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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. notes	re: Vietnam speech; Phone No.'s (Partial); Personal (Partial) (61 pages)	n.d.	P5, P6/b(6)
002a. notes	re: Vietnam speech; Phone No. (Partial) (7 pages)	n.d.	P5, P6/b(6)
002b. note	Phone No. (Partial) (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)
002c. note	re: Vietnam speech (1 page)	n.d.	P5
003a. briefing paper	re: Preparation for the Vietnam trip (3 pages)	10/10/2000	P5
003b. minutes	re: Internal briefing for human rights, religious, and service community (4 pages)	10/20/2000	P5
003c. minutes	re: Internal Vietnam briefing for the Vietnamese American community (6 pages)	10/13/2000	P5
003d. minutes	re: Internal Vietnam briefing for the Veteran community (4 pages)	10/10/2000	P5
003e. minutes	re: Internal Vietnam briefing for business community (3 pages)	10/04/2000	P5
004. note	Personal (Partial) (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)
005. note	Phone No.'s (Partial) (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Speechwriting (Thomas Rosshirt)
OA/Box Number: 4020

FOLDER TITLE:

[Vietnam] [3]

2008-0703-F

jm233

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
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- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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SPEECH BUILDING BLOCKS - HANOI UNIVERSITY

Bilateral Relations

Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA) is a milestone, and, in the history of U.S.-Vietnam relations, it's a very large one.

Once implemented, it will bring the American and Vietnamese peoples together in ways that, even now, are hard to imagine.

You, Vietnam's next generation, are fortunate to live in the early 21st century.

You, Vietnam's new elite, will benefit personally from new opportunities and contribute enormously to your country's new prospects for progress and prosperity.

Looking back at the last decade, there is one overriding theme: engagement works.

On every issue in which we have demonstrated mutual interests and have been convinced of each other's commitment, we have made progress.

Each country has made gestures to advance this process -- the United States lifted its trade embargo and Vietnam agreed to help recover the remains of U.S. MIAs.

Engagement at all levels is building a spirit of cooperation between our two peoples and has laid a solid foundation for a relationship that looks to the future, rather than the past.

In a spirit of cooperation and partnership, my government and the American people want to do everything possible to make sure you have the intellectual knowledge and skills to make the right decisions for Vietnam's future.

That's why one of my country's largest educational exchange programs in the world is with Vietnam, funded at \$4 million per year.

That's why USAID is providing \$1.5 million to Boise State University to expand its business education programs at the National Economic University.

Mohamoud
Valley

education freedom
Science Capital

Peterson
testimony

education
component

?

★ And that's why my good friend Senator Kerry and his colleagues have introduced legislation in the U.S. Congress to establish an Education Foundation to provide scholarships for Vietnamese students to study in the United States.

We are building a new relationship, one founded on both national and individual freedom and on national and global economic development.

ECONOMIC ISSUES

Bilateral Trade Agreement

Before turning to the more clearly human and people-to-people aspects of our relations, let me talk about the economic side of our relations.

The BTA marks a major shift of Vietnam's economic policy, setting a course for greater openness to the outside world, increasing integration into the Pacific regional economy, and building a foundation for future entry into the World Trade Organization.

★ Under the BTA, Vietnam will grant to its citizens and, over time, to foreigners, rights to import, export, and distribute goods, giving Vietnamese citizens expanding rights to determine their own economic destinies.

★ *What's in the BTA* Vietnam has also been asked to increase government transparency. Vietnam has agreed to provide advance notice of all laws, regulations, and other administrative procedures relating to any matter covered in the agreement; publish all laws and regulations; and inform the public of effective dates and government contact points.

get it from Charlene stuff Mutual tariff reductions and Vietnam's eliminating non-tariff import barriers will expand two-way trade, bringing wealth and prosperity to both sides of the Pacific.

We recognize the major policy, legal, and regulatory changes Vietnam must undertake to implement the BTA. We are prepared to provide, subject to budgetary realities, technical assistance to Vietnam to support BTA implementation.

In addition to USG resources, the U.S. private sector is willing to commit its own considerable resources to form a public/private partnership to provide technical assistance for BTA implementation.

Substance
on
BTA

get more

Investment

American businesses remain strongly interested in developing long-term commercial links with Vietnam. U.S. ~~foreign direct investment~~ into Vietnam last year is estimated at \$120 million, while the total stock of licensed U.S. capital is \$1.3 billion. Membership in the American Chambers of Commerce in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City now exceeds 400 companies.

Vietnam agreed in the Bilateral Trade Agreement to protect U.S. investments from expropriation, eliminate local content and export performance requirements and phase out its investment licensing regime for many sectors. These commitments are important to the investment climate in Vietnam.

One of the greatest challenges for Vietnam is to make its economic system more competitive by cutting red tape, streamlining regulations, and generally making the entire economic system more efficient and transparent. Some of the most vociferous and frequent complaints from foreign investors concern the length of the contract negotiating process and the delays in obtaining project approvals from the government.

Amendments to Vietnam's Investment Law passed by the National Assembly in May are a positive step in the right direction.

Trade and investment should create jobs for Vietnam's growing population, 65% of which is under 25 years old. Annually, 1.3 million young Vietnamese enter the job market every year.

For our part, the programs of the Export-Import Bank, Overseas Private Investment Corporation, and Trade and Development Agency are available to support U.S.-Vietnam trade and American investment in Vietnam. OPIC has approved over \$10 million in loans to investors and TDA has granted over \$2 million for feasibility studies. The Export-Import Bank is actively considering several

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a
section

What US
is doing to
help Vietnam

more
BTA
facts

applications for export credit and has already made an offer of \$2.6 million in export finance.

Information Technology

Joining the information age is key to all our futures. You represent Vietnam's young, literate, and energetic population. U.S. firms, already sector leaders in providing IT-related equipment and services in Vietnam, want to work to accelerate Vietnam's integration into the information superhighway.

To attract investment in IT, Vietnam must move aggressively to protect intellectual property. A strong, Trade Related Intellectual Property System (TRIPS)-consistent legal framework should be legislated and piracy must be vigorously suppressed. Countries that have adopted a strong legal and regulatory regime have attracted billions of dollars of investment and are today's leaders in this dynamic field.

Experience shows that broad access to the Internet is crucial for IT development. Vietnam's access costs are unfortunately among the highest in the world. Bandwidth available in Vietnam is one-half to one-third the capacity of neighboring ASEAN countries. The introduction of independent, cost-based regulation and the relaxation of restrictions on foreign participation in Vietnam's telecom sector would address these problems. Also unfortunately, extensive firewalls now in place to control Internet content prevents software commonly used in the international business community from functioning properly in Vietnam.

*I-net
access
details*

Civil Aviation Agreement

The U.S. and Vietnam have opened negotiations on a bilateral civil aviation agreement but need to be accelerated. Increasingly open passenger and freight air links are essential to expanding trade and investment.

USAID Economic Programs

Even as we create the engines for future economic growth through enhanced business opportunities, we cannot forget a number of pressing human needs, particularly when we have the tools to deal with them.

In fact, some of these tools will also directly contribute to stimulating business opportunities and helping Vietnam implement the Bilateral Trade Agreement.

USAID's assistance is broadening the bilateral relationship between the United States and Vietnam, reflecting the importance and changing nature of the relationship.

USAID-supported technical advisors will assist the GVN in developing policies and draft laws to ensure the smooth implementation of the BTA (\$3.0 million in FY 01-03).

USAID's support for the U.S.-Vietnam Trade Council will enable it to identify issues that constrain U.S. investment in Vietnam and to coordinate, with the U.S.-ASEAN Business Council, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and the American Chambers of Commerce in Vietnam, public-private partnership efforts to assist Vietnam's BTA implementation. (\$1.5 million, FY 01-03).

USAID's grant to Boise State University will improve training and curriculum development at the National Economic University Business School, thereby strengthening the skills of Vietnam's next generation of entrepreneurs (\$1.5 million, FY-00).

USAID will support technical assistance and training to facilitate private-public sector dialogue, more effective private sector advocacy for economic reform and more efficient domestic markets (\$1.5 million, FY 01-03).

While accelerating economic liberalization and growth are key to Vietnam's future, it is important that the disadvantaged of Vietnam do not get left behind. The disabled, people at risk of HIV/AIDS, and the victims of severe flooding can, with USAID-GVN assistance, increase their participation in the development of Vietnam. Vietnam has the potential to be a model for the region in HIV/AIDS prevention, mobility access for the disabled, and disaster prevention and mitigation.

Through the Leahy War Victims Fund and the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund, USAID will continue to provide mobility assistance devices and skills training for Vietnamese adults and children, and social and educational mainstreaming of displaced and disabled children. Equally

important is our support for policy changes in areas such as physical access to public buildings and greater transparency in GVN-NGO relations (\$3 million in FY 2001; \$27 million since 1992).

To address the growing threat of HIV/AIDS in Vietnam and adjoining countries, USAID will increase its support for HIV/AIDS prevention through a regional program that promotes condom social marketing, communications for behavior change, STD case management, and policy-based interventions (\$30.0 million, \$7.5 million of which is USAID funding; \$22.5 million is CDC funding).

USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) provides emergency relief for victims of severe flooding in Vietnam, but more importantly, is assisting the GVN in flood forecasting and mitigation to prevent the loss of lives and property (\$3.1 million).

EDUCATION EXCHANGES

The State Department's \$4 million Vietnam Fulbright program awarded in FY 2000 a total of thirty-eight grants to eight U.S. scholars, seven Vietnamese scholars, eight U.S. students, and fifteen Vietnamese students. Another aspect of the program, the Vietnam Fulbright Teaching Center, is managed by Harvard University through a grant for \$1.55 million.

We are supporting two partnership grants between U.S. and Vietnamese universities for educational exchanges of professors and administrators over a three-year period. The current affiliations are University of Oregon/Oregon State University/Van Lang University/Payap University and University of San Francisco Law School/Ho Chi Minh City College of Law.

Three Vietnamese scholars are pursuing research projects in the U.S. via the Herbert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program. They are studying gender issues and policies, AIDS prevention program management, and international fisheries development.

ENVIRONMENT

Growing industrialization can be a boon to the economy, but only if this growth can be sustainably developed so that

factory effluents do not degrade Vietnam's rivers and threaten its marine resources.

Vietnam has the capacity to promote sustainable development, and we'll do everything we can to help you find sustainable solutions to environment challenges such as maintaining a clean water supply, deforestation, and marine degradation.

For instance, the State Department and USAID have given \$100,000 to the World Wildlife Fund to provide technical assistance to Con Dao National Marine Park personnel to enhance coral reef conservation. Con Dao's coral reefs contain 1,323 species of marine flora and fauna, 44 of which are recorded in the Vietnam Red Book of threatened animals and plants. Included in this list is the dugong (sea cow) whose numbers have now dwindled to about 10-20.

The State Department, in conjunction with the secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, has invited Vietnamese participants to a regional conference on coral reef management. Sustainable management of Vietnam's coral reefs could attract substantial development of the tourism industry.

The way in which Vietnam manages its urban and industrial growth will be crucial to its future. Through partnership, the U.S. and Vietnam can learn from one another, and develop solutions to urban environmental problems. Such an effort will help make the economic modernization process that Vietnam is undertaking more sustainable, while making the landscape more attractive for trade and investment.

USAID supports the Seattle-Haiphong Sister City relationship. This program will promote U.S.-Vietnam trade relations, and contribute to more effective use of World Bank loans for Haiphong urban development projects (\$500,000).

The U.S.-Asia Environmental Partnership (US-AEP), in cooperation with U.S. EPA, the World Bank, and the GVN's Ministry of Transportation, will promote an accelerated phase-out of leaded gasoline in Vietnam by 2002 (\$100,000).

US-AEP supports strengthening the capacity of Ho Chi Minh City to monitor and manage air quality and promote cleaner

Kind
of
Things
we
can
do
together

industrial production, and facilitates promotion of American technologies for medical waste and wastewater management in Vietnam. (\$250,000).

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION

S&T Agreement

What's this do?

Signing of the Science and Technology Agreement moves us another step forward; a mechanism for cooperative research, for sharing scientific and technological information, for exchange of scientists and technical experts.

Enhanced cooperation on scientific research will be a significant step towards a new and more open relationship. New activities from this agreement should also reinforce globalization and integration of Vietnam into the world economy. Open communication between scientists should influence growth of individual liberty in Vietnam.

NOAA/NWS MOU

The United States National Weather Service and Vietnam's Hydro-Meteorological Service have concluded a Memorandum of Understanding that provides a framework for cooperation to improve Vietnam's storm and flood forecasting and its capacity to respond to weather-related emergencies.

disaster

The Mekong River Delta in the South and the Red River Delta in the North are home to millions of Vietnamese who must yearly face the threat of serious floods from tropical cyclones or monsoon rains. The U.S. [NOAA NWS] is prepared to assist Vietnam with the implementation of flood forecasting capability for the Red River Delta region.

Vietnam's 1000-mile coastline is home to a large local fishing industry that is repeatedly disrupted by an average of nine typhoons per season that traverse the South China Sea. The U.S. has worked closely with Vietnam over the past 2 years to outline a strategic meteorological modernization plan to help improve severe weather forecasting.

Droughts brought on by regional climate variations can cause significant rice crop failures due to lack of irrigation and salt water intrusion into the fertile low-lying delta areas. The U.S. is prepared to share its

understanding of El Nino-related weather variations for the Southeast Asia region and the impact on Vietnam's weather.

DHHS Activities

HIV/AIDS Epidemic in Vietnam

I have already mentioned USAID's support for HIV/AIDS awareness in Vietnam. In fact, my government has devoted other resources, mostly from the Department of Health and Human Services, to address enormous global and regional health problems.

Although reported HIV/AIDS prevalence rates in Vietnam are still lower than neighboring countries such as Thailand and Cambodia, recent trends strongly indicate that the HIV epidemic in Vietnam is now progressing more rapidly. However, because rates are still comparatively low, there is a critically important opportunity to mount a large-scale prevention program and reduce or stop a much larger epidemic from emerging in the next few years.

As of September 1999, the Vietnam Ministry of Health had reported 24,151 cases of HIV infection. Of this number, 3,903 have developed AIDS and 2,035 have died. Approximately 75% of all cases have been reported since 1997.

Officially reported cases represent only a fraction of the true number of persons living with HIV in Vietnam. By the end of the year 2000, the Ministry of Health and UNAIDS estimate that approximately 185,000 Vietnamese will be living with HIV. Of that number, approximately 30,000 will have developed AIDS and about 24,000 will have died.

Vietnam is already facing a major national challenge in providing medical care and support to persons living with HIV infection. This challenge will steadily mount as the HIV epidemic grows.

Vietnam, although a developing country with very limited financial resources, has given HIV/AIDS prevention high priority since early in the 1990s:

- The Government has formed a national AIDS committee chaired by the Vice Prime Minister to guide HIV prevention and control efforts.

- The Ministry of Health has a National Standing AIDS Bureau (NAB) which serves as the Secretariat for the national AIDS committee and coordinates HIV prevention activities with other ministries and provinces.
- Each province has established a multisectoral provincial AIDS committee. These committees involve the public health services, schools, police, social services and other provincial and local public authorities in planning and monitoring HIV prevention efforts.

The U.S. Government is supporting the HIV prevention effort through two major programs, one through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the other through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), which contracts with Family Health International (FHI) to support HIV prevention activities and program development in Vietnam. The Vietnamese Government has enthusiastically received both of these programs at all levels and many activities have already been undertaken.

The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is supporting a national program of training, operational research and professional exchange. This program has already trained hundreds of Vietnamese physicians on HIV prevention issues and has more than ten research projects under way that will help the Vietnamese Government plan and strengthen HIV prevention efforts across the country.

Projects include:

- Developing standards for comprehensive HIV program efforts for each province.
- Epidemiologic studies in provinces experiencing large HIV epidemics.
- Assessments of the HIV-related risks of commercial sex workers, injecting drug use, female sex partners of infected men, and street children.
- Training of counselors to counsel high risk persons on HIV prevention and behavior change.
- Identifying common opportunistic diseases and medical conditions of persons living with HIV/AIDS in Vietnam to support training of physicians and development of improved medical care systems and policies.
- Assessment of laboratory support for HIV screening of the national blood supply and voluntary HIV prevention counseling and testing.

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) funds the second program through the IMPACT project of Family Health International (FHI). FHI supports the Vietnamese Government in its HIV prevention and care efforts.

Emerging Infectious Diseases

In late 1997, CDC established a model training program for tuberculosis research in Vietnam. CDC conducted a 2-week course in TB operations research for members of the Vietnamese national TB program and provided mentors and funding to conduct research projects. Studies now have been completed or are nearing completion on risk factors for treatment failure and for default; reasons for patient delay in seeking initial TB treatment; and knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs about HIV and HIV testing and counseling among TB patients. A second course, built on a similar model of training combined with monitored projects and using funding provided by USAID, seeks to build TB managerial capacity.

CDC scientists have developed collaborative research programs in Vietnam on a number of other emerging infectious disease problems, including dengue hemorrhagic fever, Japanese encephalitis, plague, typhoid, bloodstream infections, hemorrhagic fever of unknown origin, rotaviruses and hepatitis.

Dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) has been identified by the Vietnamese Ministry of Health (MOH) as one of its high priority diseases. In 1998, an epidemic year, the MOH reported over 200,000 cases in the country.

CDC has provided consultation and training to the MOH on surveillance, prevention and control of DHF. Four Vietnamese scientists have received training at CDC. In addition, Vietnamese scientists have received training at CDC in plague and hepatitis. The CDC has conducted two training workshops on plague and one on arboviruses in Vietnam, training 20 Vietnamese scientists.

CDC is providing consultation, in collaboration with Counterpart International, a U.S.-based NGO, to increase the production of Japanese encephalitis vaccine at the National Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology in Hanoi for

use in prevention of this important public health problem in Vietnam.

CDC is considering establishing a field station in Vietnam to conduct surveillance and research on emerging infectious diseases.

Injury Prevention efforts

Beginning in December 2000 CDC began coordination with UNICEF to design and prepare unintentional injury prevention education materials aimed at children and their parents in support of the Safe Vietnam initiative.

Under the aegis of Safe Vietnam, a program initiated by Ambassador Peterson, a more detailed helmet law was enacted for Vietnam on September 1, 2000. Under this new law, helmets are required to be worn by vehicle operators and all passengers only on major highways, with a [unwritten] plan to implement the law in phases.

According to surveys conducted in North Vietnam, there has been a 50% increase in helmet use. According to newspaper reports, shops selling helmets in Ho Chi Minh City sold out during the days surrounding the September 1 date.

With the attention paid to motor vehicle injuries by both Ambassador Peterson, and, through his July 1999 visit, David A. Satcher, M.D., Ph.D., Assistant Secretary for Health and Surgeon General, transportation safety topics have appeared in local newspapers almost daily since Summer 1999.

Injuries in Vietnam

Vietnam is experiencing a substantial and rapid increase in injury throughout the country:

- Between 1976 and 1997 injury-related morbidity increased from 1.84% to 8.39%
- Between 1976 and 1997 injury-related mortality increased from 2.23% to 21.6%

Official Ministry of Health statistics for 1996 indicate that accidents and injuries were the leading causes of death that year, outranking infectious diseases such as

diarrhea and pneumonia, and chronic conditions such as hypertension.

- More Vietnamese children, ages 1-5 years, die from road crashes than malaria
- More Vietnamese children die from poisoning in the home than from Japanese B encephalitis
- More Vietnamese children die from falls in the home than from dengue fever
- More Vietnamese children die by drowning than from plague, cholera, typhoid and malaria combined.

Furthermore,

- Injury accounts for 61% mortality for children between the ages of 1-5
- Injury accounts for 59% mortality for adolescents.

Profile of Persons Injured on Roadways in Vietnam:

- 90% of crashes occur in clear weather
- 33% of victims are under the age of 18
- 50% of victims are between the ages of 25-35.

National Institutes of Health

The National Institutes of Health, within the Department of Health and Human Services, has also initiated a wide variety of contacts with Vietnamese scientists and health professionals, providing training in some key areas of common interest.

Activities to date have been spearheaded by the Fogarty International Center of the NIH, which supports a series of research and training programs in countries most severely impacted by infectious diseases, such as AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, and by conditions of global import such as the impact of environmental change and population growth on human health.

These programs partner U.S. universities, such as the University of California at Los Angeles, the University of Washington, and the University of Michigan, with institutions in Vietnam to bring researchers to the United States for training in these high priority areas.

Vietnamese scientists also participate in an innovative program supported jointly by the NIH, the National Science Foundation, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The International Cooperative Biodiversity Groups Program provides training in biodiversity conservation, drug development, and sustainable development to people in countries rich in biological diversity.

The development of community benefit sharing agreements are a unique and essential component of this program. In Vietnam, the University of Illinois in Chicago has partnered with the Vietnamese National Center for Natural Sciences and Technology to record the biodiversity of the Cuc-Phuong National Park, and to search for plants with potential to become drugs to treat AIDS, cancer, malaria, and Alzheimer's disease.

NIH collaborative biomedical research grants are funding research on vaccines for typhoid Fever, cholera, and shigella, treatments to prevent breast cancer recurrence, and HIV/AIDS.

Clearly, our joint cooperation in health and other scientific fields is already intense.

There is more we can and will do.

Agent Orange

Both our nations have concerns about protecting our citizens from dioxin pollution, and we both give high priority to understanding the health risks of dioxin contamination. Indeed, this important topic is of interest to researchers and governments around the world.

I am very encouraged that Vietnamese and American scientists and officials will meet later this month to discuss a joint research effort into the health and ecological effects of dioxin in Vietnam -- a program I hope can be expanded to include international participation. I look forward to a successful program -- that we hope can be initiated under our new Science and Technology Agreement -- that can pave the way for additional scientific exchanges beneficial to our nations.

Since 1993, the U.S. Department of Defense has been providing Vietnam's Ministry of Defense with detailed

information on the U.S. deployment of herbicides during the war. We will enhance that information sharing through a new program that will provide data in a more user-friendly format.

Moreover, the Defense Department is prepared to hold seminars and workshops to train Ministry of Defense personnel in the most up-to-date techniques for addressing pollution.

Human and Humanitarian Efforts

As we stand on the verge of exciting new business opportunities, and as we remain firm in our commitment to essential human values -- including disease prevention and environmental protection -- issues that often require non-market solutions, we also remain committed to fulfilling those commitments that made possible both normalization of diplomatic relations and rapidly expanding people-to-people engagement.

As a nation built by immigrants, in effect, a nation of nations, the American people pay particularly strong attention to emigration issues.

Our successful and cooperative emigration programs have paved the way for nearly 500,000 Vietnamese to resettle permanently in the United States. Over 1.2 million Vietnamese now live in the U.S. Tens of thousands of these Vietnamese-Americans return annually to their homeland to visit relatives and forge ever-stronger grass-roots links between our two societies.

Although we have not always succeeded as well as we should, as a nation, we have always welcomed this new, vital community to American society. All Americans are proud when -- as so often is the case -- these sons and daughters of our nation's newest immigrants wind up at the head of their high school and college classes.

If both our countries treasure these people, they can play the role of a bridge between our two societies and countries. Many clearly want to play this role; many hope to contribute both to the United States and to Vietnam, the land of their fathers and mothers.

As a nation of nations, the United States has been built both by those who came searching for new opportunities made possible by the basic human liberties guaranteed to all Americans, and by those who were originally deprived of even the most basic human liberties, but later freed.

Individual liberty is the heart and soul of the American experience.

The struggle for individual freedom is part of American history and culture. These freedoms are enshrined in the Bill of Rights of our Constitution. And, we fought a long, bloody, and costly Civil War to establish these freedoms.

Although we are far from perfect, over the past few generations Americans have opened new opportunities for the full participation of workers, women, and ethnic minorities in the United States.

We believe that all persons should enjoy freedom of speech, assembly, and religion. We further believe that these are inherent and inalienable rights for all individuals, not benefits or privileges to be granted or withdrawn by the state.

Because of our history, respect for human rights, religious freedom and worker rights are fundamental issues in U.S. foreign policy. We believe that citizens of all countries should enjoy the basic freedoms that are enumerated in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

These issues are clearly important to the American people. We believe that we progress by admitting our faults and working for positive change. This is one criteria by which Americans also judge other countries.

Although we have many differences in this field, I am pleased that our two countries have established the practice of annual candid dialogue on human rights, worker rights, and religious freedoms.

Remembering the Past

As we move forward together to build a new history of cooperation, we cannot and will not forget the past.

For the American people, the key remaining task is

obtaining the fullest possible accounting of our missing from the Vietnam war. It is the foundation of our relationship and remains our highest priority.

Secretary Cohen's March visit provided an enormous boost to our progress in building the people-to-people relationships that are slowly replacing suspicion with trust and understanding.

The easy work has been finished; the tasks ahead are becoming progressively more difficult. We are now searching in some of the most difficult and dangerous terrain in the world - in thick primeval jungle and on top of rugged mountain peaks. We face unpredictable weather conditions from torrential rains and high winds, along with increasingly treacherous situations involving the clearing of unexploded ordinance.

I know that there are consequences of history that are important to the Vietnamese people.

I have mentioned the joint scientific research and other joint cooperation we are undertaking on the possible health and environmental impact of dioxins in Vietnam.

We are also working closely on the issue of unexploded ordinance.

Vietnam is one of the most severely landmine/UXO-affected countries in the world and for the last twenty-five years has been working, with little outside assistance, to clear landmines and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO). In spite of Vietnamese clearance efforts, there are over 2,000 casualties per year.

In June 2000, Vietnam and the U.S. signed an agreement that formally included Vietnam in the U.S. humanitarian demining assistance program. Since then, the State Department has provided over \$3-million of humanitarian demining equipment, including vehicles, personal safety equipment and landmine/UXO detectors.

The Defense Department has provided funding for a bombing mission data base and computer equipment.

This demining equipment will help foster an improved relationship between our two countries and will support

Vietnam's efforts to minimize the threat of landmines to its people and to its economic well-being.

Conclusion

One of the proudest legacies of my eight years as President of the United States has been the work I have been privileged to undertake to normalize relations between our two countries.

You, as young people in a country that is both very old and very new, are particularly fortunate to live now, on the verge of new opportunities.

Your legacy remains to be created. For our part, if I may speak on behalf of my generation, we are proud to have helped provide the tools that will allow you to start your journey to a new, more prosperous and peaceful future.

p:BCLTV/Vientnam POTUS 2000 Visit/Press and Public
Remarks/Building Blocs - Hanoi University

Approved: EAP:SORoth

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EAP/PD:JMartin ok
EB/TPP/BTA/ODC:JRies ok
EB/IFD/OIA:DRenz info
EB/CIP/BA:JMoon ok
EB/TRA/AN:EMadison ok
EB/IFD/ODF:PGadzinski ok
PM/HDP:MAdams ok
DRL/BA:JWulff ok
DOD/DPMO:KRuce subs
DOD/OUSDP/ISA/AP:LStern subs
DHHS:DHohman ok
OES/STC:JCrowley ok
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002a. notes	re: Vietnam speech; Phone No. (Partial) (7 pages)	n.d.	P5, P6/b(6)

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[Vietnam] [3]

2008-0703-F

jm233

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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first to be conducted jointly under our new Science and Technology Agreement -- that can pave the way for additional scientific exchanges beneficial to both of our nations.

In addition, considering the venue of the speech, I wanted to make sure you knew that Vietnam National University is partnered with the University of California, and (as of October 12) there are 13 full-time UC students studying in Hanoi. Many of these students are Vietnamese-American. The Council on International Educational Exchange (a US-based non-profit) also has a program in Hanoi, with three students there now for the fall semester. We would certainly want to make sure these students attended the speech -- as well as any Fulbright scholars in the area, which we can find out more about -- and it would be nice to make some reference to these educational exchanges as one element of our relationship.

I went to another village outside of saigon. doing a televions thing went into a shack, guy had a television set. on a wall he was writing with a piece of chalk, he was teaching his child to speak english from lessons on the television.

Record Type: Record

To: Thomas M. Rosshirt/NSC/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: Three Seasons Commentary

On-line magazine movie review:

Three Seasons is the first American-funded production to lens in Vietnam after the war.

Visually, it's a lyrical and rich motion picture, with images that linger in the mind's eye: a glorious portrait of a majestic old house on the shore of a lotus pond, a lane flanked by red-flowered trees whose petals flutter groundward, and shots of a central square in Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon), where tradition wars with modernization.

Elsewhere in the city, an American GI, James Hager (Harvey Keitel), has returned to Vietnam after a 30 year absence to find the daughter he fathered during the war. In his words, "It's time to find her and maybe make some kind of peace with this place."

You would have to be naïve not to realize that Lan represents the country and her salvation by Hai sounds an

optimistic note for the future.

Vietnam is presented favorably in Three Seasons, and the cynic in me has little difficulty understanding why the government would approve Bui's request to film on location. You can't buy this kind of positive publicity. Nevertheless, it is unfair to charge the movie with being a slice of pro-Vietnamese propaganda, because it's much more than that. It's an accomplished and effective piece of film making that works on many levels.

Record Type: Record

To: Thomas M. Rosshirt/NSC/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: Great Stuff on 3 Seasons

"Three Seasons" not only the first American film to be shot in Vietnam but the first-ever foreign-language film to be fully financed by an American distributor.

Born in Saigon, he emigrated to the United States with his family at the age of 2, settling in California's

Silicon Valley where, as a teenager, he began honing his skills by making super-8 movies. After returning to Vietnam

in 1993, at age 19, he made an award-winning short film, "Yellow Lotus," garnering sufficient praise and recognition to set the wheels in motion for a feature debut.

Regarding the wounds that mention of Vietnam still opens with many Americans, Bui feels his film can be part of

the ongoing healing process. "That's why I think the character struck such a chord with Harvey," he says, "because

he's an ex-Marine, he has many friends-who are now my friends-who fought in Vietnam, who killed in Vietnam. Just

speaking to him recently, he was saying that's why the film is so important to him, because it really is about

reconciliation."

Even Bui, however, seems somewhat surprised that "Three Seasons" has been embraced so forcefully by both

audiences and critics. It is, after all, an unusually intimate and personal work, comprised of several character-driven

stories set in modern-day Vietnam that share one common thread: a concern with the need for change. "They're all

very personal stories," Bui says. "They're drawn from the lives of people I've met during my travels to Vietnam. I got to know all these people and I'd get to hear their stories, their ambitions, their hopes, their thoughts on how things were changing. I also got to spend a lot of time with the street kids. And I was very affected by what they told me, affected by their lives.

I got to sense their souls, in a ways, and their souls were so universal in what they wanted. I thought, These are themes that are universal, but no one knows about Vietnam in this light."

Ironically, Bui encountered little, if any, red tape from Vietnamese censors and government officials, thanks in part

to the efforts of his lead actor, Don Duong, who plays the part of a cyclo driver who falls in love with a prostitute. In

addition to being one of Vietnam's most respected screen actors, Don Duong is also Bui's uncle. "He's my mom's

younger brother," Bui says proudly. "And his involvement definitely helped the film hurdle certain obstacles that I think

other productions have not been able to. I know he took the script and flew to Hanoi himself to meet with the

Minister of Culture to get the script approved. And we got it approved in two weeks."

do they know this guy

Record Type: Record

To: Thomas M. Rosshirt/NSC/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: Vertical Summer

From an Interview by Viet Nam News of Hung, Director of Vertical Summer, the new film by the previously banned filmmaker of The Scent of the Green Papaya:

"I have sensed the perfection of Ha Noi, the grace and dignity which are the true spirit of the city,

since the first time I came here in 1993," says director Hung. "It is a quality which has so obsessed me

that a film about it had to be born."

In Mua He Chieu Thang Dung, the graceful personality of the city is illustrated in the slow, peaceful

pace of the characters' lives. However, beneath the exterior calm of each Hanoian lies strong currents of dynamic emotion - passions, regrets, jealousy, forgiveness, and the sweetness and bitterness of love and life. These very human sentiments are embodied in very ordinary people, carrying the soul of Ha Noi, which can only really be sensed by those who have visited the city and concentrated on understanding it.

From the embassy on education

Education theme

This week ((November 13-17)) in the United States we are celebrating International Education Week, an event which spotlights the strength and prestige of American education, the many ways in which American educational institutions interact with students and educators of other countries, and the potential for even greater benefit to all. As a Rhodes scholar, I personally experienced the many ways in which a period of study through the lens of another country can enrich and broaden one's perceptions and understanding of the world. It is especially fitting to mark this week here in Vietnam, where we have a thriving Fulbright program, the largest in the world in terms of U.S. Government's support. Vietnamese scholars and students return to share their American experiences and newly acquired skills with their countrymen and women, and American scholars and students contribute to a new understanding of Vietnam that has been sorely lacking in our country. The selection process is a model of transparency and fairness for all. And there are many other fine programs tying Vietnamese and American universities, or promoting educational exchange: the Ford Foundation, the Asia Foundation, the Council on International Educational Exchange, to name just a few, as well as Vietnamese and universities that have hooked up on their own. On this campus, an energetic American Fulbright scholar (Roger Ford) and a Vietnamese entrepreneur (Mr. Binh, Chairman of ISP provider FPT) have together built a modern business school program that hopes soon to grant MBA degrees jointly with the University of Hawaii. Over 1,500 Vietnamese students travel annually to the U.S., some on scholarships, others by painstakingly assembling the resources to cover their educational costs.

: Thomas M. Rosshirt/NSC/EOP@EOP

cc:

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how int'l is it?

Subject: Math

Vietnamese students excelled at the 41st (2000) International Mathematics Olympiad held in

Seoul, the Republic of Korea with three gold, two silver and one bronze medals. These results made

Vietnam the 5th top team, following China, Russia, the United States and the Republic of Korea.

A total of 463 competitors from 82 countries participated in the Seoul Mathematics Olympiad. The

results obtained by the Vietnamese team demonstrate real strength and qualifications of Vietnamese participants.

Professor Doctor Dang Quoc Thang, who selected and trained the team members says the awards

have resulted from the state's investment and the team's hard work.

To: Thomas M. Rosshirt/NSC/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: Bobby Muller

[0026]

Bobby Muller- call him at [REDACTED] they will connect you directly from there.

Raised in a New York City suburb, Bobby Muller came of age in the politically charged atmosphere of the 1960s. Energized by John F. Kennedy's call to national service, Bobby enlisted in the U.S. Marines in 1967 after he received a business degree from Hofstra University. As a Marine Lieutenant, he served as a combat infantry officer. In April of 1969, Muller was leading an assault when a North Vietnamese bullet severed his spinal cord. His last thought as he lay on his back was that he was going to die. Fortunately, he awoke days later aboard a military hospital ship elated to find himself alive despite being paralyzed from the chest down.

His service in Vietnam and its aftermath changed his life. During rehabilitation at the Veterans Administration Hospital in the Bronx, NY, Muller realized that veterans' needs were being ignored. Once discharged from the hospital he joined the anti-war movement, enrolled in law school at Hofstra and eventually served as legal counsel for the Eastern Paralyzed Veterans Association. Seeing that there was more work to be done, Muller founded the Washington, D.C.- based Vietnam Veterans of America (in 1978), and the Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation (in 1980).

Despite the shift - from Marine Lieutenant to anti-war activist - Bobby Muller continued to heed his generations call to service. Because of his efforts, Vietnam Veterans of America grew into the largest and most powerful Veterans group. His tireless efforts as head of VVA resulted in the passage of landmark legislation granting Vietnam veterans compensation for Vietnam-related maladies: including Agent Orange and post-traumatic stress disorder. VVA also won for all veterans the right of review of Veterans Administration decisions. The review of VA decisions has worked a revolutionary transformation of the way in which the U.S. government treats veterans.

In 1981, Muller led the first delegation of American veterans to return to Vietnam since the end of the war. As a result of that trip Muller and VVAF became the leading advocates of reconciliation with America's former enemies in Vietnam. Over 13 years later, this effort led to the lifting of America's embargo and the normalization of relations.

In 1984, Muller traveled to the killing fields of Cambodia. Shocked by that nation's large number of civilian amputees and the lack of care for them, Muller decided to begin a movement that would work for all landmine victims around the world. He first established a prosthetic clinic on the outskirts of Phnom Penh, Cambodia's capital, and then, in 1991, co-founded the International Campaign to Ban Landmines. The ICBL worked to rid the world of landmines.

Today, through Muller's efforts, rehabilitation centers and landmine awareness program have been established in Angola, Cambodia, El Salvador, Kosovo, Sierra Leone and Vietnam and thousands of landmine victims have received prostheses or wheelchairs free of charge. More importantly, people who once believed that life was truly over for them after being injured now have a new lease on life and can continue to be productive members of their families and villages.

Prize In 1997, the global landmine campaign was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for its efforts in getting more than 1,000 organizations around the world to work together to ban landmines. One of the results was the signing of the Ottawa Treaty by 124 nations which banned the manufacturing and stockpiling of landmines. Although the United States was notably absent from this signing, Muller and his team recognized the treaty as a tremendous step toward victory.

Muller received an honorary Ph.D. in law from Hofstra University in June 1998.

Dear Thomas,
 I'll resist the professor's temptation to give you a great deal of background, except to say that I've never read VNese literature in a search for particular themes before receiving your request. The exercise has been enlightening. It turns out that over the centuries VNese writers have written a lot of defiant poems addressed to the Chinese, then the French & finally the Americans. But because VN has so often found itself fighting in defense of its existence as a nation, there are also many poems longing for peace. Then there is the romantic / patriotic strain in VNese literature that celebrates the "mountains and rivers" of the homeland. This latter metaphor, combined with that of "nuoc," which means both "water" and "homeland," to create a complex of symbolic relations that have deep resonance

for the Vietnamese people.

From "Live by Water, die for water," an essay by Huyen Sanh Thong, reprinted in

Watermark: Vietnamese American Poetry and Prose: "The word for 'water' and the word

for 'a homeland, a country, a nation' are spelled the same way in the romanized script and are pronounced the same way: nuoc [nu+o+^hc] . . . This is an instance where, by synecdoche, a part--the most essential part--has come to represent the whole: water, as the most precious resource for the homeland for growing crops (in particular, rice) has come to stand for the homeland itself. Those who have not discerned that the dual acception of the one word nuoc have missed the origin of Vietnamese culture and what merges all its disparate elements into a coherent system . . .

Nuoc is the drinking water from a well or any beverage. It is the juice from fruits, too. Water is so appreciated as the basic thirst-quencher for the poor and the rich alike that daily meals are simply referred to as 'rice and water' (com nuoc) [com+ nu+o+^hc].

Indigents who own few utensils and lack such things as bowls and cups '(eat) rice from a small pot and (drink) from a flask [com+ nie^hu nu+o+^hc lo.]

. . . Nuoc is any liquid or some body fluids. It is the outward gloss, the 'water' of a diamond, the complexion of a skin. It is the pace of a runner, the gait of a horse, it is a move on a chessboard or the way you play your cards. Broadly, it is a step you take to reach some goal. It is a pass you come to, and also a way out of a difficult spot . . ."

You should note that Huyen Sanh Thong lives in the US and is no friend of the current VN

government. Still, what he says above would ring true for any VNese, at home or abroad.

Let me give you some specific examples. First, the defiant mood, which goes back a long way.

Ly Thuong Kiet was a famous general who helped the emperor repel invasions from both the north and the south in the 11th century. He wrote the

following poem in 1077 to rally his troops and had it read to them at a crucial moment of battle, or so the legend goes. Another version has it that he had his soldiers write the poem on thousands of leaves for the invading army to find as they marched through the forest. This is a poem that any Vietnamese will recognize, even in back-translation. (I don't seem to have it in VNese, but it would have been written in Han Chinese anyway.)

The Southern Emperor rules the Southern land.
This has been clearly marked in the book of heaven.
If unruly troops dare to encroach,
They will face certain annihilation.

There are a lot of poems and speeches like this directed mostly at China, often referred to simply as "the north" (bac). From the tenth to the 18th century Vietnamese military men were also mandarins, and to become a mandarin one had to master a complex set of literary techniques and forms. The examinations given to become a mandarin included as a central element the ability to write poetry. It would be a little like the foreign service exams given by the State Department including the composition of a sonnet as one of their tasks.

But while VNese literature certainly asserts the integrity of national identity, there is also a sense that the function of the military is not conquest, but defense. After defeating another Chinese invasion in 1428 mounted by the Chinese Ming Dynasty, Binh Ngo Dai Cao issued a proclamation that began:

To insure peace for the people, such is the essence of humanity and justice.
To eliminate violence, such is the aim of our soldiers.

Another poem, celebrating a naval victory, concludes,

But our king above all cares for the people's rest
And wishes, by poetry and education, to build peace.

In counterpoint to this martial poetry, written mostly at court, often in classical Chinese and heavily influenced by Confucianism, there is a tradition of poetry in VNese, either oral or written in Nom, a writing system based on Chinese characters for writing VNese. This latter poetry is often overtly Buddhist. One of the themes of this literature is the separation of families in time of war. One folk tale, "The Woman of Nam Xuong" [Thie^u phu. Nam Xu+o+ng], relates the story of a young couple who have just had their first child when war breaks out and the emperor calls on all the young men of the nation to join the army and fight the invaders. Nam Xuong's husband, Truong, [Tru+o+ng] goes off to war, leaving his wife to care for their infant son. One day, when the boy is a little older, he asks his mother where his father is; because she does not know the answer and also to comfort herself, she points to her own shadow cast on the wall by a lamp burning across the room. From then on, the boy speaks to his father every evening in the lamplight, his mother's voice answering him. Returning several years later to find his wife and son, the later grown into a big boy, Truong is disturbed when his son does not accept him, but speaks instead of the conversations he had had over the years with his "father," who used to sit over there by the wall near the bed. Truong suspects his wife of being unfaithful and though he doesn't say anything, a coldness develops between Nam Xuong and her husband and finally in despair she throws herself into the river and drowns. Only later does Truong discover what has happened.

And there is a famous poem, "Chinh phu Ngam" [Chinh phu. nga^m] written originally in Classical Chinese by Dang Tran Con [Dda(.ng Tra^'n Co^'n], but translated into VNese by the famous woman poet Doan Thi Diem [Ddoa'n Thi. Ddie^?m] in the 18th c. The VNese version is generally thought to be superior in feeling and tone to the original. This poem, too, tells the story of a couple separated by war. The whole

poem--four hundred lines--takes place during
the few moments of parting, husband and wife not
knowing when they will see each other
again, and the poem ends in the *future tense:

Satisfied that our sad memories recede with time,
We will treasure happiness in a time of peace.
We'll sing linked verses lovingly back and forth:
Perhaps I will have the happiness of my husband.

*Strictly speaking, VNese has no tenses, the future is
implied in these lines.

==

Well, no doubt I've given you more--and perhaps
less--that you wanted. What follows, then
are some selections I have turned up. I also have a
young VNese friend searching for lines on
the themes you mention.

On the theme of justice: In the 19th c. Thanh Hien
[Thanh Hie^n] wrote of an old blind singer
invited on to a moored boat to help pass the long
hours of the night. The speaker of the poem
does not understand the words, but is enchanted by the
music. Leaving in the morning, the old
man is pathetically thankful for the few cents he's
been given in return for his songs. The
speaker of the poem comments,

Better to die than live in misery.
I had thought that in this country*
everyone at least had food,
But now I see the empire also includes
Starving men who sing for their dinner.
This boat fitted out for the ambassador
Is stuffed with rice and meat.
Glutted, the crew throws good food
Overboard, fine rice for the fishes.

*Imperial China; the speaker is an VNese traveler
going to Beijing in 1813.

==

The final lines of Tran Te Xuong's (d. 1907) "Nam Moi Chuc Nhau" --"Wishes for the New Year"-- ends with the wish that, "The king and all his ministers prove worthy of the human race."

==

Ho Chi Minh, in the Prison Diary, writes: "Good & evil are not inborn / but learned and taught." Bac Ho* also has wonderful poem, "Song of the Cotton Thread," for which I have only the following woeful translation--it speaks to your theme of interdependence:

My mother was a cotton flower;
stark white and wholesome, I'm a cotton thread.
I used to be so frail and weak:
crumpled, I'd break; shaken, I'd fall apart.
Once I had become a thread,
I'd fret and fidget, bring puny still.
What power had a little thread?
What fate would heaven hold in store for it?
A longer thread gets brittler yet:
who would give a thread respect?
I leaned on countless comrades, though:
we came together, woofs and wefts galore.
We made a lovely piece of cloth--
stronger than silk, prized above tanned hide.
Let no one try to tear it up:
here lies our strength, here shines our glory.
Children of the Hong Bang* race,
we must unite and act without delay.
Love one another--heed these words:
Hurry, friends, and join the Viet Minh!

*Vietnamese. Translation by Huyen Sanh Thong, from An Anthology of Vietnamese Poems (Yale University Press); should you consult this volume, be aware that despite the fact that its editor won a "genius grant," the translations are both wooden and unreliable, as I have discovered when I have re-translated some of the poems from original texts.

==

I'm coming to the end. There is no particular poem--or rather, every third poem--speaks of the longing for return to the ancestral village, which is to say, a return to the family. Tet, the lunar New Year, is the traditional time when people go to their family homes, but on a larger, metaphorical level, much of VNese literature expresses this longing for home and family, and peace to enjoy them. Sometimes this notion is expressed by the image of a long road to be traveled.

==

Here is a poem by the contemporary poet Nguyen Duy, translated by Nguyen Ba Chung & Kevin Bowen:

DEBT

Debts of love, debts of hate, debts of care,
I'll go broke in debt's snare.

I owe a life to the world, a life to that death's
road where I left my footprints.

I owe the white dice cup my ups and downs,
those times playing with friends until night turned to
dawn.

I owe my people a cup of my tears, I owe the forest
a shade, the river a deep, thirst-quenching drink.

I owe you many hard-scraping days, the moon
a slight breeze, the sky a cloud.

I owe the natural world scent and shape,
the earth my dreams, the gods my preoccupations.

No way I can put off these debts. What troubles me
most
no way I can pay them off with mere money.

==

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002c. note re: Vietnam speech (1 page)

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yrs.
Joe Duemer

From brian quinn

Sorry, I have to correct myself, Ms. Tran Hieu Ngan won a silver medal in Taekwondo at the Sydney Olympics. She is, nevertheless, a big star now in Vietnam. Hers was Vietnam's first ever Olympic gold medal and was a very big deal locally. The President would really connect with his audience if he is able to recognize her achievement. You can look up her results at the Olympics' site (<http://www.olympics.com/eng/>).

Also, the Tiger Cup is now being held in Thailand, not Malaysia as I thought. I am attaching a wire story on Vietnam's performance.

Hope that's helpful.

Regards,

28 September 2000

Vietnam won their first Olympic medal - a silver - after Tran Hieu Ngan fought her way into the final of the women's 57 kilograms class in taekwondo on Thursday but then lost to South Korea's Jung Jae-eun.

Ngan, 26, is the fourth of eight children and comes from the small fishing town of Tuy Hoa, capital of the central coastal province of Phu Yen, where her family runs a sweet shop.

The town is about 350 km (220 miles) northeast of Ho Chi Minh City.

"This is such a great honour for me to be the first Olympic medallist from Vietnam," she said.

"This medal is for my country and all the people who live there." Vietnam's Foreign Ministry said the whole country had been behind Ngan. "We want to say that we are with you," it said in a statement.

Taekwondo, which is making its debut at the Sydney Games, is an ancient martial art which resembles karate but focuses on kicks with bare feet and is Korea's national sport.

Tiger Cup 2000 is going on right now, warm-up games have been played and opening ceremonies are going on, Vietnam and Malaysia went 0-0 in their warm-up game and is scheduled to play against Cambodia tomorrow. We can check scores on www.thaifootball.com

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003a. briefing paper	re: Preparation for the Vietnam trip (3 pages)	10/10/2000	P5

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Speechwriting (Thomas Rosshirt)
OA/Box Number: 4020

FOLDER TITLE:

[Vietnam] [3]

2008-0703-F
jm233

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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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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003b. minutes	re: Internal briefing for human rights, religious, and service community (4 pages)	10/20/2000	P5
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Speechwriting (Thomas Rosshirt)
OA/Box Number: 4020

FOLDER TITLE:

[Vietnam] [3]

2008-0703-F
jm233

RESTRICTION CODES

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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003c. minutes	re: Internal Vietnam briefing for the Vietnamese American community (6 pages)	10/13/2000	P5
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Speechwriting (Thomas Rosshirt)
OA/Box Number: 4020

FOLDER TITLE:

[Vietnam] [3]

2008-0703-F

jm233

RESTRICTION CODES

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

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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003d. minutes	re: Internal Vietnam briefing for the Veteran community (4 pages)	10/10/2000	P5
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Speechwriting (Thomas Rosshirt)
OA/Box Number: 4020

FOLDER TITLE:

[Vietnam] [3]

2008-0703-F

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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003e. minutes	re: Internal Vietnam briefing for business community (3 pages)	10/04/2000	P5
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Speechwriting (Thomas Rosshirt)
OA/Box Number: 4020

FOLDER TITLE:

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2008-0703-F
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bobby muller and jack terzano at the vietnam veterans of america foundation

David Lam LA times

his wife did documentary on peterson. peterson nperfected the rhetoric I was using.

You can hold on to bitterness or you can let it go and get on with life.

It was very obvious (to go back) at the time I had started the only congressional chartered vvet org. bedause of al lthe negatives of the war, noone wanted to deal with it or our concerns, by coming to washington and peaking to vets concerns I came into a void. Phil Jehlen from POST called to columnists said: "introduce this guy to washington" they got 35 opeds. 7 phil donahue. this was in 78. had a posisient iwht a vietnam group. the whole notion that will reconciliation vets had to be in front. not one will get in front of us. it's up to us to being the process.

I went to london in 81. and proposed to ambassador to bring a group of vietnam vets - we want to bring back a group. amb said intersting we'll talk. I got a call: be in hanoi a week from friday.

NY Times had been trying for two years toget into vietnam without success. I got bernie weinraub to come on the trip. they gave it front page. first group

december of 81. before we left, we got briefed by all of our gov't people: mia issue, intel, they said: we know nobody is held captive, they can do more on remains. bobby asked national gov't tell us what's going on.

there were no discussions at all. recovery of remain. There was a US group iin bangkok working on MIA issue said: let us in

it was a deep freeze. going to vietnam was something we did with a lot of anxiety we did not know how we would receive.

9th anniv of christmas bombings when we came. it was unbelievable we were received with open arms. what was shocking to us was the lack of animosity and hostility. as we walked around boroke away from our exports.

welcome to vietname welcome to ahnoi - the people found out we were ameircans and came up to us and said.

the war was fought for the heartrs and minds of the vietnamese people. our minds were captive to the war.

They had had several new chapeters since US left. china had invaded. foreignmiinitier had animosity toward japan.

absolutely remarkable to me. we could consistenly go to beitnam and be welcomed.

to be here and see that veitnam is still a big emotion. now you're still talking about an eomtion and a state of mind. not a nation.

we don't view them as a country. majority of whom were not alive during our war. what ai found interesting was lack of response to announcement ot president's trip. so muted. so what? that is real progress, it's amazing.

one more thing that really - that has left an imporession. it was on that first trip, I got to meet with the foreign minister. but I felt we had not had enough. I talked to the fm guy handling our delegaiton. FM came over and said: is there a problem. I don't know we have enough to go home with to make it a successful trip. bones, MIAs

FM said have another meeting. we got otgether with the foreign ministry. I talked about how important MIA issue is in minds of american. we had to have evidence ofprogress for ttrip to be biew positively.

six guys on other side of table - each guys opened up shirt showed scars. each one was combat veteran. they talked about who they had lost. 300,000 MIAs that they had notrecovered, as they shared their feelings. we got misty, we were embracing at the end of the night, there were tearts on the part of all of us.

I got how powerfullly connected US and Vietnam are because of that war and the suffering it entailed. really has bound us more closely together in shared history than any nation in our lfiteim. it was a deeply powerful experience that our nations shared, we're gound together. suffering from both sides, we're connected more than th epolitical differences separate us.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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004. note	Personal (Partial) (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)
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COLLECTION:

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Speechwriting (Thomas Rosshirt)
OA/Box Number: 4020

FOLDER TITLE:

[Vietnam] [3]

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both sides paid a monumental price. that's there, simply to have the president acknowledge that. we were not the only ones who suffered. we recognize you suffered it binds our nations together in a powerful way. not about saying we're sorry. acknowledging we have our own special relationship.

that cemetery is right on the DMZ. when you got to the wall and see 58,000 names, it has more impact when you see the names.

when you see all the gravestones in national cemetery near Dong Ha. The numbers have changed. now it's acknowledge more than 3 million vietnamese have died. see what 58,000 looks like. hard to grasp the magnitude. it got anesthetized.



[004]

us up. when I went back on my trip in 81, what was amazing. getting to meet them in a context other than the war, seeing them as people they were nice loving fathers, caring brothers. when I went through marine corps triage. who do you kill.

the vietnamese were seen in a certain way, when

the grace of the vietnamese in not being hostile and bitter and opening their hearts to us was stunning. I saw every single vet that has had the chance to go back benefit from the magic of going.

let the time-frozen images go - see a country that is not the war and people that are not the enemy. letting go of all those emotions.

when I used to ask, we got a request for a visit, should I let them go. the only guy I ever said. don't let McCain go. though he did more than anyone.

I was meeting with McCain in 1984, he was shaking in the meeting. Why you going to Vietnam, why are you talking to the enemy. in his congressional office, he stormed out.

I said to VN, he is so angry he would use the trip to vn to validate his continuing criticism. the magic that worked on everyone else worked on mccain. he wound up being the guy that brought about the reconciliatiuon

spomething about ese trips let go thte images. regard them as they are today. powerfully.

John - bobby's exec vice president. I could fax an oped around president mitterand. he was first french president to go to vietnam. he went in 1994. 50 years after dien bien phu.

Mitterand opposed the war. he went to close the door on the past and open the door on the future. fitting that it was mitterand at the state dinner, next to and across from people the french had imprisoned and how gracious the vn were. I come from perspective that it is the president's job to lead the whole country, and VN to some extent - still divides this countyr, in clinton and gore - is a uniting of the gneeration. one who served and one who chose not to serve. I've see that as a powerful visual. because that's what it represents. my view about the war is no different thant he president's view about the war, he came to the view a lot earlier than I did.

those still carping are still those who served and those who didn't. you can get someone who says war was wrong and criticize someone for not serving. if war was wrong maybe more of us should have take the turn the president did.

mitterand's trip is instructive. shows how countries hwo have a painful.

We are the vietnam veterans of american foundation. we're not associated with veitname veterans association of ameirnca.

we founded that org bobby was president for nine years I was VP for nine years. we had a divorce between the two organizaition it was all about reconicilation in vietnam. when we took our first tirp in 1981 it opened our eyes as the other sdie of the wall. we have 58,000 names on the wall. in vietnam you had 3 million half of whom were civilians.

amazing about hat trip. dec 1981. they were commemorating 9th anniv. of christmas bombing in Hanoi. in those days we dropped more than germany in england in ww II. people came up to us, and it was amazing peole came up to us are you the american soldiers. they had heard there were american soldiers in

vietnam when the city was commemorating one of the most horrific bombing - they greeted us on the street and said "welcome to vietnam."

It was amazing, that's when we decided we would do what was necessary to work on reconciliation. no one else had stature. we waged a lonely political advocacy campaign trying to get people to listen to what was going on in that country.

standing

we actually did not open up a clinic in vietnam until 1996 to do rehabwork. when embargo was on it was hard to get humanitarian program in vietnam. we've been operating in clinics two in hanoi. we manufacture orthotic braces for children who have mobility programs.

both are funded by the lahey war victims fund. fund senator Leahy set up a few years ago. we also have a mobile outreach program we have partnered with Ford Motor Co. go to five rural provinces around hanoi to bring the services to them.

two clinics in Hanoi - and the mobile outreach. manufacturing prosthetic and orthotic devices. for people with polio or cerebral palsy. in population we're serving few victims of landmines. population we serve large number of children who have been born with crippling diseases like polio or cerebral palsy. in vietnam they are our primary clients.

former foreign minister - throughout most of the 1980s. just to digress. one of the carrots threw out to vietnam to better their relation was to get out of cambodia. he was principal guy in getting them out in 1989. US didn't come forward with anything after that. VN turned to china for help and guidance. chinese said that FM has got to go. he retired for a couple years. in last few years, resurfaced as principal advisor for prime minister. Nguyen Co Thach Nwen Ko Tahk.

he fought french, spent time at Hanoi Hilton when french ran it. he was a wise man and gave us great counsel. he said to us once. in a meeting we had with him, we were just lamenting how hard it was to get anyone to listen to us. Of course, it's hard, if it were easy, everyone would be doing it.

I am really excited about the republicans' trip I will be there when he was there. first sitting president to go there.

Bush popped by in 1996. he stopped by.

if you really ask the vietnamese or the sandinistas what do you get when you win? they said: we got nothing. we should have lost, if we had lost, we would have been better off.

maybe they considered us among their more likeable enemies. we were another speed bump on their road to peace and independence.

HO Chi Minh was one of our allies in WW2 our pilots had gone down in vietnam, the viet minh helped rescue some of our pilots.

sept 2, 1945. Archimedes Patty - he was an OSI agent during world war two, he was working with the viet minh and other people who were part of the resistance to japanese occupation.

declaration of independence basically ours. thomas jefferson got it right. who do I want to be friends with. He was on the platform with Ho.

we operate in cambodia and angola el salvador.

second trip in 1982 then FM Nen Ko Tuk - FM told us: "doesn't matter what type of aid you give or the amount what's important for the people of vietnam is that vietnam vets are the ones that are giving it, that is the true spirit of reconciliation when former enemies can come together and work on matters of common concern. that is reconciliation."

a number of NGOS done in vietnam. when you're talking about vietnam vets.

ON the recovery site, we have a totally different view. we think recovery has been a political tool by the USG to continue to beat up the vietnamese. to think that relations between our nations have been held up over return of remains is remarkable.

In WW 2 - some extraordinary percentage of bodies were not recovered, we had recovery rate of up to 95% when airplane goes down at high speed, not much left.

he believes: "fullest possible accounting" is offensive. the real hard liners want that. the other side of the coin. there are more than 300,000 MIAs from vietnam.

what's been good, of late, is it's not the dominant issue. that's all they used to talk about. now they're talking about a lot of other things. so he will have to be careful not to re-elebate the issue. deep appreciation for the cooperation of the vn on this very painful issue. this gets me going. a lot of the people we're dealing with are people themselves who have family members who are missing. the audacity of americans to come in and say we want an accountin gof ours and for years, we're not going to help you with yours. maybeht best thing to do - and appear presidential and treat it like

anyway you can show that there is cooperation on both sides, keeping in mind you don't want to raise the issue higher. it's something that needs to be done but there are larger issues and it must move forward.

Issue: Peterson has to say: "the highest priority in our bilateral relations, he will push the issue higher."

~~demining - in addition to our rehab programs, we are coordinating landmine impact surveys in some of the most mine-infected countries around the world. grant from state dept to do an impact survey in vietnam of all the unexploded ordinance.~~

~~It's pretty remarkable because it is vietnam vets that are taking the lead and making sure this is done. not only rehab programs but surveying legacy.~~

we should talk about this at the demining event.

Jack Terzano --

Thomas M. Rosshirt/NSC/EOP

cc:

Subject: RE: POTUS speeches in Vietnam

Tom,

I'm polling embassy colleagues to see if there are any soccer fans (especially among the FSNs). I confess to abysmal ignorance on the subject. Below is a recent press item on the tournament.

I believe I recall reading that Vietnam's (Austrian?) coach has already been given his walking papers for after the end of the tournament, for disagreeing with the Vietnamese sports authorities about something or other.

David

Vietnam poised for goal harvest against Cambodia at Tiger Cup

SONGKHLA, Thailand, Nov 6 (AFP) -

Vietnam, disappointed at being held to a scoreless draw against Malaysia in their opening match Sunday, will be striving for a goal harvest against Cambodia in their second Tiger Cup match Tuesday.

Vietnam coach Alfred Riedl has very diplomatically said he just wants to win the match, but Vietnam will be going all out to score as many goals as possible.

With Singapore having beaten Cambodia by a mere 1-0 margin and Vietnam sharing points with Malaysia, there is every likelihood the semi-finalists from Group B may be decided on goal advantage.

"I think the match will be difficult not just for us but also for Cambodia. The Cambodian team were unlucky not to draw with Singapore who won with a lucky goal," Reidl said.

"But Cambodia did well to contain the much better Singapore side and that is

why I think we will have a tough match ahead of us. We have to win this match as the draw against Malaysia was not the result we were looking for," he said.

He added that although Vietnam had had the upperhand against Malaysia, chief striker and skipper Le Huynh Duc was unlucky not to have scored.

 "Le had quite a few chances against Malaysia but he failed to find the net. But he played well and was an inspiration to the other players and he is also a fighter. I just hope that in our next match against Cambodia he will score," said Reidl.

He added that playmaker ~~Nguyen Hong Son~~ did not have a good match in the midfield against Malaysia.

"He was playing below par, similar to another two or three players. I believe that if they all play their normal game against Cambodia, we will have a positive result," said Reidl.

Cambodia's coach Joachim Fickert said he expects Vietnam to play aggressive football when the sides meet.

"It is a match neither side can afford to lose. We have already lost one match and we must try to defeat Vietnam.

"But after watching them play Malaysia, it will be very difficult. Vietnam play at a very fast pace, even faster than Singapore, and we will be under tremendous pressure from the start.

"Moreover most of my players are below 22-years-old and they do not have the experience to play under great pressure for the entire duration of the match. It will be a major test for them.

"Hopefully the senior players like Hok Sochetra and Chan Arunreath will help out the youngsters and if we can at least hold Vietnam to a draw, it will be a good result," said Fickert.

> -----Original Message-----

> From: Thomas_M._Rosshirt@nsc.eop.gov [SMTP:Thomas_M._Rosshirt@nsc.eop.gov]

> Sent: Monday, November 06, 2000 11:28 PM

> To: Monk, David B

> Subject: RE: POTUS speeches in Vietnam

>

> David:

>

> Thanks for the brochure. I'm wondering if you could also give me an
> update on the Soccer situation with Vietnam. the ten nation tiger cup is
> being contested Nov 4 -14. Is that right?

>

> Do you have someone at the embassy who could do a short write up of
> Vietnam's soccer fortunes? Have they qualified for world cup in the
> past.
> how have they done recently in international competition. Who is the
> team
> hero, or scored the most memorable goal?

>

> Thanks,

>

> tom

>

Apologies, I won't make it a habit of sending you unsolicited e-mail, but two quick thoughts

1) On the potential closing line, the best timing would have him stop as follows:

"Chuc cac ban suc khoe va ... thanh cong, thanh cong, dai thanh cong!"

Otherwise, people may miss the rhythm of the slogan and not get what he is saying.

2) Soccer heroes: My wife reminds me that while Le Huynh Duc is the captain of the national team and the best player in the country, the Hanoi/home crowd absolute favorite is Hong Son - number two on the national team and teen heartthrob when not scoring goals...

Sorry, being a nuisance. Gotta vote.

Brian

More nuisance! You'll be happy to hear that Ms. Nguyen Thi Xuan Anh won the Women's wheelchair race (first place - 2hrs 46min 45sec) in this year's New York Marathon. I'll attach the NY Marathon results page (<http://www.nyrrc.org/nyrrc/marathon/race/ma0wch.htm>) If that's not an example of Vietnamese people overcoming adversity to compete at the highest level in the world, I don't know what is. This hasn't yet gotten a lot of press in Vietnam, yet but it may by the time you get there. FYI: Mr. Truong Cong Hung was the first male finisher from Vietnam and he came in 14th (2hrs 50min 43sec).

You'd probably want to mention Hong Son (the heart throb) and Duc in the same soccer sentence if you were to use them.

At 12:04 PM 11/7/2000 -0500, you wrote:

>Nuisance? I could use more such nuisance.

>

>Thank you; that's immensely helpful. Does this mean we should name both

>players -- including the teen heart throb? probably wouldn't be right to

>name only the teen heart throb. I guess it depends on who scores the

>winning goal in the final!

>

>Tom

>

To: Thomas M. Rosshirt/NSC/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: Video Notes

In 1973, when Operation Home began to bring U.S. soldiers home from the war in Vietnam, there were still at least 2,500 American soldiers unaccounted for in South East Asia and at least 1,200 bodies that were unrecovered. Efforts in the 1970's were best described as an uncoordinated campaign and the 1980s were filled with sporadic ad hoc recovery efforts. The 1990s finally brought answers to these unanswered questions. A meeting between U.S. and Vietnamese foreign ministers opened up the opportunity for a coordinated joint campaign to begin. 10-12 times a year, both countries cooperate in 30-40 day operations, hoping to reach the "fullest possible accounting" of the unaccounted for in S.E. Asia. Detachment 2 of the JTF-FA is in Hanoi. Vietnamese/U.S teams target their work on field operations, document and evidence analysis, and the recording of oral history from eye witnesses. This detachment was the only formal U.S. presence before the recent opening of the embassy. These joint teams undergo dangerous and arduous conditions and they prepare exhaustively. Co-operation from the Vietnamese government "is steadily rising." They have offered freer access to files and government information and have put out news releases and ads urging Vietnamese citizens to speak up if they have any helpful information. Since 1992, 3,000 case investigations have been completed, the JTF-FA has re-patriated 500 sets of remains, and answered countless questions about the unaccounted for.

Tom,

please see below from an embassy political analyst. I have a few other replies I've yet to read; will let you know if I glean anything new.

David

The Tiger Cup lasts from 5-18 November.

U16/17 stands for "(players) under sixteen/seventeen years old". [ref below]

-----Original Message-----

From: Berg, Paul S
Sent: Wednesday, November 08, 2000 10:36 AM
To: Dao, Duc C; Monk, David B
Cc: Bruno, James L; Young, David J; Weech-House, Gilda T; Dang, Thu M; Nguyen, Hung M
Subject: RE: POTUS speeches in Vietnam

Mr. Duc: This is very useful information. Two things remain, however:

- 1.) Can you confirm the Tiger Cup dates?
- 2.) For the uninitiated, what is U-16 and U-17?

Thanks. El Berg

-----Original Message-----

From: Dao, Duc C
Sent: Wednesday, November 08, 2000 10:27 AM
To: Monk, David B; Berg, Paul S

Cc: Bruno, James L; Young, David J; Weech-House, Gilda
T; Dang, Thu M; Nguyen, Hung M
Subject: RE: POTUS speeches in Vietnam

Dear Mr. Monk: Please see below some information regarding soccer situation in Vietnam. I have double-checked the info. with Mr. Dang Anh Thu, Operator, whom I believe is a true supporter of the Vietnamese team.

Vietnam has never qualified for world cup in the past. The best title Vietnam has ever got is Gold Medal at SEAGAMES 1959 in Thailand (for the Southern Vietnam soccer team). At the moment, Vietnam is listed among the four strongest soccer nations in Southeast Asia, namely Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore, and Vietnam. Vietnam won Silver Medals at the last Tiger Cup (in 1998) in Hanoi and at SEAGAMES Brunei 1999. Among its noted players, Hong Son (Nguyen Hong Son) is seen the most popular. He scored the only goal for Vietnam in its semi-final match vs. Indonesia at SEAGAMES Brunei 1999, paving its way to the final.

In September, Vietnam's U16 team did quite well at the qualifying round to the world cup for U17 teams; Vietnam had defeated China 2-3 even China scored first. And if FIFA decides that Oman and Iran are not qualified (for fraud in age of their players), Vietnam will take the place to represent Asia (together with Japan) at the world cup for U17 teams next year.

> -----Original Message-----

> From: Thomas_M._Rosshirt@nsc.eop.gov [SMTP:Thomas_M._Rosshirt@nsc.eop.gov]

> Sent: Monday, November 06, 2000 11:28 PM

> To: Monk, David B

> Subject: RE: POTUS speeches in Vietnam

>

> David:

>

> Thanks for the brochure. I'm wondering if you could also give me an
> update on the Soccer situation with Vietnam. the ten nation tiger cup is
> being contested Nov 4 -14. Is that right?

>

> Do you have someone at the embassy who could do a short write up of
> Vietnam's soccer fortunes? Have they qualified for world cup in the
> past.

> how have they done recently in international competition. Who is the
> team

> hero, or scored the most memorable goal?

>

> Thanks,

>

> tom

>

Tom,

Allow me to introduce (via cc addressees) Rob Dry, economic counselor, and Dr. Mike Linnan, health attache, who are coordinating matters of substance for the visit. Both are also embassy veterans, whereas I'm a mere greenhorn of three months and a bit in these parts. Please send queries to them, but also feel free to cc me; will gladly contribute when I can.

David

> -----Original Message-----

> From: Thomas_M._Rosshirt@nsc.eop.gov [SMTP:Thomas_M._Rosshirt@nsc.eop.gov]

> Sent: Wednesday, November 08, 2000 1:37 AM

> To: Monk, David B

> Subject: RE: POTUS speeches in Vietnam

>

> David:

>

> Looks like I'm on the hook for the POTUS embassy remarks -- I'll be in

> touch with you on those points toward the end of the week, but I would

> appreciate it if you could be thinking a bit about what's been distinctive

> about the experience of working at Embassy Hanoi, and a few crowd pleasing

> references the POTUS might make.

>

>

> Thanks,

>

> Tom

>

Another voice on VN soccer.

David

> -----Original Message-----

> From: Quynh, Ngo Dinh

> Sent: Wednesday, November 08, 2000 5:05 PM

> To: Monk, David B(Hanoi); Thuc, Pham Trong; Thao, Tran Xuan

> Subject: RE: POTUS speeches in Vietnam

>

> The Vietnamese are great soccer fans. Vn has never qualified for

> worldcup, and the chance for that is still in the unseen future. But

> within the 10 country region (Southeast Asia), Vietnam has been doing

> quite well in the past few years. The two popular championships are Sea

> Games and Tiger Cup. Though it has never won the gold medal, Vietnam has

> many times ranked second, and is one of the few most heavyweighted

> contenders for the champion's position. Vietnam's great success in the

> recent Asian U16 Championship (ranking fourth) lays a firm foundation for

> hopes that it will in the future be champion again in the region, like the

> former South Vietnam once was in the 60s. There is no team hero who is by

> far better than the others.

>

> Quynh

<<Question on Vietnamese Soccer.rtf>>

Tom,

Here, from a colleague down south, is perhaps more than you wanted to know on Vietnamese soccer.

Cheers,

David

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>

> Thanks,

>

> tom

>



- Question on Vietnamese Soccer.rtf

--Original Message-----

From: Weinhold, Laura M

Sent: Thursday, November 09, 2000 2:24 PM

To: Pham, Thanh Nhan

Subject: Scanned Football Article

Hi Jim,

Below is the article about the Vietnam soccer star Le Huynh Duc which Eric asked me to have it scanned and sent to David or somebody. So, I think I'd better send it to you and you decide on who should receive it. It is ok?

<<football.jpg>>

> -----Original Message-----

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> Sent: Monday, November 06, 2000 11:28 PM

> To: Monk, David B

> Subject: RE: POTUS speeches in Vietnam

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> past.

> how have they done recently in international competition. Who is the
> team

> hero, or scored the most memorable goal?

>

> Thanks,

>

> tom

>



- football.jpg

Center for Natural Resources and Environmental Sciences (CRES), Vietnam National University in Hanoi
Dr. Le Trong Cuc, Director

CRES plays a unique role in Vietnam as a bridge between national environmental research and training centers, state ministries, and international organizations. CRES has become a prominent force in the fields of biodiversity conservation, human ecology research, mangrove ecosystem research, agroecosystems development, and environmental impact assessment. Through its publications, workshops, seminars, and training courses, CRES has also become an influential force in the promotion of environmental and cultural awareness.

Collaborating Organizations:

East-West Center (EWC)

Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)

Ford Foundation

John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation

World Conservation Union (IUCN)

World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)

Winrock International

Southeast Asian Universities Agroecosystem Network (SUAN)

Rockefeller Brothers Fund

Oxfam America, U.K., Ireland, and Belgium

International Development Research Centre (IDRC)

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

International Crane Foundation (ICF)
European Union (EU)
National Environmental Foundation of Japan (NAGAO)
OROVERDE
International Society of Mangrove Ecosystem (ISME)
Action for Mangrove Reforestation (ACTMANG)
Man and Biosphere Program (UNESCO)

This might be interesting to note since its founding coincides with the trade agreement. This is from the university's web page.

A message from Dean Truong Gia Binh:

Dynamic businesses play a crucial role in the process of modernization and industrialization of Vietnam. The Hanoi School of Business (HSB) under the Vietnam National University - Hanoi, has been given the important challenge of training the current and future business leaders of Vietnam.

Organized in 1995, HSB is very young. The philosophy of HSB is to integrate Vietnam's culture and traditions with the best of the world's cultures in applying science, technology and modern business management methods in all of the School's programs.

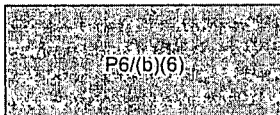
As the newest school of the Vietnam National University, HSB operates as a nonprofit organization utilizing private funding independent from the state budget. HSB believes it has earned the confidence of the local business community and its alumni to initiate a fundraising program for the construction of its first academic building.

HSB has developed a partnership with the Amos Tuck School of Dartmouth College, a top graduate school of business administration in the US, to provide support and assistance with regard to all important aspects of the development of Hanoi School of Business: long-range strategic planning; development of curriculum; design and execution of academic programs, faculty development; relationship with outside organizations and institutions; fund raising. A longtime partnership between Hanoi School of Business and Amos Tuck School has financially supported by the Freeman Foundation since 1996.

With proper consideration to the relationship between Hanoi School of Business and Amos Tuck, HSB seeks to develop relationships and programs with other top business schools around the world, including exchange programs and the recruitment of professors to participate in various academic, research and consulting projects of HSB

Dear Mr. Rosshirt,

Should you need to contact Tom Vallely at any point this weekend, please feel free to call him at the following numbers:



[005]

Best regards,

Anna Lee Iijima