.

MR. BERGER: It's always nice to follow the warm-up act of PJ Crowley, who will be appearing in the Catskills next week. (Laughter.)

Good morning. I know that our upcoming trip to Asia is uppermost on your minds this morning. But even with the extraordinary events going on here, I think this will be a fascinating and in some ways historic trip.

As you know, the President leaves on Sunday for his final APEC Summit -- Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation Summit -- in Brunei, which will be held on Wednesday and Thursday. And from there, he will be the first President to ever travel to a unified Vietnam.

Gene will speak to you about APEC and the issues that will be discussed there. Let me just add that while in Brunei, the President will also meet separately with several of his fellow leaders.

On Wednesday, he will meet with President Putin. This will be the fourth meeting they've had this year. They will continue their discussion of nonproliferation, regional security issues, strategic stability, and especially increased cooperation to reduce the risk of accidental missile launches. We'll have a chance to raise our continuing interest in democratic development in Russia, independent media, rule of law, as well of the case of Edmund Pope.

Later that day the President will meet with Kim Dae Jung, President of South Korea. In that meeting, and on Thursday with Prime Minister Mori of Japan, they'll talk, obviously, in both those meetings about bilateral issues, but I'm sure they will discuss at some length the efforts to reduce tensions on the Korean Peninsula, which are inherently of interest to Japan, South Korea, the United States, China, as well as, obviously, North Korea.

Finally, on Thursday afternoon the President will meet with Chinese President Jiang. This will likely be their last meeting. That discussion will focus also on Korea, on cross-strait relations, on non-proliferation and human rights, as well as China's accession to the WTO. We will stress our continued expectation that both the PRC and Taiwan will enter the WTO as soon as possible.

After the APEC meeting, on Thursday evening, the President will leave for Vietnam, and begin his official schedule there on Friday. Let me say a few words about the visit, and then I'll go over the schedule.

This visit is a culmination of a process that the President began with Vietnam eight years ago. The cutting-edge of that process from the very beginning has been and remains today achieving the fullest possible accounting of our POW-MIAs. We have moved forward at each step of the way, from ending the trade embargo to normalization to the various stages in the evolution of this process, as we have made progress on that central issue that has been on our agenda, and in a way that honors those who fought and suffered during the war and that does right by the missing and their families.

We have done so with the constant involvement and support of veterans, of families, of members of Congress, especially Senator John Kerry, Senator Bob Kerrey, John McCain, Chuck Robb, and former Congressman Pete Peterson, now our Ambassador to Vietnam, all of whom were driving forces in this process over the last eight years, and deserve a great deal of credit for the evolution of the relationship.

We've made tremendous progress in this area in repatriating remains, in resolving last-known-alive cases, in conducting joint field exercise with the Vietnamese. The Vietnamese have turned over thousands of documents over the past several years. We have not finished this job. There remain roughly 2,000 unaccounted for. And this will be an ongoing subject of the discussions the President has there and an ongoing element of our relationship, as we encourage the Vietnamese to continue the cooperation that we've received.

But Vietnam should be seen not only as a war, but as a country. We are not closing a chapter here, we're opening a new chapter in the relationship. And this is an opportunity, as well, to focus on the future. We want the Vietnamese people to see that America supports their economic development, while encouraging those in Vietnam who have been willing to risk opening the country, both economically and politically. And in the process, we want to build a fully normal relationship that benefits the American people and the Vietnamese people.

Central to these efforts is the U.S.-Vietnam trade agreement, which was signed this year, in which both of our countries now must ratify and implement. The debate in Vietnam about signing the agreement was very much like the debate in China over joining the WTO, and it captures well the central dilemma Vietnam is facing -- whether to maintain a command and control system and shut out the world, or build prosperity by loosening controls and joining the world. That's a choice

Vietnam is making, but the President can and will encourage it to continue its reforms, strengthen its respect for human rights and for religious freedom.

In terms of the itinerary, very briefly, the President will begin the visit Friday with a meeting with the Vietnamese President, President Luong, and the Prime Minister, Prime Minister Khai. That afternoon, he will describe our vision for the future of our relationship in a speech to university students at Hanoi National University, the generation born after Vietnam's wars.

Indeed, it is interesting to realize and recognize that more than half of the people in Vietnam were born after the end of the Vietnam War. It may also be true of the United States; I'm not sure, in terms of the demographics. Probably close to being true. More than half of the people of the United States are certainly younger than I am; that's for sure.

On Saturday morning, the President will visit an MIA excavation site at a village outside of Hanoi. This is a spot on a hillside rice paddy where we know an American plane went down during the war, and where work has been underway for about two weeks now to find the remains. The President will observe the operation work and speak with the people who are undertaking it, acknowledging the efforts of our servicemen and women on the scene, and the remarkable support we've received from ordinary Vietnamese.

There have been 62 of these joint field exercises since 1988, and 41 since 1993. During the period since 1993, 283 sets of remains have been repatriated.

That afternoon he will tour an exhibit back in Hanoi on land mine awareness. About 2,000 Vietnamese are killed or injured every year by mines and unexploded ordnance, and we are providing assistance for demining education and rehabilitation. He will also meet that afternoon with Party General Chairman Le Kha Phieu, one of the three top Vietnamese officials.

Finally, on Saturday evening, the President will participate in a ceremony marking the repatriation of the remains of several American servicemen as they are sent to Hawaii for identification.

On Saturday evening we will travel to Ho Chi Minh City in the south, a dynamic city where incomes are higher than the

national average, foreign investment is concentrated. He'll have a roundtable discussion there with young Vietnamese active in everything from business to journalism to NGOs. And he'll also visit a container terminal on the Saigon River, a modern facility that Vietnam has established to ship both to and from the country. He'll speak there about the benefits of trade and investment, and the importance of creating a climate in Vietnam in which both Vietnamese and foreign enterprise can thrive.

With that, let me turn this over to the Gene, to talk more about the part of the trip that will be devoted to APEC.

MR. SPERLING: In terms of this not being the hot issue of the day, those of you who have been around for a while know I was the guy who got to brief directly after Mike McCurry did his briefing on Dick Morris and the Star magazine. So this is really not that bad. (Laughter.)

Q That was a good briefing, too.

MR. SPERLING: Yes, thank you. It was on the welfare-to-work tax credit, for those of you who remember the details of the Star report more -- the Star magazine report. (Laughter.)

As I think many of you know, APEC started in 1989, but the actual notion of the leaders, themselves, the heads of states participating really was at the initiation of President Clinton in 1993, at Blake Island. So the President comes today to -- will come to APEC and Brunei, making his final APEC meeting in a forum, a leaders forum in which he initiated back in '93.

Since then, we feel that it has been a positive forum for the process of liberalization -- global liberalization -- and overall economic liberalization. In 1994, in Indonesia, the Bogor goals were set with the goal of this region having free trade and liberalized trade among the developed countries by 2010, and among the developing countries by 2020. That goal has continued to inform the work that's been done through individual action plans, through work with the business communities.

As we go into this right now, we certainly go into much stronger and more stable Asian economies. Two years ago, when they met in Malaysia, they faced a year where Indonesia had lost -13 percent growth, Korea had been -7 percent growth. You look at dramatic turnarounds in most of these countries where now they are looking at their second year of positive growth.

But many issues remain and there is much debate that goes on about what the future should hold. As we go into this APEC, the President will be very much focusing on reinforcing the benefits of an open global economy, both for the recovery that's been since the Asian financial crisis, and that the better economic news should not be a cause for complacency in terms of structural liberalization.

The morning session at APEC will focus on globalization and the new economy. One of the issues that will be looked at is certainly taking these principles towards more of the e-commerce issues, and when one looks at what it means to create an environment for e-commerce, it is broader than just the goals that may seem as directly applicable to the Internet.

For example, any international e-commerce is premised on the notion that you can deliver goods easily. E-commerce would be meaningless in the United States if you did not have a system through FedEx, through UPS, et cetera, through the mail, of delivering. If there is not cargo, if there is not airline liberalization, then e-commerce between different countries will be meaningless in areas where actual goods have to be transported. So that will be one of the areas that will be looked at.

We will be, obviously, seeking to continue our view that there should be a moratorium on custom duties over the Internet. The President will also focus, as he has in Okinawa, on the digital divide. What's more interesting in APEC, in a sense, as opposed to the G-8, is that in G-8, all of the countries were on one side of the digital divide. APEC includes a very diverse group of countries. Indeed, there is one Australian study coming out that says that when you look at half of the countries in APEC in the year 2005, half of them, the average number of people connected to the Internet will be 3.8; in the other half, it will be 72 percent. So when you talk about a growing global digital divide, it is a very real phenomenon, and whatever can be done to stop that -- that is not uniform. Korea, right now, has 30 percent to the Internet and is expected to be at 72 percent themselves. Singapore has very high rates. So one of the focuses will be on not just having action plans, individual action plans, but electronic commerce individual action plans for the countries.

We will also be focusing on issues in terms of the environment for e-commerce, things like software piracy. The rates of piracy in software in these countries is extremely high

-- 80 percent to 90 percent at times. Yet, without confidence that software can happen and be produced and sold without these rates of piracy, these countries will be denying themselves the foreign direct investment and high-wage jobs that we are now experiencing so much in our own country.

The President will also, to the best degree possible, continue to push his development agenda on AIDS and basic education. The afternoon session will focus on the WTO and regional trade agreements. And clearly, part of that will be a carry-over on the electronic commerce issues that we've talked about.

Our basic goal, the WTO principles of liberalization, should apply to all e-commerce issues as they would apply to all areas of trade. But there also will probably be interesting discussions about the prospects for launching a new WTO round, and what the relationship is between the regional trade agreements and the multilateral liberalization, and how they can be harmonized, and whether those kind of regional trade agreements are building blocks for a more multilateral open trade system, or whether they're obstacles, and what are the standards and principles that we should look for.

Clearly, APEC has been a forerunner of trade liberalization -- on the Information Technology Agreement of 1996, the agreement by APEC to support that was seen very much as a launch. In 1999, at Auckland, we came together in a similar agreement for launching the new WTO round. Well, obviously that did not prove to have the force to overcome the obstacles at Seattle. Nonetheless, the agreement on eliminating agriculture export subsidies and other areas were certainly helpful in forming consensus in many of those areas.

The President, in terms of Vietnam, Sandy told you about one of the events he is doing at the container site, which is a computerized container site. And then he'll also be speaking at the end of a U.S.-Vietnam commercial forum, which is certainly the most significant U.S.-Vietnamese commercial forum that has been held since the war there, and includes significant participation from our businesses.

As the President talks and discusses things with Vietnamese officials and to the Vietnamese people, certainly we will talk about the bilateral trade agreement. It's important. We also are having productive conversations in areas from labor

to science technology with them. We're hoping to have more progress on some of those areas by the time we're there.

But clearly, Vietnam, as Sandy said, has important choices to make. Because Vietnam cut themselves off more from the world economy, their fall was not as great during the Asian financial crisis. They saw their growth go from perhaps 9 percent to 3 percent. But the downside of cutting themselves off from globalization, from showing that they are a place for foreign direct investment, is hurting them right now. They have rebounded far less than the other countries, because there is significant doubts remaining about their ability to reform from their state-owned enterprises, very much the types of questions that we talked about with China.

The state-owned enterprises have significant losses, bad loans, take up significant amounts of capital that could be available to entrepreneurs in Vietnam who could be creating growth and adding value and being part of trade. Our hope is that these conversations and that the bilateral trade agreement will be part of a process in moving them forward and in strengthening our relations with Vietnam.

Q The U.S. election is unsettled. Americans are in doubt about what's going to happen. There's probably going to be some legal challenges to the election outcome. What were the President's thoughts about going ahead with this trip? Did he ever give any thought to not going, to staying here to be a settling force?

MR. BERGER: No. I think the business of the presidency goes on, the business of America goes on. APEC is an annual meeting. As Gene indicated, it is a forum that he established back in 1993. It has been a very useful forum for the United States. It would be, I think, a loss to the United States if the President of the United States were not present there with the leaders of all the rest of Asia. And we can conduct business 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 360 degrees around the world.

Q Sandy, what are the prospects for some progress on the Middle East in the meeting today between the President and Mr. Arafat, especially in light of a senior member of Fatah was killed yesterday by the Israelis, and what effect that might have on the prospects of getting something going here?

MR. BERGER: Well, I expect that the President, in his meeting with Chairman Arafat early this afternoon and then again with Prime Minister Barak on Sunday, will focus very much on what's happening on the ground and how to break the cycle of violence which continues, the steps that must be taken to try to bring this down to a reduced level and eventually to bring the situation to calm. So that will be a very important part of what the President talks to Chairman Arafat about.

They will also be talking about how to resume a political process. This is something that both Chairman Arafat and Prime Minister Barak spoke to the President about in Sharm el-Sheikh several weeks ago when we met there with President Mubarak. They basically not only undertook certain measures with respect to things that needed to be done on the ground to control the violence, but also to a process of discussing how to return to a political process. And that's what the President will be raising.

Q The Palestinians have talked about having some sort of U.N. peacekeeping force, supervisory force. The Israelis do not seem eager to do that. The United States does not seem eager to do that. Is that still the United States' position? And why would there be opposition to doing something like this?

MR. BERGER: Well, something like this can only be done with the consent of both the parties. That is, in this case both the Palestinians and the Israelis. At this point, the Israelis are not prepared to entertain the idea. So, in our judgment, it is -- to spend too much time on it right now just simply diverts us then from bringing the violence under control and resuming a political process. It can't be done unless both parties want it done.

Q Is there a reaction to the Israeli helicopter rocket attack today that apparently killed two Palestinians, including one elderly woman?

MR. BERGER: I don't have specific details about the situation that you've described. I'm aware of it, but, of course, I don't have all the facts and, therefore, can't comment on it specifically. Let me just say, violence breeds violence, and we must find a way to break this cycle. And it is important for people on both sides to do all they can to try to achieve that.

Q Do you expect the President to continue periodic meetings with Barak and Arafat right through the end of his presidency, and could this issue be occupying a significant amount of his time right through? Or do you see any kind of, you know, a pause or a break that the President will impose on this whole process?

MR. BERGER: I think that depends on the parties. This is -- only they can set the direction and the content and the pace of these talks. We've convened them here because, at Sharm el-Sheikh, they both indicated they wanted to explore whether and how to get back to a political process. Where we go from here, obviously, we'll have to evaluate after these meetings.

Q If I could just follow up on the APEC question, I didn't hear you rule out a cancellation and I just wanted to know -- I mean, the President does have a history of --

MR. BERGER: There are no plans to cancel. Pack your bags.

Q Sandy, can you tell us how the President views going to Vietnam in light of his own background as an opponent to the war in Vietnam and as one who went to some lengths to avoid military service during the Vietnam War?

MR. BERGER: The President over the last eight years has carried out a policy for the United States which I think has had broad support both bipartisan and from those who previously -- who served and fought in Vietnam, for those that didn't, those that supported it. That policy has been based upon, first and foremost, being true to the families and trying to gain the maximum possible cooperation from the Vietnamese in answering their questions.

I think the fact that we've achieved that -- that is, there is full cooperation now from the Vietnamese -- has laid the basis then for proceeding to normalize the relationship, which we did in 1995. Again, I think this has been a policy, as I indicated earlier, that's had the support -- and in fact, not only the support, it's really been very much a collective enterprise led by the President, but joined by people like John Kerry and Bob Kerrey, John McCain, Pete Peterson and others who served with great distinction in Vietnam.

I think their feeling has been that while we cannot forget history, while we cannot -- we must continue to be true to

those who fought and true to the families of those who remain missing, and that needs to continue to be a central element of our policy going forward, that it's now 25 years since the war ended and it's appropriate that we build a new relationship with Vietnam.

Q Are any of those members of the Senate going along with the President?

MR. BERGER: I believe it's possible that one or more may. I don't want to single -- I don't know for sure. I think it's possible one or more may.

Q You said earlier that this is not -- this trip will not close a chapter, but open a new one. But do you think his visit will help heal whatever breach is left between the veterans and --

MR. BERGER: I think that process actually has been going on for some time. Secretary of Veterans Affairs Hershel Gober, who served as our emissary, in a sense, to Vietnam, led perhaps seven or eight delegations to Vietnam -- maybe six to eight delegations to Vietnam -- over the period of 1993 to 1996-97, always with veterans groups, always with family groups. As we have pressed the Vietnamese to help to work with us on excavations, to turn over now 28,000 documents and other archival material, to participate in assisting us in repatriation, all of that has been done very much with the participation of the veterans organizations. And I think most of the veterans organizations supported normalization of relations with Vietnam, and believe that one can look to the future without forgetting the past.

Q Can we turn to the Mideast just one moment? Has the President lowered his sights in terms of goals now? Would he like his legacy to be to help establish what you referred to as calm, so that when he leaves the White House, his successor, whoever that may be, can then proceed with serious progress toward a long-term peace --

MR. BERGER: I don't think -- legacies will be written by historians. The President is interested in what he can do over the remaining 11 weeks I guess of his presidency to try to reduce the violence in the Middle East and to resume a political process. A great deal has been accomplished over the last eight years in the Middle East. We have peace with Jordan. I think issues between the Palestinians and the Israelis have been

raised, discussed, and in many ways defined in ways that they never have been before.

The Middle East has been a rocky road for 50 years. It's been a rocky road for many centuries. We've had periods of war followed by periods of -- spurts of peace activity. We're now in a very difficult cycle, in terms of -- part of the cycle, in terms of this violence. But I think the President is focused very much on what he can do in the next few months to try to reduce the violence and to resume a political process.

Q He no longer has the hopes that he did at Camp David this summer, does he?

MR. BERGER: It's up to the parties to define what they want to achieve. They will determine whether some kind of negotiated agreement is something that is within the realm of what they want to do, or not. We will fully explore with them what their objectives are, and how we can help them achieve those, consistent with ending the violence and promoting peace.

Q What does the White House hope to accomplish from the business communities' participation in Vietnam? Do you want some specific deals to be signed, or are you trying to lay the groundwork for a legal or regulatory reforms?

MR. SPERLING: There is some discussion on a couple transactions. I do not know if they'll happen. But I think that with the bilateral trade agreement, there is a chance for there to be better commercial relations. It's obviously all of our philosophy, as we often discussed in China, that that is not only good economically for both countries, but we think it has also more positive effects.

So I think we also are looking at also things in terms of education exchanges as well. But I think that the bilateral trade agreement is a major step and it shows their commitment. I think people will be looking very carefully now at their implementation and ratification of that.

But again, foreign direct investment has been fairly weak in Vietnam in the last couple of years. And what is probably disappointing for them is it was stronger in '96 and '97. In other words, there was greater prospects for Vietnamese -- for investment in Vietnam. People have higher hopes. There is a tremendous work ethic there. But now, people have become -- business has become a little more disappointed at the pace of

reform. There are some improvements now. The IMF has pointed to some. The bilateral trade agreement is a positive sign.

I think the number of business people coming over shows that perhaps there is a greater prospect for investment there. But, as we always say, the ball is in their court. We can help bring people there. They ultimately have to impress them that this is a place they can invest and make a good return on their equity.

Q Can you talk about the President's sort of personal feelings, making history as the first President to go to a unified Vietnam and also in light of some of the positions he took 25 years ago? And also, if you can tell us just a little bit more about his visits to the excavation site and the repatriation ceremony. What does he hope to achieve by participating in both of those events?

MR. BERGER: I think in terms of the latter question, this has been a -- both these enterprises -- they're related -- have been a very big part of what we've tried to do together with the Vietnamese. That is, to engage in joint excavation to locate remains now with DNA testing. These remains go back to Hawaii and there is quite a sophisticated process for actually then being able to identify individuals, which obviously is tremendously important in terms of the families involved.

So I think he wants to see that for himself and also to have the American people see what we are doing together with the Vietnamese there. I think that in terms of the President's feelings about this, I think that he -- I think he's proud of what we have accomplished in a very deliberate, step-by-step process towards Vietnam over the last eight years.

We've had a clear loadstar, a clear first priority here along the way, and that is accountability or accounting for our people. We have made very good progress. We now have full cooperation, and it's time now -- we now have moved to a bilateral investment treaty which begins to set the contours, as Gene said, of an economic relationship and define the dynamic of Vietnamese economic reform. So I think the American people generally should feel that this is an important transition that has been done with great fidelity to the values of the United States.

Q Customarily, where there is a new administration coming in, there are briefings as such -- classified briefings to

help the transition team to get on board. I understand we're in a sort of awkward moment here. Can you say anything about what preparations or provisions you've made to begin briefing the next administration -- is that underway?

MR. BERGER: When there is an official president-elect, we will reach out, as has been done in every transition, in terms of intelligence and other briefings.

Q On the Brunei trip, is it true that the President will try to stay on a Navy ship outside Brunei, rather than designated hotel, because of the \$30,000 a night price tag is too expensive?

MR. SPERLING: Excellent question. I'm fascinated by it. You've stumped me. (Laughter.) I'm going to pay attention much more at our scheduling meetings from now on, though. I'll have someone, Stephanie Streett or somebody to talk -- I just don't know.

Q Do you expect to take a decision on whale hunting by the 13th of November before the talks with Prime Minister Mori?

MR. SPERLING: I can't comment on the timing. I think it is likely to be an issue the President will raise, though.

Q Sandy, what are the chances this is going to be the President's last overseas trip?

MR. BERGER: You know the President. There are no -- no decisions have been made on other trips, but I wouldn't rule it out.

Q Ha.

Q I'd just like to follow up on Kelly's question for a second. Do you think --

MR. BERGER: I don't like your "ha." Wait a minute. (Laughter.) Let me recalibrate here. I wasn't trying to hint anything --

MR. CROWLEY: There may be a wager going on here.

MR. BERGER: -- I was just trying to not be called a liar later. We've made no decisions on any other trips, but there are 11 weeks to go and --

Q Can you verify that? (Laughter.)

MR. BERGER: -- places to see and people to visit and countries --

Q Do you think the trip represents the personal closing of a chapter for the President?

MR. BERGER: I would much rather see it in terms of the country. I think that this is, I think, as I said earlier, an important milestone on a journey that the United States has taken which, in fairness, began in the '80s, accelerated in the last eight years, which has transitioned, in a sense, from the past to the future, but I think done so, as I said before, with great fidelity to America's values and to those who fought and served.

Q Will the uncertainty over who the next president will be have any impact on these Mideast talks -- only because Arafat and Barak don't know who the President's successor is going to be, and does it make things just harder to gel in any way?

MR. BERGER: Well, we haven't had the meetings yet, so I can't answer for sure. I don't think so. Obviously, the President is in the final few months of his presidency. That is something that the parties are aware of. On the other hand, they certainly know that this is a President who has a deep commitment to the Middle East, to peace in the Middle East, who knows and understands the issues extremely well, and is a resource and asset to the process.

Now, that I don't believe will drive the timetable. Their timetable will be driven by their own considerations. But obviously the President is prepared to be whatever help he can be over this period.

Q If I could follow up on your talk about '96 and '97, is there any possibility of an extension of the '97 debt relief that Secretary Rubin did with Vietnam?

MR. SPERLING: I don't think that's been a topic that's been on the table or has even been requested.

Q Regarding future travel, the North Korean trip was something that was discussed as an add-on to this trip. Do you now rule out a North Korean trip during this presidency?

MR. BERGER: We're not going to North Korea as part of this trip -- I will tell you that. No, that decision has not been made. I think the President will make that decision over the next period, based upon his judgment as to whether such a visit would advance America's national interest, would contribute to security on the Peninsula, and whether something of value could be accomplished. He's not made that decision yet.

END

11:45 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

11-7-00

Clover Gibson
104 Harlow Place
Hot Springs, AR 71901
501-623-3137

Do Let Her to
Claude

Her husband, Claude, died.

Funeral is Monday at 1pm at
St. Lukes in Hot Springs

I sent flowers from you and Hillary,
and I will try to get away tomorrow
to go to the funeral.

11/11/00

After you have seen,
we will send to

Eugene -

11/9/00
See, please file this
clive already handled -

EW

PHOTOCOPY
WJC HANDWRITING

THE WHITE HOUSE

Assistant to the President and
Director of Presidential Scheduling

11-8-2000
5:30 pm

Mr. President,

Per our conversation
about tomorrow's schedule,
I have tried to open up the
afternoon to give you more
phone & office time. you
will now have 3:20-7:15pm.

The meeting with Vietnam
experts will now be an
option. Sandy was
having them come in anyway
to brief him. Please see
the attached schedule.

Stephanie

11-9-00

Thursday, November 9, 2000

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 2000
Draft Schedule

DOWN UNTIL 9:30 A.M.

9:30 am- MEETING - *Library*
11:30 am RESIDENCE
Staff Contact: Bruce Lindsey

11:35 am- MEETING
11:50 am OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: John Podesta

11:50 am- MEETING
11:55 am OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett

12:00 pm- BRIEFING
12:30 pm OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

12:30 pm- MEETING WITH PLO CHAIRMAN YASSER ARAFAT
2:30 pm OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
STILLS ONLY

2:45 pm- BRIEFING/MAKE UP
2:55 pm MAP ROOM
Staff Contact: Ellen Lovell, Jake Siewert

2:55 pm- TAPED INTERVIEW WITH SELMA THOMAS OF *THE HISTORY*
3:20 pm CHANNEL FOR "THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY" EXHIBITION
MAP ROOM
Staff Contact: Ellen Lovell, Jake Siewert

*- This is to be included in the Am. Presidency
Exhibition which is currently on display at
the Smithsonian's Natl. Museum of Am. History.
It will also be for their permanent archives.*

November 8, 2000 (5:42 PM)

Thursday, November 9, 2000

3:20 pm- PHONE AND OFFICE TIME/DOWN TIME
7:15 pm OVAL OFFICE / RESIDENCE

OPTION BETWEEN:

5:00 pm- DROP-BY SAMUEL BERGER'S MEETING WITH VIETNAM EXPERTS
6:00 pm ROOSEVELT ROOM
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

Note: There will be approximately 10 guests in attendance.

Note: The following event is Black Tie.

7:15 pm THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady greet guests on the Second Floor of Residence

7:20 pm- MIX AND MINGLE
7:35 pm YELLOW OVAL ROOM
Staff Contact: Capricia Marshall
Event Coordinator: Sharon Kennedy
CLOSED PRESS

Note: Black Tie

Note: There will be approximately 20-25 guests in attendance.

7:35 pm THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady, accompanied by the Former Presidents and Former First Ladies, proceed to State Dining Room
EXPANDED POOL PRESS

7:40 pm- PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH FORMER PRESIDENTS AND FORMER
7:45 pm FIRST LADIES
LINCOLN PORTRAIT, STATE DINING ROOM
Staff Contact: Capricia Marshall
Event Coordinator: Sharon Kennedy
EXPANDED POOL PRESS

Note: Black Tie

November 8, 2000 (5:42 PM)

Thursday, November 9, 2000

7:50 pm-
10:15 pm

WHITE HOUSE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 200th ANNIVERSARY
DINNER

EAST ROOM

Remarks: Jeff Shesol

Staff Contact: Capricia Marshall

Event Coordinator: Sharon Kennedy

POOL PRESS (REMARKS ONLY)

Note: Black Tie

Note: There will be approximately 200 guests in attendance.

-- Off-stage announcement of the President and the First Lady, accompanied by Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Robb, President Ford, Mrs. Ford, President Carter, Mrs. Carter, President Bush and Mrs. Bush.

-- The President, the First Lady, the Former Presidents and the Former First Ladies proceed to their seats at the head table.

7:55 pm -- The President makes a toast.

8:00 pm -- Dinner is served.

8:45 pm -- Robert Breeden, White House Historical Association, presents gifts.

-- Mr. Wyeth, White House Historical Association, presents gifts.

9:40 pm -- Desert is served.

-- Strolling Strings perform.

9:50 pm -- Hugh Sidey introduces President Ford.

-- President Ford makes remarks.

-- President Carter makes remarks.

-- President Bush makes remarks.

-- The President makes remarks and invites guests to the Grand Foyer.

10:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady, accompanied by the Former Presidents and Former First Ladies, proceed to Grand Foyer

November 8, 2000 (5:42 PM)

Thursday, November 9, 2000

10:20 pm-
TBD pm

MARINE ORCHESTRA PERFORMANCE
GRAND FOYER
Staff Contact: Capricia Marshall
Event Coordinator: Sharon Kennedy
CLOSED PRESS

Note: Black Tie

TBD pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady, accompanied by the Former Presidents and Former First Ladies, have the option to dance with guests in the Grand Foyer

TBD pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady bid farewell to the Former Presidents and Former First Ladies

BC / HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

November 8, 2000 (5:42 PM)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Assistant to the President and
Director of Presidential Scheduling

Mr. President,

Attached is a draft
of tomorrow's schedule.
you start at 9 AM with
Phil Wagoner. Office time
is 12:30 - 3:00, please
call if you have any questions

Stephanie

10-27-00

PHOTOCOPY
WJC HANDWRITING

Friday, October 27, 2000

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 2000

Draft Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

SKY PAGER: 1150885

PRESS DESK:

KAREN BURCHARD

HOME: 703-243-3656

OFFICE: 202-456-7193

WHCA PAGER: 4769

EVENT COORDINATOR:

KIM WIDDESS

HOME: 202-265-8445

OFFICE: 202-456-6330

WHCA PAGER: 4725

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

October 26, 2000 (6:12 PM)

Friday, October 27, 2000

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 2000
Draft Schedule

9:00 am-
10:00 am

HOLD (NH) → *Phil Woyamen*

10:00 am-
10:15 am

MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: John Podesta

10:15 am-
10:35 am

BRIEFING AND FOREIGN POLICY PHONE CALL *Shroeder*
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

10:40 am-
11:00 am

MEETING *on executions*
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Beth Nolan

11:00 am-
11:10 am

BRIEFING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Mary Beth Cahill

11:10 am-
11:40 am

MEETING WITH DISABILITY GROUP
CABINET ROOM
Staff Contact: Mary Beth Cahill
CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 10 guests in attendance.

11:50 am-
12:00 pm

VA-HUD BILL SIGNING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Gene Sperling, Lisel Loy
WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY

Note: There will be approximately 20 guests in attendance.

12:00 pm-
12:15 pm

BRIEFING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Bruce Reed

October 26, 2000 (6:12 PM)

Friday, October 27, 2000

12:15	pm-	STATEMENT <i>on Budget</i>
12:30	pm	ROSE GARDEN
		Remarks: Jeff Shesol
		Staff Contact: Bruce Reed
		Event Coordinator: Kim Widdess
		OPEN PRESS
		-- The President makes remarks and departs.
12:30	am-	PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
3:00	pm	OVAL OFFICE
3:00	pm-	MEETING <i>with Ted Widemer</i>
3:25	pm	OVAL OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett
3:25	pm-	MEETING
3:35	pm	OVAL OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett
3:35	pm-	MEETING <i>Topic: Policy Meeting</i>
4:35	pm	CABINET ROOM
		Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
4:45	pm-	BRIEFING
4:50	pm	OVAL OFFICE
		Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
4:50	pm-	CONFERENCE CALL WITH NABOB
5:10	pm	MAP ROOM
		Staff Contact: Minyon Moore <i>Note: Association of Black Owned Broadcasters</i>
5:10	pm-	BRIEFING
5:15	pm	RED ROOM
		Staff Contact: Minyon Moore, Mary Beth Cahill, Alvin Brown

October 26, 2000 (6:12 PM)

Friday, October 27, 2000

5:15 pm-
5:50 pm

RECEPTION WITH AFRICAN AMERICAN LEADERS
EAST ROOM

Remarks: John Pollack

Staff Contact: Minyon Moore, Mary Beth Cahill, Alvin Brown

Event Coordinator: Kim Widdess

OPEN PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 450 guests in attendance.

- Off-stage announcement of the President, accompanied by Secretary Alexis Herman.
- Secretary Alexis Herman makes brief remarks and introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks, works a ropeline and departs.

6:00 pm-
7:00 pm

BRIEFING AND TAPE RADIO ADDRESS
OVAL OFFICE

Remarks: Paul Glastris

Staff Contact: Loretta Ucelli, Megan Moloney/Lisa Ferdinando

Note: There will be approximately 100 guests in attendance.

7:00 pm-
7:10 pm

VIDEO TAPING *for Carousel of Hope Dinner*
CABINET ROOM

Staff Contact: Megan Moloney

7:10 pm-
8:30 pm

DOWN TIME
RESIDENCE

8:30 pm-
TBD pm

MOVIE NIGHT
FAMILY THEATER

Staff Contact: Capricia Marshall

Event Coordinator: Kim Widdess

CLOSED PRESS

BC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

HRC RON

CHAPPAQUA, NEW YORK

October 26, 2000 (6:12 PM)

THE PRESIDENT HAS SIGNED

9-26-00

Mr. President,

Please weigh in to help
set an acceptable date for our
D.C. event - it went from
Sept. to mid-Oct to now Oct 28!
Mid-Oct is the outer limit. Thank you,
Hiram

Copied
Ricchetti
moore
Podesta



XAVIER BECERRA
MEMBER OF CONGRESS
30TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

DISTRICT OFFICE:
1910 SUNSET BLVD., SUITE 560
LOS ANGELES, CA 90026
(213) 483-1425

CAPITOL OFFICE:
1119 LONGWORTH
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-6235

Ricchetti/Ameyan
I think this is our
best pledge to do
TR

PHOTOCOPY
WJC HANDWRITING

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

11-6-00

THE PROFESSIONAL GOLFERS' ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA



MIDDLE ATLANTIC
SECTION

COL. DICK 'THE SKULL' JOHNS, USA (RET.)
Executive Director

2721 JEFFERSON DAVIS HWY., STE. 101
STAFFORD, VIRGINIA 22554

PHONE: (540) 720-7420 EXT. 23
FAX: (540) 720-7076
EMAIL: mapga@aol.com

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

11-6-00

Dr. Christopher A. Bullock, Pastor
Progressive Baptist Church

3658 S. Wentworth Ave.
Chicago, Illinois 60609

Ph: (773) 268-6048
Fax: (773) 268-7790

E-mail: drcabull@aol.com

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

11-6-00



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

11-6-00

Tel. (212) 368-5269
(212) 368-0668

1763 Amsterdam Ave.
New York, N.Y. 10031

BISHOP NORMAN N. QUICK

E-Mail NNQ1@webtv.net

Fax (212) 281-8623

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

11-6-00



St. Vincent's

Special Needs Services



9-29-00

July 21, 2000

Sory

Dear *Mr. President* Bill Clinton

This is not the first time you have been asked for an autograph... but it may be for one of the best reasons!

We anticipate that the 2000 "LAST BASH of Summer" on Saturday, September 23rd, in Trumbull, Connecticut, will raise over \$30,000 for adaptive toys, adaptive learning materials and equipment, and specialized computer technology for children with cerebral palsy and other neuromotor conditions who are struggling to overcome the challenges of their disabilities. You can help us reach our goal.

This year's theme is "Starry, Starry Night". The "stars" of the evening are children who have achieved new independence at play and in school because of the equipment provided by previous years' events. To contribute to this year's financial success, we are asking celebrity "stars" to autograph specially designed commemorative t-shirts that will be put up for bidding in our silent auction held as part of the LAST BASH festivities.

Your autograph could enable the purchase of a special toy costing several hundred dollars that will permit a child who cannot use his hands "to play" and "to learn". Or it could help acquire an electronic communication aid costing several thousand dollars that will "speak" for a student unable to have her voice understood. These are only two examples of how your support can help.

Our organization, affiliated with a major health care system in Southern Connecticut since 1987, has been assisting children and adults with cerebral palsy and similar neuromotor disabilities since 1955. Currently, we annually assist nearly 500 infants, children and adults toward greater independence and quality of life through our many programs. Along with your t-shirt to sign, we have enclosed information about our organization and self-addressed packaging for the shirt's return.

While we thank you for your careful consideration of our request for an autograph, please know that the greatest appreciation for granting this request will come from the child your cooperation and kindness will assist.

Sincerely,

Virginia Smith

Virginia A. Smith

Director of Marketing/Community Relations

(As you know, a letter of acknowledgement to certify the authenticity of your signature will increase the value of bids.)



FEROLETO Children's Development Center

PHOTOCOPY
WJC HANDWRITING

Trumbull Corporate Park • 95 Merritt Boulevard • Trumbull, CT 06611
(203) 375-6400 • FAX (203) 380-1190 • E-MAIL feroleto.child.dev@snet.net

fm Cong. Grace Napolitano
34th C.D. - Calif.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-26-00

copied
Ricchetti
Street
Podesta

Mr. President -

Per your request, may we
set a date for your addressing
leadership - elected, local, state, to
explain and inform/educate them on
O.T.A.

Re: Clinton

Is this something
we promised to do on Clinton?
Who needs to do event
for something out there or here

Be

derful (doing
late & our
(28 cities).
time.

cc Grace Napolitano
#544-5148 ofc 225-5256
more 562-868-8352 DIST. 323-728-
0112

PHOTOCOPY
WJC HANDWRITING

Mr. President —

fm Cong. Grace Napolitano
34 B.C.D. - Calif.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-26-00

Per your request, may we
set a date for your addressing my
leadership - elected, local, state, to
explain and inform/educate them on
your New Market Initiative.

Sen. Herman has been wonderful (doing
training pact w/ Long Beach State & our
Gateway Council of Government (28 cities).

I am available at any time.

Respectfully,

Grace Hores Napolitano
apt 544-5148 h 225-5256
home 562-868-8352 DIST. 323-728-0112

Copied
Ricchetti
Street
Podcastg