

OPERA – fiche sociographique - défense

Prénom, Nom:

Samuel R. Berger, dit Sandy



Contact :

<http://www.albrightstonebridge.com/contact/>

Catégorie : Exécutif

Dates de naissance / décès :

28 octobre 1945

Lieu de naissance :

Sharon, Conn. / est élevé à Millerton, New York

Genre : Male

Lieu de résidence (si DC avant l'accession à un poste retenu, avec si possible l'année de l'emménagement à DC):

Formation :

BA/BS	BA (ou AB, selon une seule source), Cornell U, 1967
MA/MS	
PhD	
Law degree (JD...)	JD, Harvard U., 1971
Autre	

A Cornell, il fait partie de la Quill and Dagger Society, avec Paul Wolfowitz et Stephen Hadley (selon wikipedia, cf. plus bas).

Profession initiale :

Carrière :

1971-72 : legislative assistant to Senator Harold E. Hughes, US Senate : il travaille à sa campagne présidentielle. Il rencontre et se lie d'amitié avec Bill Clinton.

1972 : Spl assistant to Mayor John V. Lindsay, City of NY
1973 – 77 : ptrn., Hogan & Hartson LLP, Washington DC
1977 – 80 : deputy director, policy planning staff, US Dept of State, Wash DC
1981 – 92 : ptrn., Hogan & Hartson LLP, Washington DC ; international strategic advisor
1992 : assistant director national security, Presdl Transition Team
1993 – 97 : deputy assistant to the President for national security affairs, NSC, Wash DC
1997 – 00 : assistant to the Pres for nat security affairs, National Security Council, Wash DC
2001 - : Co-chairman, co-founder, Stonebridge Internat. LLC, Wash DC
2007 – 09 : Foreign policy advisor to Senator Hillary Clinton, US Senate, Wash DC

Author: Dollar Harvest, 1971, (with others) Manual of Foreign Investment in the United States, 1984

Sources biblio/bio, articles, divers.

Samuel R. Berger

Insight into Emerging Markets: Assessing the Risks and Opportunities

From assessing political risk and shaping market strategy to working with on-the-ground partners, Mr. Berger helps clients successfully navigate business operations and growth opportunities in emerging economies. Mr. Berger and the Albright Stonebridge team provide clients with the solid foundation and strategic foresight needed for critical investment and growth plans in the BRIC countries and beyond.

Samuel R. Berger is Chair of Albright Stonebridge Group, a global strategy firm, which is affiliated with Albright Capital Management, an investment advisory firm focused on emerging markets.

Mr. Berger works across nearly all of the firm's engagements and regions, with a strong focus on Asia, Russia and Central Asia, and the Middle East. From 1997-2001, Mr. Berger served as National Security Advisor to President Bill Clinton.

In that capacity, he drove policy across a range of issues – the fight against terrorism; Iraq; advancing the peace process in the Middle East; and building our relations with India and China, among others.

Mr. Berger also served as Deputy National Security Advisor during President Clinton's first term; as director of national security for the 1992 Clinton-Gore Transition; and as Senior Foreign Policy Advisor to Governor Clinton during the 1992 presidential campaign.

Mr. Berger has had a distinguished career in both the public and private sectors. Prior to his service in the Clinton Administration, Mr. Berger spent 16 years in the Washington law firm of Hogan & Hartson, where he headed the firm's international group.

Earlier, Mr. Berger served as special assistant to former New York City Mayor John Lindsay and legislative assistant to former U.S. Senator Harold Hughes of Iowa, and to then-Congressman Joseph Resnick of New York. Mr. Berger also served as deputy director of the policy planning staff at the Department of State under Secretary Cyrus Vance from 1977 to 1980.

Mr. Berger is an active participant in the Aspen Strategy Group and the U.S.-India Strategic Dialogue and serves on the International Advisory Council of the Brookings Doha Center.

Mr. Berger is also a member of the International Crisis Group Board of Trustees, and serves on the Advisory Board of America Abroad Media, the Board of Directors of World Food Program U.S., and the Board of Directors of CDC Development Solutions (formerly Citizens Development Corps).

Mr. Berger received his B.A. degree from Cornell University and his J.D. degree from Harvard Law School.

Source : <http://www.albrightstonebridge.com/team/> consulté le 4 décembre 2013

Samuel Richard "Sandy" Berger (born October 28, 1945) was [United States National Security Advisor](#), under [President Bill Clinton](#) from 1997 to 2001. In his position, he helped to formulate the [foreign policy of the Clinton Administration](#). During this time he advised the President regarding the [Khobar Towers bombing](#), [Operation Desert Fox](#), the [NATO bombing campaign against Yugoslavia](#), responses to the [terrorist bombings of American embassies](#) in [Kenya](#) and [Tanzania](#), and the administration's policy of

engagement with the [People's Republic of China](#).^[1] He was also one of the prominent actors of the [Camp David 2000 Summit](#).

Before joining the administration, Berger had worked as an international trade attorney; currently, he is chairman of an international advisory firm and [chairman of the board](#) of an international investment fund. He lives in the [Georgetown](#) section of [Washington, D.C.](#), is married to Susan Berger and has three children (one son and two daughters).

In April 2005, Berger pled guilty to a misdemeanor charge of unauthorized removal and retention of classified material from the [National Archives](#) in Washington. According to the lead prosecutor in the case Berger only took copies of classified information and no original material was destroyed.

Berger served as a foreign policy adviser to Senator [Hillary Clinton](#) in her 2008 presidential campaign.^[2]

Early life

Originally from [Millerton, New York](#) where his parents ran an [Army-Navy store](#) (and born in nearby [Sharon, Connecticut](#)), Berger graduated from [Webutuck High School](#) in 1963, and earned his [Bachelor of Arts](#) degree from [Cornell University](#) in 1967 ^{[3][4]} and his [Juris Doctor \(J.D.\)](#) degree from [Harvard Law School](#) in 1971. At Cornell, Berger was a member of the [Quill and Dagger](#) society with [Paul Wolfowitz](#) and [Stephen Hadley](#). Opposed to the [Vietnam War](#), Berger began working for [Senator George McGovern's](#) presidential campaign in 1972. While there, he met Bill Clinton, forming a friendship that would last for decades. Berger later urged Clinton to run for president.^[5]

After the McGovern campaign, Berger gained experience working in a variety of government posts, including serving as Special Assistant to former [New York City](#) Mayor [John Lindsay](#) and Legislative Assistant to former U.S. Senator [Harold Hughes](#) of [Iowa](#) and Congressman [Joseph Resnick](#) of [New York](#). He was also Deputy [Director of Policy Planning](#) for the [U.S. State Department](#) from 1977 to 1980 under [Secretary of State Cyrus Vance](#) during the [Carter administration](#).^[6]

After leaving the State Department, Berger went on to join the law firm [Hogan & Hartson](#) where he helped expand the firm's international law practice. As a partner, he opened the firm's first two international offices, in [London](#) and [Brussels](#).^[5] "Sandy Berger," [Nancy Pelosi](#) said in 1997, "was the point-man at... Hogan & Hartson... for the trade office of the [Chinese government](#). He was a lawyer-[lobbyist](#)."^[7]

Clinton administration

Berger served as Senior Foreign Policy Advisor to [Governor](#) Clinton during the campaign, and as Assistant Transition Director for National Security of the 1992 Clinton-Gore Transition. During Clinton's first term of office (1993–1997), Berger served as [deputy national security advisor](#), under [Anthony Lake](#) in the [National Security Council](#). In Clinton's second term of office, Berger succeeded Lake as Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs from 1997 to 2001.

Post-government

After leaving the Clinton administration, Berger became chairman of [Stonebridge International](#), an international advisory firm he co-founded in 2001 which focuses on aiding companies in their expansion into markets such as [Brazil](#), China, [India](#), and [Russia](#).^[6] Berger is also Chairman of the [DB Zwirn](#) Global Advisory Board, an international investment fund and merchant capital provider founded in 2001 and with offices throughout North America, Europe and Asia.^[8] Berger is an Advisory Board member for the [Partnership for a Secure America](#), a not-for-profit organization dedicated to recreating the bipartisan center in American national security and foreign policy. He also serves on the International Advisory Council of the [Brookings Doha Center](#).

In late 2003, Berger was called to testify before the [9/11 Commission](#) regarding steps taken against [terrorism](#) during his tenure and the information he provided to his successor, [Condoleezza Rice](#). At the time, Berger was also acting as an informal foreign policy advisor to Senator [John Kerry](#) during his campaign for the presidency. He quit his advisory role after controversy arose regarding his preparations for testifying before the September 11 committee.^[9]

Berger currently serves on the Advisory Board of the [National Security Network](#), and he is Chair of [Albright Stonebridge Group](#).

Controversy

Stock ownership

In November 1997, Berger paid a \$23,000 [civil](#) penalty to settle [conflict of interest](#) allegations stemming from his failure to sell his [stock](#) of [Amoco](#) Corporation as ordered by the [White House](#). Berger was advised by the White House to sell the stock in early 1994. Berger said he had planned to sell the stock, but then

forgot. He denied knowingly participating in decisions in which he had a financial interest. With no evidence that Berger intended to break the law, the [U.S. Justice Department](#) determined a civil penalty was adequate for a "non-willful violation" of the conflict of interest law.^[10]

Chinese nuclear espionage



Sandy Berger with President Clinton and [Madeleine Albright](#)

In 1999, Berger was criticized for failing to promptly inform President Clinton of his knowledge that the People's Republic of China had managed to acquire the designs of a number of U.S. [nuclear warheads](#). Berger was originally briefed of the [espionage](#) by the [United States Department of Energy](#) (DOE) in April 1996, but did not inform the president until July 1997.^{[11][12]}

A number of [Republicans](#), including then presidential hopeful [Lamar Alexander](#), called for Berger's resignation. They accused him of ignoring the allegations of Chinese espionage. "For his unwillingness to act on this serious matter, Mr. Berger should resign", Alexander said. "If he does not, he should be relieved of his duties by President Clinton."^[13] President Clinton rejected the calls: "The record is that we acted aggressively," Clinton said. "Mr. Berger acted appropriately."^[14]

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I asked DOE to widen and deepen its investigation, to intensify as they were planning their [counterintelligence](#) efforts to brief the [Congress](#)[.] [W]ithin several weeks the [FBI](#) had opened up a full investigation on the prime suspect. So I took the actions that I believe were appropriate. I get an awful lot of threat information every day. I have to make a judgment as to what I brief the president on and what I don't. In 1997, when this was clearly a pattern and a systemic problem, I thought it was essential for the president to know — Sandy Berger, May 29, 1999.^[15]

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Unauthorized removal of classified material



The National Archives building in [Washington, DC](#)

On July 19, 2004, it was revealed that the U.S. Justice Department was investigating Berger for unauthorized removal of [classified documents](#) in October 2003 from a [National Archives](#) reading room prior to testifying before the 9/11 Commission. The documents were five classified copies of a single report commissioned from [Richard Clarke](#), covering internal assessments of the Clinton administration's handling of the unsuccessful [2000 millennium attack plots](#). An associate of Berger said Berger took one copy in September 2003 and four copies in October 2003.^[16]

After a long investigation, Justice Department prosecutors determined that Berger only removed classified copies of data stored on hard drives stored in the National Archives, and that no original material was destroyed.^[17] Berger eventually pleaded guilty to a [misdemeanor](#) charge of unauthorized removal and retention of classified material on April 1, 2005. Berger was fined \$50,000,^[18] sentenced to serve two years of [probation](#) and 100 hours of community service, and stripped of his security clearance for 3 years.^[19] The Justice Department initially said Berger stole only copies of classified documents and not originals. But the House Government Reform Committee later revealed that an unsupervised Berger had been given access to classified files of original, uncopied, uninventoried documents on terrorism. Several Archives officials acknowledged that Berger could have stolen any number of items and they "would never know what, if any, original documents were missing."^[20]

On December 20, 2006, Inspector General Paul Brachfeld reported that Berger took a break to go outside without an escort. "In total, during this visit, he removed four documents ... Mr. Berger said he placed the documents under a trailer in an accessible construction area outside Archives 1 (the main Archives building)." Berger acknowledged that he later retrieved the documents from the construction area and returned with them to his office.^{[21][22]}

On May 17, 2007, Berger relinquished his license to practice law as a result of the Justice Department investigation. Saying, "I have decided to voluntarily relinquish my license." He added that, "While I derived great satisfaction from years of practicing law, I have not done so for 15 years and do not envision returning to the profession. I am very sorry for what I did, and I deeply apologize." By giving up his license, Berger avoided cross-examination by the Bar Counsel regarding details of his thefts.^[23]

See also

- [History of the United States National Security Council 1993-2003](#)
- [Iraq disarmament crisis timeline 1997-2000](#)
- [Mary McCarthy \(CIA\)](#)

External links

- [United States National Security Council page at the White House website](#)
- [Report on Berger \(PDF\)](#), Office of the Inspector General, National Archives and Records Administration

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- [↑] [Hillary Clinton's Advisor](#)
- [↑] <http://www.news.cornell.edu/releases/June03/Berger.reunion.03.html>
- [↑] <http://clinton4.nara.gov/WH/EOP/NSC/html/bergerbio.html> - Samuel Berger Biography
- [↑] ^a ^b Ahrens, Frank, "The Reluctant Warrior", *Washington Post*, February 24, 1998
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- [↑] Gerth, Jeff and Risen, James, ["China Stole Nuclear Secrets From Los Alamos, U.S. Officials Say", *New York Times*, March 6, 1999](#)
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21. [^] Lichtblau, Eric, "[Report Details Archives Theft by Ex-Adviser](#)", *New York Times*, December 21, 2006
22. [^] Margasak, Larry, "[Report Says Berger Hid Archive Documents](#)", *Associated Press*, December 20, 2006
23. [^] [Clinton aide forfeits law license in Justice Probe](#)

Source : Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sandy_Berger consulté le 14 mai 2012.

Sources additionnelles :

First Street, Who's Who, CQ Directory, Legistorm