

assaults. Members of non-Muslim religious minorities officially recognized by the Government generally worshipped without harassment. Christians, however, and members of the Baha'i Faith--which is not recognized by the Government--face personal and collective discrimination in many areas. The Government detained members of Islamic religious minority groups, including Quranists and Shi'a, and detained and harassed some converts from Islam to Christianity and pressured them to revert to Islam. One Christian convert told U.S. officials that government authorities had raped her. A court sentenced a Coptic priest to five years of hard labor for officiating at a wedding between a Copt and a convert from Islam who allegedly presented false identification documentation. There continued to be religious discrimination and sectarian tension in society during the period covered by this report, and Egypt's quasi-governmental National Council on Human Rights expressed concern in its fifth report, released in May 2009, over growing sectarian tension, including the burning of an unlicensed Coptic Church and of homes belonging to Baha'is.

Eritrea

The Constitution, ratified by the National Assembly in 1997, provides for religious freedom; however, the Government has yet to implement the Constitution. Although the Government requires religious groups to register, since 2002 it has not approved any registrations beyond the country's four principal religious groups: the Eritrean Orthodox Church, the Evangelical (Lutheran) Church of Eritrea, Islam, and the Roman Catholic Church. The Government's record on religious freedom remained poor during the reporting period. The Government failed to approve religious groups that fulfilled the registration requirements, and arrested persons during religious gatherings. The Government continued to harass and detain members of unapproved religious groups and retained substantial control over the four approved religious groups, requiring them to submit a list of religious leaders for enrollment in military/national service. The Government held religious prisoners in harsh conditions for long periods and without due process. There continued to be reports of torture of religious detainees and forced recantations of faith by some adherents of unregistered religious groups held in detention as a precondition of their release. During the reporting period, there were reliable reports that authorities detained without charges several hundred members of unregistered religious groups. Reports indicated there were more than 3,000 Christians from unregistered groups detained in prison. Citizens generally were tolerant of one another in the practice of their religion, with the exception of societal attitudes toward Jehovah's Witnesses and Pentecostal groups.

Fiji

Prior to its abrogation in April 2009, the Constitution expressly provided for freedom of religion. The country's current laws and policies contributed to the generally free practice of religion; however, the role of religion continued to be politically contentious. There was a decline in the status of government respect for religious freedom during the reporting period as a result of a nationwide "Christian crusade" directed by the Police Commissioner. All police officers and their families, regardless of their religious beliefs, were required to attend evangelistic rallies at all police divisions and major police stations in the country. There were reports of Hindu and Muslim police officers joining the commissioner's church for fear of being denied promotions or losing their jobs. The Police Force asserted that the Christian crusade was highly successful, resulting in a 50 percent decrease in crime, and would continue.

India

The Constitution provides for freedom of religion, and the National Government generally respected this right in practice. Some state and local governments imposed limits on this freedom, however. Although the vast majority of citizens of every religious group lived in peaceful coexistence, some organized societal attacks against minority religious groups occurred. State police and enforcement agencies often did not act swiftly to effectively counter such attacks. Religious extremists committed numerous terrorist attacks throughout the country during the reporting period, including the November 2008 attacks in Mumbai that targeted luxury hotels, a crowded railway station, a Jewish center, a hospital, and restaurants. Violence erupted in August 2008 in Orissa after individuals affiliated with left-wing Maoist extremists killed a Hindu religious leader in Kandhamal, one of the country's poorest districts. According to government statistics, 40 persons died and 134 were injured. Although most victims were Christians, the underlying causes that led to the violence have complex ethnic, economic, religious, and political roots related to land ownership and government-reserved employment and educational benefits. The police arrested 1,200 persons and registered more than 1,000 criminal cases. On April 21, 2009, police arrested Maoist leader P. Rama Rao in connection with the murder of the Hindu leader. According to several independent accounts, an estimated 3,200 refugees remained in relief camps, down from 24,000 in the immediate aftermath of the violence. Numerous cases were in the courts at the end of the reporting period, including cases in connection with the 2002 Gujarat violence, the 1984 anti-Sikh riots, and more recent attacks against Christians. Some extremists continued to view ineffective investigation and prosecution of attacks as a signal that they could commit such violence with impunity. In general, India's democratic system, open society, independent legal

institutions, vibrant civil society, and press all provided mechanisms to address violations of religious freedom when they did occur.

Indonesia

The Constitution provides for freedom of religion, and the Government generally respected religious freedom in practice; however, ongoing government restrictions, particularly among unrecognized religions and sects of the recognized religions considered "deviant," were significant exceptions. In some cases, however, the Government tolerated discrimination against and the abuse of religious minorities by societal groups and private actors. Some groups used violence and intimidation to force shut at least nine churches and 12 Ahmadiyya mosques, and many perpetrators were not brought to justice. Even though the central Government holds authority over religious matters, it did not try to overturn any local laws that restricted rights guaranteed in the Constitution. Members of minority religious groups continued to experience some official discrimination in the form of administrative difficulties, often in the context of civil registration of marriages and births or the issuance of identity cards.

Iran

The Constitution provides that "other Islamic denominations are to be accorded full respect" and recognizes the country's pre-Islamic religious groups--Zoroastrians, Christians, and Jews--as "protected" religious minorities. Article 4 of the Constitution states that all laws and regulations must be based on Islamic criteria. Despite constitutional guarantees, in practice those who are not Shi'a Muslims faced substantial discrimination. Respect for religious freedom in the country continued to deteriorate. Government rhetoric and actions created a threatening atmosphere for nearly all non-Shi'a religious groups, most notably for Baha'is, as well as for Sufi Muslims, evangelical Christians, and members of the Jewish community. Reports of government imprisonment, harassment, intimidation, and discrimination based on religious beliefs continued during the reporting period. Baha'i religious groups reported arbitrary arrest and prolonged detention, expulsion from universities, and confiscation of property. Government-controlled broadcast and print media intensified negative campaigns against religious minorities, particularly Baha'is, during the reporting period. President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad continued a virulent anti-Semitic campaign, questioning the existence and scope of the Holocaust. Sufis faced an increasing repression campaign including arbitrary arrest and detention, confiscation of property, and defamatory attacks in newspapers and in sermons by Shi'a clerics. The Government vigilantly enforced its prohibition on proselytizing by some Christian groups by closely monitoring their activities, closing some churches, and arresting

Christian converts. Laws based on religious affiliation continued to be used to stifle freedom of expression, including through imprisonment of public figures.

Iraq

The Constitution guarantees freedom of thought, conscience, and religious belief and practice for Muslims and non-Muslims alike. The Government generally endorsed these rights, but violence by terrorists, extremists, and criminal gangs restricted the free exercise of religion and posed a significant threat to the country's vulnerable religious minorities. Radical Islamic elements from outside the Government exerted pressure on individuals and groups to conform to extremist interpretations of Islam's precepts; sectarian violence, including attacks on clergy and places of worship, hampered the ability to practice religion freely. The Government's growing will and capacity to challenge its militant opponents resulted in a decrease in the overall level of violence and the Government became increasingly successful in restoring security, in a generally nonsectarian manner, throughout the country. Since 2003 the Government has generally not engaged in the persecution of any religious group, calling instead for tolerance and acceptance of all religious minorities. The overall magnitude of sectarian violence declined during the reporting period, but numerous incidents occurred. The general lawlessness that permitted criminal gangs, terrorists, and insurgents to victimize citizens with impunity affected persons of all ethnicities and religious groups, and the mass-casualty attacks primarily targeted the majority Shi'a population. Very few of the perpetrators of violence committed against Christians and other religious minorities in the country have been punished; arrests following a murder or other crime are rare.

Israel

The Israeli Basic Law on Human Dignity and Liberty provides for freedom of worship and the Government generally respected this right in practice. While there is no constitution, government policy continued to support the generally free practice of religion. The Basic Law on Human Dignity and Liberty refers to the Declaration of the Establishment of the State of Israel, which provides for the protection of religious freedom. In addition, numerous Supreme Court rulings incorporate the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, including their religious freedom provisions, into the country's body of law. The Declaration describes the country as a Jewish state, establishing Judaism as the dominant religion while also promising full social and political equality, regardless of religious affiliation, and the Basic Law describes the country as a "Jewish and democratic state." Government policy continued to support the generally free practice of religion,

although governmental and legal discrimination against non-Jews and non-Orthodox streams of Judaism continued. Governmental allocations of state resources favored Orthodox (including Modern and National Religious streams of Orthodoxy) and ultra-Orthodox (sometimes referred to as "Haredi") Jewish religious groups and institutions. Some individuals and groups committed abusive and discriminatory practices against Israeli-Arab Muslims, evangelical Christians, and Messianic Jews (persons who identify as Jews and follow Jewish traditions but believe Jesus was the Messiah), which continued at an elevated level. Relations among religious and ethnic groups--between Jews and non-Jews, Muslims and Christians, Arabs and non-Arabs, secular and religious Jews, and among the different streams of Judaism--often were strained during the reporting period. This was due primarily to the continuing Israel-Palestinian conflict and the Government's unequal treatment of non-Orthodox Jews, including the Government's recognition of only Orthodox Jewish religious authorities in personal and some civil status matters concerning Jews. Tensions between Israeli Jews and Palestinians were inflamed further during and in the aftermath of Israel's December 2008-January 2009 military campaign "Operation Cast Lead" against Hamas in the Gaza strip.

Occupied Territories

The Palestinian Authority (PA) does not have a constitution but has stated that the Palestinian Basic Law functions as its temporary constitution. The Basic Law states that Islam is the official religion and the principles of Shari'a (Islamic law) shall be the main source of legislation, but it provides for freedom of belief, worship and the performance of religious rites, unless they violate public order or morality. The Basic Law also proscribes discrimination based on religion and stipulates that all citizens are equal before the law and that basic human rights and liberties shall be protected. Israel exercised varying degrees of legal, military, and economic control in the Occupied Territories, and the Israeli Government generally respected the right to freedom of religion there during the reporting period. Despite these provisions for freedom of religion in the PA's Basic Law and the Israeli Government's Declaration of Independence, religious freedom restrictions continued in the Occupied Territories. In particular, Israel's strict closure policies and the separation barrier constructed by the Government of Israel had the effect of severely restricting the ability of Palestinian Muslims and Christians to reach places of worship and to practice their religious rites. Israeli law also restricted the ability of Israeli Jews to reach places of worship in areas under Palestinian control. The status of respect for religious freedom by the PA was unchanged during the reporting period, although problems persisted. The Gaza Strip remained under the control of Hamas during the reporting period, and the PA was therefore unable to

enforce respect for religious freedom or address reports of harassment of religious groups in the Gaza Strip: Christians and Muslims generally enjoyed good relations, although tensions existed. Tensions between Jews and non-Jews remained high, and continuing violence heightened those tensions.

Laos

During the reporting period, the overall status of respect for religious freedom did not significantly change. As was the case during previous reporting periods, officials in urban areas tended to show more acceptance of a variety of religious practices than those in rural areas. The law does not recognize a state religion; however, the Government's financial support and promotion of Buddhism, along with its willingness to exempt Buddhism from a number of restrictions, gave the religion an elevated status. Authorities in some of the country's 17 provinces continued to be suspicious of non-Buddhist religious communities and displayed intolerance for minority religious practice, particularly Protestant groups, whether or not they were officially recognized. Officials generally respected the constitutionally guaranteed rights of members of most religious groups to worship, albeit within strict constraints imposed by the Government. Some local officials, however, reportedly interfered with the right of Protestants to worship in a number of places, particularly in Luang Namtha and Bolikhamsai provinces. Arrests and detentions of Protestants reportedly occurred in Luang Namtha, Phongsali, and Savannakhet provinces. At the end of the reporting period, there were two known religious prisoners, both Protestants. A number of other Protestants were being detained for reasons other than their religion, although religion was alleged to have been a contributing factor in their arrests. Local officials also reportedly pressured Protestants in some locations to renounce their faith on threat of arrest or forceful eviction from their villages in Bolikhamsai, Houaphan, Salavan, Luang Prabang, Attapeu, Oudomsai, and Luang Namtha provinces.

Malaysia

The Constitution of Malaysia provides for religious freedom; however, other constitutional provisions designate Islam as "the religion of the Federation," define all ethnic Malays as Muslim, give the Government authority to regulate Islamic religious affairs, and prohibit the propagation of other faiths among Muslims. In general, there were few reports of societal abuses or discrimination based on religious affiliation, belief, or practice. Malaysia maintains a dual legal system with both secular and Shari'a courts, the latter of which have jurisdiction over the Muslim population in certain civil matters. Shari'a courts generally prohibited those officially registered as Muslims from legally converting to another faith. Those who attempted conversion were deemed "apostates" and sometimes sent to

religious "rehabilitation" centers, where they received coerced religious instruction. The Government maintained a list of 56 "deviant" Islamic sects, and members of these and other banned groups may also be subject to "rehabilitation." Officials at the state level sometimes interfered with mosque activity by using mosques to convey political messages, preventing certain imams from speaking, and overseeing the content of sermons. Religious minorities remained generally free to practice their beliefs. Nevertheless, over the past several years, many have expressed concern that the civil court system has gradually ceded jurisdiction to Shari'a courts, particularly in areas of family law involving disputes between Muslims and non-Muslims. Religious minorities continued to face alleged violations of property rights and limitations on religious expression. The Hindu community continued to express concern about the demolition of Hindu temples.

Nigeria

The Constitution provides for freedom of religion, including freedom to change one's religion or belief and freedom to manifest and propagate one's religion or belief through worship, teaching, practice, and observance. The Constitution prohibits state and local governments from adopting a state religion or giving preferential treatment to any religious or ethnic community, but the Constitution also provides that states may establish courts based on common law or customary law systems. Twelve northern states use Shari'a courts to adjudicate criminal and civil matters for Muslims and common law and customary law courts to adjudicate cases involving non-Muslims. The Government generally respected religious freedom in practice, although local political actors stoked sectarian violence with impunity, occasionally using religion as a catalyst. Violence, tension, and hostility between Christian and Muslim communities increased, as political and socioeconomic conflicts often divided persons along religious lines and were expressed in the targeting of religious symbols and spaces. Sectarian violence, exacerbated by indigene/settler laws, discriminatory employment practices, livelihood differences, and resource competition, was particularly acute in the Middle Belt and served to heighten tensions between religious groups, even in parts of the country that did not experience the violence. Religious differences often paralleled and exacerbated differences between ethnic groups. While the law prohibited religious discrimination in employment and other practices, some private businesses continued to discriminate on the basis of religion or ethnicity in their hiring practices. In many communities, Muslims or Christians who converted to another religion reportedly faced ostracism by members of their former religion.

North Korea

Although the Constitution provides for "freedom of religious belief," genuine religious freedom does not exist, and there was no change in the extremely poor level of respect for religious freedom during the reporting period. The Government severely restricted religious freedom, including organized religious activity, except that which was supervised tightly by officially recognized groups linked to the Government. Some foreigners who have visited the country stated that services at state-authorized churches appeared staged and contained political content supportive of the regime. The 2008 Korean Institute for National Unification White Paper indicated that the regime used authorized religious entities for external propaganda and political purposes, and that citizens were strictly barred from entering places of worship. Defectors reported the regime increased its investigation, repression, and persecution of unauthorized religious groups in recent years. Despite these restrictions, reports indicated contacts with religious personnel both inside the country and across the border in China appeared to be increasing. In June 2009 South Korean activists reported that Ri Hyon Ok was publicly executed for distributing Bibles in the city of Ryongchon near the Chinese border. She was allegedly accused of spying and organizing dissidents. These claims could not be independently verified. An estimated 150,000 to 200,000 persons were believed to be held in political prison camps in remote areas, some for religious reasons. Prison conditions are harsh; torture and starvation are common. Refugees and defectors who had been in prison stated that prisoners held on the basis of their religious beliefs generally were treated worse than other inmates.

Pakistan

The country is an Islamic republic; Islam is the state religion, and the Constitution requires that laws be consistent with Islamic principles. Despite some positive steps to improve the treatment of religious minorities during the reporting period, discussed in Part III, serious problems remained. Law enforcement personnel abused religious minorities in custody. Security forces and other government agencies did not adequately prevent or address societal abuse against minorities. Discriminatory legislation and the Government's failure to take action against societal forces hostile to those who practice a different religious belief fostered religious intolerance, acts of violence, and intimidation against religious minorities. Specific laws that discriminate against religious minorities include anti-Ahmadi and blasphemy laws that provide the death penalty for defiling Islam or its prophets. The Ahmadiyya community continued to face governmental and societal discrimination and legal bars to the practice of its religious beliefs. Members of minority Islamic sects also claimed governmental discrimination. Freedom of speech is subject to "reasonable" restrictions in the interests of the

"glory of Islam." Relations among religious communities were tense. Societal discrimination against religious minorities was widespread, and societal violence against such groups occurred. Non-governmental actors, including terrorist and extremist groups and individuals, targeted religious congregations. A domestic insurgency led by Sunni Taliban elements increased acts of violence and intimidation against religious minorities and exacerbated existing sectarian tensions. Imposition of extremist religious views on the majority Muslims loomed large as a threat throughout the reporting period due to the increased activity of an extremist insurgency, particularly in the Swat Valley. In various incidents, Muslims with liberal views, particularly women, were asked to follow a strict version of Islam and were threatened with dire consequences if they did not abide by it.

Russia

Although the Government generally respected freedom of religion for most of the population, authorities imposed restrictions on certain religious minorities and did not always respect separation of church and state and the equality of all religions before the law. Vague legislation to counter "extremism" has had a detrimental effect on religious freedom. There were indications that security services treated the leadership and literature of some minority religious groups, including Jehovah's Witnesses, as security threats. Alexander Dvorkin, an outspoken proponent of categorizing minority religious groups as extremist cults and "sects," was elected to head the Council of Experts that makes recommendations on designating these religious groups. Societal attitudes toward traditionally Muslim ethnic groups were negative in many regions, and there were manifestations of anti-Semitism as well as hostility toward Roman Catholics and other non-Orthodox Christian denominations. Instances of religiously motivated violence continued, although often it was difficult to determine whether xenophobic, religious, or ethnic prejudices were the primary motivation behind violent attacks. Conservative activists claiming ties to the Russian Orthodox Church occasionally disseminated negative publications and held protest meetings against religions considered nontraditional, including alternative Orthodox congregations. Some Russian Orthodox Church clergy, including Russian Orthodox Patriarch Kirill, publicly stated opposition to the expansion of the presence of some non-Orthodox Christian denominations, though other prominent societal leaders took positive steps to promote religious freedom. Many religious groups had difficulty acquiring land or permits to build houses of worship, and nontraditional denominations frequently complained that they were unable to obtain venues for worship.

Saudi Arabia

Freedom of religion is neither recognized nor protected under Saudi law and it is severely restricted in practice. The Government confirmed that, as a matter of policy, it guarantees and protects the right to private worship for all, including non-Muslims who gather in homes for religious services. This right was not always respected in practice and is not defined in law. The King's official title is "Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques," reflecting the importance the royal family attaches to upholding Islam within the country as a central pillar of its legitimacy, both domestically and within the global Muslim community. The deep connection between the Al-Saud family and the religious establishment results in significant pressure on the state and society to adhere to the official Saudi interpretation of Islam and conservative societal norms. Some Muslims who do not adhere to this interpretation faced significant political, economic, legal, social, and religious discrimination, including limited employment and educational opportunities, underrepresentation in official institutions, and restrictions on the practice of their faith and on the building of places of worship and community centers. The largest group affected was the Shi'a. Moreover, the public practice of non-Muslim religions is prohibited, and the Commission for the Promotion of Virtue and Prevention of Vice (CPVPV) continued to conduct raids of private non-Muslim religious gatherings. Although the Government also confirmed its stated policy to protect the right to possess and use personal religious materials, it did not provide for this right in law or practice. There were fewer charges of harassment and abuse at the hands of the CPVPV than in previous years, but incidents of CPVPV excesses continued to cause many non-Muslims to worship in secret, for fear of the police and CPVPV. Saudi textbooks continued to contain overtly intolerant statements against Jews and Christians and subtly intolerant statements against Shi'a and other religious groups, notwithstanding Government efforts to review educational materials to remove or revise such statements.

Somalia

Although the Transitional Federal Charter provides for religious freedom, there were limits on the extent to which this right was respected in practice. The Charter establishes Islam as the national religion, and proselytizing for any religion other than Islam is strictly prohibited. Moreover, statutes and regulations provide no effective recourse for violations of religious freedom. The independent regions of Somaliland and Puntland establish Islam as the official religion. On May 10, 2009, the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) ratified legislation to implement Shari'a law nationwide. In practice, the TFG does not have the capacity or mechanisms to implement the legislation uniformly. The TFG generally did not enforce legal protections of religious freedom. There was a decline in the status of respect for religious freedom during the reporting period, primarily as a result of

extremist militias taking control over significant territory in the country. Militia groups, particularly those associated with the U.S.-designated Foreign Terrorist Organization al-Shabaab, often imposed through violence a strict interpretation of Islam on communities under their control. In religiously motivated violence, al-Shabaab destroyed the tombs of revered Sufi clerics and killed clerics, civilians, and government officials of Sufi orientation. In targeted assassinations, members of these extremist groups killed TFG officials and allies they denounced as non-Muslims or apostates. There were also reports that individuals who do not practice Islam experienced discrimination, violence, and detention because of their religious beliefs. There were no public places of worship for non-Muslims in the country. A political process to establish peace and stability in the country continued.

Sudan

The Interim National Constitution (INC) provided for freedom of religion throughout the country; however, the INC enshrined Shari'a as a source of legislation in the north, and the official laws and policies of the Government of National Unity (GNU) favor Islam in the north. The Constitution of Southern Sudan provides for freedom of religion in the south, and other laws and policies of the Government of South Sudan contributed to the generally free practice of religion in the 10 states of the south. Although the GNU generally did not vigorously enforce its strictest restrictions on religious freedom, it generally did not respect religious plurality and continued to place some restrictions on Christians in the north. Even so, unlike in prior reporting periods, Christian churches in the north reported that they held regular religious services and large holiday celebrations without government interference. There were some reports of societal abuses and discrimination based on religious affiliation, belief, or practice, and religious prejudices remained prevalent throughout the country.

Tajikistan

The Constitution provides for freedom of religion, but legislation and governmental decrees contradict this right. The Government continued to promote secularism and allowed religious practice only under tight controls. Respect for religious freedom continued to decline during the reporting period. The Government passed a new religion law that includes significant restrictions on religious expression, particularly among the country's majority Muslim population, and it continued to use the registration process to hinder, influence, or intimidate religious organizations and communities. The Government expanded its efforts to control virtually all aspects of religious life, and government officials actively monitored religious groups, institutions, and figures. Government policies

reflected a concern about Islamic extremism, and government officials used these concerns to justify imposing restrictions and engaging in surveillance.

Turkey

The Constitution provides for freedom of religion, and other laws and policies contributed to the generally free practice of religion; however, constitutional provisions regarding the integrity and existence of the secular state restricted these rights. There was no change in the status of respect for religious freedom by the Government during the reporting period. The Government continued to impose limitations on Muslim and other religious groups and significant restrictions on individuals' Islamic religious expression in government offices and state-run institutions, including universities, for the stated reason of preserving the "secular state." Authorities continued their broad ban on wearing Islamic religious headscarves in government offices as well as in public schools. Minority religious groups faced difficulties in worshipping, registering with the Government, and training their members. Societal threats against non-Muslims created an atmosphere of pressure and diminished freedom for some non-Muslim communities. Many Christians, Baha'is, and heterodox Muslims faced societal suspicion and mistrust, and some elements of society continued to express anti-Semitic sentiments.

Turkmenistan

The Constitution provides for freedom of religion and does not establish a state religion; however, in practice the Government continued to restrict the free practice of religion. There were small improvements in the status of respect for religious freedom by the Government during the reporting period, but troubling developments in the treatment of some registered and unregistered groups continued. All groups must register to gain legal status; unregistered religious activity is illegal and may be punished by administrative fines. Several religious groups remained unable to register, and the Government restricted registered groups' ability to own property, print or import religious materials, and host foreign guests. There were reports of raids and arbitrary detentions involving Jehovah's Witnesses.

Uzbekistan

The Constitution provides for freedom of religion and for the principle of separation of church and state; however, the 1998 Religion Law restricts many rights only to registered religious groups and limits which groups may register. Respect for religious freedom declined in several respects during the reporting period. The Government's campaign against unauthorized Islamic groups

suspected of extremist sentiments or activities continued; alleged members were arrested and sentenced to lengthy jail terms. The number of individuals imprisoned for membership in extremist groups such as Hizb ut-Tahrir appeared to decrease for the second year in a row; however, the Government appeared to shift its focus to Nur, a Turkish Muslim group, arresting at least 33 alleged Nur members and sentencing many of them to prison terms ranging from six to 12 years. The Government did not interfere with worshippers at sanctioned mosques and permitted the operation of other religious groups it considered mainstream. Some minority religious groups remained unregistered because they were unable to satisfy the strict registration requirements set out by the law. These groups, particularly those perceived as engaging in proselytism, experienced raids, harassment, and the detention of their leaders and members; some faced criminal charges. Religious groups enjoyed generally tolerant relations, although some minority religious groups continued to face negative media coverage and neighbors, family, and employers sometimes continued to pressure ethnic Uzbek Christians.

Venezuela

The Constitution provides for freedom of religion on the condition that the practice of a religion does not violate public morality, decency, or the public order. The Government generally respected the practice of religious freedom; however, religious groups, like others that criticized the Government, were subject to harassment and intimidation. During the reporting period leaders within the Catholic Church issued several statements critical of the country's democracy and human rights record. In response, President Chavez and other government officials on multiple occasions publicly criticized specific Catholic bishops and the Papal Nuncio. On April 6, 2009, the Catholic Episcopal Conference of Venezuela (CEV) issued a communiqué warning that the country's democratic system was "at risk of collapse." On April 13, 2009, unknown assailants robbed the Caracas headquarters of the CEV, stealing a laptop computer. Jewish leaders reported numerous incidents of anti-Semitism including graffiti, slurs, political cartoons, and media commentary. In January 2009 armed gunmen vandalized the Tiferet Israel synagogue, the oldest synagogue in Caracas, held the building for several hours, and spray-painted the walls with anti-Semitic slurs. In February 2009 criminal charges were filed against 11 persons, including several police officers, in connection with the vandalism. There were some efforts by the Government to limit the influence of religious groups in certain geographic, social, and political areas. Foreign missionaries, who require special visas, noted continued difficulties, especially for access to indigenous areas.

Vietnam

Respect for religious freedom and practice continued to improve in some regards during the reporting period, though significant problems remained. The Government took further steps to implement its 2004 Ordinance on Religion and Belief and supplemental decrees on religious policy issued in 2005. During the reporting period, the Government granted national recognition to five Protestant denominations and four additional religions: the Bani Muslim Sect, the Threefold Enlightened Truth Path, the Threefold Southern Tradition, and the Baha'i Community. Also during the reporting period, the Government granted national registration certificates to one additional Protestant denomination as well as two additional religious groups. Some problems remained with implementation, primarily at the provincial and village level, including the slow pace--in some cases inaction--of registration of Protestant congregations in the north and the Northwest and Central Highlands; inconsistent application of procedures for the registration of congregations; and other cumbersome legal requirements and restrictions on religious recruitment. In some areas where registrations have been slow, Protestant congregations experienced harassment, such as in Tra Vinh province in the Mekong Delta and some isolated areas in the Northwest Highlands. There were unresolved property claims with virtually all religious groups including the Catholic Church, SECV, ECVN, and many smaller denominations, resulting, in particular, in large-scale Catholic protests that were forcibly repressed.

Yemen

The Constitution does not protect or inhibit freedom of religion. The Constitution declares that Islam is the state religion and that Shari'a (Islamic law) is the source of all legislation. Muslims and followers of religious groups other than Islam are free to worship according to their beliefs; however, the Government prohibits conversion from Islam and the proselytizing of Muslims. There was a decrease in the status of respect for religious freedom by the Government during the reporting period, particularly with regard to the Baha'i and Jewish communities. Following increased harassment, threats, and the killing of a Jewish community leader, many Jewish residents of Amran governorate began making plans to leave Yemen. The Government appeared unwilling or unable to increase security for the remaining Jewish population. For the first time, based on fears for the community's safety in Yemen, the U.S. Government initiated a special process to refer the Yemeni Jews for refugee resettlement in the United States. During the reporting period, the Government detained members of the Baha'i community because of their religious beliefs and they faced deportation, and there were reports of arrests of Christian converts. Some Zaydi Muslims reported that they continued to feel targeted by government entities for their religious affiliation.

PART II: U.S. ACTIONS IN COUNTRIES OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

This section highlights actions by U.S. government officials to promote religious freedom and to encourage governments to take positive steps to improve religious freedom conditions in the Countries of Particular Concern (CPCs). The IRF Act requires an annual review of the status of religious freedom worldwide and the designation as CPCs of countries that have "engaged in or tolerated particularly severe violations of religious freedom" during the reporting period. Following the designation, a period of negotiation may ensue, in which the United States seeks to work with a designated country to bring about change. Subsequently, depending upon the results of these discussions, the Secretary of State takes one or more actions, pursuant to the IRF Act.

Options for such actions include application of sanctions or negotiation of a bilateral agreement to improve religious freedom. Sanctions may be waived to further the purpose of the IRF Act or to further national interest. Some of these countries have also seen limited positive developments under circumstances where abuses of religious freedom are generally severe, and these are highlighted in Part III. Additional information can be found in the country reports. The Office of International Religious Freedom, headed by an Ambassador at Large, works throughout the year to promote religious freedom in each CPC.

In addition to its efforts in CPCs, the Department of State monitors religious persecution and discrimination worldwide, implements policies, develops initiatives, funds programs, and actively works bilaterally and multilaterally to foster greater respect for religious freedom. Through diplomacy, the United States seeks to promote freedom of religion and conscience throughout the world as a fundamental human right and as a source of stability for all countries.

Burma

Burma first was designated a CPC in 1999 and most recently was re-designated on January 16, 2009. As the action under the IRF Act, the Secretary designated the existing ongoing arms embargo referenced in 22 CFR 126.1(1), pursuant to section 402(c)(5) of the Act. The U.S. Government has a wide array of financial and trade sanctions in place against Burma for its violations of human rights. The passage and signing into law in July 2008 of the Tom Lantos Block Burmese Junta Anti-Democratic Efforts Act further strengthened these sanctions. The U.S. Government advocated religious freedom with all strata of society, including government officials, religious leaders, private citizens, scholars, foreign

diplomats, and international business and media representatives. Through outreach and travel, when not blocked by regime officials, embassy representatives offered support to and exchanged information with many otherwise isolated local nongovernmental organizations and religious leaders. The U.S. Government funded a United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees program to issue identification cards to undocumented Rohingya Muslims to facilitate their registration of births and marriages and access to basic education and health care.

China

China first was designated a CPC in 1999 and most recently was re-designated on January 16, 2009. As the action under the IRF Act, the Secretary designated the existing ongoing restrictions on exports to China of crime control and detection instruments and equipment, under P.L. 101-246 and the Foreign Relations Authorization Act of 1990 and 1991, pursuant to section 402(c)(5) of the Act. The U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Embassy in Beijing, and the Consulates General in Chengdu, Guangzhou, Shanghai, Shenyang, and Wuhan made a concerted effort to encourage greater religious freedom in China. U.S. officials condemned abuses while supporting positive trends within the country and urged the Government to expand the scope of religious freedom for both registered and unregistered religious groups according to citizens' constitutional and internationally recognized rights. U.S. officials protested the imprisonment of, asked to attend the trials of, and requested further information about numerous individual religious prisoners. U.S. officials encouraged the Government to address policies that restricted Tibetan Buddhist religious practices and contributed to tensions in the TAR and other Tibetan regions. Secretary of State Clinton raised religious freedom issues in meetings with Chinese leaders and attended services at a registered Protestant church in February 2009. In May 2009 Speaker of the House of Representatives Pelosi raised religious freedom concerns and attended mass at a registered Catholic church in Shanghai.

Eritrea

Eritrea first was designated a CPC in 2004 and most recently was re-designated on January 16, 2009. As the action under the IRF Act, the Secretary designated the ongoing arms embargo referenced in 22 CFR 126.1(a), pursuant to section 402(c)(5) of the Act. The U.S. Ambassador and other embassy officers raised the cases of detention and restrictions on unregistered religious groups in prior reporting periods with officials in the President's Office, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the leaders of the sole legal political party, the People's Front for Democracy and Justice. Despite repeated attempts, government authorities responsible for religious affairs did not grant U.S. embassy officials opportunities

to specifically discuss instances of religious freedom abuse during the reporting period.

Iran

Iran first was designated a CPC in 1999 and most recently was re-designated on January 16, 2009. As the action under the IRF Act, the Secretary designated the existing ongoing restrictions on United States security assistance in accordance with section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act, pursuant to section 402(c)(5) of the Act. The United States has no diplomatic relations with Iran, and thus it does not raise directly with the Government the restrictions the Government places on religious freedom and other abuses the Government commits against adherents of minority religious groups. The U.S. Government makes its position clear in public statements and reports, support for relevant UN and nongovernmental organization efforts, and diplomatic initiatives to press for an end to government abuses. The United States calls on other countries with bilateral relations with Iran to use those ties to press the Government on religious freedom and human rights. On numerous occasions, the U.S. State Department spokesman has addressed the situation of the Baha'i and Jewish communities in the country. In UN resolutions, the U.S. Government has publicly condemned the treatment of the Baha'is, including a resolution that passed in the General Assembly in 2008. The U.S. Government encourages other governments to make similar statements.

North Korea

The Democratic People's Republic of North Korea (DPRK) first was designated a CPC in 2001 and most recently was re-designated on January 16, 2009. As the action under the IRF Act, the Secretary designated the existing ongoing restrictions to which North Korea is subject pursuant to sections 402 and 409 of the Trade Act of 1974 (the Jackson-Vanik Amendment), pursuant to section 402(c)(5) of the Act. The United States has no diplomatic relations with North Korea, and thus it does not raise directly with the Government the restrictions the Government places on religious freedom and other abuses the Government commits against adherents of minority religious groups. The U.S. Government raised its concerns about the deplorable state of human rights in the country with bilateral partners and in multilateral forums. In December 2008 the U.N. General Assembly adopted a resolution with U.S. co-sponsorship that condemned the country's poor human rights record, expressing special concern at "continuing reports of systemic, widespread and grave violations" of human rights. The resolution called on North Korea to fulfill its obligations under human rights instruments to which it is a party and further urged the Government to permit UN special representatives to visit and to ensure that humanitarian organizations have free access to the country. The

Department of State continued to support programs that document human rights abuses and increase the availability of outside information in the country, and provided support to NGOs that seek to build the capacity of South Korea-based NGOs in their efforts to improve and expand monitoring and reporting of the human rights situation in North Korea. Radio Free Asia and Voice of America also provided regular Korean-language broadcasting.

Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia first was designated a CPC in 2004 and most recently was re-designated on January 16, 2009. The Secretary authorized a waiver of actions under the IRF Act to further the purposes of the Act, pursuant to section 407 of the Act. U.S. government policy is to press the Government consistently to honor its public commitment to permit private religious worship by non-Muslims, eliminate discrimination against minorities, promote tolerance toward non-Muslims, and combat extremism. During the reporting period, the U.S. Ambassador met with senior government and religious leaders regarding religious freedom and raised with senior officials specific cases of violations. Other senior U.S. officials encouraged the Government to honor policies to halt the dissemination of intolerant literature and extremist ideology within the country and around the world, protect private worship for all religious groups, curb harassment of religious groups, and promote tolerance toward all religions. Senior U.S. officials supported provisions calling for religious tolerance, including elimination of discrimination against religious minorities, improved respect for human rights, and improved accountability and transparency in these matters. They also raised specific cases and instances of religious freedom violations with senior Saudi officials. An official from the U.S. Department of State's Office of International Religious Freedom visited Jeddah, Riyadh, and Dhahran to promote U.S. views on religious freedom.

Sudan

Sudan first was designated a CPC in 1999 and most recently was re-designated on January 16, 2009. As the action under the IRF Act, the Secretary designated the use of the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any loan or other use of the funds of international financial institutions to or for Sudan consistent with 1621 of the International Financial Institutions Act, pursuant to section 402(c)(5) of the Act. The U.S. Government encouraged respect for religious freedom in its discussions with the Government of National Unity and urged it to fulfill the promise of religious freedom in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the Interim National Constitution. U.S. embassy officials met regularly with leaders

from many Muslim and Christian groups in Khartoum, Juba, and elsewhere, noting the importance of religious freedom and the extent of U.S. interest and concern.

Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan first was designated a CPC in 2006 and was re-designated on January 16, 2009. The Secretary authorized a 180-day waiver of actions under the IRF Act, effective January 16, 2009, to further the purposes of the Act, pursuant to section 407 of the Act. During the reporting period, the U.S. Ambassador to Uzbekistan and other embassy officials met with local religious leaders, human rights activists, and government officials to discuss specific issues of human rights and religious freedom. The Embassy emphasized the importance of religious freedom by hosting a variety of discussions and providing small grants to local groups focusing on religious freedom, and intervening with difficulties religious groups or faith-based foreign aid organizations faced. In November 2008, the Embassy hosted a roundtable with colleagues from other foreign missions and representatives from several evangelical Protestant denominations and the Jehovah's Witnesses to discuss issues affecting those communities. Officials in Washington, D.C., met on several occasions with Embassy of Uzbekistan officials to convey U.S. concerns regarding religious freedom. U.S. officials, both in Washington, D.C., and in Tashkent, encouraged the Government to release religious prisoners of conscience and revise its laws on religion, including lowering the 100-member minimum required to form a religious group, lifting restrictions on the importation and publication of religious literature, and eliminating legal provisions prohibiting the private teaching of religion, which the U.S. Government believes is an essential element for preventing further radicalization of young Muslims.

PART III: IMPROVEMENTS AND POSITIVE DEVELOPMENTS

This section highlights specific improvements in religious freedom conditions and positive developments during the reporting period that could lead to significant and lasting change. These developments took place across varied settings and do not reflect an overall assessment of religious freedom conditions in a country; some countries listed below already have excellent records on religious freedom, and others do not. Data from previous *Annual Reports* suggest that improvements in respect for religious freedom often develop incrementally over time, usually alongside complex and ongoing concerns. This section recognizes steps government and prominent societal actors took toward the achievement of significant improvements in religious freedom conditions, which must be identified under the IRF Act. Additional information helpful for placing these developments in context can be found in the country reports.

Australia

The Government has put in place extensive programs to promote respect for religious pluralism and in December 2008 established the Multicultural Advisory Council to provide advice on social "cohesion issues relating to Australia's cultural and religious diversity." The Government worked with Muslim leaders on the Advisory Council to develop de-radicalization programs for convicted terrorists. In December 2008, the Government launched the National Human Rights Consultation to seek the views of the public on how better to protect human rights. It was due to report to the Government by August 31, 2009. The Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission was preparing a report entitled *Freedom of Religion and Belief in the 21st Century*. Prominent Catholic, Anglican, Jewish, Muslim, Hindu, and Buddhist leaders launched the Ambrose Centre for Religious Liberty in April 2009. One of the Centre's concerns is that the country's anti-vilification laws can be used against religious leaders who express views critical of other religions.

Bahrain

The Ministry of Education worked with the Ministry of Justice and Islamic Affairs to develop a new religious education curriculum that covers the five principal schools of Islamic jurisprudence and practices and includes content opposing extremism. The Government has yet to give the curriculum its approval, after which it will go to Parliament for legislative approval. Also during the reporting period, the Government allowed members of some Christian churches to visit Christian prison inmates regularly to provide clothing and Christian literature.

Bangladesh

On December 29, 2008, the Awami League (AL), an avowedly secular party that enjoys broad support from religious minorities, won power in the first parliamentary elections since 2001. These elections were largely free of the violence and intimidation against religious minorities that had characterized earlier ones. The Government initiated efforts to reform the curriculum of Islamic religious schools, known as madrassahs, to standardize education. The Government also appointed members of the minority communities to senior leadership positions and took steps to promote interfaith understanding. For example, government leaders issued statements on the eve of religious holidays calling for peace and warned that they would take action against those attempting to disrupt the celebrations. There were reports of societal abuses and discrimination based on religious belief or practice, but figures suggested that they declined significantly in comparison to the previous reporting period.

Brazil

In September 2008 the Rio de Janeiro State Legislature created a religious intolerance hotline number to register cases of discrimination or threats against any religion. In January 2009 representatives of various religious groups met in Rio de Janeiro to launch the NGO-published *Guide to Combat Racism and Religious Intolerance (Freedom Manual)*, written by a former state secretary of human rights. Police distributed the manual to police stations and religious organizations in Rio de Janeiro to advise officers on how to respond to discrimination complaints.

China

During the reporting period, government officials allowed increased space for some unregistered religious groups they viewed as non-threatening. The government took cautious measures to promote Buddhism, Taoism, and some folk religions within the framework of the Patriotic Religious Associations (PRAs). For example, in March the state-sanctioned Buddhist Association of China co-organized the Second World Buddhist Forum in Wuxi, Jiangsu Province. Most Christian groups, the majority of which were not affiliated with one of the PRAs, no longer operated in strict secrecy, and a branch of the State Council held an unprecedented meeting with a delegation of house church leaders. Reinforcing comments President Hu Jintao made in a 2007 speech to the 17th Chinese Communist Party National People's Congress, the Government stated in its new National Human Rights Action Plan that it would "encourage and support religious circles in launching social welfare programs [and] exploring methods and channels for religions to better serve society and promote the people's well-being." The Government did not indicate whether these statements would apply to unregistered religious groups outside the PRAs.

Germany

Chancellor Merkel accompanied U.S. President Barack Obama to the former concentration camp at Buchenwald during the President's June 5, 2009, visit, commemorating the victims of the Holocaust and the Nazi regime. The Government monitored right-wing extremists, conducted investigations into anti-Semitic crimes, and at times banned extremist groups deemed a threat to public order. Authorities sought to address right-wing extremism by conducting a variety of education programs to promote tolerance, many focusing on anti-Semitism and xenophobia. On November 4, 2008, the Bundestag passed a resolution addressing anti-Semitism in which it called upon the Government to create an experts group to coordinate government activities to combat anti-Semitism and provide routine

reports and an action plan to address the issue. The Government promoted tolerance by establishing dialogues with representatives of immigrant and Muslim groups on the integration of minorities and immigrants and on Islamic matters at the Chancellor and Interior Minister levels. On the local level, the Government hosted an exhibition on Muslim integration and the first Government Iftar. The Government released a progress report on its 2007 National Integration Plan, in which state and local authorities, representatives of minority groups, and the Government adopted measures and voluntary commitments relating to integration.

India

Government officials responded to a number of new and previous violent events, helping to prevent communal violence and providing relief and rehabilitation packages for victims and their families.

Indonesia

The Government prosecuted two key leaders of hardline Muslim organizations who were convicted and sentenced to 18 months in prison for their role in organized violence against a peaceful demonstration in support of religious freedom and pluralism. Although the two leaders were released after serving only nine months, the convictions are examples of the Government's growing willingness to pursue criminal actions in cases of violence against religious minorities. The Government also prosecuted terrorists responsible for religiously tinged violence in Sulawesi and the Maluku.

Kazakhstan

The Constitutional Council ruled in February 2009 that proposed amendments to the religion law were unconstitutional. In response to concerns about the restrictive nature of the legislation, the Government had received expert legal assistance from the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe/Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights and had incorporated some of its suggestions into the text of the legislation. On April 14, 2009, the President's Human Rights Commission (HRC), an advisory body within the Presidential Administration, presented the National Action Plan on Human Rights for 2009-12, the country's first such plan. One of the HRC's recommendations is that the Ministry of Justice, in collaboration with nongovernmental organizations, begin publishing annual reports on the status of religious freedom in the country. It also proposed that by 2011, the country should amend its religious legislation to bring it in line with international standards. The President signed the Action Plan in June 2009. In comparison to the previous reporting period, the Government's criticism

of "nontraditional religious groups" decreased. With the Atyrau group's registration, local Jehovah's Witnesses achieved registration in all 14 oblasts.

Lebanon

Citizens were able to remove their religious affiliation from their civil registry records following the February 11, 2009, issuance of a circular allowing citizens to remove their confessional identity from their civil registry records if they wish to do so.

Moldova

Following an April 2008 ruling of the Chisinau Appeals Court, all Jehovah's Witnesses missionaries received work permits. On February 2, 2009, the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) added two new courses dedicated to religious freedom to training programs of the National Institute of Justice and instituted related seminars in the first semester of 2009. Following a July 1, 2008, roundtable discussion supported by the United Nations Development Program between the Government and religious groups, the Government published on the MOJ website a guide to the laws and regulations that govern registration of religious groups and their component parts.

The Netherlands

In 2008 the Government began a four-year, \$38 million (€26 million) outreach campaign to schools and neighborhoods to counter anti-Muslim sentiments, Islamic extremism, and right-wing nationalism. These efforts raised public awareness and triggered debate, but concerns about the policy's effectiveness remained. The Government regularly told prosecutors and the police to give proper attention to incidents of discrimination. In March 2009 Parliament adopted a law obliging all local governments to create antidiscrimination units. The Government followed up with a campaign to encourage victims to report incidents of discrimination. The Government also took measures to deal more effectively with discrimination and incitement to hatred on the Internet; however, critics charged that law enforcement agencies could do considerably more.

New Zealand

The New Zealand Human Rights Commission (HRC) continued to implement its Statement on Religious Diversity published in 2007, which aims to provide for equal treatment of all faiths before the state, the right to safety for religious individuals and communities, freedom of religious expression, the right to recognition and reasonable accommodation for religious groups, and the promotion of understanding in education. On March 26, 2009, the New Zealand police

released a new edition of "A Practical Reference to Religious Diversity" as a guide for its officers. The publication contains information on various faiths and religious practices in New Zealand and is designed to assist police in working within diverse religious communities. The guide also sets out basic human rights principles concerning religious diversity.

Oman

The Government lifted previous limitations on the number of religious workers in the country and shortened the process for granting permission to religious leaders to enter the country from two months to one week.

Pakistan

The Government took some limited steps to improve its treatment of religious minorities during the reporting period. The democratically elected Government appointed a Roman Catholic as Federal Minister for Minorities Affairs and upgraded his position to a cabinet minister. The Government allocated a 5 percent quota for religious minorities in all federal jobs and directed provincial governments to implement the same at the provincial level. The Government also decided to celebrate Minorities' Day on August 11 every year at the national level.

Qatar

The Government took steps during the reporting period to allow for increased religious expression, as the Indian Inter-Denominational Christian Church complex at Mesaimmer (offering Protestant and Catholic services) was inaugurated, and construction continued on four additional church facilities within the complex. In 2008 a Roman Catholic church opened for services, the first church built in Doha.

Saudi Arabia

While overall government policies continued to place severe restrictions on religious freedom, there were incremental improvements in specific areas during the reporting period, including better protection of the right to possess and use religious materials; increased scrutiny of and training for the members of the CPVPV; somewhat greater authority and capacity for official human rights entities to operate; limited education reform; and select measures to combat extremist ideology, including close scrutiny of Friday sermons by the Government; and sermons by leading clerics promoting tolerance and moderation.

Serbia

During the reporting period there were a number of positive developments. On November 26, 2008, Assistant Religion Minister Dragan Novakovic expressed to

the media his regret that most attacks on religious communities were prosecuted as minor offenses such as disturbing the peace instead of as incitement of hatred, which carries more severe penalties. In April 2009 Assistant Minister Novakovic visited a licensed Adventist high school in Novi Sad. On December 18, 2008, he met with Jehovah's Witnesses' representatives in Belgrade, the first such visit of a government official to the group's premises. Local authorities in Mladenovac issued a permit to the Christian Adventist Church to continue construction of its house of worship, a project that had been halted for more than two years due to previous decisions ordering destruction of the building. There continued to be progress on restitution of religious property seized in 1945 or later.

Spain

The City of Madrid held its first International Seminar on Anti-Semitism. City authorities of Lleida approved the construction of the first purpose-built mosque in Catalonia in modern times.

Tunisia

The Government facilitated and promoted the annual Jewish pilgrimage to the El-Ghriba Synagogue in Djerba, celebrated on the Jewish holiday of Lag B'Omer, and approximately 6,000 Jews, most with ties to the country, traveled from abroad to participate. According to the president of the Djerban Jewish community, attendance was the largest since al-Qa'ida attacked the synagogue in 2002, killing 21 persons. Local Jewish leaders stated that 20 to 25 percent of these pilgrims were Israeli citizens traveling under the relaxed travel policies that went into effect in 2004.

Turkmenistan

Despite continued problems, there were many small improvements during the reporting period. A policeman was fined a significant amount for beating a member of Jehovah's Witnesses in the only case of physical brutality reported. Two religious groups reported being able to share their faiths publicly without harassment for the first time. One unregistered group's leader reported that the group's adherents gathered in small groups in private apartments and were no longer raided by police or fined as occurred in the past. Government promotion of the *Ruhnama*, the former president's book on the spiritual and cultural life of the country, decreased. The UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion and Belief carried out a mission. The Government continued construction of large mosques in each of the provincial capitals, as well as smaller mosques in a number of villages and towns. All groups reported an easing of tensions.

Vietnam

Despite continued abuses, the Government took steps to assist in the training of new religious leadership--Buddhist, Catholic, Protestant, and other religions--by facilitating the construction of new training facilities and furthering the education of thousands of monks, priests, nuns, and pastors. New congregations were registered in many of the country's 64 provinces, a number of new religious groups were both recognized and registered at the national level, and citizens were generally allowed to practice religion more freely. The Catholic Church, various Protestant congregations, and other smaller religious groups reported that their ability to gather and worship improved and that the Government eased restrictions on the assignment of new clergy. The Government also permitted Buddhists, Catholics, and Protestants to hold several large-scale religious services throughout the country with more than 10,000 religious followers participating at each event. The Catholic Church reported that the Government approved the establishment of one additional Catholic seminary in Nam Dinh Province. Protestants and Catholics across the north reported improvement in most officials' attitudes toward their religion, and in general Protestants and Catholics were allowed to gather for worship without harassment, despite some isolated incidents.

Initiatives Toward Interfaith Tolerance and Understanding

In addition to the improvements and positive developments described above, many governments and key societal actors made new efforts during the reporting period to promote tolerance, dialogue, and an environment conducive to societal coexistence between religions. More information about most of these initiatives can be found in the country reports; there is no country report on the Vatican, however.

International Initiatives

International interfaith initiatives are growing in many parts of the world, and the Middle East region in particular has seen a growing interest in intra-faith and interfaith dialogue. There have been repeated calls for the promotion of tolerance, dialogue, and coexistence, resulting in joint efforts both within and beyond the region. The Doha Conference on Interfaith Dialogue has convened annually in Qatar since 2002. Jordanian King Abdullah's "Amman Message" of 2004 has promoted a number of interfaith conferences and activities and was an important precursor to further efforts. In Saudi Arabia, the Muslim World League held an intra-faith conference for Muslims, which was followed by the July 2008 Interfaith

Conference in Madrid and then by Saudi King Abdullah's Interfaith Dialogue Initiative in November 2008 at the United Nations.

The October 2007 release of a 21-page letter organized by Jordan's Prince Talal and signed by 138 Muslim leaders from around the world formed the basis for several ongoing initiatives. The letter was addressed to the Pope and other Christian leaders after the Pope's controversial Regensburg speech of September 2006 and in effect articulated for the first time a consensus among widely diverse (but not all) members of the Muslim community. The Vatican responded publicly in late November 2007, and in the spring of 2008 Muslims and Christians, primarily Roman Catholics, met to begin a dialogue based on the letter's recognition of their shared scriptures requiring love of God and one's neighbor. The first Catholic-Muslim Forum met formally in November 2008. In the meantime, Yale Divinity School organized a three-page reply signed by 300 Christian scholars and leaders representing scores of denominations and institutions. The Archbishop of Canterbury and others also issued separate personal responses.

The Vatican has also been involved in the Mecca-based World Muslim League initiative discussed above and in an ongoing dialogue with Shi'a, mostly Iranians. The Holy See has taken a leading role in recent engagement with Islam, accompanied by growing interest from diverse religious groups and regions.

Muslims engaged in dialogue with the Holy See seek greater respect for Islam, particularly in the West, and wish to emphasize that Islam is a religion of peace and disassociate it from violence. The Holy See favors a dialogue that will lead to greater religious freedom and tolerance for differences. In the letter exchange between Prince Talal and the Vatican, analysts have noted references from both sides to longstanding areas of concern, such as respect for the dignity of every human person and respect for religious freedom, often expressed in terms of "reciprocity." Other areas of concern include educating the public on the essential elements of both religions, sharing religious experience, and promoting mutual respect instead of violence, especially among the young.

Within-Country Initiatives

Argentina: The Government continued to sponsor numerous interfaith dialogues, including high-profile events such as Religious Freedom Day.

Hungary: In light of increased reports of societal abuses or discrimination based on religious affiliation, belief, or practice, especially anti-Semitic rhetoric, Christian churches and the Jewish community continued to organize regular events under the auspices of the Christian-Jewish Society, which brings together religious academicians for discussions. The Budapest conference of the Catholic-Jewish Relations International Committee issued a statement declaring that Catholic and Jewish dialogue that results in growing friendship and understanding is a "sign of hope and inspiration for our troubled world."

India: Efforts at ecumenical understanding brought religious leaders together to defuse religious tensions. Prominent leaders of all religious groups made public efforts to show respect for other religious groups by celebrating their holidays and attending social events such as weddings. Muslim groups protested against the mistreatment of Christians by Hindu extremists. Christian clergy and spokespersons for Christian organizations issued public statements condemning anti-Muslim violence in places such as Gujarat. In the aftermath of the November 2008 Mumbai terrorist strikes, religious leaders of all communities condemned the attacks and issued statements to maintain communal harmony.

Norway: The Council for Religious and Philosophical Communities, including the state church and other religious communities, organized events including a "dialogue conference" and a debate about religion in educational institutions. The Oslo Coalition for Freedom of Religious Beliefs facilitated closer coordination and international cooperation on religious freedom issues and conducted research projects on New Directions in Islamic Thought and Practice, Facilitating Freedom of Religion, Missionary Activities and Human Rights, and Teaching for Tolerance and Religious Freedom.

Oman: The Government sponsored regular interfaith dialogues and fora for examining differing interpretations of Islam, Christianity, and philosophical approaches that are not tied to a specific religion.

Samoa: Religious freedom issues were discussed and debated at the Pacific Futures Law and Religion Symposium, which brought together the Head of State, Chief Justice, Deputy Prime Minister, religious leaders, and academics.

South Korea: Prominent religious leaders regularly met privately and under government auspices to promote understanding and tolerance.

Switzerland: Religious communities in approximately 40 cities across the country joined together to celebrate a "Week of Religions" under the motto "Getting to Know Each Other." For a week, Catholics, Protestants, Muslims, Jews, Hindus, Buddhists, and Baha'is invited each other to attend their religious services and held a series of special events such as music concerts, panel discussions, round table meetings, and open discussion forums.

Syria: The Government and civil society hosted numerous interfaith dialogue events and conferences, including "The Message of Peace in Islam," "Islam and the West," "Religion and Respect: Learning from Each Other's Faith," and a workshop on the role of women in promoting interfaith dialogue. The "Sham Spiritual Oasis" architecture exhibition, sponsored by Wadi Deir Mar Musa and the European Union, featured proposals by international architects for an eco-cultural way station that would provide a multi-functional space for people of different ethnic and religious backgrounds to join one another for meditation and educational cooperation. The Government announced that the winning design would be built at Deir Mar Musa on 14 hectares of land the Government donated.

Thailand: In accordance with a clause retained in the 2007 Constitution requiring the Government to "promote good understanding and harmony among followers of all religions," the Government actively sponsored interfaith dialogue through regular meetings and numerous public education programs, including youth reconciliation camps, popular media, and initiatives for poverty relief and crime prevention.

Ukraine: The Government continued to promote interfaith understanding by frequently consulting with the All-Ukraine Council of Churches and Religious Organizations, which represents more than 90 percent of the religiously active population. In April 2009 the Ministry of Defense and major religious groups formed the Council for Pastoral Support.

We are encouraged by this growing recognition by governments and religious leaders that extremism is a common enemy and that freedom and respectful religious coexistence are critical to our shared future. We look forward to broadening these conversations to include the full diversity of faith traditions and to build a world in which all are free to choose and practice their faith and live according to their conscience.

INTRODUCTION

RELEASE IN FULL

Freedom of religion is central to the ability of peoples to live together.

--President Barack Obama

In his landmark speech at Cairo University, President Obama articulated his vision for "a new beginning" between the United States and Muslims around the world — a relationship based on mutual interest and mutual respect. Building stronger ties, he said, requires "a sustained effort to listen to each other, to learn from each other, to respect one another, and to seek common ground." This renewed engagement compels us not to shirk from contentious issues but rather to "face these tensions squarely" and work as partners to solve problems.

The Department of State offers its *Annual Report on International Religious Freedom* in this spirit of dialogue and cooperation. Religion is a global phenomenon; all countries face the challenges and opportunities religious diversity poses, and no country has a perfect record on religious freedom. As Americans we are rightfully proud of our own heritage of religious liberty; countless religious refugees have fled persecution in their homelands and found sanctuary on our shores. But we are also painfully aware of our nation's past mistreatment of certain minority groups. From the public execution of Quakers in mid-17th century Massachusetts Bay Colony to the expulsion of Mormons from Missouri in 1838-39 to the discrimination many Muslim Americans felt following 9/11, our society has long struggled to accommodate its religious diversity. Yet we have learned from experience that we are enriched by a pluralism that is endorsed by government and embraced by society. Through the *Annual Report* and other diplomatic efforts, we encourage all nations to protect religious freedom and promote religious tolerance for all groups and individuals. As President Obama said in Cairo:

"People in every country should be free to choose and live their faith based upon the persuasion of the mind and the heart and the soul. This tolerance is essential for religion to thrive, but it's being challenged in many different ways."

The *Annual Report* surveys those "many different ways" in 198 countries and territories. Covering both deteriorations and improvements in the status of governmental and societal respect for religious freedom, the *Annual Report* aims to be comprehensive and balanced, considering the diversity and dynamism of the world's religious traditions and socio-political contexts. Despite the varied

conditions religious communities encounter around the globe, the principled and practical reasons for safeguarding their freedom remain the same: religious freedom is a fundamental right, a social good, a source of stability, and a key to international security. President Obama touched on issues related to each of these four reasons in remarks given throughout this past year.

First, religious freedom is the birthright of all people, regardless of their faith or lack thereof. Enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international instruments, the freedom to profess, practice, and propagate one's faith must be respected by all societies and governments. The United States takes this obligation seriously. "America will always stand," the President said in his Ramadan message to Muslims, "for the universal rights of all people to speak their mind, practice their religion, contribute fully to society, and have confidence in the rule of law."

Second, religious freedom empowers communities of faith to advance the common good. On balance, freedom tends to channel the convictions and passions of faith into acts of service and positive engagement in the public square. In the United States scores of religious groups, from the largest denominations to the smallest local congregations, have put their faith into practice and helped to build a more just and compassionate society. In announcing the establishment of the White House Office of Faith-based and Neighborhood Partnerships, President Obama said, "There is a force for good greater than government. It is an expression of faith, this yearning to give back, this hungering for a purpose larger than our own, that reveals itself not simply in places of worship but in senior centers and shelters, schools, and hospitals."

Third, religious freedom is not only a human right and social good, it is imperative for national stability. Authoritarian regimes that repress religious groups and ideas in the name of stability create the very conditions that subvert their stated goals. Repression radicalizes. Coercive and arbitrary interference in peaceful religious practice can harden resentment against the state and lead some to separatism or insurgency. By contrast, "freedom of religion and expression," the President remarked to the Turkish Parliament, "lead to a strong and vibrant civil society that only strengthens the state... An enduring commitment to the rule of law is the only way to achieve the security that comes from justice for all people."

Fourth, in an age when terrorist groups export their hatred around the world, religious freedom is critical to international security. As the President noted in Cairo, "when violent extremists operate in one stretch of mountains, people are

endangered across an ocean." Governments must ensure that their policies on religion do not have negative international consequences. Regimes that manipulate religion or marginalize minority groups exacerbate interreligious tension and throw fuel on the fire of radical religious ideologies. Environments of robust religious freedom, on the other hand, foster communal harmony and embolden voices of moderation to openly refute extremists on religious grounds.

In light of the benefits of religious freedom and the dangers of denying it, the United States promotes this universal right as a core objective of its foreign policy. The *Annual Report* is the flagship tool in this effort. It informs our bilateral policies and diplomatic strategies, shines a spotlight on abusive governments, and gives hope to millions who suffer on account of their faith. The *Report* also serves as a rich resource of detailed data on religion in society, and we greatly value the contributions of activists and scholars who make use of our reports and enrich our understanding of the complex causes and effects of religious freedom and persecution. We welcome further analysis using our reports, as well as critiques of U.S. domestic and international religious freedom policies. It is our hope that the *Annual Report* stimulates global dialogue and inspires cooperative action leading to a more just and secure world.

Michael Posner

Assistant Secretary for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor

HA 09/01/2015

PREFACE

RELEASE IN FULL

Why the Reports are Prepared

The Department of State submits this report to the Congress in compliance with Section 102(b) of the International Religious Freedom Act (IRFA) of 1998. The law provides that the Secretary of State, with the assistance of the Ambassador at Large for International Religious Freedom, shall transmit to Congress "an Annual Report on International Religious Freedom supplementing the most recent Human Rights Reports by providing additional detailed information with respect to matters involving international religious freedom."

How the Reports are Prepared

U.S. embassies prepare the initial drafts of these reports, gathering information from a variety of sources, including government and religious officials, nongovernmental organizations, journalists, human rights monitors, religious groups, and academics. This information gathering can be hazardous, and U.S. Foreign Service Officers regularly go to great lengths, under trying and sometimes dangerous conditions, to investigate reports of human rights abuse, to monitor elections, and to come to the aid of individuals at risk because of their religious beliefs.

The Office of International Religious Freedom collaborated in collecting and analyzing information for the country reports, drawing on the expertise of other Department of State offices, religious organizations, other non-governmental organizations, foreign government officials, representatives from the United Nations and other international and regional organizations and institutions, and experts from academia and the media. In compiling and editing the country reports, the Office of International Religious Freedom consulted with experts on issues of religious discrimination and persecution, religious leaders from a wide variety of faiths, and experts on legal matters. The office's guiding principle was to ensure that all relevant information was assessed as objectively, thoroughly, and fairly as possible.

A wide range of U.S. government departments, agencies, and offices will use the report to shape policy; conduct diplomacy; inform assistance, training, and other resource allocations; and help determine which countries have engaged in or

HA 09/01/2015

tolerated "particularly severe violations" of religious freedom, otherwise known as Countries of Particular Concern.

A Word on Usage

When this report states that a government "generally respected" the right of religious freedom over the reporting period, this phrase signifies that the government attempted to protect religious freedom in the fullest sense. "Generally respected" is thus the highest level of respect for religious freedom assigned by this report. The phrase "generally respected" is used because the protection and promotion of religious freedom is a dynamic endeavor; it cannot be stated categorically that any government fully respected this right over the reporting year, even in the best of circumstances.

Acknowledgements

The 2009 report covers the period from July 1, 2008, to June 30, 2009, and reflects a year of dedicated effort by hundreds of Foreign Service and Civil Service Officers in the Department of State and U.S. missions abroad. We thank the many Foreign Service Officers at our embassies and consulates abroad for monitoring and promoting religious freedom, and for chronicling in detail the status of religious liberty. In addition to their efforts, we acknowledge the diligent labor and tireless commitment to religious freedom of those within the Office of International Religious Freedom whose work made this report possible: Clarissa Adamson, Ali Aghaebrahim, Sylvia Ayub, Nasreen Badat, Judson Birdsall, M. A. Borst, Alexandra Brewer, Mark Carlson, Barbara Cates, Warren Cofsky, Courtney Cook, Graham Couturier, Doug Dearborn, Kurt Donnelly, Brian Fabbi, Augustine Fahey, Nathan Godsey, A. T. Gombis, Nancy Hewett, Nathan Hitchen, Victor Huser, Alicia Juskewycz, Emilie Kao, Justin Kern, Sarah Kim, Gwendolyn Mack, Safia Mohamoud, Fidel Mahangel, Alexander McLaren, Joannella Morales, Sarah Nelson, Aaron Pina, David Rodearmel, Lana Salih, Tarika Sethi, Andrea Sidari, Lauren Smith, and Abdelnour Zaiback. The work of all of these individuals advances the cause of freedom, ensures accuracy in our reporting, and brings hope to repressed people around the world.

Cover Photo Credits

All cover images are copyright AP Photos.

Members of the Jewish priestly caste wear prayer shawls as they perform the tri-annual blessing of the Jewish people by the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem, 1996. (AP PHOTO/Eyal Warshavsky)

A Palestinian Muslim worshipper prays inside the Dome of the Rock Mosque during the second Friday prayers of the holy fasting month of Ramadan 2007. (AP Photo/Muhammed Muheisen)

South Africa's Soweto Gospel Choir, performs in Johannesburg, South Africa, 2007. (AP Photo/Themba Hadebe)

A woman prays in the St. Peter's church in Wadowice, southern Poland, 2005. (AP Photo/Czarek Sokolowski)

A Hindu child makes offerings during the Hindu festival of Deepavali at a temple in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 2006. (AP Photo/Andy Wong)

A Muslim offers a prayer outside a mosque during the fasting month of Ramadan in Kuala Lumpur, 2002. (AP Photo/Andy Wong)

A young Thai novice Buddhist monk lights a candle in Bangkok, Thailand, 2005. (AP Photo/David Longstreath)

A man offers prayers at the Peace Park before the 60th anniversary of the atomic bombing in Nagasaki, southwestern Japan 2005. (AP Photo/Junji Kurokawa)

A nun of Missionaries of Charity prays beside the tomb of Mother Teresa in Calcutta, India, 2003. (AP Photo/Bikas Das)

Released by the U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Democracy, Rights and Labor, Office of International Religious Freedom in coordination with the Bureau of Public Affairs, October 2009

From: Valmoro, Lona J [ValmoroLJ@state.gov]
Sent: Saturday, October 24, 2009 4:17:59 PM
To: H; Huma Abedin
Subject: Re: Monday

RELEASE IN FULL

We would just need to adjust the timing for the International Freedom Report. Let me take care of that and we should be all set.

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

From: H <HDR22@clintonemail.com>
To: Valmoro, Lona J; Huma Abedin <Huma@clintonemail.com>
Sent: Sat Oct 24 13:46:38 2009
Subject: Monday

Jim Jones just called to ask me if I can meet at the WH from 11:30 to 12:30 on Monday? What needs to be moved?

HA 09/01/2015

From: Abedin, Huma <AbedinH@state.gov>
Sent: Sunday, October 25, 2009 6:20 PM
To: humamabedin [REDACTED]
Subject: Fw: Final Schedule, Monday October 26th
Attach: October.26.09.final.doc

RELEASE IN PART B7(C),B6

B6

From: Valmore, Lona J

To: Valmore, Lona J; S, S-FinalSchedule

Cc: 'tkrivid'; 'Justin'; [REDACTED]

B6

[REDACTED]; 'Jon'; [REDACTED]; 'doug'; [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]; 'laura'; [REDACTED]

B6
B7(C)

'hannah'; [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]; 'jschlichter'; [REDACTED]

'bhall'; [REDACTED]

'msteenburd'; [REDACTED]

B6

[REDACTED]; 'jimmerebner'; [REDACTED]

Balderston, Kris M; Adler, Caroline E; Kanick, Elizabeth L; Crowley, Philip J; Stern, Todd D (S/SECC);

'oscar'; [REDACTED]; [REDACTED];

B6
B7(C)

Rooney, Megan; Rubin, Ali M; Marshall, Capricia P; Klevorick, Caitlin B; Otero, Mildred (LAC/AA); Barnard, Thomas A; Colon, Ricardo; Cheng, Dennis W; Jeffress, Michael B; Tillemann, Tomica S; Peña, Laura; Verveer, Melanne S; Merrill, Nicholas S; [REDACTED]; Schwerin, Daniel B; Sales, Rolando R; Merrill, Nicholas S

Sent: Sun Oct 25 18:18:33 2009

Subject: Final Schedule, Monday October 26th

8:15 am **DEPART** Private Residence
En route State Department
[drive time: 10 minutes]

8:25 am **ARRIVE** State Department

8:25 am **PRESIDENTIAL DAILY BRIEFING**

8:30 am Secretary's Office

8:30 am **DAILY SMALL STAFF MEETING**

8:45 am Secretary's Office

Attending: Cheryl, Huma, Jake, Joe, and Lona

8:45 am **DAILY SENIOR STAFF MEETING**

9:15 am Secretary's Conference Room

Participants: Jim Steinberg, Jack Lew, Bill Burns, Pat Kennedy, P.J. Crowley, Dan Smith, Harold Koh, Anne-Marie Slaughter, Ian Kelly, Rich Verma and Joe Macmanus

9:15 am **MONDAY MEETING w/ASSISTANT SECRETARIES**

10:00 am Principals Conference Room 7516

10:00 am **PRESS/VIDEO TIME**

10:55 am 8th Floor Reception Rooms

Staff/Contact: PA Caroline Adler x77232

- Photo shoot with Marco Grob, Time Magazine, in the Jefferson Room.

- Video tapings in the Franklin Room (Russian Bicentennial Celebration; Countering Violent Extremism; and the Global Entrepreneurship Week)

HA 09/01/2015

- Taped television interview with Anwar Iqbal of Dawn News in the Franklin Room.
- Taped television interview with Sami Abraham of Geo TV in the Monroe Room.

11:00 am **BILATERAL w/SINGAPORE MINISTER MENTOR LEE**
11:20 am **KUAN YEW**

Secretary's Conference Room
Contact: Desk Mary-Gardner Coppola x72769
CAMERA SPRAY (in Treaty Room following bilateral)

Staff: S Jake Sullivan
EAP Assistant Secretary Kurt Campbell
PA Ian Kelly, Spokesman
EAP Mary-Gardner Coppola, Notetaker

Singaporean Participants: Minister Mentor LEE Kuan Yew
Ambassador CHAN Heng Chee
Principal Private Secretary CHEE Hong Tat
Embassy First Secretary WONG Jia Yi Adeline

11:25 am **DEPART** State Department
En route White House
(drive time: 5 minutes)

11:30 am **MEETING w/POTUS**
12:30 pm White House Situation Room
Contact: Jessica Wright Office [REDACTED]
Attending: VP, Gates, Jones, Emanuel, Donilon, Brennan, McDonough, Rhodes and Blinken

B6

12:30 pm **DEPART** White House
En route State Department
(drive time: 5 minutes)

12:40 pm **OFFICE TIME**
1:15 pm Secretary's Office

1:15 pm **MEETING w/JEFF FELTMAN**
2:00 pm Secretary's Outer Office
Contact: NEA Sandy Grigola x77209
Staff: Huma and Jake

2:15 pm **RELEASE OF THE ANNUAL REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL**
2:25 pm **RELIGIOUS FREEDOM FOR 2009**
Press Briefing Room 2209
Contact: DRL Lynda Walker-Johnson x71024
OPEN PRESS

- HRC gives brief remarks.
- A/S Mike Posner gives brief remarks.
- HRC departs.

2:30 pm **OFFICE TIME**
3:30 pm Secretary's Office

3:30 pm **MEETING w/BILL DRAYTON**
4:00 pm Secretary's Outer Office
Contact: Samara Lemke Office [REDACTED]
Staff: Jack, Cheryl and Anne-Marie

4:00 pm **MEETING w/UNDER SECRETARY BOB HORMATS**

HA 09/01/2015

4:30 pm Secretary's Office
Contact: Ellen Nelson x77575
Staff: Mike Fuchs

4:30 pm OFFICE TIME
7:00 pm Secretary's Office

7:00 pm MEETING w/BILL AND MELINDA GATES

7:45 pm Secretary's Outer Office
Contact: Katy Button, Office [REDACTED] Rob Rozen Cell [REDACTED]
Staff: Cheryl and Jen Klein

B6

Note: Michael Deich, Director of Public Policy and Government Affairs, attending as well.

7:50 pm DEPART State Department
En route Private Residence
[drive time: 10 minutes]

8:00 pm ARRIVE Private Residence

HRC RON Washington, DC
WJC RON Chappaqua, NY

Weather:
Washington, DC: Showers, 62/42.

HA 09/01/2015

**SCHEDULE FOR SECRETARY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 2009**

RELEASE IN PART B6

FINAL

WASHINGTON, DC

SPECIAL ASSISTANT: LONA VALMORO
OFFICE (202) 647-9071
CELL

STAFF ASSISTANT: LINDA DEWAN
OFFICE (202) 647-5733
CELL

PREV RON Washington, DC

B6

HAPPY BIRTHDAY!

8:15 am **DEPART** Private Residence
En route State Department
[drive time: 10 minutes]

8:25 am **ARRIVE** State Department

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10:55 am 8th Floor Reception Rooms
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- Video tapings in the Franklin Room (Russian Bicentennial Celebration;
Countering Violent Extremism; and the Global Entrepreneurship Week)

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 2009**

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- Taped television interview with Sami Abraham of Geo TV in the Monroe Room.

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11:20 am **KUAN YEW**

Secretary's Conference Room
Contact: Desk Mary-Gardner Coppola x72769
CAMERA SPRAY (in Treaty Room following bilateral)

Staff: S Jake Sullivan
EAP Assistant Secretary Kurt Campbell
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Contact: Jessica Wright Office
Attending: VP, Gates, Jones, Emanuel, Donilon, Brennan, McDonough, Rhodes and Blinken

B6

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En route State Department
[drive time: 5 minutes]

12:40 pm **OFFICE TIME**
1:15 pm Secretary's Office

1:15 pm **MEETING w/JEFF FELTMAN**
2:00 pm Secretary's Outer Office
Contact: NEA Sandy Grigola x77209
Staff: Huma and Jake

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 2009**

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RELIGIOUS FREEDOM FOR 2009**

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OPEN PRESS

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- A/S Mike Posner gives brief remarks.
- HRC departs.

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4:00 pm Secretary's Outer Office
Contact: Samara Lemke Office [redacted]
Staff: Jack, Cheryl and Anne-Marie

B6

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4:30 pm Secretary's Office
Contact: Ellen Nelson x77575
Staff: Mike Fuchs

4:30 pm **OFFICE TIME**
7:00 pm Secretary's Office

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Staff: Cheryl and Jen Klein

Note: Michael Deich, Director of Public Policy and Government Affairs,
attending as well.

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En route Private Residence
[drive time: 10 minutes]

8:00 pm **ARRIVE** Private Residence

HRC RON Washington, DC
WJC RON Chappaqua, NY

**SCHEDULE FOR SECRETARY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 2009**

Weather:

Washington, DC: Showers, 62/42.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

RELEASE IN PART B5

Date: Monday, October 26, 2009

Time: 10:00 am ET – 11:00 a.m.

Location: Ben Franklin Room and Monroe Room

Re: Pre-trip Media: 2 Taped TV interviews with Dawn TV and Geo TV

You will tape two 7-10 minute TV interviews in advance of your trip to Pakistan. Both interviews are embargoed until you are wheels down on Wednesday, October 28, so there is no need to conceal the trip.

The primary purpose of your interviews is to reach the people of Pakistan immediately upon arrival in Islamabad, and to set the tone for the trip.

The following is the scenario for the 2 interviews:

1. After recording videos in the Ben Franklin Room, you will tape a 7-10 minute interview with Mr. Anwar Iqbal, Senior Correspondent for Pakistan's English-language commercial broadcaster, Dawn TV (You also conducted a interview with Mr. Anwar Iqbal on July 17, 2009, prior to your trip to India – transcript attached)
2. Following the interview with Dawn TV in the Ben Franklin Room, you will proceed to the Monroe Room to tape the second interview with Mr. Sami Abraham of Geo TV.

This briefing memo contains the following:

- Affirmative trip message
- Background on Dawn TV & Geo TV
- Biographies of interviewers
- Possible questions and guidance
- Transcript of July 17 interview with Anwar Iqbal

AFFIRMATIVE TRIP MESSAGE

B5

[Redacted]

○

[Redacted]

Further points

[Redacted]

B5

• *Especially for American media:*

BACKGROUND ON DAWN TV & GEO TV

• **Dawn TV** is the only English television channel in Pakistan. It was launched three years ago and is owned by the Dawn Group Newspaper, the country's oldest media organization founded by Jinnah (established before the creation of Pakistan in 1943). Dawn TV's audience is nationwide but because it is English-only, the audience is mostly well educated, NGO's, diplomatic and government circles. To expand reach, additional Pakistani channels will run the interview with Urdu sub-titles.

Geo TV is Pakistan's largest 24-hour satellite news channel in Pakistan. The television network was founded in May 2002, and is part of the Independent Media Group. The Independent Media Group also owns Pakistan's second largest English daily newspaper (The News) and the largest Urdu language newspaper (Daily Jang). In 2007, the Pakistani government halted the transmission of Geo News following the network's coverage of the demonstrations against President Musharraf's suspension of the Chief Justice Chaudhry. Since assuming office, President Zardari has also temporarily banned Geo TV and other private broadcasters. The station was suspended in March 2009 following its coverage of protests for the restoration of the Supreme Court Justices dismissed by former President Musharraf. Geo TV's transmission was also suspended by the government during the siege of Pakistan's military headquarters by suspected Pakistani Taliban militants on October 10, 2009.

BIOGRAPHIES OF INTERVIEWERS

Mr. Anwar Iqbal has over 20 years of experience with various international media organizations covering a variety of beats -- from city affairs to international politics. He covered the phenomenon of Muslim militancy in South Asia, Africa and the Middle East for the past 15 years. Fluent in English, Urdu, Punjabi, Bengali, Pushto and Persian, Mr. Iqbal joined Dawn News in 2002, and previously worked for UPI and the News (based in Islamabad). He has interviewed President Obama, President George W. Bush, Israeli Foreign Minister Silvan Shalom (2005), National Security Adviser Gen. James Jones (2009), Senator John Kerry (2009), Senator Tom Harkin (2008).

Mr. Sami Abraham has worked for the Independent Media Group of Pakistan since 1996. Mr. Abraham moved to the United States in 1989 and served as the DC correspondent for The Frontier Post until 1993, when he joined the Daily Muslim as the Senior Political Reporter. Mr. Abraham was an integral part of Geo TV's unprecedented efforts to provide coverage of the 2004 and 2008 presidential elections from Washington DC to Pakistan. Mr. Abraham has also interviewed former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, Nawaz Sharif, Meraaj Khalid, President Asif Ali Zardari, Former President Farooq Khan Leghari, Mujahaden leader Gulbadin Hikmatyar, and Ambassador Holbrook.

POSSIBLE QUESTIONS

Dawn TV

Q:

B5

Q:

[Redacted]

B5

[Redacted]

Q:

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

- *[Walt Whitman story from Moscow....]*

-

B5

Q:

-
-
-

Q:

-
-

B5

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

O:

[Redacted]

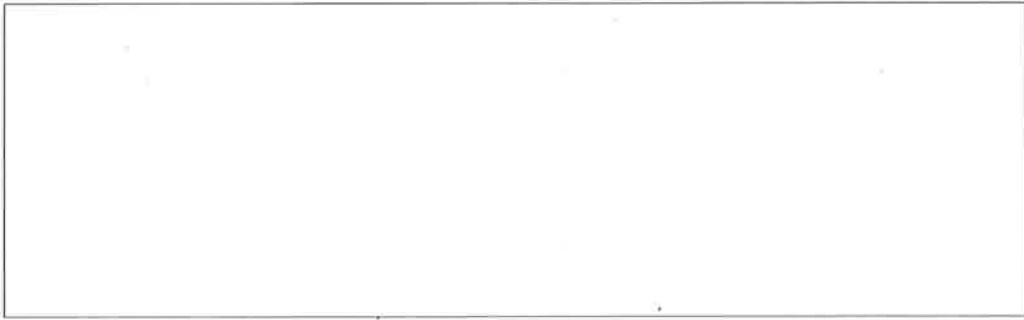
[Redacted]

Q:

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

B5



Q:



Q:



Q:



Q: A Washington Post columnist David Ignatius, while talking about the Kerry-Lugar bill also talks about "American hubris," the habit of lecturing others.

B5

[REDACTED]

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

Q. Wall Street Journal, in a recent editorial, stresses the need for the US to be a smart power in dealing with others. And say that the US is not being smart in Pakistan.

[REDACTED]

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

Q: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- [REDACTED]

File: mp media brief Page 9

HA 09/01/2015

B5

• [REDACTED]

Q:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

• [REDACTED]

Q:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

• [REDACTED]

Q:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

• [REDACTED]

B5

Q:

[Redacted]

- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]

Q:

[Redacted]

- [Redacted]

Geo TV

[Redacted]

Q:

[Redacted]

B5

[Redacted]

Q:

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

B5

[Redacted]

Q:

[Redacted]

- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]

Q:

[Redacted]

- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]

Q:

[Redacted]

- [Redacted]

B5

Q:

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Q:

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Q:

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TRANSCRIPT OF JULY 17 INTERVIEW WITH ANWAR IQBAL

QUESTION: So I have to get it going – very brief because I know you don't have that much time.

SECRETARY CLINTON: Thank you.

QUESTION: So it's about your visit to India.

SECRETARY CLINTON: Mm-hmm.

QUESTION: Are you going with an initiative for restarting the India-Pakistan talks?

SECRETARY CLINTON: Well, I'm going with the hope that has been ignited in the last weeks that India and Pakistan will pursue a dialogue again, and it was a very promising meeting between Prime Minister Gillani and Prime Minister Singh, the follow-on meeting between Prime Minister Singh and President Zardari, which suggests that there is an interest and a seriousness on the part of both governments in trying to work toward resolution of some of the longstanding differences.

I have always believed, and you may have heard me say in many meetings of my friends in the Pakistani and American community, that Pakistan's future is unlimited. The potential for economic growth and for influence in the region is, in my view, as great as any country's. But there has to be a commitment to trying to focus on the internal developments of Pakistan, and that requires dealing with and trying to resolve some of the outstanding concerns.

QUESTION: With India?

SECRETARY CLINTON: Yes, with India.

QUESTION: And according to the media report, you're going to conclude two agreements during this visit: for nuclear plants and for selling 126 fighter jets to India. Do Pakistanis have reasons to fear the outcome of your visit?

SECRETARY CLINTON: Not at all. And we don't yet have any agreements resolved between us, but my goal in going to India is to work with the Indian Government on a range of issues – agriculture, health, education, strategic cooperation, climate change, clean energy, just a very vast array of concern. And I think that all of these issues are ones that are important not only to Indians, but, I would argue, also to Pakistanis. Trade between India and Pakistan, if we were ever able to come to that point, would benefit both countries. Cooperation across borders on matters having to do with agriculture, education, so many other issues would be mutually beneficial.

So the point of our trip is to certainly broaden and deepen our relationship with India. And I will be coming to Pakistan in the fall and be looking to do the exact same thing with Pakistan.

QUESTION: But whenever somebody says that they would want India to play a leading role in the region, and you said that this week, the Pakistanis fear that perhaps it would translate to a subservient role for Pakistan and will lead to bullying by Afghanistan. How would you allay these fears?

SECRETARY CLINTON: Well, that is certainly not at all what is intended. I think that what we see now in the region is a very courageous, sustained effort by Pakistan against the internal miscreants, those who would destabilize the Pakistani Government and democracy, who kill innocent people, who are – they are not at all part of Pakistan's future. And so what Pakistan is doing is, in my view, very important, as Pakistan tries to stabilize your democracy so that you can build on development. Actual economic development was going well.

There were a lot of positive steps. And some of the government's policies are working out well. There seems to be a growing acceptance of how Pakistan is doing with the global economic recession. But the constant threat from the internal terrorists is one that has to be dealt with in order for Pakistan to grow and flourish.

So I see what is happening in Pakistan as a necessary set of steps to get Pakistan to the point where the future is unlimited. With India, I think India has had steady growth. They've had a very clear set of goals that they've been able to pursue because they are a largely stable and internally secure country now. That's what I want to see for Pakistan. And then I think you can be in a friendly competition for jobs and for prosperity and for growth and for education statistics.

I often say that when Pakistani Americans come to the United States, they are among the most successful people in our country, and they are among our professionals and our business leaders and our academics and in every other walk of life. I would hope to see a day when Pakistanis would have the same opportunities in their own country, and that's what I would like to work toward with you.

QUESTION: You actually, help found an organization called the Pakistan Foundation.

SECRETARY CLINTON: Yes.

QUESTION: What are your expectations from the Pakistan Foundation?

SECRETARY CLINTON: It's interesting because – as you know, because we have some mutual friends, there are so many Pakistani Americans who are very successful financially. They still have family in Pakistan. They travel often back to Pakistan. They have a very deep connection to their homeland. And I thought it would be important to try to convince Pakistani Americans to be putting forward financial resources to work back in Pakistan.

And I know; I have friends who have done that. They've built schools, they've built health clinics, but to do it in an organized way. So we created the idea and then turned it over to the Pakistani Americans and the Pakistan Government, which was very interested. And so people are raising money and identifying projects.

We also reached out to Pakistani American doctors and asked if they'd be willing to serve and care for the internally displaced people, because of the fighting against the Taliban and al-Qaeda and all of their allies. And so we have Pakistani American doctors taking vacation, going to Swat or Bunair or other places to provide medical care.

So I think that there is an opportunity for Pakistani Americans to feel more committed and connected to the future that you are building in Pakistan.

QUESTION: Now, the anti-Americanism in Pakistan. We know that both governments are committed to fighting terrorism, and there is a realization in Pakistan too – that this is a war that they need to win. But this somehow does not convey to the people there. They don't trust the US and still have a lot anti-American feelings. So how do you overcome this problem?

SECRETARY CLINTON: Well, I hope that more and more people in Pakistan understand that President Obama and I have no other interest than providing assistance to the Pakistani people, and, increasingly, Americans – not just the Pakistani Americans, but other Americans want to help the people of Pakistan. We are not in any way making decisions, interfering or dictating. That is not our intent at all. But we want to be helpful because we see this courageous fight that you are waging. We know how hard it is because we are fighting the same enemy. We have been attacked. We know what that means.

We also see how the vast majority of Pakistanis just want a better life for themselves and their children. So if we can be helpful in helping to provide schools or textbooks or health programs and physicians, nurses, things that will actually help improve the daily lives of the people of Pakistan, that's what we are interested in doing.

QUESTION: You once said that America too – made mistakes in Pakistan. What were those mistakes and how would you avoid them?

SECRETARY CLINTON: Well, I think that if you go back and look at the history between the United States and Pakistan, we were not always as sensitive or understanding of the needs of the Pakistani people. We were not always constant in our support and our friendship for Pakistan. We encouraged Pakistan to create the forces that fought against the Soviet Union occupation in Afghanistan and then left you to deal with the aftermath. So it's been, I would argue, a relationship that hasn't been as constant and as effective as we would want it to be.

Now, we will continue to make mistakes. I mean, we are just human beings; we know that. But we want to be as honest in admitting them as possible, learning from them, and then trying to move forward. We weren't as supportive of Pakistan's democracy as we could have and should have been in the past.

But our goal now is to be there as a constant friend and a country that Pakistan, not just the government, but the people can rely on to build up more trust and understanding between us, and to be of assistance when asked by Pakistan.

QUESTION: And do you have complaints against Pakistan too – particularly when you see that the Pakistani people, the Pakistani administration, and the Pakistani media fail to understand your point of view, they fail to appreciate your sentiments?

SECRETARY CLINTON: Well, I think it requires time. We have started a much deeper engagement with Pakistan on all levels. We've even established a trilateral relationship between the United States, Pakistan, and Afghanistan to try to work through some of the common problems we face. I hope that there is a growing awareness that President Obama and I care deeply about the future of Pakistan, and particularly want to reverse some of the misconceptions and perceptions that existed in the past.

So I hope that we're going to be given a fair hearing. I hope that people will look at us and say there is something different here, it's not the same old, same old attitude.

I know that President Obama, when he spoke with you, talked about how much he loved Pakistani food. I --

QUESTION: And do you?

SECRETARY CLINTON: I echo that. I am also a fan.

But it's more than that. It's a sense that the people of Pakistan are working hard for a better future. And we want to be of help. And we have no – we have no claims, we have no interest other than assisting you in achieving the kind of sovereignty and self-determination and very solid democracy, and then results for people. I mean, democracy in and of itself is only the means to an end of a better life, so that every child has a chance to live up to his or her God-given potential to get an education, to get the healthcare he or she needs, to have their parents have jobs with rising wages and dignity. I mean, that's what all people are looking for, and the people of Pakistan deserve that.

QUESTION: Drone attacks. I think it was Senator John Kerry, who stated they are making more enemies than they are killing. Do you agree with this comment?

SECRETARY CLINTON: Well, I don't comment on any matter that is of that nature. But I think that what we see is what's happening on the ground with the Pakistani army and the sacrifices that they're making. And I think that it's important that we pursue joint efforts against those who would murder innocent Pakistanis, innocent Americans, innocent Indians, people who were just going about their daily lives and have no reason to be targeted the way that they are.

So our goal is to see you and help you in whatever way is appropriate to defeat the enemy who wants to totally, radically change Pakistan.

QUESTION: Yesterday, you said in your speech that there was some good Taliban in Afghanistan, I mean, you didn't use the word, good Taliban, but indicated that. Are there good Taliban in Pakistan and can they be engaged too?

SECRETARY CLINTON: I think that would be up to the Pakistani Government to determine, but it does seem to us that people get caught up in these organizations, sometimes because they're paid, sometimes because they're intimidated, sometimes because they think there is -- that they mean something other than what they do. And for those who are willing to put down arms against the Pakistani Government, who are willing to renounce violence and try to work to achieve a better life for themselves in connection with the democracy that Pakistan is, I certainly think that it would be appropriate for Pakistan to consider that.

But I am reminded that Pakistan did try that. Pakistan tried to, in a very open way, reach an agreement with the Taliban and their related organization. And I'm told they didn't keep it. I mean, they didn't abide by it. They resumed their aggressive behavior, their violence, their terrorism. So I think that it's up to the Pakistani Government, of course, to decide what's appropriate for Pakistan.

QUESTION: President Obama (inaudible), in an interview, he talked about (inaudible) --

SECRETARY CLINTON: That's okay.

QUESTION: Talked about Taliban issue -- sorry, just --

SECRETARY CLINTON: Yeah, no problem.

QUESTION: There are some in Pakistan who say that Indians are using Balochistan to interfere in Balochistan. Will you discuss this with the India? In his inaugural speech, President Obama said that Kashmir is one issue that needs to be resolved. And now, your administration does not seem to talk about it. It seems that they no longer see Kashmir as an issue that needs to be resolved.

SECRETARY CLINTON: Well, I'm going to raise everything that we believe is of significance with the Indian Government. I believe that it is in India's interest for Pakistan to be stable, democratic, free of terrorism. I think that the disputes between India and Pakistan, which are historical and long-standing, should be looked at with fresh eyes, and there should be an effort to build some mutual trust. And from what I hear, it was a very good meeting between Prime Minister Singh and Prime Minister Gillani.

The United States stands ready to support the steps that India and Pakistan may take together, but we know that the only way these matters can be finally resolved is between the two countries, but it's not just the government, but the people. And so we will encourage that, but we know that it has to be left to Pakistan and India for there to be any resolution.

QUESTION: So Kashmir is still seen as a dispute that needs to be resolved?

SECRETARY CLINTON: Well, it certainly should be on the agenda of discussion between India and Pakistan.

QUESTION: Thank you very much.

SECRETARY CLINTON: Thank you. It was good to talk to you. Thank you.

From: Valmoro, Lona J [ValmoroLJ@state.gov]
Sent: Sunday, October 25, 2009 7:31:56 PM
To: Huma Abedin; H
Subject: Re: Schedule

RELEASE IN FULL

Agree and he speaks fluent English so no translation needed.

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

From: Huma Abedin <Huma@clintonemail.com>
To: H <HDR22@clintonemail.com>; Valmoro, Lona J
Sent: Sun Oct 25 19:26:37 2009
Subject: Re: Schedule

Yes that's right
Desk has told them u were called to white house at last minute.
If u feel strongly, we can try and make something else work.

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

From: H
To: 'ValmoroLJ@state.gov' <ValmoroLJ@state.gov>; Huma Abedin
Sent: Sun Oct 25 19:23:57 2009
Subject: Schedule

I guess from the schedule, we couldn't change the time of the Singapore mtg to later? I'm sorry we only have 20 minutes now. Is that right?

HA 09/01/2015

From: Huma Abedin [Huma@clintonemail.com]
Sent: Sunday, October 25, 2009 9:02:10 PM
To: H; 'SullivanJJ@state.gov'
Subject: Re: Pakistan interviews

RELEASE IN FULL

Yes, vali is working on an answer sheet for some of the tough q and a like blackwater, drones, quetta shura and nuclear security. You will have tonite or tomorrow am.

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

From: H
To: 'sullivanjj@state.gov' <sullivanjj@state.gov>; Huma Abedin
Sent: Sun Oct 25 20:06:15 2009
Subject: Pakistan interviews

Do we have good answers for the Blackwater allegations? What exactly are they? And what's been said before?

HA 09/01/2015

From: Jiloty, Lauren C [JilotyLC@state.gov]
Sent: Sunday, October 25, 2009 9:59:49 PM
To: Huma Abedin; Hanley, Monica R
Subject: Re: Passing of Mother of Senator [REDACTED]

RELEASE IN PART B6

B6

Ok

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

From: Huma Abedin <Huma@clintonemail.com>
To: Hanley, Monica R; Jiloty, Lauren C
Sent: Sun Oct 25 21:43:07 2009
Subject: Fw: Passing of Mother of Senator [REDACTED]

Pls put him on call list for first thing tomorrow
 And do a letter too pls
 Thx

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

From: Doug Band
To: Hannah Richert; Justin Cooper; Oscar Flores
Cc: Huma Abedin
Sent: Sun Oct 25 17:48:56 2009
Subject: Fw: Passing of Mother of Senator [REDACTED]

Of

Pls tell wjc

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

From: Draft email
To: Doug Band
Subject: Fw: Passing of Mother of Senator [REDACTED]
Sent: Oct 25, 2009 5:49 PM

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

From: Angel "Ricky" Urena
To: Draft
Subject: Fw: Passing of Mother of Senator [REDACTED]
Sent: Oct 25, 2009 4:32 PM

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

From: Fabiola Rodriguez-Ciampoli
To: Laura Pena
To: Angel Urena
Subject: Passing of Mother of Senator [REDACTED]
Sent: Oct 25, 2009 4:04 PM

Hey guys, I know your bosses are very well informed, but just in case they haven't heard-- [REDACTED] mom passed away on Friday night. See details below. --- On Sun, 10/25/09, Roberto Frugone [REDACTED] wrote: From: Roberto Frugone <[REDACTED]> Subject: La Causa Newsletter of NJ ** Passing of [REDACTED] To: "Roberto C. Frugone" <[REDACTED]> Date: Sunday, October 25, 2009, 7:16 PM Lideres, I email to share some sad news with you. Late Friday night Senator [REDACTED]

Here are the arrangements:

Viewing: Monday, October 26th from 2:00-4:00pm and 7:00-9:00pm
 Funeral: Tuesday, October 27th at 11:00am

Location: Leber Funeral Home
 2000 Kennedy Blvd
 Union City, NJ 07087

HA 09/01/2015

In lieu of flowers the family is asking that contributions be made to:

Alzheimer's Association
Greater New Jersey
400 Morris Avenue
Suite 251
Denville, NJ 07834
Phone (973) 586-4300



B6

HA 09/01/2015

From: Abedin, Huma <AbedinH@state.gov>
Sent: Sunday, October 25, 2009 10:58 PM
To: humamabedin [REDACTED]
Subject: Fw: Pakistan and Morocco Options and Photobook
Attach: Options and Photobook _Pakistan and Morocco_.pdf

RELEASE IN PART B6

B6

From: Ballantine, Liza W
To: Abedin, Huma
Sent: Sun Oct 25 22:50:45 2009
Subject: Pakistan and Morocco Options and Photobook

Hi Huma,
Attached please find Options and Photobook for the following:
-Pakistan PM
-King of Morocco
-Princess of Morocco (Final Selection: Gold Earrings)
- Children of King and Princess
-Morocco PM
-Morocco FM

We reviewed earlier with Capricia as well. So let us know what you think. Thanks!

Liza W. Ballantine
Office of the Chief of Protocol
United States Department of State
S/CPR, Suite 1238
2201 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20520

202.647.1161 (office)

[REDACTED]
ballantinemw@state.gov

HA 09/01/2015

From: Abedin, Huma [AbedinH@state.gov]
Sent: Sunday, October 25, 2009 11:11:45 PM
To: Huma Abedin
Subject: Fw: Pakistan Media Briefing

RELEASE IN PART B6

Attachments: Pre Trip Pak Media (2).docx

From: Abedin, Huma
To: 'humamabedin'
Sent: Sun Oct 25 19:10:04 2009
Subject: FW: Pakistan Media Briefing

B6

From: Abedin, Huma
Sent: Sunday, October 25, 2009 5:03 PM
To: 'Oscar Flores'
Cc: 'H'
Subject: Pakistan Media Briefing

Oscar, these are the briefings we just completed for her pakistani media interviews tomorrow. Can you print ?

HA 09/01/2015

From: Huma Abedin [Huma@clintonemail.com]
Sent: Sunday, October 25, 2009 11:32:39 PM
To: 'humamabedin'
Subject: Fw: Honduras

RELEASE IN PART
B1,1.4(D),B6

B6

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

From: Hrc
To: Huma Abedin
Sent: Oct 25, 2009 11:19 PM
Subject: Fw: Honduras

Classified by Director A/GIS/IPS, Acting, DoS on
06/30/2015 ~ Class: CONFIDENTIAL ~ Reason:
1.4(D), B1 ~ Declassify on: 10/25/2019

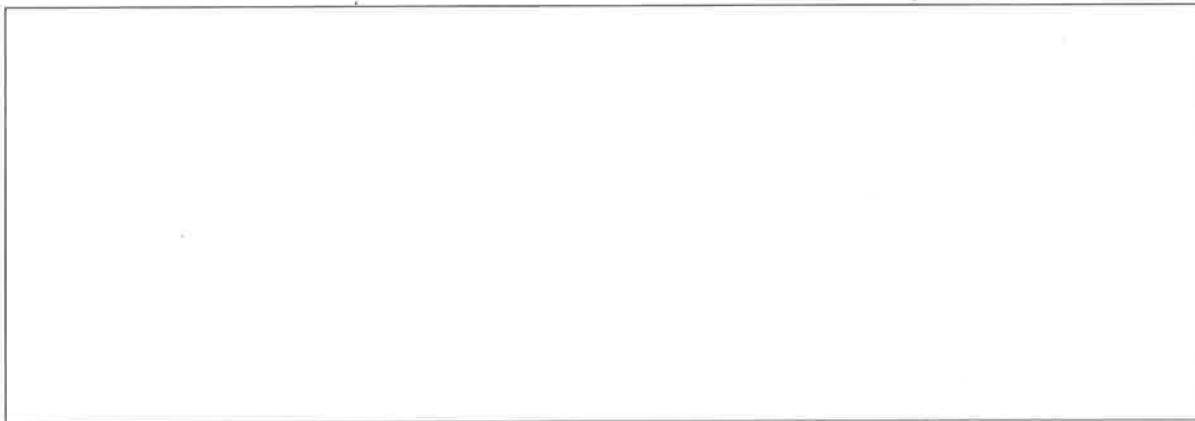
Pls print.

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

From: Sullivan, Jacob J <SullivanJJ@state.gov>
To: H
Sent: Sun Oct 25 11:13:17 2009
Subject: RE: Honduras

First, Tom's travel date hasn't been set -- will be Tuesday or Wednesday we think. He is coordinating with Dan Restrepo to see if they can go together.

1.4(D)
B1



-----Original Message Truncated-----

From: Abedin, Huma [AbedinH@state.gov]
Sent: Monday, October 26, 2009 12:04:52 AM
To: Huma Abedin
Subject: Fw:

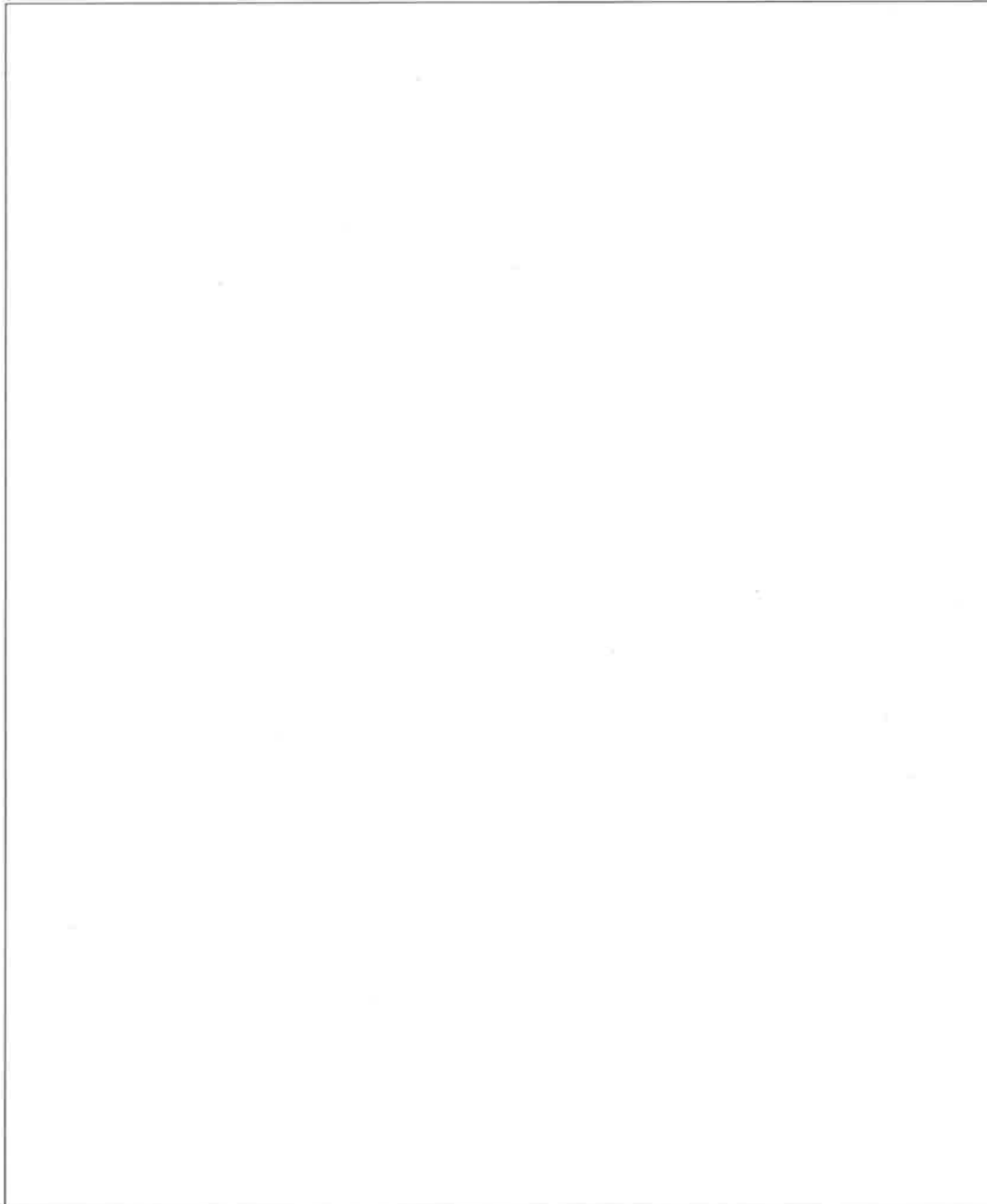
RELEASE IN PART B5,B6

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

From: huma abedin <[REDACTED]>
To: Abedin, Huma
Sent: Sun Oct 25 18:41:16 2009

B6

HRC
Pakistan Cheat Sheet



B5

trip, some

H 00/01/2016



B5

HA 09/01/2015

RELEASE IN FULL

From: Huma Abedin [Huma@clintonemail.com]
Sent: Monday, October 26, 2009 12:10:25 AM
To: Sullivan, Jacob J
Subject: RE: FINAL briefing - added foundation answer. this is going to hrc now

no that is coming separately
shes going to bed so i wanted to give her this packet

From: Sullivan, Jacob J [SullivanJJ@state.gov]
Sent: Monday, October 26, 2009 12:05 AM
To: Huma Abedin
Subject: Re: FINAL briefing - added foundation answer. this is going to hrc now

Does this have tough qa vali referenced?

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

From: Huma Abedin <Huma@clintonemail.com>
To: Nasr, S Vali R; Sullivan, Jacob J; Reines, Philippe I
Cc: Bommer, Ashley F; Adler, Caroline E
Sent: Sun Oct 25 23:58:33 2009
Subject: FINAL briefing - added foundation answer. this is going to hrc now

From: Huma Abedin [Huma@clintonemail.com]
Sent: Monday, October 26, 2009 12:10:59 AM
To: Huma Abedin; Nasrsvr@state.gov; SullivanJJ@state.gov; reinesp@state.gov
CC: bommera1@state.gov; adlerce@state.gov
Subject:

RELEASE IN FULL

Importance: Low

Attachments: HRC Pakistan Notes.doc

this is a little cheat sheet she asked for on pakistan.
i gave her but wanted you to have also just in case.

HA 09/01/2015

From: jake.sullivan [redacted]
Sent: Monday, October 26, 2009 1:00:52 AM
To: preines [redacted] CDM; Huma Abedin; Maggie Williams
Subject: Re: Clinton's influence in Team Obama: a nuanced role

RELEASE IN PART B5,B6

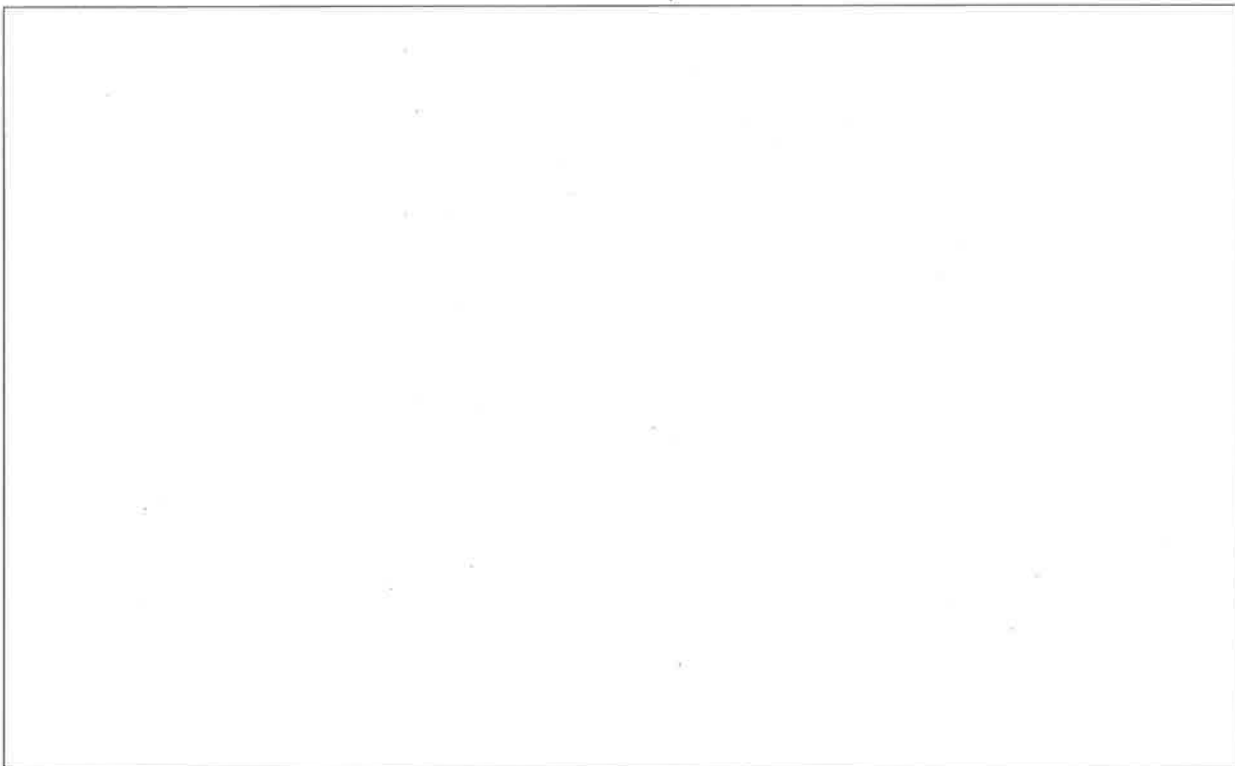
B6

I disagree with much of PIR's analysis but absolutely agree with the prescription.

Sent from my BlackBerry® smartphone with SprintSpeed

From: "PIR" <preines [redacted]>
Date: Mon, 26 Oct 2009 02:21:18 +0000
To: CDM [redacted] Jake Sullivan < [redacted]>; Huma
Abedin <Huma@clintonemail.com>; Maggie Williams < [redacted]>
Subject: Re: Clinton's influence in Team Obama: a nuanced role

B6



B5

From: cheryl.mills [redacted]
Date: Mon, 26 Oct 2009 01:47:49 +0000

B6

To: Jake Sullivan [redacted] Philippe Reines [redacted] Humā Abedin-
personal email<huma@clintonemail.com>; Maggie Williams [redacted]
Cc: Cheryl Mills [redacted]
Subject: Fw: Clinton's influence in Team Obama: a nuanced role

B6

The gauntlet is thrown down again . . .

We must address

Sent via BlackBerry by AT&T

From: Nora Toiv [redacted]
Date: Sun, 25 Oct 2009 21:41:13 -0400
To: Cheryl Mills [redacted]
Subject: Clinton's influence in Team Obama: a nuanced role

B6

http://www.reuters.com/resources/images/logo_reuters_media_us.gif
<http://www.reuters.com/resources/images/spacer.gif>

[Print](#) | [Close this window](#)

Clinton's influence in Team Obama: a nuanced role

Sat Oct 24, 2009 8:11am EDT

By [Jeff Mason](#) - Analysis

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - Hillary Clinton has found her voice but finding her place in the top-down foreign policy apparatus that is the Obama administration has proven more elusive.

The former first lady, senator and presidential candidate has, by her own and others' accounts, transitioned well into the role of secretary of state.

She says she loves her job, gets along well with President Barack Obama and wants to rebuild the U.S. relationship with the rest of the world.

But how much power does she have? Some nine months into her tenure, that is an open question.

With no clear signature policy issue of her own and a team of special envoys handling hot spots such as Afghanistan and the Middle East, Clinton has had to fight off suggestions that she has been sidelined.

Other eminent foreign policy players such as Vice President Joe Biden and a White House National Security Council run by a tightly knit team of former Obama campaign advisers have made it harder for Clinton to make her mark.

Still, the politician-turned-emissary has established a rhythm and unique style in addressing the world as Obama's top diplomat.

On trips to Asia, Africa and most recently Russia, Clinton has brought notable star power to meetings with leaders while holding meetings with local citizens to give voice to Obama's policy of engagement with civil society and government.

She hits the road again to visit Marrakech, Morocco, on November 2-3 for a meeting designed to spur reforms and growth in the Arab world and to hold talks with Arab foreign ministers about the stymied Israeli-Palestinian peace process.

Back in Washington, she spends significant periods of time at the White House, among the most of any of Obama's cabinet members noted on his public schedule.

"Her voice is respected and heard and she is a strong, strong part of his overall cabinet and a leader within the foreign policy team," senior Obama adviser Valerie Jarrett told Reuters, dismissing reports Clinton has been sidelined.

"They meet, if she is in town, every week. She is a part of every single foreign policy meeting that he has with the rest of his foreign policy team."

Clinton herself dismisses any suggestion that she is marginalized within the administration.

"I find it absurd," she said in an interview with NBC television. "I find it beyond any realistic assessment of what I'm doing every day."

NATURAL TENSION

Analysts paint a more nuanced picture of Clinton's role in the foreign policy team.

She has a seat at the decision-making table but her lack of a signature issue could be a liability.

"The challenge has been ... the defining of her subject areas," said Heather Conley, a senior fellow at the Center for Strategic and International Studies and a former deputy assistant secretary of state.

Noting the White House and the special envoys held sway over big items such as Iran and Afghanistan, Conley said Clinton had to show which issues fell under her direct purview.

"She needs to identify those issues where she's the lead," Conley said. "I think they're still working those kinks out."

This week, for example, the most delicate diplomatic work conducted by the United States may have been Senator John Kerry's helping to persuade Afghan President Hamid Karzai to agree to a run-off in the fraud-marred August election.

Asked if he felt eclipsed, Richard Holbrooke, the U.S. envoy for Afghanistan and Pakistan, told reporters: "I'm not sure how to answer that. I'd like to make a joke and say I'm always happy to be eclipsed by John Kerry but then you'll take it seriously and then I'll cause more problems."

Clinton's past rivalry with Obama notwithstanding, analysts also pointed to a natural tension between the White House and the State Department on foreign policy leadership.

"Every secretary of state has competition for influence on foreign policy and that's especially true in administrations like Obama's where other senior officials such as Vice President Biden have expertise in the area," said Larry Sabato, a professor at the University of Virginia.

"No secretary of state gets to be 'president for foreign affairs.' Even Kissinger couldn't pull that off," he said, referring to Henry Kissinger, the powerful top diplomat in the Nixon administration.

Julian Zelizer, a professor at Princeton University, said Clinton has had some successes, signature issue or not, in rekindling relations with U.S. allies after low points reached under former President George W. Bush's administration.

"Clinton has been taking some big steps in repairing U.S. relations in other parts of the globe," he said. "She is on the front lines of opening dialogue with allies and adversaries."

(Editing by John O'Callaghan)

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DCSIMG

From: H [HDR22@clintonemail.com]
Sent: Monday, October 26, 2009 7:31:28 AM
To: Huma Abedin
Subject: Plane question

RELEASE IN FULL

I may need to ask Richard to fly w us after all so pls decide how we can do that if necessary.

11/10/2016

From: Valmoro, Lona J [ValmoroLJ@state.gov]
Sent: Monday, October 26, 2009 7:46:30 AM
To: H; Huma Abedin
Subject: Re: Mentor Minister

RELEASE IN FULL

We can reach out to see if he can come in the afternoon.

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

From: H <HDR22@clintonemail.com>
To: Valmoro, Lona J; Huma Abedin <Huma@clintonemail.com>
Sent: Mon Oct 26 07:38:59 2009
Subject: Mentor Minister

Is there any way to reschedule so I have more time around the interviews and photo shoot before going to WH?

HA 09/01/2015

From: Huma Abedin [Huma@clintonemail.com]
Sent: Monday, October 26, 2009 8:06:12 AM
To: 'humamabedin'
Subject: Fw: Honduras

RELEASE IN PART
B1,B5,1.4(D),B6

B6

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

From: H
To: Huma Abedin
Sent: Mon Oct 26 07:27:12 2009
Subject: Fw: Honduras

All of this did not print last night. It stopped after Fourth!

Classified by Director A/GIS/IPS, Acting, DoS on 06/30/2015
~ Class: CONFIDENTIAL ~ Reason: 1.4(D), B1 ~ Declassify
on: 10/25/2019

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

From: Sullivan, Jacob J <SullivanJJ@state.gov>
To: H
Sent: Sun Oct 25 23:49:45 2009
Subject: Re: Honduras

Sounds good.

There will be those who take a hard line on the elections, but perhaps some fence-sitting countries could be persuaded on conditional recognition. I'll flag it for Tom and Craig.

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

From: H <HDR22@clintonemail.com>
To: Sullivan, Jacob J
Sent: Sun Oct 25 23:18:40 2009
Subject: Re: Honduras

Let's discuss tomorrow w Tom and Craig.

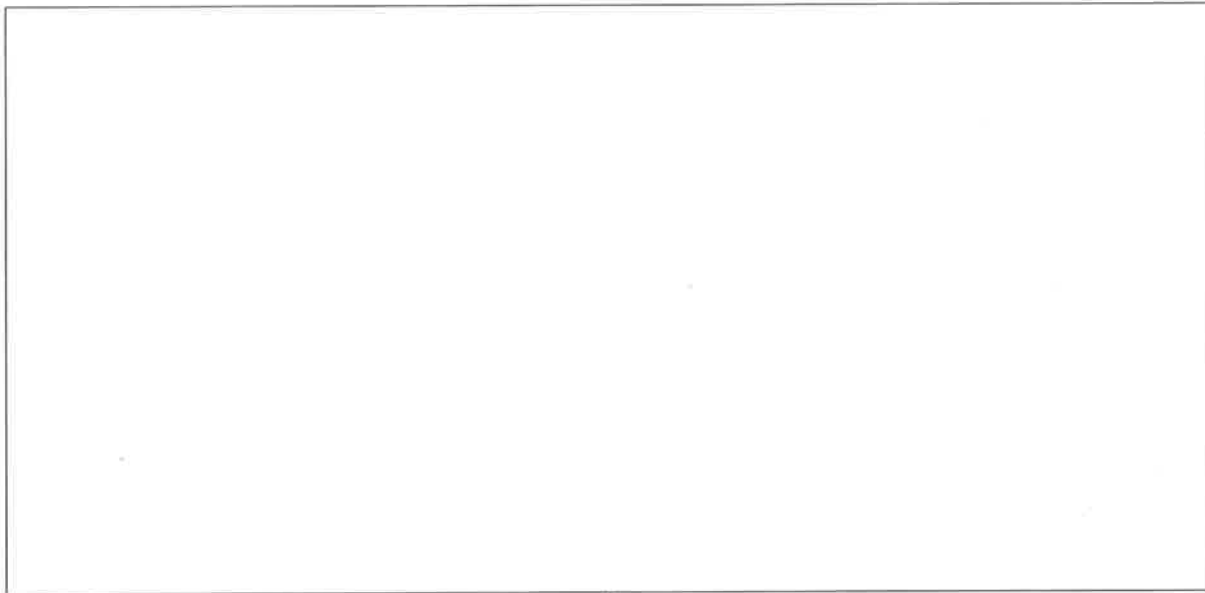
B5

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

From: Sullivan, Jacob J <SullivanJJ@state.gov>
To: H
Sent: Sun Oct 25 11:13:17 2009
Subject: RE: Honduras.

First, Tom's travel date hasn't been set – will be Tuesday or Wednesday we think. He is coordinating with Dan Restrepo to see if they can go together.

1.4(D)
B1



1.4(D)
B1

So that's where we are. We'll have more to report tomorrow.

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

From: H [mailto:HDR22@clintonemail.com]

Sent: Saturday, October 24, 2009 2:23 PM

To: Sullivan, Jacob J

Subject: Honduras

What's the latest?

HA 09/01/2015

From: Valmoro, Lona J [ValmoroLJ@state.gov]
Sent: Monday, October 26, 2009 8:22:31 AM
To: H; Huma Abedin
Subject: Re: Mentor Minister

RELEASE IN FULL

All set -- Singapore Minister will be at 4:30pm.

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

From: H <HDR22@clintonemail.com>
To: Valmoro, Lona J; Huma Abedin <Huma@clintonemail.com>
Sent: Mon Oct 26 07:38:59 2009
Subject: Mentor Minister

Is there any way to reschedule so I have more time around the interviews and photo shoot before going to WH?

HA 09/01/2015

From: Bird, Peter A [BirdPA@state.gov]
Sent: Monday, October 26, 2009 3:38:25 PM
CC: Glantz, Mary E; Schamber, Maria D
Subject: Ambassador Feinstein Swearing-In Ceremony RSVP

RELEASE IN FULL

Attachments: Feinstein Swearing In.doc

Attached is an invitation to attend Ambassador Lee A. Feinstein's official Swearing-In Ceremony. The Ceremony will be held on Friday, October 30 in the Benjamin Franklin Room at the Department of State.

Please RSVP with your full name, date of birth, and either your Social Security Number or Drivers License Number.

Many thanks,

Pete Bird

Department of State

Office of Central European Affairs

HA 09/01/2015



RELEASE IN FULL

*You are cordially invited to attend
the Swearing-in Ceremony of
Lee A. Feinstein
as Ambassador of the United States of America
to the Republic of Poland*

*Friday, October 30, 2009
At Four o'clock*

*Benjamin Franklin Room
Department of State
2201 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006*

*: RSVP to Peter Bird
E-mail: BirdPA@state.gov
Tel: 202-647-0460*

*Please provide date of birth and identification number
(either social security number or driver's license number)*

*Please arrive by 3:30 pm
Photo identification is required for admittance*

HA 09/01/2015

From: Jiloty, Lauren C [JilotyLC@state.gov]
Sent: Monday, October 26, 2009 10:22:06 PM
To: Huma Abedin; Hanley, Monica R
Subject: Re: Can we move cristophe to 645?

RELEASE IN FULL

• Ill-try to get in touch now

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

From: Huma Abedin <Huma@clintonemail.com>
To: Jiloty, Lauren C; Hanley, Monica R
Sent: Mon Oct 26 21:58:05 2009
Subject: Can we move cristophe to 645?

HA 09/01/2015

From: Huma Abedin [Huma@clintonemail.com]
Sent: Monday, October 26, 2009 11:15:07 PM
To: 'JilotyLC@state.gov'
Subject: Re: Can we move cristophe to 645?

RELEASE IN FULL

Thx

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

From: Jiloty, Lauren C <JilotyLC@state.gov>
To: Huma Abedin; Hanley, Monica R <HanleyMR@state.gov>
Sent: Mon Oct 26 22:28:10 2009
Subject: Re: Can we move cristophe to 645?

He is set for 645.

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

From: Huma Abedin <Huma@clintonemail.com>
To: Jiloty, Lauren C; Hanley, Monica R
Sent: Mon Oct 26 21:58:05 2009
Subject: Can we move cristophe to 645?

From: Huma Abedin [Huma@clintonemail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, October 27, 2009 6:15:28 AM
To: H
Subject: No word from kristy. Crisophe confirmed for 645.

RELEASE IN FULL

HA 09/01/2015

From: Huma Abedin [Huma@clintonemail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, October 27, 2009 7:51:14 AM
To: Doug Band
Subject: Re: Where is she dec 2

RELEASE IN FULL

Greece

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

From: Doug Band
To: Huma Abedin
Sent: Tue Oct 27 07:48:12 2009
Subject: Where is she dec 2

HA 09/01/2015

From: Sullivan, Jacob J [SullivanJJ@state.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, October 28, 2009 2:53:31 PM
To: H; Huma Abedin
Subject: Re: I spoke w Cheryl and we're waiting until tomorrow to decide.

RELEASE IN FULL

We're here next door and about to check in w cdm.

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

From: H <HDR22@clintonemail.com>
To: Sullivan, Jacob J; Huma Abedin <Huma@clintonemail.com>
Sent: Wed Oct 28 14:52:46 2009
Subject: I spoke w Cheryl and we're waiting until tomorrow to decide.

HA 09/01/2015

From: Abedin, Huma <AbedinH@state.gov>
Sent: Friday, October 30, 2009 1:22 AM
To: humamabedin [REDACTED]
Subject: Print Fw: updated private line block -- attached
Attach: updated private line block through november 20th.docx

RELEASE IN PART B6

B6

From: Valmoro, Lona J
To: Abedin, Huma
Sent: Thu Oct 29 17:08:33 2009
Subject: updated private line block -- attached

HA 09/01/2015

HRC PRIVATE LINE BLOCK

Updated as of { TIME \@ "h:mm am/pm" * MERGEFORMAT } on { DATE \@ "M/d/yyyy" * MERGEFORMAT }

Friday, October 30, 2009

RELEASE IN PART B6

Prev Ron Tbd

HRC Ron UAE (T)

WJC Ron London

Saturday, October 31, 2009

Prev Ron UAE (T)

HRC Ron Israel (T)

WJC Ron Slovenia

Sunday, November 1, 2009

Prev Ron Israel (T)

HRC Ron Morocco

WJC Ron Istanbul, Turkey

Monday, November 2, 2009

Prev Ron Morocco

HRC Ron Morocco

WJC Ron Abu Dhabi

Tuesday, November 3, 2009

Prev Ron Morocco

Depart Morocco en route AAFB

6:00 pm (T) Arrive AAFB

HRC Ron Washington, DC

WJC Ron Dubai

Wednesday, November 4, 2009

Prev Ron Washington, DC

8:25am	Presidential Daily Briefing
8:30am	Secretary's Office
8:30am	Daily Small Senior Staff Meeting
8:40am	Secretary's Office
8:45am	Daily Senior Staff Meeting
8:55am	Secretary's Conference Room
9:00am	US/EU Summit Meetings
11:15am	Ben Franklin Room
	Note: US/EU Energy Council from 9:00am-9:55am
	US/EU Ministerial Meeting from 10:00am-10:45am
	Press Avail from 10:55am-11:10am
12:00pm	Office Time
3:00pm	Secretary's Office
3:00pm	Meeting with Foreign Minister Sikorski, Poland
3:45pm	Secretary's Conference Room
	Press Avail in Treaty Room
3:45pm	Videos
4:00pm	Marshall Room
	Welcoming Remarks for State Ethics Video
	State's 2 nd Annual Exchanges Connect Video Contest (ECA)
	Overseas Security Advisor Council's 24 th Annual Briefing (DS)
	International Center for Journalists Awards Dinner (honoring Ms. Namegabe from Congo)
	Combined Federal Campaign
5:00 pm	Meeting with Congressman Ike Skelton
5:30pm	Secretary's Office
	Contact: Ryan Dillon Office 202-225-2876
HRC Ron	Washington, DC
WJC Ron	Zurich, Switzerland

Thursday, November 5, 2009
 Prev Ron Washington, DC

Two requests pending:
 Time Tbd Meeting with Japanese FM
 Time Tbd Meeting with Spanish FM

8:25am	Presidential Daily Briefing
8:30am	Secretary's Office
8:30am	Daily Small Senior Staff Meeting
8:40am	Secretary's Office
8:45am	Daily Senior Staff Meeting
9:15am	Secretary's Conference Room
9:15am	Thursday Meeting with Regional Bureau Secretaries
10:00am	Deputy's Conference Room
10:05am	Drop-by with Ambassador Swanee Hunt
10:10am	Secretary's Office
10:15am	2009 State Awards Ceremony
10:35am	Ben Franklin Room
	Note: HRC to give 5-7 minutes of remarks.
	Press Tbd
11:00am	Office Time
1:00pm	Secretary's Office
1:15pm	Meeting with German FM Westerwelle
1:45pm	Secretary's Conference Room
1:50pm	Press Avail
2:00pm	Treaty Room
2:15pm	Meeting with US Ambassador Ivo Daalder
2:30pm	Secretary's Office
2:45pm	Photo with Jessica Alba
2:50pm	Secretary's Office
3:00pm	Meeting with the Families of the Iran Hikers
3:30pm	Secretary's Outer Office
3:45pm	Weekly Meeting with POTUS
4:15pm	Oval Office
4:30pm	Weekly PC Meeting
6:00pm	White House Situation Room

6:15pm Meeting/Meet and Greet with Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew
 6:30pm 8th Floor, Monroe Room.

6:30pm Dinner Honoring the Visit of the Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew
 8:30pm (t) Ben Franklin Room, 8th Floor
 Open Press (at the top for remarks only)

HRC Ron Washington, DC
 WJC Ron En route New York

Friday, November 6, 2009

Prev Ron Washington, DC

8:25am Presidential Daily Briefing
 8:30am Secretary's Office

8:30am Daily Small Senior Staff Meeting
 8:40am Secretary's Office

8:45am Daily Senior Staff Meeting
 9:15am Secretary's Conference Room

9:30am Weekly Meeting with Susan Rice
 10:00am Secretary's Office

10:15am Hold for NSC/Office Time
 11:15am Tbd

12:15pm No Limits Luncheon
 1:15pm Location: Ronald Reagan Building
 Request for 60 person photo line (not confirmed), remarks at the luncheon.

Note Holding both the 2:00pm and 3:00pm shuttle for departure.

HRC Ron Chappaqua, NY
 WJC Ron Chappaqua, NY

FYI:
 Munich Conference/Atlantic Council Event
 Location: DC

Saturday, November 7, 2009

Prev Ron Chappaqua, NY

10:00am Commissioning of the USS New York (T)
 11:15am (t) Pier 88
 Note: 1000 people attending. HRC to keynote for 8-10 minutes.
 Advance: Paul Narain
 Captain Mike Walley
 Open Press

B6

7:00pm (t) Depart LaGuardia en route Paris

HRC Ron En route Paris
 WJC Ron Chappaqua, NY

Sunday, November 8, 2009

Prev Ron En route Paris

HRC Ron Berlin, Germany
 WJC Ron Chappaqua, NY

Monday, November 9, 2009

Prev Ron Berlin, Germany

HRC Ron Berlin, Germany
 WJC Ron Chappaqua, NY

Tuesday, November 10, 2009

Prev Ron Berlin, Germany

HRC Ron Singapore
 WJC Ron Chappaqua, NY

Wednesday, November 11, 2009

Prev Ron Singapore

HRC Ron Singapore
 WJC Ron Chappaqua, NY

Thursday, November 12, 2009

Prev Ron Singapore

HA 09/01/2015

HRC Ron \ Manila, Philippines
WJC Ron En route Israel

Friday, November 13, 2009

Prev Ron Philippines

HRC Ron Singapore
WJC Ron Israel

Saturday, November 14, 2009

Prev Ron Singapore

HRC Ron Singapore
WJC Ron Israel

Sunday, November 15, 2009

Prev Ron Singapore

HRC Ron Shanghai, China
WJC Ron En route New York

Monday, November 16, 2009

Prev Ron Shanghai, China

HRC Ron Beijing, China
WJC Ron Chappaqua, NY

Tuesday, November 17, 2009

Prev Ron Beijing, China

HRC Ron Beijing, China
WJC Ron Chappaqua, NY

Wednesday, November 18, 2009

Prev Ron Beijing, China

HRC Ron Seoul, Korea
WJC Ron Chappaqua, NY (T)

Thursday, November 19, 2009

Prev Ron Seoul, Korea

Return from Overseas Travel

HRC Ron Washington, DC

HA 09/01/2015

WJC Ron Chappaqua, NY

Friday, November 20, 2009
Prev Ron Washington, DC

Staff Retreat and Reception
Blair House/Whitehaven

HRC Ron Tbd
WJC Ron Chappaqua, NY

From: Abodin, Huma <AbodinH@state.gov>
Sent: Friday, October 30, 2009 8:12 AM
To: humamabedin [REDACTED]
Subject: Print Fw: Refaming the Domestic Debate on Sudan

RELEASE IN PART B5,B6

B6

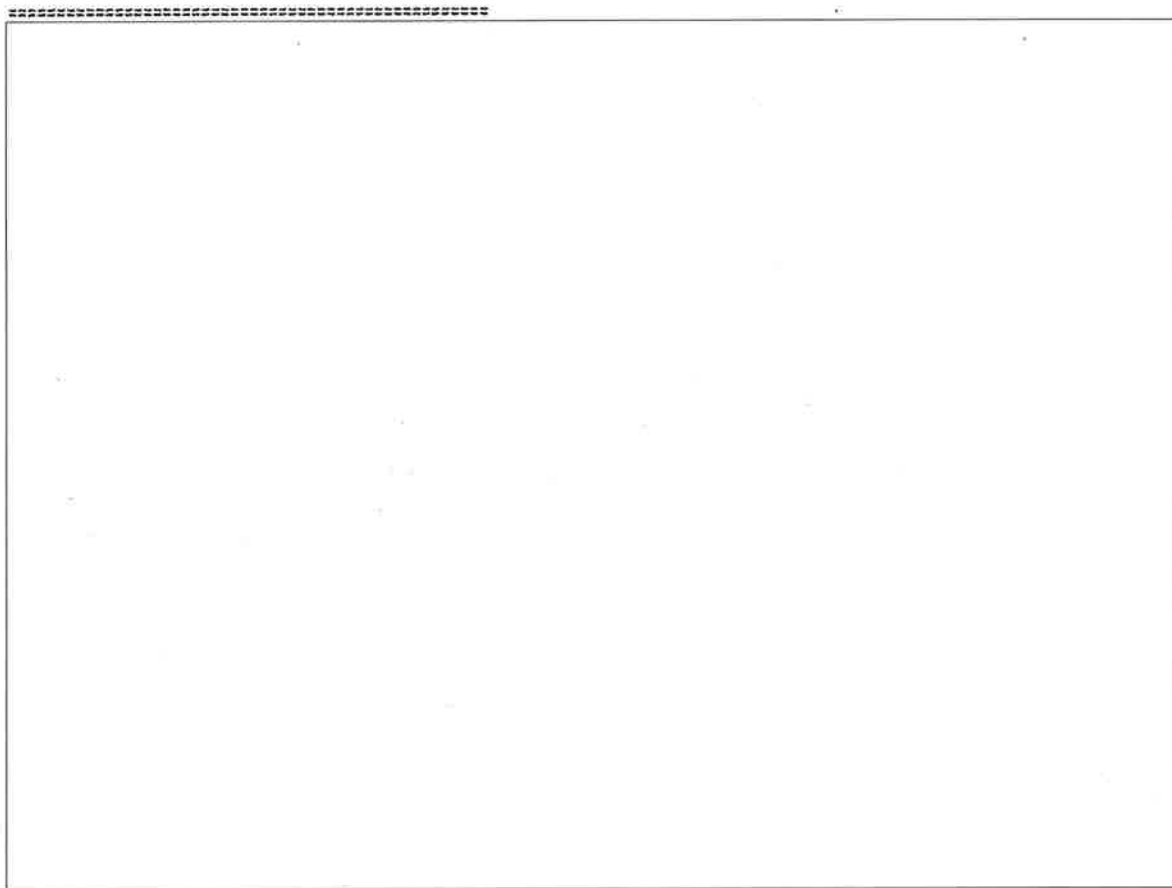
From: Mills, Cheryl D
To: Sullivan, Jacob J
Cc: Abedin, Huma
Sent: Fri Oct 30 06:12:46 2009
Subject: Fw: Refaming the Domestic Debate on Sudan

Fyi

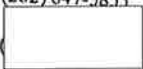

From: Scott Gration [REDACTED]
To: Mills, Cheryl D
Cc: Shortley, Timothy R; Burns, William J; Steinberg, James B
Sent: Fri Oct 30 02:56:14 2009
Subject: Refaming the Domestic Debate on Sudan

B6

Cheryl, I'd appreciate your passing this note to Secretary Clinton. I'd rather not have this idea swirling around in email circles until she gets an opportunity to evaluate the concept. With gratitude, Scott



B5

Jonathan S. Gratton, Maj Gen (Ret)
President's Special Envoy to Sudan
O: (202) 647-5855
M: 
H: 

B6

From: Doug Band [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, October 30, 2009 2:19:09 PM
To: Huma Abedin
Subject: Re: OFAC Cover Letter.pdf - Adobe Reader

RELEASE IN PART B6

B6

Happy to tell them whatever you want

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

From: Huma Abedin
To: Doug Band
Sent: Fri Oct 30 10:36:00 2009
Subject: RE: OFAC Cover Letter.pdf - Adobe Reader

oh boy
ofac situation is a mess
there wont be a good answer until there is a policy
are you sure ?

From: Doug Band
Sent: Thursday, October 29, 2009 7:43 AM
To: Huma Abedin
Subject: Fw: OFAC Cover Letter.pdf - Adobe Reader

Another cuba q [REDACTED]

Can we just connect her with the right person?

B6

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

From: Charlie Ann Syrett [REDACTED]
To: Doug Band
Sent: Thu Oct 29 07:42:22 2009
Subject: RE: OFAC Cover Letter.pdf - Adobe Reader

B6

Thx Doug...
No: re: State Dept...do you have any suggestions as to who to go to
first...any connection to the Cuba desk?
Thx.
CAS

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

From: Doug Band [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, October 29, 2009 7:08 AM
To: 'csyrett' [REDACTED]
Subject: Re: OFAC Cover Letter.pdf - Adobe Reader

B6

B6

Thank you, very kind

We don't have a coordinated outreach on the volunteer level. On the cgi
website you can make commitments and follow through on them. But will think
on it

You are right, there are many things we wish we had the capacity and
resources to get involved in. The problems in that regard are complex as you
can imagine. We do many things for many organizations as you can imagine.
Happy to discuss ways we can help

Have you been connected with state department yet?

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

From: Charlie Ann Syrett [REDACTED]
To: Doug Band; [REDACTED]
Sent: Mon Oct 26 15:52:42 2009
Subject: FW: OFAC Cover Letter.pdf - Adobe Reader

B6
B6

HA 09/01/2015

Doug:

Hope all is well.

B6

I have a few things to run by you:

1. Related to the Clinton Foundation:

A. We had several people over for dinner the other night and we were talking about the Foundation. Several asked how do you get plugged in to do volunteer work. I simply referred them to the web site...is there a volunteer coordinator that they could call/email etc.

B. My focus has been with raising cancer awareness ... Does the Foundation embrace that issue in any way. I studied the web site and was unable to find any project in that arena. I realize the Foundation cannot do everything...but, I have some thoughts about how to expand the concept of healthy children and fighting child obesity to include an emphasis on cancer prevention. Would love to pick your brain about this...either here in Sarasota or when I am in NYC...perhaps, I could come by and discuss this... As I always, say, it can't hurt to ask!
Thanks for any help with this concept!

Now for my Cuba project:

2. RE: the SYC Charitable Foundation's effort to go to Cuba:

If you recall, you and I began corresponding regarding this effort several months ago. Your referral to Senator Nelson's office was most helpful and finally, our application has been filed (via the attached cover letter) and we are waiting word from OFAC. We have been advised that OFAC will probably sit tight until it receives a clear message from the Administration as to its position on Cuba. However, we have also been advised to mobilize political support for this. ...meaning, the more people who communicate that this is a worthwhile, non-threatening request for travel to Cuba...well, then we have a chance of OFAC issuing its stamp of approval. The cover letter will provide you with a clear understanding of what it is we are trying to do.

We keep reading about different groups traveling to Cuba, so we know that cultural exchanges and participation in sporting events are considered and approved by OFAC...so, we are not asking for something out of the ordinary. And, by the way, Mote in Sarasota recently hosted a group of Cuban scientists.

So, my request is: (a) is this something that President Clinton could assist with...either with a phone call or letter; (b) is this something that Secretary of State Clinton could assist with...either a phone call or letter...or even pointing us to the right persons. From the sounds of it, we just need a nod from the right person.

I spoke with Ambassador Hyde about this and she suggested that we find out who sits at the Cuba Desk within the State Department and then see what input you/we can provide that person with. (c) If neither President or Secty. Clinton are the right persons, do you have any suggestion as to who we should contact in Congress?

I am not certain if already contacted you about the Cuba effort...but, she is also working on the SYC Charitable Foundations effort to go to Cuba. We did not want to double team you so, if she has already talked to you about this, forgive my "nagging" again!

B6

That's it for now...if you could give it some thought and get back to me I would appreciate it. Feel free to call me on my cell [REDACTED] I realize how busy you are ...so, when you get the chance.

B6

Oh, yes, the President's visit is still the talk of the town...you did a fabulous job. [REDACTED]

B6

Thanks for everything, Doug. Hope to see you soon, Charlie Ann

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

From: Jim Syrett [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, October 26, 2009 3:00 PM
To: 'Charlie Ann Syrett'
Subject: OFAC Cover Letter.pdf - Adobe Reader

B6

No virus found in this incoming message.
Checked by AVG - www.avg.com
Version: 8.5.423 / Virus Database: 270.14.32/2460 - Release Date: 10/26/09
08:10:00

No virus found in this incoming message.
Checked by AVG - www.avg.com
Version: 8.5.423 / Virus Database: 270.14.37/2466 - Release Date: 10/28/09
19:39:00

HRC PRIVATE LINE BLOCK

Updated as of { TIME \@ "h:mm am/pm" * MERGEFORMAT } on { DATE \@ "M/d/yyyy" * MERGEFORMAT }

Sunday, November 1, 2009

RELEASE IN PART B6

Prev Ron Israel

HRC Ron Morocco
WJC Ron Istanbul, Turkey

Monday, November 2, 2009

Prev Ron Morocco

HRC Ron Morocco
WJC Ron Istanbul, Turkey

Tuesday, November 3, 2009

Prev Ron Morocco

Depart Morocco en route AAFB

6:00 pm (T) Arrive AAFB

HRC Ron Washington, DC
WJC Ron Dubai

Wednesday, November 4, 2009

Prev Ron Washington, DC

8:25am Presidential Daily Briefing
8:30am Secretary's Office

8:30am Daily Small Senior Staff Meeting
8:40am Secretary's Office

8:45am Daily Senior Staff Meeting
9:00am Secretary's Conference Room

9:10am US/EU Ministerial Meeting
9:55am Monroe Room
Official Photo at the top of the meeting

HA 09/01/2015

10:00am	US/EU Energy Summit
10:45am	Benjamin Franklin Room
	Camera Spray at the top of the meeting
10:45am	Pre-Brief for Press Avail
10:55am	Secretary's Office
10:55am	Press Avail with Tbd (Chu, Bildt, EU Representative)
11:10am	Treaty Room
11:15am	Office Time
2:00pm	Secretary's Office
2:30pm	Pre-Brief for POTUS Meeting
2:45pm	Secretary's Office
3:00pm	Meeting with Foreign Minister Sikorski, Poland
3:45pm	Secretary's Conference Room
	Press Avail in Treaty Room
4:00pm	Videos
4:30pm	Marshall Room
	Welcoming Remarks for State Ethics Video
	State's 2 nd Annual Exchanges Connect Video Contest (ECA)
	Overseas Security Advisor Council's 24 th Annual Briefing (DS)
	International Center for Journalists Awards Dinner (honoring Ms. Namegabe from Congo)
	Combined Federal Campaign
4:30pm	Meeting with US Ambassador Ivo Daalder
4:45pm	Secretary's Office
5:00 pm	Meeting with Congressman Ike Skelton
5:30pm	Secretary's Office
	Contact: Ryan Dillon Office 202-225-2876
HRC Ron	Washington, DC
WJC Ron	Zurich, Switzerland

Thursday, November 5, 2009

Prev Ron Washington, DC

8:25am	Presidential Daily Briefing
8:30am	Secretary's Office

8:30am	Daily Small Senior Staff Meeting
8:40am	Secretary's Office
8:45am	Daily Senior Staff Meeting
9:15am	Secretary's Conference Room
9:15am	Thursday Meeting with Regional Bureau Secretaries
10:00am	Deputy's Conference Room
10:05am	Drop-by with Ambassador Swanee Hunt
10:10am	Secretary's Office
10:15am	2009 State Awards Ceremony
10:35am	Ben Franklin Room
	Note: HRC to give 5-7 minutes of remarks.
	Press Tbd
11:00am	Office Time
1:00pm	Secretary's Office
1:15pm	Meeting with German FM Westerwelle
1:45pm	Secretary's Conference Room
1:50pm	Press Avail
2:00pm	Treaty Room
Time Tbd	Pre-Brief for PC Meeting
2:45pm	Photo with Jessica Alba
2:50pm	Secretary's Office
3:00pm	Meeting with the Families of the Iran Hikers
3:30pm	Secretary's Outer Office
4:00pm (t)	Weekly Meeting with POTUS
4:30pm (t)	Oval Office
5:00pm	Weekly PC Meeting
6:30pm	White House Situation Room
6:50pm	Pull-Aside with Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew
6:55pm	8 th Floor, Monroe Room
7:00pm	Dinner Honoring the Visit of the Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew
8:30pm	Ben Franklin Room, 8th Floor

Open Press (at the top for remarks only)

HRC Ron Washington, DC
WJC Ron En route New York

Friday, November 6, 2009

Prev Ron Washington, DC

8:25am Presidential Daily Briefing

8:30am Secretary's Office

8:30am Daily Small Senior Staff Meeting

8:40am Secretary's Office

8:45am Daily Senior Staff Meeting

9:15am Secretary's Conference Room

9:30am Weekly Meeting with Susan Rice

10:00am Secretary's Office

10:15am Hold for NSC/Office Time

11:15am Tbd

11:30am Bilateral with the FM of Japan

12:00pm Secretary's Conference Room

Camera Spray (at the top of the meeting)

12:10 pm Depart State en route Ronald Reagan Building

12:20pm Keynote Speaker at the No Limits Luncheon

1:20pm Location: Ballroom Tbd

Ronald Reagan Building

Request for 60 person photo line (not confirmed), remarks at the luncheon.

Open Press

Advance: Laura Lucas

1:25 pm Depart Ronald Reagan Building en route National

Note: Holding both the 2:00pm and 3:00pm shuttle for departures.

2:00pm Depart National en route LaGuardia

3:00 pm

HRC Ron Chappaqua, NY

WJC Ron Chappaqua, NY

FYI:
Munich Conference/Atlantic Council Event
Location: DC

Saturday, November 7, 2009

Prev Ron Chappaqua, NY

10:00am Commissioning of the USS New York

11:15am Pier 88

Note: 1000 people attending. HRC to keynote for 8-10 minutes.

Advance: Paul Narain

Captain Mike Walley

Open Press

B6

7:00pm (t) Depart LaGuardia en route Paris

HRC Ron En route Paris

WJC Ron Chappaqua, NY

Sunday, November 8, 2009

Prev Ron En route Paris

HRC Ron Berlin, Germany

WJC Ron Chappaqua, NY

Monday, November 9, 2009

Prev Ron Berlin, Germany

HRC Ron Berlin, Germany

WJC Ron Chappaqua, NY

Tuesday, November 10, 2009

Prev Ron Berlin, Germany

HRC Ron Singapore

WJC Ron Chappaqua, NY

Wednesday, November 11, 2009

Prev Ron Singapore

HA 09/01/2015

HRC Ron Singapore
WJC Ron Chappaqua, NY

Thursday, November 12, 2009

Prev Ron Singapore

HRC Ron Manila, Philippines
WJC Ron En route Israel

Friday, November 13, 2009

Prev Ron Philippines

HRC Ron Singapore
WJC Ron Israel

Saturday, November 14, 2009

Prev Ron Singapore

HRC Ron Singapore
WJC Ron Israel

Sunday, November 15, 2009

Prev Ron Singapore

HRC Ron Shanghai, China
WJC Ron En route New York

Monday, November 16, 2009

Prev Ron Shanghai, China

HRC Ron Beijing, China
WJC Ron Chappaqua, NY

Tuesday, November 17, 2009

Prev Ron Beijing, China

HRC Ron Beijing, China
WJC Ron Chappaqua, NY

Wednesday, November 18, 2009

Prev Ron Beijing, China

HRC Ron Seoul, Korea

WJC Ron Chappaqua, NY (T)

Thursday, November 19, 2009

Prev Ron Seoul, Korea

Return from Overseas Travel

HRC Ron Washington, DC

WJC Ron Chappaqua, NY

Friday, November 20, 2009

Prev Ron Washington, DC

Staff Retreat and Reception
Blair House/Whitehaven

HRC Ron Tbd

WJC Ron Chappaqua, NY