

# FOIA Marker

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## Appointments and Scheduling, White House Office of Presidential Daily Diary Backup

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11/27/2001 [2]

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## The George W. Bush Library

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### COLLECTION TITLE:

Appointments and Scheduling, White House Office of

### SERIES:

Presidential Daily Diary Backup

### FOLDER TITLE:

11/27/2001 [2]

### FRC ID:

13636

### 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 advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
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- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
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| 009          | Email | Pool Report 11-27 #1 [page 2] - From: Rachael Sunbarger | 1     | 11/27/2001 | P6/b6;         |

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**The Schedule  
of the  
President**

**Tuesday, November 27, 2001**

**Ellen McCathran**

# EVENT MEMOS

**A**

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

NOBEL LAUREATES CEREMONY AND RECEPTION

Tuesday, November 27, 2001  
1:05 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.  
East Room  
Karl Rove

I. PURPOSE

To honor Americans who won Nobel Prizes in 2001, and celebrate the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Nobel Prize.

II. BACKGROUND

In his will, 19<sup>th</sup> century Swedish industrialist Alfred Nobel mandated that the annual income from his fortune be divided each year and distributed “in the form of prizes to those who, during the preceding year, have conferred the greatest benefit on mankind” in the categories of physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, and peace. In 1968, the Bank of Sweden instituted the Prize in Economic Sciences, in Nobel’s memory.

More than 700 Nobel Prizes have been given in the last 100 years. Of those, more than one in three recipients have been Americans.

For the last 10 years, the President of the United States has hosted each year’s American Laureates for a brief event at the White House. Because this year is the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Nobel Prize, all living American Laureates were invited to attend the ceremony and reception at the White House.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Mrs. Laura Bush

Honorable Jan Eliasson, Ambassador of Sweden

Honorable Ulrica Messing, Swedish Minister of Industry, Employment and  
Communications

Kirstein Eliasson, Science Counselor for Embassy of Sweden and Wife of the Ambassador

Dr. Eric Cornell, 2001 Nobel Prize for Physics

Dr. Wolfgang Ketterle, 2001 Nobel Prize for Physics, (German who did all of his Nobel  
winning research in the United States)

Dr. William Knowles, 2001 Nobel Prize for Chemistry

Dr. Carl Wieman, 2001 Nobel Prize for Physics

Dr. George Akerlof, 2001 Prize for Economic Sciences  
Dr. Michael Spence, 2001 Prize for Economic Sciences  
Dr. Joseph Stiglitz, 2001 Prize for Economic Sciences  
37 past American Nobel Prize winners  
Dr. Arden Bement, Jr., Director, National Institutes of Science and Technology  
Dr. John Marburger, Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy

Secretary Don Evans, Department of the Treasury  
Secretary Mel Martinez, Department of Housing and Urban Development  
Secretary Gale Norton, Department of the Interior  
Secretary Anthony Principi, Department of Veterans Affairs  
Secretary Elaine Chao, Department of Labor  
Dr. Condoleezza Rice, National Security Advisor  
Chad Kolton, Office of Strategic Initiatives

Elected Officials:

Senator John McCain, (R-AZ)  
Congressman Todd Akin, (R-MO)  
Congressman Sherwood Boehlert, (R-NY), Chairman of the House Committee on Science  
Congressman Tony Hall, (D-OH)  
Congressman Mark Udall, (D-CO)  
37 former American Nobel Prize winners

IV. PRESS PLAN

Ceremony -- Open Press  
Reception -- Closed Press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- You and Mrs. Bush arrive in the Blue Room and meet Dr. John Marburger, Ambassador Jan Eliasson, Kirstein Eliasson, Minister Ulrica Messing, Dr. Condoleezza Rice, Secretary Evans and the 2001 American Laureates and their spouses.

**Note:** A photographer will take pictures of you and the 2001 Laureates.

- You and Mrs. Bush will hold in the Blue Room while the 2001 Laureates and participants are escorted to the East Room.
- You and Mrs. Bush will be announced and will take your seats in the front row.

**Note:** Other American Nobel Laureates, Members of Congress, Cabinet Secretaries, Administration Representatives and Senior Staff will be seated in the audience.

- Dr. Marburger will welcome the participants and make a brief introduction of the 2001 Laureates. He will then introduce Ambassador Eliasson.

- Ambassador Eliasson will deliver remarks on behalf of the Nobel Foundation and the Swedish Government and introduce Dr. Rice.
- Dr. Condoleezza Rice will introduce you.
- You deliver brief remarks.
- After your remarks, you and Mrs. Bush will depart the East Room.

**Note:** A reception in the State Dining Room will follow the East Room ceremony.

**VI. REMARKS**

Brief remarks

**VII. ATTACHMENTS**

Remarks

Nobel Laureates of the United States  
November 27, 2001  
Draft #10

Good afternoon. Ambassador Eliasson [uh-LIE-uh-sun], Dr. Marburger, ladies and gentlemen: Laura and I are pleased to have such distinguished company here at the White House, and we welcome you all.

### **Acknowledgments**

- Dr. Condoleezza Rice, National Security Advisor (will introduce the President)
- Ulrika [OOL-rick-uh] Messing, Swedish Minister of Industry, Employment, and Communication
- Secretary Don Evans, Secretary of Commerce
- Secretary Elaine Chao, Secretary of Labor
- Secretary Mel Martinez, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development
- Secretary Tony Principi, Secretary of Veterans Affairs
- Secretary Gale Norton, Secretary of Interior
- Governor Tom Ridge, Director of Homeland Security
- Dr. Henry Kissinger, 1973 recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize
- Senator Barbara Boxer (D-CA)
- Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell (R-CO)
- Senator Judd Gregg (R-NH)
- Senator Dick Lugar (R-IN)
- Congressman Todd Akin [Ā-kin] (R-MO)
- Congressman Tony Hall (D-OH)
- Congressman Mark Udall [YOO-dahl] (D-CO)

For a century now, the Nobel Prize has recognized human striving and accomplishment. Since 1901, more than 700 Nobel Prizes have been awarded. And more than one-third of all Nobel Laureates have been Americans. Standing with me are seven men selected this year by the Nobel Foundation. Among their achievements are ... pathbreaking discoveries in physics ... helpful insights into the workings of market economies ... and a new treatment for Parkinson's Disease. We congratulate them all.

Each Nobel Laureate here today belongs to a very select group. It includes the names of Martin Luther King, Jr., George C. Marshall, T.S.

Eliot, Albert Einstein, Vice President Charles G. Dawes ... and President Theodore Roosevelt ... the first American Nobel Laureate, whose Peace Prize today occupies a place of honor in the West Wing.

Tomorrow I will meet with the newest recipient of that prize, Secretary General Kofi Annan. Several other Nobel Laureates have visited the White House this year, from Nelson Mandela two weeks ago, to the Dalai Lama and Shimon Peres. These men come from very different regions of the world, but the Nobel Foundation is never limited by region or culture. The standard is a universal one: It is awarded to men and women who have served the highest aspirations of humanity, and done so with success.

Many awards recognize excellence. The Nobel Foundation searches for greatness. So much of human progress depends upon achievements in medicine, physics, chemistry, economics, literature, and peace. The annual selection of Laureates expresses a profound optimism about humanity and our prospects for improvement.

This optimism was captured by William Faulkner when accepting his Nobel Prize a half-century ago. "I believe," he said, "that man will not merely endure: he will prevail. He is immortal, not because he alone among creatures has an inexhaustible voice, but because he has a soul, a spirit capable of compassion and sacrifice and endurance."

Each of you, in your own field of excellence, has carried forward that same belief in human progress. You have achieved greatness through service to others. You have each been given great gifts. You have used them to the full, and left a lasting mark on the world. In the sciences, Nobel Laureates have brought new knowledge of the world and its elements. In the field of medicine, you have helped to relieve suffering. In economics, you have produced insights contributing to the material uplift of nations. In literature you have given voice to universal hopes, and in the cause of peace you have brought wisdom and compassion to an imperfect world.

Our Nation is proud of the work each one of you has done. We are proud to count you as fellow citizens. We thank you for bringing credit to your country, and great benefit to all mankind.

Please join us now for a reception in honor of our Nobel Laureates.

**Drafted by:** Matthew Scully & John McConnell, Office of Speechwriting  
**Office:** 202/456-7289 or 202/456-2816  
**Cell:** (b)(6)

**B**

**THE WHITE HOUSE**

**WASHINGTON**

**MEETINGS WITH THE PRESIDENTS OF  
THE INTERNATIONAL, UNITED STATES, AND SALT LAKE  
ORGANIZING OLYMPIC COMMITTEES**

Tuesday, November 27, 2001

2:25 p.m. – 3:05 p.m.

Oval Office

Karl Rove

**I. PURPOSE**

To meet the new leadership of the International Olympic Committee, the President and the CEO of the United States Olympic Committee, and the CEO of the Salt Lake Organizing Olympic Committee.

**II. BACKGROUND**

The 2002 Winter Games take place February 8-24, 2002, in Salt Lake City, Utah. Dr. Jacques Rogge of Belgium was elected President of the IOC in 2001. His predecessor, Juan Antonio Samaranch, met with President Reagan, President Bush, and President Clinton.

The 2002 Salt Lake Winter Olympics and Paralympics were designated a National Special Security Event (NSSE) in August of 1999. Consequently the U.S. Secret Service, FBI, and FEMA have designed and will implement a comprehensive, coordinated Federal Counter-Terrorism Plan for the Olympics. Federal, state, and local law enforcement officials have reviewed and substantially enhanced the Olympics security plan since the September 11 terrorist attacks. The Federal Government has provided approximately \$200 million to fund this Olympic security plan.

Joe Hagin will depart to Salt Lake City, Utah, today (Tuesday) to pre-advance your participation at the Opening Ceremonies on February 8, 2001, plus the Vice President's participation at the Closing Ceremonies on February 24, 2001.

The U.S. cities bidding for the 2012 Summer Olympic Games are Houston, TX; New York, NY; San Francisco, CA; and Washington, D.C.

**INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE**

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) was founded on June 23, 1894 by the French educator Baron Pierre de Coubertin in an effort to revive the Olympic Games of Greek antiquity.

### III. PARTICIPANTS

**Note:** You will first meet with the representatives of the United States Olympic Committee, and U.S. Olympic hopefuls and the Salt Lake City Olympic Organizing Committee, then separately with the International Olympic Committee.

First Meeting with:

Sandra Baldwin, President, United States Olympic Committee

Lloyd Ward, CEO, United States Olympic Committee

Mitt Romney, President and CEO, Salt Lake City Olympic Organizing Committee

Maurice Greene, 2000 Olympic Gold Medallist in Track and Field (100 meters and 4X100 meters relay)

Jean Racine, Olympic Hopeful, Women's Two-Man Bobsled

Jennifer Davidson, Olympic Hopeful and partner of Jean Racine, Women's Two-Man Bobsled

Abel Guerra, Office of Public Liaison

**NOTE:** The U.S. Women's Olympic Bobsled Teams will be selected December 21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup>.

Second meeting with:

Dr. Jacques Rogge, President, International Olympic Committee

François Denis Etienne Carrard, Director, International Olympic Committee

AB Culvahouse, U.S. Representative, International Olympic Committee

Torkel Patterson, Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director of Asian Affairs, National Security Council

### IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed

### V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

**Note: Each meeting is scheduled for 15-20 minutes.**

- Brief Meeting with U.S. and Salt Lake Committee leaders and U.S. athletes
- Guests depart
- Brief Meeting with International Olympic leaders
- Guests depart

### VI. REMARKS

None

The IOC is an international non-governmental, non-profit organization and the creator of the Olympic Movement. The IOC owns all rights to the Olympic symbols, flag, motto, anthem, and "Olympic Games". Its primary responsibility is to supervise the organization of the summer and winter Olympic Games.

#### **THE UNITED STATES OLYMPIC COMMITTEE**

Headquartered in Colorado Springs, Colorado, the United States Olympic Committee (USOC) is a multi-faceted organization providing leadership and guidance for the Olympic movement in this country and around the world.

In 1978, the passage of the Amateur Sports Act (now the Ted Stevens Olympic and Amateur Sports Act) appointed the U.S. Olympic Committee as the coordinating body for all Olympic-related athletic activity in the United States. The vision of the USOC has been to assist in finding opportunities for every American to participate in sports, regardless of gender, race, age, geography, or physical ability.

The USOC is the custodian of the U.S. Olympic movement and is the moving force for support of sports in the United States related to the Olympics, the Paralympics, and the Pan American Games. The USOC is recognized by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) as the sole agency in the United States whose mission involves training, entering and underwriting the full expenses for the United States teams in the Olympic, Paralympic, and Pan American Games.

#### **SALT LAKE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE**

The Salt Lake Organizing Committee (SLOC) is responsible for promoting, managing, and staging both the XIX Olympic Winter Games and the VIII Paralympic Winter Games.

#### **HONORARY PRESIDENT OF THE USOC**

It has been a tradition dating back at least a half-century for the President of the United States to serve as Honorary President of the United States Olympic Committee. In that role, you are symbolically the head of the U.S. Olympic Team. More recently, the honorary positions were expanded to offer the Vice President of the United States an Honorary USOC Vice Presidency, with a similar relationship to the Olympic Team. This year, partly because of his involvement with Olympic sport as a former wrestling coach, Speaker Hastert accepted an Honorary Vice Presidency.

Speaker Hastert was awarded his Vice Presidency in a public ceremony in which Olympic Gold Medallist Rulon Gardener (wrestling) presented the Speaker with his Committee blazer.

VII. ATTACHMENT

Biographies

**Dr. Jacques Rogge**  
President of the International Olympic Committee

**Olympic involvement:**

- IOC member since 1991
- Member of the Executive Board (1998-)
- Chairman of the Coordination Commissions for the Games of the XXVII Olympiad, Sydney in 2000 (1995-2000) and for the Games of the XXVIII Olympiad, Athens 2004 (1998-2001)
- Member of the following Commissions: Olympic Movement (1990-1999), Olympic Solidarity (1990-), Olympic Programme, (1998), Medical (1992-1993, Vice-Chairman since 1994), "IOC 2000" (Executive Committee, 1999)

**Sports Administration:** President of the European Olympic Committees (EOC) (1989-); Vice-President of ANOC; President of the NOC (1989-1992); chef de mission at the Olympic Winter Games in Innsbruck (1976) and Calgary (1988); chef de mission at the Games of the Olympiad in Moscow (1980), Los Angeles (1984) and Seoul (1988); former Chairman of the Medical Commission of the ISAF; World Anti-Doping Agency Council Member (1999-).

**Sports Career:** Yachting -- competitor in the Olympic Games in Mexico (1968), Munich (1972) and Montreal (1976) in FINN class, world champion, twice vice-champion, 16 times Belgian champion, Rugby -- Belgian champion, player in the national team.

Dr. Rogge was an orthopedic surgeon in Belgium and sports medicine professor at the Université Libre, Brussels and University of Ghent prior to his full time Olympic career. Dr. Rogge speaks Dutch, French, English, German, and Spanish. He lives in Lausanne, Switzerland, with his wife Anne and their two children.

**François Denis Etienne Carrard**  
Director of the International Olympic Committee

**Olympic involvement:**

- Director General of the International Olympic Committee since September 1989
- Various missions and counsel mandates on behalf of the International Olympic Committee since end 1979
- Arbitrator and Mediator, Court of Arbitration for Sport

**Professional career:**

- Admitted to the Bar of the Canton of Vaud, Lausanne, 1967
- Senior partner, Etude des avocats Carrard, Paschoud, Heim & Associés
- Member or Chairman of the Board of Directors of various companies
- Discharged from Swiss Army (formerly Major, artillery officer and military prosecutor)

Mr. Carrard holds a doctorate in law from the University of Lausanne. He speaks French, English, German, and Italian. He lives in Lausanne, Switzerland with his wife, Alba, and their two daughters.

**Arthur B. Culvahouse, Jr.**  
U.S. Representative of the International Olympic Committee

A.B. Culvahouse is the Chairman of O'Melveny & Myers, an international law firm of more than 700 lawyers, emphasizing corporate and international transactions and federal regulatory and enforcement issues. Mr. Culvahouse has practiced law with O'Melveny & Myers from 1976 to 1984, and from 1989 to the present.

From March 1987 through January 1989, Mr. Culvahouse served as Counsel to the President of the United States. In January 1989, President Reagan awarded Mr. Culvahouse the Presidential Citizens' Medal, an award established in 1969 to "recognize citizens who performed exemplary deeds of service for the country or their fellow citizens."

Mr. Culvahouse earned his Juris Doctor in 1973 from New York University School of Law. A native of Ten Mile, Tennessee. Mr. Culvahouse earned his B.S., with high honors, from the University of Tennessee.

**Lloyd D. Ward**  
Chief Executive Officer/Secretary General  
United States Olympic Committee

Lloyd D. Ward, 52, was named Chief Executive Officer of the United States Olympic Committee on October 21, 2001, and will begin his USOC service on November 1, 2001. He is the first African-American to serve the USOC as its chief executive.

From April 1996 to November 2000, Ward worked for the Maytag Corporation, rising to Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. Ward was named one of *Brandweek* magazine's "Marketers of the Year" in 1998 and one of the "Top 25 Executives of 1998" by *Business Week*. Most recently, Ward was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of iMotors.com in San Francisco from January 2001 to July 2001. Ward's business career also has included eight years with Pepsico, Inc., where he was President, Frito-Lay, Inc./Central Division. Ward was also a member of the management team for the Ford Motor Company and the Procter & Gamble Company during his career.

Mr. Ward graduated from Michigan State University, where he earned a Bachelors of Science degree in mechanical engineering (1970) and captained the Spartan basketball team. Ward earned a MBA at Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1984. He is a black belt in karate.

He and his wife, Lita, have two sons, Lloyd II and Lance.

**Sandra "Sandy" Baldwin**  
President of the United States Olympic Committee

Sandra Baldwin is the first woman to be elected President of the United States Olympic Committee (USOC). She was chosen on December 3, 2000 to serve a four-year term.

A resident of Phoenix, AZ, where she is a successful realtor, Baldwin began her climb to the top of the USOC as the mother of a six-year-old swimmer, Clay, who is now in his early 40s.

After serving as chairman of Arizona Swimming and president of the Arizona Amateur Athletic Union (AAU), Baldwin became active in the USOC following passage of the Amateur Sports Act in 1978 by which Congress transferred governance of U.S. Olympic sports from the AAU to the USOC. At the USOC, where she has served on the Board of Directors since 1985, Baldwin has been a vice president (1996-2000) and treasurer (1992-96).

Honors have included the U.S. Athletes Appreciation Award (1988) and the U.S. Swimming Award (1990). She is a 1962 graduate of the University of Colorado with a degree in English.

**W. Mitt Romney**  
President and CEO of the Salt Lake City Olympic Organizing Committee

Mr. Romney was appointed President and CEO of the Salt Lake Organizing Committee for the 2002 Olympic Winter Games in February 1999.

He was the founder and CEO of Bain Capital, Inc., a private holding company with portfolio company revenues in excess of \$13 billion. During his tenure from 1984 to 2001, Bain Capital acquired or started over 140 companies including Staples, Domino's Pizza, Experian, Gartner Group, Brookstone and Sealy Corporation. A recognized leader in the investment management industry, Bain Capital has \$14 billion capital under management.

In 1994, Mr. Romney was the Massachusetts Republican nominee for United States Senate. Mr. Romney received his BA with highest honors from Brigham Young University in 1971. In 1975, he was awarded an MBA from Harvard Business School and was named a Baker Scholar. In 1975, he also received his Juris Doctorate, *cum laude*, from Harvard Law School.

C

**THE WHITE HOUSE**

**WASHINGTON**

**DOMESTIC CONSEQUENCES BRIEFING**

Tuesday, November 27, 2001

4:20 p.m. – 4:50 p.m.

Oval Office

Joshua Bolten

**I. PURPOSE**

To update on pending key legislative issues, especially the education conference.

**II. BACKGROUND**

None

**III. PARTICIPANTS**

Mitch Daniels, Director, Office of Management and Budget

Andrew Card, Chief of Staff

Joshua Bolten, Deputy Chief of Staff for Policy

Karen Hughes, Counselor

Karl Rove, Senior Advisor

Nicholas Calio, Director of Legislative Affairs

Ari Fleischer, Press Secretary

Margaret Spellings, Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy

**IV. PRESS PLAN**

Closed

**V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS**

Staff briefing

**VI. REMARKS**

None

**VII. ATTACHMENT**

None



● Rachael L. Sunbarger

11/26/2001 04:41:48 PM

Record Type: Record

To:

CC:

Subject: PRESS SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT FOR TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

November 26, 2001

**PRESS SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT FOR TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27**

Intown Travel Pool

Wires: AP, Reuters, Bloomberg

Wire Photos: AP, Reuters, AFP

TV Corr & Crew: FOX

Print: Pittsburgh Post

Radio: Bloomberg

Mag Photo: US News

Tuesday, November 27

- 1:05 pm THE PRESIDENT makes remarks in a ceremony in honor of U.S. Nobel Laureates  
East Room, The White House  
OPEN PRESS
- 2:25 pm THE PRESIDENT meets with the Presidents of the International, U.S., and Salt Lake City Olympic Committees  
Oval Office, The White House  
POOL COVERAGE AT THE BOTTOM
- 3:25 pm THE PRESIDENT meets with the President of Yemen  
Oval Office, The White House  
STILL PHOTOS AT THE TOP

Briefing Schedule:

**10:00 am Gaggle by the Press Secretary in the Brady Press Briefing Room**

**12:00 pm Briefing by the Press Secretary in the Brady Press Briefing Room**

**THERE ARE NO OTHER PUBLIC EVENTS SCHEDULED FOR TUESDAY,  
NOVEMBER 27**

**###**

● Rachael L. Sunbarger

11/27/2001 02:28:08 PM

Record Type: Record

To:

cc:

Subject: PRESS BRIEFING BY ARI FLEISCHER

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 27, 2001

PRESS BRIEFING INDEX

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 27, 2001

PRESS BRIEFING  
BY  
ARI FLEISCHER

The James S. Brady Briefing Room

12:02 P.M. EST

MR. FLEISCHER: Good afternoon. The President began his day early this morning with a phone call to Jordanian King Abdullah. They reviewed the progress in the international struggle against terrorism and the situation in Afghanistan. The two leaders also discussed U.S. efforts to secure a cease-fire between Israel and the Palestinians, and to implement the Mitchell Plan.

The King expressed his support for the President's efforts to fight terror and to revive negotiations between Arabs and Israelis. The President thanked the King of Jordan for his strong support in the war against terror, and also for Jordan's assistance in trying to broker a return to the negotiating table.

Following the call, the President had his usual round of briefings this morning; intelligence briefing, FBI briefing. He convened a meeting of the Homeland Security Council. Then, he met with Senator Jack Danforth, who is the United States Special Envoy to the Sudan to discuss efforts to broker some type of improvement in the deplorable human rights situation in the Sudan.

The President later this afternoon will conduct a ceremony to honor the U.S. Nobel Laureates, and to hail them for the excellence that they have achieved. The President will also this afternoon have a meeting with the presidents of the international, the U.S., and the Salt Lake City Olympic committees to discuss the upcoming Olympics, particularly with an eye toward some of the security aspects of the Olympics, given the designation of the Olympics as a security site.

Following that, the President will have a meeting with President Ali Abdullah Saleh of Yemen to discuss U.S.-Yemenese bilateral relations. And let me also give you, before I take questions, an update on some of the humanitarian information,

some of the latest facts and statistics on the humanitarian situation in Afghanistan.

As of November 26th, the Department of Defense has air dropped 1,883,100 humanitarian daily rations into Afghanistan. Since mid-October, the United Nations World Food Program, through U.S. assistance, has delivered enough food into Afghanistan to feed 6 million hungry Afghans for one month.

On November 23rd for the first time, food aid was airlifted into Afghanistan from Tajikistan. Seventeen metric tons of wheat flour, which is enough for almost 275,000 people, was delivered to provide food aid to remote locations in Northeastern Afghanistan.

And, finally, a ship carrying 10,000 metric tons of food aid for Afghans left Port Lake Charles, Louisiana on November 20th. And that's all courtesy of the Coalition Information Center.

Q In the phone call with Prince Abdullah, were other things discussed, like the freezing of finances, banking business, a return of Saudis who had volunteered on the Taliban side?

MR. FLEISCHER: This is the complete report I have on the phone call. So if there is any other information, this is all I have to report.

Q There were not other irritants that --

MR. FLEISCHER: I just received a briefing on the phone call. I wasn't with the President when he made it, so I can only provide to you the information that I've been provided about the phone call.

Q And what role is King Abdullah playing in the current --

MR. FLEISCHER: As you know, the President met with King Abdullah in the Oval Office a little while ago, some weeks ago. And Jordan has been very helpful as an ally of the United States in the war on terror, and that includes some of the first and most powerful comments of an Arab nation in support of the United States, in support of the war objectives. Jordan has been a stalwart friend and ally of the United States.

Q In General Zinni's mission, does King Abdullah have a specific role? Did this phone call represent anything specifically that the United States is asking Jordan to do towards the Middle East peace process?

MR. FLEISCHER: Well, I think as you've seen throughout the year, the President has had an ongoing series of phone calls with leaders in the region. This is part of it. There is a

delegation of representatives of the President in the Middle East right now, trying to bring the parties together. And so you're seeing ongoing activity to help the parties to come together to engage in the Mitchell Plan.

Q One more on that. Does that delegation represent a tacit admission of a mistake, that for too long, the President and the administration did not send something as high profile and energetic as this delegation to try to broker a peace there?

MR. FLEISCHER: No, I don't believe that's the case; not even close. I think what you've seen is a strong message from President Bush from the beginning of this administration that the United States is ready, willing and able to play a helpful role in bringing the parties together in the Middle East, but that the fundamental fact remains that the parties themselves have to first demonstrate a willingness to want to come together in order for any result to be achieved. Whether that result is at the highest level or that result is at normal levels of ongoing diplomatic conversation, the two parties have to be willing to do that.

Clearly, if the two parties aren't willing to do that, it doesn't matter who is doing the talking to them; if they don't want to get together, they won't. The President is going to continue to make every effort to bring them together.

Q Ari, there are reports out of Kabul that women activists have been prohibited from marching in the streets by the Northern Alliance. Is the CIC aware of that? And given the administration's keen focus on women's rights there, is the United States going to take a stand on that?

MR. FLEISCHER: Well, again, the message the administration is carrying to the talks in Germany and in all the conversations the United States has with the parties in Afghanistan is the importance of having a multiethnic government that also includes a role for women in the future government of Afghanistan.

The United States is not under any illusions that it will be done easily, right away. We're talking about different regions of the world, where people have their own cultures and histories. And the future shape of Afghanistan will fundamentally be determined by the people of Afghanistan. The United States will continue to play a helpful and constructive role in it. We cannot dictate every day's events to everybody all throughout Afghanistan.

But the President will speak out clearly, as he did at Fort Campbell last week, about the need for people in Afghanistan to follow human rights procedures, and treat people well, including the women of Afghanistan.

Q Are you saying that you are, or are not aware of this

prohibition?

MR. FLEISCHER: On this specifically, I have not heard that one issue. I'm aware of other issues that raise questions. It's not always easy. But I have not particularly heard on that one.

Q But at the moment, the administration is comfortable that the Northern Alliance may not share its goal for a place for women in a post-Taliban world?

MR. FLEISCHER: Well, first of all, you have to remember when you're talking about the Northern Alliance, you're talking about a very wide collection of different people in different regions, who are constantly doing different things. So it's not fair to say that there's one policy that the Northern Alliance puts in place for every person in Afghanistan. There is really separate entities that constitute the Northern Alliance.

The United States message will continue to be consistent with all those entities about the need to treat women with respect. But certainly, I think it's fair to say, when you look at events on the ground in Afghanistan, the liberation of Afghanistan by the Northern Alliance and by the Pashtuns in the south, of what was previously held Taliban territory, has been nothing but a liberating experience for women.

Q It's fair to say that women in Afghanistan are not free yet.

MR. FLEISCHER: I think it's fair to say that Afghanistan is still a nation at war that has a lot to work out.

Q Well, have we given them any guidelines, or any advisors on how to proceed with a democratic government?

MR. FLEISCHER: That's underway in Germany right now.

Q With American advisors?

MR. FLEISCHER: Yes, as you know, there is an American envoy to --

Q But, I mean, don't we -- I think we have the right to call some shots, don't you, in this, in terms of guidance?

MR. FLEISCHER: Always interested in your opinion, Helen, about where the United States can and cannot call shots.

Q Well, I'm interested in your opinion, too.

MR. FLEISCHER: Thank you. The United States will continue to use its good influence in Afghanistan, as it has around the world, and I think David points up one issue I have not heard about, but if that's true, that suggests that it's always a

difficult challenge to achieve every foreign policy objective.

Having said that, thanks to the United States, the life of women in Afghanistan has improved immeasurably. The condition of women in Afghanistan today, compared to what it was three, even four weeks ago before the fall of the Taliban, has led to a dramatic improvement in the quality of lives of women in Afghanistan. Children are going to school again. Young girls know that they can get educated again. The situation has changed immensely for the better.

Will it change to America's standards? No. We're America. Not every nation needs to be like us, or is like us. But it is dramatic improvement, dramatic change. We can't get everything that we like as Americans, neither should we seek it everywhere; but it is dramatic improvement and dramatic change.

Q Ari, Iraq has rejected the President's call for opening up to arms inspections. Where do you go from here? Do you see a need to step up the pressure? What's the next step?

MR. FLEISCHER: Well, nothing changes what the President said yesterday. Iraq has made that position clear on a number of times. So, too, has President Bush's statement to other nations of the world, talked about the need for Iraq to honor its agreements that they, themselves, made.

The President remains focused on phase one of this campaign against terrorism, and phase one is still well underway and is not yet complete. Phase one involves the destruction of al Qaeda, the bringing of Osama bin Laden and his top lieutenants to justice, and that's where the President's focus still remains.

Q So for the time being, nothing really changes with regard to Iraq and arms inspections?

MR. FLEISCHER: Well, clearly, if Iraq is not willing to let arms inspectors into the country, they continue to violate an agreement that they promised to keep.

Q Ari, there are intensified agreements to get a U.N. agreement on new smart sanctions for Iraq. Could you explain what those would -- not what they would be in specifics, but what the goal would be, or the distinction between smart sanctions and the sanctions the President then as a candidate referred to as porous as Swiss cheese.

MR. FLEISCHER: The P5 is meeting in the United Nations today, the permanent five members of the National Security Council, to discuss the sanctions policy that has been in place since the Persian Gulf War against Iraq. And the President, during the campaign, made the point that the sanctions policy had too many loopholes in it, that -- I think he called it Swiss cheese at the time -- there were so many holes in it that --

sanctions policy covered so much, so many items, that too many nations wanted to violate the sanctions policy and provide material to Iraq in violation of the sanction that was so broadly written that it invited loopholes.

So the President believed that it would be more effective to more tightly and narrowly define sanctions to those products that really needed to be denied to Iraq to stop Iraq from developing weapons, from harming its neighbors, from carrying on terrorism, and from being a state sponsor of terrorism and a military threat to its neighbors the way Iraq proved itself to be when they invaded Kuwait.

So the President believes, and so, too, does the United Kingdom, that we need to have a smarter sanctions policy that more tightly and narrowly defines the sanctions, the items that would be sanctionable, and then to make certain that those sanctions are enforced.

Q If I may follow up: The President went out of his way in Crawford to talk about the progress he and President Putin had made on proliferation issues. Iraq generally falls under that. Can you describe in any specificity how the two leaders dealt with this issue? Because Russia has been resistant up until now to joining in this smart sanctions regime.

MR. FLEISCHER: Right, and I think you need to allow the talks in New York to continue. There has been some movement by Russia on this matter, and ultimately, what its final outcome is may take months to finally be determined. The sanctions policy comes up for review every four to six months or so. I think it's six months, specifically, but there's a preliminary period where the P5 and others at the United Nations gather to talk about it before the actual vote takes place on extending the sanctions.

And so we'll see exactly what action is taken at the United Nations. But the President is patient; the President recognizes that it's important to continue to consult with Russia and with others on changing what has been a sanctions policy that the President does not believe was successful into one that is more tightly defined, that will be more enforceable, and therefore, have more impact on Iraq.

Q Ari, prior to September 11th, while there was a lot of discussion at the U.N. as far as sanctions, there wasn't much pressure to get inspectors into Iraq in a new way. I've gone back and can't find the President talking about it very often. Is the essence of what he was saying yesterday that in the post-September 11th environment, the status quo of Iraq continuing to keep inspectors out and presumably continuing some development of weapons of mass destruction is not a status quo you can live with, that something has to change with that?

MR. FLEISCHER: I think the President's words spoke for

themselves yesterday. Nothing I would add to it. I think the President made it clear yesterday.

Q Well, would you view that there was a difference between how the administration viewed this prior to September 11th and then the post-September 11th?

MR. FLEISCHER: I think as I indicated to Randy, the President is focused on phase one of his campaign against terrorism, and anything that may come subsequent to that would be something the President would discuss at the appropriate time, if and whenever that would come to be.

Q If Iraq continues to refuse, really, any discussion of even allowing the weapons inspectors back in, what are your options? What are the options of the U.N., what are the options of the U.S., to try to increase the pressure on them?

MR. FLEISCHER: The President was asked that question yesterday. I was asked that question for about 15 minutes yesterday. The answer remains the same. The President left that for Saddam Hussein to figure out.

Q Would he be figuring out something that would be unilateral, from the United States, or multilateral from the United Nations?

MR. FLEISCHER: We can dive deeply back into this topic if you like, but the answers will remain the same.

Q What's the administration's position on what the obligation of the international community is, to get weapons inspectors back into Iraq? Is that a United States obligation, or is that something that the international community is obliged to make happen?

MR. FLEISCHER: There was an agreement that Iraq made, as a term for ending the war. It's an agreement the President thinks Iraq needs to honor.

Q You said today that it was two separate events, in terms of the U.S. Cole and September 11th. But if bin Laden may be behind both of those events, how are they not connected?

MR. FLEISCHER: Because you used the magic word, may. And you said, he may be behind both events. While Osama bin Laden has been indicted in the destruction of the embassies in Tanzania and Kenya, he is suspected to be involved with the Cole. We do not know that for certain. And so they may be two separate events.

But you were also asking if we were making a direct tie between events with the Cole and September 11th. And what I indicated earlier this morning is that since September 11th,

there has been a helpful new energy from Yemen, in terms of cooperating with the United States in the war on terrorism.

Q Could you explain the administration's opposition to add on to the anti-terrorism bill, especially since a lot of the money is going to things -- would go to things that you support, including improvements of FBI computers, beefing up border security, Nunn-Lugar? Why wait to spend the money if we can get these -- those things going now?

MR. FLEISCHER: Well, the Congress has entered into an agreement with the President, many weeks after September 11th, when people already understood the need to beef up on the domestic front, the need to provide more resources. And an agreement is an agreement is an agreement. Congress knew at the time it made the agreement that we needed to spend more money on bio-terrorism, on domestic terrorism. And Congress said that amount should be \$686 billion, and the President accepted that. They agreed to have a \$40 billion supplemental. So Congress made an agreement, and the President thinks it's important that when an agreement is made, the agreement should be kept.

If not, what good is whatever Congress would agree to this week, if they said, well, that was this week; we'll have another one for you next week. Agreements should be honored, the President thinks, and the President believes, also, that the amount of funding is the right amount, that it is sufficient to protect America, given our needs at this moment.

Governor Ridge is also conducting a review of all of the budgets for next year, and that will be part of the budget presentation the President makes.

One final point on this. There is also a question of how much can actually be spent as Congress rushes here in its last week or two weeks, three weeks, of being in session, that actually gets spent.

There often is a tendency for money to be approved at the last minute, that never gets spent, because they can't spend it fast enough because Congress rushes to spend too much money. So those three factors combine to make the President believe that we have sufficient money now to make sure that America is protected on the domestic front. The agreement should be honored, but Congress can't spend it any way, even if they were authorized to spend it because it can't be spent fast enough, and that agreement should be kept.

Q Ari, to follow up on King Abdullah; sorry. How active is the diplomacy concerning the King's plan that all of the Arab countries and Palestine guarantee security for Israel? And also since General Zinni is in the region and he's a tough guy, does he plan to, in effect, butt heads and be very tough with both Sharon and Arafat?

MR. FLEISCHER: Well, I think diplomats, even tough guys, understand the nature of their job, and that is to work to get agreements. The measure of what will take place will depend on the willingness of the parties to begin seriously discussions of the Mitchell recommendations.

The Mitchell recommendations was a result of an effort begun under the previous administration and that called on the parties -- and the parties accepted the call -- to begin security talks so that the violence could be reduced, that would be followed by political talks. That's what you see is underway now. It's an arduous, arduous process. It is very difficult in the Middle East. It always has been. And that's the reason that the President has sent these gentlemen into the region.

Q What about the plan -- the 22 Arab countries, the plan to guarantee Israel's safety?

MR. FLEISCHER: Well, again, I think this is all part of the same series of talks.

Q Ari, is the President going to reconsider his decision to close the White House to public tours, now that the Secret Service has allowed the general public to attend the lighting of the National Christmas Tree next week?

MR. FLEISCHER: They're separate events, separate security situations. One applies to the building; another applies to an area where the President does not live and will be visiting for moments.

Q Would he be open to some form of compromise that might allow some limited general public attendance of, or general public touring of the White House?

MR. FLEISCHER: Well, the President, as the First Lady said this morning, wants to open the White House, hopes it can be open, would like to do so as quickly as is possible. But as always in a matter like this, it's also wise to listen to the recommendations of the people who are in charge of security who have a very keen understanding of the security issues involved. So the President would like to see those recommendations whenever they can be made, but he also understands that we remain a nation at war and that the Secret Service had reasons for its recommendations.

Q But to follow on that, why was the decision made to open up the tree lighting? Did the President intervene at all, and is he considering intervening here?

MR. FLEISCHER: No, actually, I think that you need to talk to the Secret Service about that. That's not a White House event, so it's not under the White House's review. But there was

a different reason, as the Secret Service explained it to me last week, dealing -- something to do with permits or something of that nature. So I would encourage you to contact the Secret Service to determine what their reasons were for that. But there's just a difference, as you know, in the security of the White House versus other events that the President would travel to, would go to, would meet with others -- general public -- when he's on the road.

Q Ari, how would you rate the level of Saudi cooperation in response to the President's call to freeze the assets of certain terrorists and suspected terrorist organizations?

MR. FLEISCHER: It remains strong. The President and Secretary O'Neill are satisfied and are pleased with Saudi cooperation on the financial front, as well as many other fronts in the war on terrorism.

Q Then why is it necessary to send a delegation there to try to convince them to cooperate more?

MR. FLEISCHER: Yes, I saw that report and I can't confirm that there is a delegation that's going to Saudi Arabia. From time to time, there are conversations that take place with the United States and other nations about the cooperation in the war on terrorism, but that report said there is a delegation going and there's nothing like that to report. If there is some -- were to be one that is going, I would let you know about it. So I cannot confirm that report.

Q So you can say with a certainty that the administration is thoroughly satisfied with the level of Saudi responsiveness to this call to freeze these assets?

MR. FLEISCHER: That's correct, in that the Saudi Arabian government has done everything the United States has asked it to do in the war on terrorism. And let me give you some specifics of how cooperative and helpful Saudi Arabia has been.

Whether it comes to either economic assistance to Pakistan, which the Saudi Arabian government has been very helpful in, humanitarian relief to the people of Afghanistan, where Saudi Arabia has been very helpful, intelligence sharing with the United States in the war on terrorism, Saudi Arabia has played a very helpful role in that.

I would want to remind you that Saudi Arabia was one of only three countries that had relations with the Taliban. Saudi Arabia quickly severed relations with the Taliban, in the very early stages of the war. The Saudi government played a lead role in working with the Organization of Islamic -- the OSC, the Islamic conference, as well as with the GCC, the Gulf Cooperation Council, in bringing support from a variety of those nations in the war on terrorism.

So Saudi Arabia has played a helpful role, and the President's appreciative.

Q How much money, and how many accounts have they frozen?

MR. FLEISCHER: You need to talk to Treasury to get any type of specific dollar amounts. Saudi Arabia has issued blocking orders, I know, to some of the banks that operate on the terrorism front.

Q So his report today is incorrect? Is that what you're saying?

MR. FLEISCHER: What aspect of the report?

Q All aspects. That the United States and Saudi Arabia are still butting heads over the freezing of assets?

MR. FLEISCHER: That's incorrect.

Q So this report -- all these reports have been incorrect, that the United States and Saudis are having a hard time coming together on certain aspects of fighting terrorism?

MR. FLEISCHER: You know, it's a question that I get from time to time here. And obviously you have some unnamed officials in both places who are saying things, neither one of which is shared by the President.

Q But I'm just -- I think it should be clear that there have now been a series of reports, over many weeks. And the White House has said, and continues to say, that all of them are wrong.

MR. FLEISCHER: Well, it's a series of reports where, if you thought they were right, maybe the people saying them would use their names. Obviously they don't feel confident enough to use their names.

Q But let's be honest. There's a lot of cases where reports are perfectly accurate with anonymous sources, so that's kind of a false argument. I mean, either all of these reports are wrong, is what the White House is saying. There is nothing to this idea but --

MR. FLEISCHER: I just answered the question, and said the United States government --

Q No, but I'm asking you. This is not the first time it's come up. There have been series of reports about difficult relationships. Are you saying that this is wrong, and they've all been wrong?

MR. FLEISCHER: Well, I can walk through the list of Saudi cooperation once again, and do so with my name attached, and on the record --

Q But that doesn't speak to the question.

MR. FLEISCHER: -- as well as on the financial front. I said the President is satisfied, Secretary O'Neill is satisfied, and I've heard the Secretary say that in private meetings with the President, about his satisfaction with Saudi cooperation. So I will be more than pleased to continue to share that information with you. I have to leave to your judgment what to do with people who obviously provide information, but don't feel good enough about the information that they won't attach their name to it.

Q There's no delegation?

MR. FLEISCHER: That's correct. If there is, I will let you know. But there's no delegation traveling now, or a plan to travel. I did indicate that it's not uncommon, though. I mean, we do have people who help other nations with financial matters. There are diplomatic conversations that take place. So if there were to be such a trip, I will let you know. That would not surprise me. It's not out of the usual. But I can't say that there's a trip now.

Q Ari, there are --

MR. FLEISCHER: If that changes, I will let you know.

Q There are signs that not just --

MR. FLEISCHER: I called on Lester, so I have to do it.

Q The New York Times quotes the letter signed by 88 U.S. Senators who wrote the President, including these two sentences: The American people would never excuse us for not going after terrorists with all of our strength and might. If that is what some have demanded of the Israeli government after every terrorist incident they suffer, no matter what the provocation, they urge restraint. My question is, does the President believe these 88 U.S. Senators are right or wrong?

MR. FLEISCHER: Lester, this is a question that's come up in the past, in a slightly different preamble. But the President, as I indicated earlier in the questions, about Mideast peace, the President wants to help the Israelis, the Palestinians and others in the region, do what they pledged to do, which is pursue the path of peace. They have promised to each other -- the Palestinians to the Israelis, and the Israelis to the Palestinians -- that they would support a political process, not a military process, to achieve peace in the Middle East. That's a totally different situation from the United States, having been

the victim of a terror attack in New York from the al Qaeda organization. I'm not aware of any such agreement between al Qaeda and America.

Q The Chicago Tribune quotes National Public Radio senior foreign editor Loren Jenkins as ordering his reporters in or near Afghanistan to find out and report where U.S. troops are, because "the game of reporting is to smoke them out." And my question is, does the President believe that since we are at war, that such a media attempt to expose locations and thus endanger the lives of United States troops is not criminal behavior?

MR. FLEISCHER: Actually, I think that the press understands that throughout our nation's history of war the difficult job the press has.

Q But this guy doesn't understand it, apparently. He said "smoke them out, wherever they are." This is Special Forces and so forth.

MR. FLEISCHER: I think the press has shown an historical ability to wrestle with these type of questions, and that is, frankly, what the press has done throughout our nation's history. I think it becomes more challenging -- this is the first war of the 21st century, but it's also the first media -- dealing with the media of the 21st century, which is abilities and capabilities to cover things live, to put themselves in situations where they haven't before. It presents very difficult issues for a democracy and for a free press. And I am confident a free press always figures it out.

Q Ari, Congress is back --

MR. FLEISCHER: I want to come to some people who haven't had one yet, and then I'll come back up front.

Q Ari, is the President going to visit the troops overseas during the holidays?

MR. FLEISCHER: He has no plans to do so. If he has any plans at any later dates, we will announce it. He has no plans to do so.

Q Ari, when Senator Danforth took the Sudan job, he said he wanted to see if there was something that the United States could do to end the conflict that the United States wasn't currently doing. Have Senator Danforth and President Bush concluded that there is something that the United States can do on Sudan, and if so, what?

MR. FLEISCHER: Well, the President and Senator Danforth met for about half an hour in the Oval Office to -- for the President to receive a report from Senator Danforth, who just returned from the region. He traveled to the Sudan; he traveled to Kenya, he

met with President Moi; he traveled to Egypt and met with President Mubarak to discuss how to bring about an improvement in life for the people of Sudan. And I think it's fair to say that the Senator was deeply struck by what he saw, the human suffering and the sorrow for the people of the Sudan.

He met somebody who was enslaved, someone who had been sold into slavery who was able to escape. But it's an ongoing, heartbreaking situation in the Sudan. And that's why the President has sent his Special Envoy there.

As a result of what he saw, he's had conversations now with President Moi, with President Mubarak. I think you can anticipate additional conversations to try to build a cooperative approach in the region to achieving an improvement on the ground in the Sudan. And he will be going back to the Sudan in January. So the President is looking forward to further reports.

This is one of the world's most difficult, difficult, enduring crises. This has been a war that has lasted 18 years. There's been a war in the Sudan for some 30 of the last 40 years. And it's a very difficult matter, and the President is hopeful that the Senator will be able to achieve some type of improvement there. Very difficult.

Q Can we go to Congress now?

MR. FLEISCHER: I'm going to come back up, Jim.

Paula.

Q On the economic stimulus package, Senator Daschle this morning indicated the major roadblock appears to be the \$15 billion in additional money for homeland security. If the President wants the Senate to take action, to get this bill into conference, why are Republicans opposed to at least considering the homeland security provision just for the purpose of moving the process forward?

MR. FLEISCHER: Because the President believes that it's important to spend money to promote homeland security, to protect our nation at home, including for a war against bioterrorism. And he's already entered into an agreement with the Congress to do just that. So the President thinks it is wrong to enter into an agreement on how much money should be spent, and as soon as the agreement is reached and is concluded, for then the people who want to spend more money to say, well, we're about to bust that agreement, we want to spend more money to say, well, we're about to bust that agreement, we want to spend more now. And that's what this is all about. There are some people in the Congress who do not view this as a matter of creating economic stimulus; they view it as a way to spend more money.

The President believes that having it authorized and signed,

all the additional money that has been spent -- which is a lot of money, it's a 14-percent increase in the spending from last year, some \$96 billion more than was spent last year -- it's now appropriate to focus on stimulating the economy so that the economy can grow and so people can keep their jobs.

Q But does he know in order to get a bill to conference, you sometimes have to accept some provisions along the way that you don't like. Why is the administration opposed to working with a bill that has some acceptable provisions in it if those can be negotiated out in the final product?

MR. FLEISCHER: Because in order to get a bill to conference, it's important for people to keep the agreements that they made. After all, what good is the next agreement if you don't keep the one you just made.

An agreement has been made and reached and finalized with members of Congress on how much will be spent. And this is a sign of how Washington still is a city that was built to spend other people's money. Even after they reached an agreement and said, we'll spend no more now they say we're going to spend some more. And they're willing to hold up an economic stimulus package if they don't get more spending.

And the President thinks it would be wrong of the Senate to keep people unemployed, to prevent the economy from coming back as strongly as it needs to come back because there are some people who want to spend more money after they already agreed that they've received and spent enough.

Q Transportation Secretary Mineta said this morning it may be difficult to meet some of the deadlines -- just passed aviation security bill, particularly involving baggage screening. Is the President willing to consider changing some of these deadlines, either for baggage screening or security standards or security standards or employment standards for -- security workers?

MR. FLEISCHER: In a speech that Secretary Mineta gave earlier today, the Secretary discussed the realities of the legislation that was passed, which provided 60 days for government to search every bag that goes into the hold of airplanes. And the Secretary remains committed to getting that done within 60 days.

What he explained today is that it's going to be very difficult. The Secretary has a variety of means available to him that go beyond the standard equipment to search bags, and that can also be included over the 60-day period with searches by individuals who are trained to look through bags, by dogs that are trained to look through the bags.

Now, what the Secretary was talking about, of course, is the

amount of time it takes to bring equipment on board and the limited ability of manufacturers to produce that equipment. They will be accelerating the amount of production. They are looking at other companies that can also produce the equipment. Congress gave a very tight 60-day deadline, and the administration is going to do everything it possibly can to comply with it.

Q Ari, on transportation -- I'm wondering if the President has reached an agreement with senators who sent a letter two weeks ago about the Mexican trucks, to get a final deal as soon as possible?

And my second question is over the trade promotion authority. When are we going to see the President -- this bill in this bill, in the House, especially the Democrats who are opposing to get, as the President wants, before the end of the year?

MR. FLEISCHER: On Mexico trucking, that's a matter that's on the Transportation Appropriation Bill -- that is a topic of discussion with leaders on the Hill. The President is working hard to get an agreement on that issue. The President continues to believe it is very important not to discriminate our neighbors to the south, and to allow them, under the terms of the North American Free Trade Agreement, or NAFTA, the ability to carry out commerce in the United States. It's an agreement we've made and the President thinks it should be honored.

On the trade promotion authority, the President has had a series of meetings and continues to meet with the various members of Congress. The House of Representatives have scheduled a vote on trade promotion authority for next week, and this is always one of the -- it's always been an uphill fight, at least in the last decade or so, to get trade promotion authority for the President. And the President will continue to have conversations with Hill leaders about it.

Q Ari, the fact that the President's father is going to be representing the U.S. in Great Britain on Thursday, does that mean that the President is going to be calling on him more often? He's played a fairly low-key role in the past. And how did this come about? Did Great Britain ask that the President's father be there, or did he --

MR. FLEISCHER: This is -- the President thought this is a fitting moment, and a fitting event, when Britain holds a ceremony this Thursday to honor the families of those who lost their lives in the World Trade Center in New York. There are many Britons who were in the World Trade Center. And this event at Westminster Abbey will be held to honor the families in a memorial service.

And the President sent a representative, an official representative of the United States government, and that

representative will be his father, the former President. And so this is the first of these occasions where the former President is representing the United States. And the President is very proud that his father will be representing our country.

Q Will he be doing this more often, though?

MR. FLEISCHER: We'll always announce it, just as I did today. But I would not urge you to read anything in to any one announcement. There had to be something that came first, and this is it.

Q Ari, there are indications that not just Spain, but the rest of the European Union states would be unwilling to extradite terror suspects if they face the prospect of a trial by military tribunal. Are you prepared -- are you willing to consider making guarantees that such suspects would not face a tribunal, in order that they be extradited to the United States?

MR. FLEISCHER: In the matter at hand, nobody asked Spain to extradite anybody. So it's not a relevant issue.

Q But it is clearly an issue that is going to come up, or that is likely to come up. Do you plans for dealing with that issue?

MR. FLEISCHER: That's a speculation. It's hard to say that if we didn't ask anybody be extradited, then Spain has a justice system that is fully capable of carrying out, as it sees fit. But the United States never asked Spain to extradite anybody.

Q Are you not going to ask that these eight suspects be extradited?

MR. FLEISCHER: I'm not aware of any plans to do that, no.

Q Saxby Chambliss, who is running for the Senate in Georgia, has apologized for comments he made to some Georgia law enforcement personnel, where he's quoted as saying, to deal with security issues in Georgia, "just turn the sheriff loose, and have him arrest every Muslim that crosses the state line."

Now, when John Cooksey, a Republican from Louisiana also running for the Senate, made some similarly inopportune comments, the White House criticized those. Do you have some words also for Saxby Chambliss? And the President has gone out of his way to admonish leaders to show tolerance to Muslims around the country. How would you react to these comments?

MR. FLEISCHER: The President does not share those remarks. As you know, the President has been very clear about the need for all Americans to be tolerant. That's one of the finest traditions of our nation.

Q Does it, in any way, disqualify him as a candidate seeking the Republican nomination for the Senate?

MR. FLEISCHER: Voters of Georgia are the determinant of that. I could share with you the President's message.

Q Congress is back and obviously has strong comments about the agreement that they made to keep spending at a certain level. Does that mean that the President intends to veto anything that goes over that amount?

MR. FLEISCHER: The President has made that explicitly clear to the Congress, yes.

Q And as he meets with congressional leaders tomorrow morning, will the White House lay down any other markers? Are there any other bills before Congress --

MR. FLEISCHER: Well, tomorrow's meeting with the congressional leaders will be important. And I think you can see from the President's point of view, the focus will be on the Senate passing an economic stimulus package so Americans don't lose their jobs. And the President will be giving a speech tomorrow on a similar topic, about the importance of passing an economic stimulus package.

The House of Representatives has passed an economic stimulus to help America's workers, and now the time has come for the Senate to do the same. It's hard to imagine that the Senate would leave town without taking action on something so important as helping Americans to keep their jobs. So I think it really will be a matter of -- the Senate always has a difficult job, given the rules of the Senate and the tight margins of the Senate, and this will be a real challenge for the new Senate to see whether they can do it. And the President will be helpful to the Senate so it can get done. But this, fundamentally, comes down to whether the Senate can or cannot get the job done. The President hopes they can.

Q But there are a lot of issues before Congress. Are there any other issues on which the President has laid down a marker, on which the White House has told members of Congress he will veto if this bill does not change?

MR. FLEISCHER: There have been others; I think I'd have to go back and take a careful look at some of the statements of administration policy on those issues to determine it. Let me go back and take a look at that to be precise. There have been, I think, one or two others, if I recall, Jim.

Q On the CIA agent -- is there anything new on that?

MR. FLEISCHER: No. I asked right before I came out here, and there's nothing new to report.

Q Is the President willing to compromise on the stimulus package? Instead of giving three-quarters of the money to corporations --

MR. FLEISCHER: Helen, your information on the statistics is not correct. Most of the money under the President's proposal goes to individuals. The overwhelming amount of money goes to individuals in the form of tax cuts for low-income Americans, and also accelerating the existing tax cuts that Congress agreed to for all Americans.

Q How much goes to corporations?

MR. FLEISCHER: I'd have to take a look at the exact numbers in the President's proposal, but it's a small percentage of the overall amount of what the President requested, which was some \$60 billion to \$75 billion. The overwhelming amount is individual income tax rate cuts.

Having said that, the President does think it is important to pass provisions that help businesses who are going through a difficult economic downturn, a recession, to have incentives so they can invest in plant and equipment, which helps create jobs.

Thank you.

END

12:43 P.M. EST

● Rachael L. Sunbarger

11/27/2001 02:01:57 PM

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Subject: REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT IN HONOR OF THE UNITED STATES NOBEL LAUREATES

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 27, 2001

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
IN HONOR OF THE UNITED STATES NOBEL LAUREATES

The East Room

1:20 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Ambassador, thank you very much. Welcome. Dr. Marburger, thanks for putting this on. We're so honored that so many great Americans have shown up today. Laura and I are thrilled to not only greet you, but host a reception after this brief dialogue.

I want to welcome all the Nobel laureates, past and present. I want to thank members of the Congress for being here. I want to thank members of my Cabinet for coming. And I am grateful that family and friends have joined such a distinguished crowd.

As the Ambassador said, for a century now, the Nobel Prize has recognized human striving and accomplishment. Since 1901, more than 700 Nobel Prizes have been awarded, and a third of those to Americans.

Standing with me are seven of those who have been selected this year. Among their achievements are path-breaking discoveries in physics, helpful insights in the workings of the market economies, and a new treatment for Parkinson's Disease. And all of America congratulates them.

Each Nobel laureate here today belongs to an incredibly select group of people. It includes the names of Martin Luther King, Jr., George C. Marshall, T.S. Elliot, Albert Einstein, Vice President Charles Dawes, and President Theodore Roosevelt, the first American Nobel laureate, whose Peace Prize today occupies a place of honor in the West Wing of the White House.

Tomorrow I'll meet with the newest recipient of that prize, Secretary General Kofi Annan. Several other Nobel laureates have visited the White House this year: Nelson Mandela, the Dalai Lama, Shimon Peres.

These folks come from different regions of the world, but the Nobel Foundation is never limited by region or culture. The standard is a universal one. It is awarded to men and women who have served the highest aspirations of humanity, and have done so with success. Many awards recognize excellence. The Nobel Foundation recognizes greatness.

So much of human progress depends on achievements in medicine, physics, chemistry, economics, literature and peace. The annual selection of the laureates expresses a profound optimism about humanity and our prospects for improvement. This optimism was captured by William Faulkner, when accepting his Nobel Prize a half-century ago. "I believe," he said, "that man will not merely endure, he will prevail. He is immortal, not because he alone amongst creatures has an inexhaustible voice, but because he has a soul -- a spirit capable of compassion, sacrifice, and endurance.

Each of you, in your own field of excellence, has carried forward that same belief in human progress. You've achieved greatness through service to others. You have been given great gifts, and you've used them to your fullest.

Our nation is proud of the work each of you have done. We're proud to count you as fellow citizens. We thank you for bringing credit to our country, and great benefit to mankind.

And now, Laura and I would like to invite you all into the foyer for a reception. God bless. (Applause.)

END

1:26 P.M. EST

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President Bush makes remarks in a ceremony in honor of U.S. Nobel laureates in the East Room of the White House, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 2001. From left to right, the winners are; Dr. George A. Akerlof, Dr. Eric A. Cornell, Dr. Wolfgang Ketterle, Dr. William S. Knowles, Dr. A. Michael Spence, Dr. Joseph E. Stiglitz, Dr. Carl E. Wieman. (AP Photo/Doug Mills)

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President Bush is applauded by Nobel laureates after making remarks in a ceremony honoring U.S. Nobel laureates in the East Room of the White House, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 2001. Standing left to right are Dr. George Akerlof, Dr. Eric Cornell, Dr. Wolfgang Ketterle, Dr. A. Michael Spence, Dr. Joseph E. Stiglitz, Dr. Carl E Wieman and Bush. (AP Photo/Ron Edmonds)

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#### **Deed of Gift Restrictions**

- A. Closed by Executive Order 13526 governing access to national security information.
- B. Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

#### **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]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- 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]

#### **Records Not Subject to FOIA**

**Court Sealed - The document is withheld under a court seal and is not subject to the Freedom of Information Act.**

Revised Final  
11/27/01 11:00 am

**THE SCHEDULE OF VICE PRESIDENT CHENEY**  
**PRIVATE**  
**Tuesday, November 27, 2001**

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

8:00 am  
(30 min)

**Intelligence Briefing.**  
Location: Oval Office (Edelman)

8:35 am  
(25 min)

**FBI Briefing.**  
Location: Oval Office (Edelman)

9:00 am  
(10 min)

**Daily Briefing.**  
Location: Oval Office (Matalin)

9:30 am  
(45 min)

**NSC/HSC Meeting.**  
Location: Situation Room (Edelman)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

# SENSITIVE—DO NOT COPY

## PRIVATE SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. BUSH

Tuesday, November 27, 2001

|                      |                                                   |                |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 7:45 am<br>(5 min)   | <u>NSC Pre-Brief</u><br>(Rice)                    | Oval Office    |
| 7:50 am<br>(10 min)  | <u>Phone Call to the King of Jordan</u><br>(Rice) | Oval Office    |
| 8:00 am<br>(30 min)  | <u>Intelligence Briefing</u><br>(Rice)            | Oval Office    |
| 8:35 am<br>(25 min)  | <u>FBI Briefing</u><br>(Ridge)                    | Oval Office    |
| 9:00 am<br>(10 min)  | <u>Daily Briefing</u><br>(Hughes)                 | Oval Office    |
| 9:10 am<br>(20 min)  | <u>Personal/Staff Time</u>                        | Oval Office    |
| 9:30 am<br>(45 min)  | <u>NSC Meeting/HSC Meeting</u><br>(Rice/Ridge)    | Situation Room |
| 10:20 am<br>(5 min)  | <u>NSC Pre-Brief</u><br>(Rice)                    | Oval Office    |
| 10:30 am<br>(30 min) | <u>Meeting with Senator Danforth</u><br>(Rice)    | Oval Office    |
| 11:00 am<br>(1 hr)   | <u>Personal/Staff Time</u>                        | Oval Office    |

(b)(6)

|                     |    |                                                             |       |                                        |
|---------------------|----|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------------|
| 1:05 pm<br>(30 min) | LB | <u>Ceremony in honor of U.S. Nobel Laureates</u><br>(Rove)  | TAB A | East Room –<br>OPEN PRESS              |
| 1:40 pm<br>(25 min) | LB | <u>Reception in honor of U.S. Nobel Laureates</u><br>(Rove) |       | State Dining<br>Room –<br>CLOSED PRESS |

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11/26/01 5:35 pm

## SENSITIVE—DO NOT COPY

|                     |                                                                                                                    |                                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 2:25 pm<br>(40 min) | <u>Meeting with the Presidents of the International,<br/>U.S., and Salt Lake City Olympic Committees</u><br>(Rove) | Oval Office –<br>POOL AT END             |
| 3:10 pm<br>(10 min) | <u>NSC Pre-Brief</u><br>(Rice)                                                                                     | Oval Office                              |
| 3:25 pm<br>(30 min) | <u>Meeting with the President of Yemen</u><br>(Rice)                                                               | Oval Office –<br>STILL PHOTOGS<br>AT TOP |
| 4:00 pm<br>(15 min) | <u>Drop-by Meeting with Pakistani-American<br/>Leaders</u><br>(Rice/Rove)                                          | Roosevelt Room                           |
| 4:20 pm<br>(30 min) | <u>Domestic Consequences Meeting</u><br>(Bolten)                                                                   | Oval Office                              |
| 4:50 pm<br>(10 min) | <u>Personal/Staff Time</u>                                                                                         | Oval Office                              |
| 5:00 pm<br>(15 min) | <u>Phone Call to the Secretary of Defense</u><br>(Rice)                                                            | Oval Office                              |
| 5:15 pm             | <u>Personal/Staff Time</u>                                                                                         | Oval Office                              |

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11/26/01 5:35 pm

● Rachael L. Sunbarger

11/27/2001 02:27:39 PM

Record Type: Record

To:

cc:

Subject: POOL REPORT 11-27 #1

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The First Lady, wearing a jade green jacket, sat under a portrait of George Washington as she met with 11 Afghan women in the Diplomatic Room. They sat in a circle around her -- only two wore headscarfs. Coffee cups could be seen. Mrs. Bush was very animated and eager to talk about the need for the new Afghan government to protect the rights of women and children and make sure all children get educated, "not just boys." She kept answering questions through three efforts to escort us out.

Mrs. Bush said the exiles now live in the United States and other countries. All are here in Washington right now -- some live here. She said there were here to talk about "ways that when and as the new government in Afghanistan is formed, that human rights for women and children will be a clear principle of that government."

She said one goal is to "make sure that women get an education and right now we are at a very, very crucial time as Afghanistan forms its new government. The stability of Afghanistan, the stability of the region is very dependent on making sure that human rights are a very clear part of the new government. And of course human rights includes the rights of women and children."

She said the decisions are up to the Afghani people and "I don't have any choice in how the new government is made but I hope that one principle in that new government will be human rights and that includes the rights of women and children. I also note that education is very, very important. That's what I have really based my life on, my whole career on the education of American children. It's also very important for the stability of Afghanistan once the new government is formed to make sure every child there is offered an education, not just boys."

She also stressed that the 11 women present were all educated, either in Afghanistan pre-Taliban or outside Afghanistan, adding: "It's not new for Afghanistan to have educated women."

She was asked if the women she'd been speaking with were encouraged so far by what they're hearing from Afghanistan. "They are," she replied as several women nodded their heads affirmatively. "They are very encouraged. They know how crucial this time is as the talks start in Bonn to make sure ...the

Afghanistan government will be diverse and include everyone."

She was then asked (by your pooler, taking care of local business) how she feels about going to New York to light the Christmas tree on Wednesday. She replied: "I have to say, I'm just thrilled and excited to get to go light the tree. I've watched from afar, like every other American. This year I particularly wanted to be there with New Yorkers. As we kick off this holiday season, we didn't expect to be dealing with any of the things we're dealing with. New York has been such a beacon for our whole country, the strength and courage, everything. I'm honored to be a part of that."

And with that, all questions answered, we departed. -- Deborah Orin, NY Post office: 393-1787/ cell (b)(6)