

FOIA Marker

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Scheduling and Advance, Office of

Presidential Daily Diary

Stack:	Row:	Sect.:	Shelf:	Pos.:	FRC ID:	Location or Hollinger ID:	NARA Number:	OA Number:
M	15	18	11	2	9559	9890		

Folder Title:

01/03/2017

Withdrawn/Redacted Material

Obama Presidential Library

DOCUMENT NO.	FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
001	Schedule	The Daily Diary of President Barack H. Obama	4	01/03/2017	P6/b6;
002	Schedule	The Daily Diary of President Barack H. Obama	4	01/03/2017	P6/b6;
003	Schedule	Meeting Breakdown for President Barack Obama	3	01/03/2017	P6/b6;
004	Schedule	[Schedule]	1	01/03/2016	P6/b6;
005	Schedule	Meeting Breakdown for President Barack Obama	3	01/03/2017	P6/b6;
006	Report	United States Secret Service Report	1	01/03/2017	P6/b6;
007	Report	United States Secret Service Report	1	01/03/2017	P6/b6;

COLLECTION TITLE:
Scheduling and Advance, Office of

SERIES:
Presidential Daily Diary

FOLDER TITLE:
01/03/2017

FRC ID:
9559

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

Deed of Gift Restrictions

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

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

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

Records Not Subject to FOIA

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

THE DAILY DIARY OF PRESIDENT BARACK H. OBAMA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON D.C.



January 3, 2017
2:32 AM TUESDAY

START	END		DESCRIPTION
2:32 AM	2:32 AM	P	The President talked with White House Administration Switchboard operator, Lilia Claude.
7:30 AM	7:30 AM	R	The President received a wake up call from White House Administration Switchboard operator, Nijah Kelly.
7:35 AM		R	The President was telephoned by the White House Administration Switchboard operator. The follow-up wake up call was not completed.
10:14 AM			The President went to the Oval Office.
10:14 AM	11:00 AM		The President met for a daily intelligence briefing with: Joseph R. "Joe" Biden Junior, Vice President James R. Clapper Junior, Director of National Intelligence Denis McDonough, Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff Susan E. Rice, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Lisa O. Monaco, Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism and Deputy National Security Advisor Avril D. Haines, Assistant to the President and Deputy National Security Advisor Colin H. Kahl, Deputy Assistant to the President and National Security Advisor to the Vice President
11:19 AM			The President went to the Second Floor Residence.
11:19 AM	11:40 AM		P6/b(6)
11:40 AM			The President returned to the Oval Office.
11:40 AM	11:45 AM		The President had a drop by greeting with his makeup artist Jackie Walker and her family: Michael Wayne Walker Seth Michael Walker Karen Marie Rooney

THE DAILY DIARY OF PRESIDENT BARACK H. OBAMA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON D.C.



January 3, 2017
11:45 AM TUESDAY

START	END	DESCRIPTION
11:45 AM	11:50 AM	P6/p(6)
12:00 PM	12:15 PM	
12:15 PM		The President went to the Oval Office dining room.
12:15 PM	1:15 PM	The President had lunch alone.
1:15 PM		The President returned to the Oval Office.
1:15 PM	1:18 PM	The President participated in a National Security Council (NSC) pre-brief with: Avril D. Haines, Assistant to the President and Deputy National Security Advisor Charles A. Kupchan, Senior Director for European Affairs, National Security Council Robert Malley, Special Assistant and Special Advisor for Counter-ISIL, the Middle East, North Africa, and the Gulf Region Shannon Culbertson, Director Turkey, Cyprus, and Greece, NSC
1:18 PM	2:13 PM	R The President talked on a secure line with the President of Turkey, Recep Tayyip Erdogan. The purpose of the call was to express condolences for those killed and wounded in the terrorist attack against a nightclub in Istanbul on December 31, as well as the December 17 attack against off-duty Turkish security personnel in Kayseri. Ms. Haines Mr. Kupchan Mr. Malley Ms. Culbertson

THE DAILY DIARY OF PRESIDENT BARACK H. OBAMA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON D.C.



January 3, 2017
2:13 PM TUESDAY

START	END	DESCRIPTION
2:13 PM	2:21 PM	The President met with: Ms. Haines Mr. Kupchan Mr. Malley Ms. Culbertson
2:21 PM	2:43 PM	The President had a drop by meeting with David L. Lammy, Labour member of the British Parliament, and his wife, portrait artist Nicola Green.
2:43 PM	3:45 PM	The President participated in a farewell photo opportunity with White House staff members and their families.
4:00 PM	4:05 PM *	The President participated in a press pre-brief with: Mr. Earnest Benjamin J. Rhodes, Assistant to the President and Deputy National Security Advisor for Strategic Communications Susan E. Rice, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
4:05 PM *		P6/b(6) The President went to the Roosevelt Room.
4:06 PM	5:05 PM	The President participated in an interview with Israeli journalist Ilana Dayan, for Israel's Channel 2.
5:05 PM	5:10 PM	The President went to the East Room.
5:10 PM	5:13 PM *	The President participated in a group photo opportunity with Office of the Vice President staff.
5:13 PM *	5:15 PM	The President returned to the Oval Office.
5:15 PM	5:30 PM	P
5:30 PM	5:35 PM	P The President talked with the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, John O. Brennan.

THE DAILY DIARY OF PRESIDENT BARACK H. OBAMA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON D.C.



January 3, 2017
5:35 PM TUESDAY

START	END	DESCRIPTION
5:35 PM	6:30 PM	The President met for a daily wrap up with: Denis McDonough, Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff W. Neil Eggleston, Assistant to the President and Counsel Michael S. Bosworth, Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Counsel Natalie H. Quillian, Deputy Assistant to the President and Advisor to the Chief of Staff Dana A. Remus, Special Assistant to the President & Senior Counsel to the President
6:30 PM		The President went to the Second Floor Residence.

THE DAILY DIARY OF PRESIDENT BARACK H. OBAMA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON D.C.



January 3, 2017
2:32 AM TUESDAY

ID	START	END		DESCRIPTION
103531	2:32 AM	2:32 AM	P	The President talked with White House Administration Switchboard operator, Lilia Claude.
103532	7:30 AM	7:30 AM	R	The President received a wake up call from White House Administration Switchboard operator, Nijah Kelly.
103533	7:35 AM		R	The President was telephoned by the White House Administration Switchboard operator. The follow-up wake up call was not completed.
103535	10:14 AM			The President went to the Oval Office.
103536	10:14 AM	11:00 AM		The President met for a daily intelligence briefing with: Joseph R. "Joe" Biden Junior, Vice President James R. Clapper Junior, Director of National Intelligence Denis McDonough, Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff Susan E. Rice, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Lisa O. Monaco, Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism and Deputy National Security Advisor Avril D. Haines, Assistant to the President and Deputy National Security Advisor Colin H. Kahl, Deputy Assistant to the President and National Security Advisor to the Vice President
103537	11:19 AM			The President went to the Second Floor Residence.
103538	11:19 AM	11:40 AM		P6/b(6)
103539	11:40 AM			The President returned to the Oval Office.
103540	11:40 AM	11:45 AM		The President had a drop by greeting with his makeup artist Jackie Walker and her family: Michael Wayne Walker Seth Michael Walker Karen Marie Rooney

THE DAILY DIARY OF PRESIDENT BARACK H. OBAMA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON D.C.



January 3, 2017
11:45 AM TUESDAY

ID	START	END	DESCRIPTION
103541	11:45 AM	11:50 AM	P6/b(6)
103542	12:00 PM	12:15 PM	
103543	12:15 PM		
103544	12:15 PM	1:15 PM	The President had lunch alone.
103545	1:15 PM		The President returned to the Oval Office.
103546	1:15 PM	1:18 PM	The President participated in a National Security Council (NSC) pre-brief with: Avril D. Haines, Assistant to the President and Deputy National Security Advisor Charles A. Kupchan, Senior Director for European Affairs, National Security Council Robert Malley, Special Assistant and Special Advisor for Counter-ISIL, the Middle East, North Africa, and the Gulf Region Shannon Culbertson, Director Turkey, Cyprus, and Greece, NSC
103547	2:13 1:18 PM	2:21 PM	The President met with: Ms. Haines Mr. Kupchan Mr. Malley Ms. Culbertson

THE DAILY DIARY OF PRESIDENT BARACK H. OBAMA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON D.C.



✓
January 3, 2017
1:18 PM TUESDAY

ID	START	END	DESCRIPTION
103534	1:18 PM	2:13 PM R	The President talked on a secure line with the President of Turkey, Recep Tayyip Erdogan. The purpose of the call was to express condolences for the killed and wounded in the terrorist attacked against a nightclub in Istanbul on December 31, as well as the December 17 attacked against off-duty Turkish security personnel in Kayseri. Ms. Haines Mr. Kupchan Mr. Malley Ms. Culbertson
103548	2:21 PM	2:43 PM	The President had a drop by meeting with David L. Lammy, Labour member of the British Parliament, and his wife, portrait artist Nicola Green.
103549	2:43 PM	3:45 PM	The President participated in a farewell photo opportunity with White House staff members and their families.
103550	4:00 PM	4:05 PM *	The President participated in a press pre-brief with: Mr. Earnest Benjamin J. Rhodes, Assistant to the President and Deputy National Security Advisor for Strategic Communications Susan E. Rice, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
103551	4:05 PM *		P6/b(6) The President went to the Roosevelt Room.
103552	4:06 PM	5:05 PM	The President participated in an interview with Israeli journalist Ilana Dayan, for Israel's Channel 2.
103553	5:05 PM	5:10 PM	The President went to the East Room.
103554	5:10 PM	5:13 PM *	The President participated in a group photo opportunity with Office of the Vice President staff.
103555	5:13 PM *	5:15 PM	The President returned to the Oval Office.

THE DAILY DIARY OF PRESIDENT BARACK H. OBAMA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON D.C.



January 3, 2017
5:15 PM TUESDAY

ID	START	END	DESCRIPTION
103556	5:15 PM	5:30 PM	P P6/b(6)
103557	5:30 PM	5:35 PM	P The President talked with the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, John O. Brennan.
103558	5:35 PM	6:30 PM	The President met for a daily wrap up with: Denis McDonough, Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff W. Neil Eggleston, Assistant to the President and Counsel Michael S. Bosworth, Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Counsel Natalie H. Quillian, Deputy Assistant to the President and Advisor to the Chief of Staff Dana A. Remus, Special Assistant to the President & Senior Counsel to the President
103559	6:30 PM		The President went to the Second Floor Residence.

REVISED PRIVATE

MEETING BREAKDOWN FOR PRESIDENT BARACK OBAMA

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 2017

WASHINGTON, DC

10:00 – 10:30 am

PRESIDENTIAL DAILY BRIEFING

Location: The Oval Office

PRESS: CLOSED

Attendees:

1. The Vice President
2. Denis McDonough
3. Amb. Susan Rice
4. Lisa Monaco
5. Avril Haines
6. Colin Kahl
7. Director Clapper

11:00 – 11:30 am

PRIVATE APPOINTMENT

Location: The Residence

POC: Ferial Govashiri

PRESS: CLOSED

11:30 – 11:40 am

OVAL OFFICE DROP-BY

Location: The Oval Office

POC: Ferial Govashiri

PRESS: CLOSED

12:00 – 12:20 pm

OVAL OFFICE DROP-BYS (2)

Location: The Oval Office

POC: Ferial Govashiri

PRESS: CLOSED

12:30 – 1:00 pm

LUNCH

Location: The Oval Office

PRESS: CLOSED

1:00 – 1:05 pm

FOREIGN LEADER CALL PREP

Location: The Oval Office

POC: Meg Freshwater

PRESS: CLOSED

Attendees:

1. Avril Haines, Assistant to the President and Deputy National Security Advisor
2. Charlie Kupchan, Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for European Affairs
3. Rob Malley, Special Assistant to the President and Senior Advisor to the President on Countering ISIL
4. Shannon Culbertson, Director for Turkey, Cyprus and Greece

1:05 – 1:30 pm

FOREIGN LEADER CALL

Location: The Oval Office
POC: Meg Freshwater
PRESS: CLOSED

Call To:

1. Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, President of Turkey

Attendees:

1. Avril Haines, Assistant to the President and Deputy National Security Advisor
2. Charlie Kupchan, Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for European Affairs
3. Rob Malley, Special Assistant to the President and Senior Advisor to the President on Countering ISIL
4. Shannon Culbertson, Director for Turkey, Cyprus and Greece

1:30 – 2:00 pm

DESK TIME

Location: The Oval Office
PRESS: CLOSED

2:00 – 2:15 pm

OVAL OFFICE DROP-BY

Location: The Oval Office
POC: Ben Rhodes
PRESS: CLOSED

2:30 – 3:30 pm

WHITE HOUSE DEPARTURE PHOTOS

Location: The Oval Office
POC: Tess Udall // Divya Kantamneni
Attendees: 58 EOP Staffers and Families
PRESS: CLOSED

Format:

- Staff members and their families enter the Oval Office one-by-one, pose for a photograph with **YOU**, and depart

Attendees are manifested in the event memo

3:45 – 3:55 pm

PREP //

Location: The Oval Office
POC: Peter Velz
PRESS: CLOSED

P6/b(6)

Attendees:

1. Josh Earnest
2. Ben Rhodes
3. Amb. Susan Rice

3:55 – 4:00 pm

MOVE TO THE ROOSEVELT ROOM

4:00 – 4:30 pm

INTERVIEW WITH ILANA DAYAN OF ISRAEL'S CHANNEL 2

Location: The Roosevelt Room
POC: Liz Allen

Attendees: **YOU + Ilana Dayan, Host and YOUR Interviewer**
Setup: **YOU** are seated next to Ilana Dayan
Sound: Lav Microphone
PRESS: **CLOSED // WILL AIR ON ISRAEL'S CHANNEL 2 ON
EITHER 1/8 OR 1/9 // WH VIDEOGRAPHER**

Format:

- **YOU** enter the room and greet Ilana Dayan
- **YOU** take **YOUR** seat and are lav mic'd
- Cameras begin rolling and a 20-minute interview begins
- Interview ends and cameras cut
- **YOU** bid farewell to Ilana Dayan and depart

4:30 – 4:35 pm **MOVE TO THE OVAL OFFICE**

4:50 – 4:55 pm **MOVE TO THE EAST ROOM**

4:55 – 5:10 pm **GROUP PHOTO WITH OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT**

Location: The East Room
POC: Divya Kantamneni
Attendees: 74 OVP Staffers
PRESS: **CLOSED**

Format:

- **YOU** take a group photo with Office of the Vice President staffers

Attendees are manifested in the event memo
--

5:10 – 5:15 pm **MOVE TO THE OVAL OFFICE**

5:30 – 6:00 pm **WRAP UP**

Location: The Oval Office
POC: Jenny Wang
PRESS: **CLOSED**

6:00 – 6:30 pm **DESK TIME**

Location: The Oval Office
PRESS: **CLOSED**

RON **THE WHITE HOUSE**

January 3, 2016

[illegible]

PRESIDENTIAL CALL LOG

ADMIN SWITCHBOARD

[illegible]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PRESIDENTIAL CALL LOG

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PRESIDENT BARACK OBAMA

January 3, 2017

[illegible]

Carter, Debbie G. EOP/WHO

From: White House Press Office <noreply@useopwh.service.govdelivery.com>
Sent: Tuesday, January 3, 2017 7:08 PM
To: Carter, Debbie G. EOP/WHO
Subject: Readout of the President's Call with President Recep Tayyip Erdogan of Turkey

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

January 3, 2017

Readout of the President's Call with President Recep Tayyip Erdogan of Turkey

The President spoke today by phone with President Recep Tayyip Erdogan of Turkey to express his condolences for the many killed and wounded in the horrific terrorist attack against a nightclub in Istanbul on December 31, for which ISIL has claimed responsibility, as well as the December 17 attack against off-duty Turkish security personnel in Kayseri, for which TAK, a wing of the PKK, has claimed responsibility. The two leaders agreed that Turkey and the United States must continue to stand united in order to defeat terrorism. President Obama welcomed Turkey's ongoing efforts to work with regional actors to facilitate a nationwide ceasefire in Syria and a return to political negotiations between the Syrian regime and the opposition. President Obama and President Erdogan noted recent progress in the Coalition's campaign against ISIL in Iraq and Syria, and agreed on the need to continue and deepen coordination between the United States and Turkey. Finally, the leaders discussed Cyprus and expressed hope that upcoming diplomatic engagements will result in an agreement to reunify the island as a bizonal, bicomunal federation.

###

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The White House · 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW · Washington DC 20500 · 202-456-1111

Carter, Debbie G. EOP/WHO

From: Asendio, Derek L. EOP/NSC
Sent: Tuesday, January 3, 2017 5:00 AM
To: #SUITE; #HOS; #EUROPE
Subject: Summary of HoS Calls, 3 January

Good morning,

The following is a summary of today's HoS calls:

3 January:

1305 EST: Secure call with Turkish President Erdogan...**call is confirmed.**

v/r
WHSR
202-456-9431

PRESIDENTIAL CALL LOG

SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

Tuesday, January 3, 2017

[illegible]



United States Secret Service
Presidential Protective Division
POTUS REPORT

Appointment Information

Appointment #: 797515 **U #:** U33885 **Room #:** Oval **Person to be Visited:** POTUS
Requestor: FERAL GOVASHIRI **Requestor Phone:** 65795
From Date/Time: 01/03/2017 11:00 AM **Type of Appointment:** Appointment
To Date/Time: 01/03/2017 11:59 PM **Location:** White House (WH)

Visitor's Name
ROONEY, KAREN MARIE
WALKER, MICHAEL WAYNE
WALKER, SETH MICHAEL

Withdrawal Marker

Obama Presidential Library

FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Report	United States Secret Service Report	1	01/03/2017	P6/b6;

**This marker identifies the original location of the withdrawn item listed above.
For a complete list of items withdrawn from this folder, see the
Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet at the front of the folder.**

COLLECTION:

Scheduling and Advance, Office of

SERIES:

Presidential Daily Diary

FOLDER TITLE:

01/03/2017

FRC ID:

9559

OA Num.:**NARA Num.:****FOIA ID and Segment:**

25-74956-F

22-17857-F

24-01042-F

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

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

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United States Secret Service
Presidential Protective Division
POTUS REPORT

Appointment Information

Appointment #: 806106 **U #:** U40507 **Room #:** Oval **Person to be Visited:** POTUS
Requestor: RUMANA AHMED **Requestor Phone:** 65923
From Date/Time: 01/03/2017 02:00 PM **Type of Appointment:** Appointment
To Date/Time: 01/03/2017 11:59 PM **Location:** White House (WH)

Visitor's Name
GREEN, NICOLA NATASHA
LAMMY, DAVID LINDON



United States Secret Service
Presidential Protective Division
POTUS REPORT

Appointment Information

Appointment #: 805817 **U #:** P56467 **Room #:** Press Lobby **Person to be Visited:** POTUS

Requestor: BROOKE LILLARD

Requestor Phone: 65888

From Date/Time: 01/03/2017 11:00 AM

Type of Appointment: Press

To Date/Time: 01/03/2017 11:59 PM

Location: White House (WH)

Visitor's Name
DAYAN, ILANA NMN
FETZER, ROBERT LOGAN
MAYO, RONEN NMN
TOCATLY, GILAD NMN

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

Records Not Subject to FOIA

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



United States Secret Service

Presidential Protective Division

POTUS REPORT

Appointment Information

Appointment #: 805557 **U #:** U40488 **Room #:** Oval Office **Person to be Visited:** POTUS
Requestor: EMMANUEL CHAN **Requestor Phone:** 65427
From Date/Time: 01/03/2017 01:30 PM **Type of Appointment:** Appointment
To Date/Time: 01/03/2017 11:59 PM **Location:** White House (WH)

Visitor's Name
ADEYEMO, ADENIYI OLUAFEMI
ADEYEMO, ADEWALE OLADIMEJI
ADEYEMO, JOSEPH ADEKANMI
Adeyemo, Mopelola Adetola
ADEYEMO, OLAJIRE THERESA
Adler, Robert Lewis
ADLER, SARA MARIA
ANDERSON, CHARLES DANIEL
ANDERSON, JAMES SCOTT
ANDERSON, JANICE KENNERTY
ANDERSON, JOHN SCOTT
Aniskoff, Paulette L
BAKER, ROSS KENNETH
Baker, Sarah Elizabeth
BANSAL, GAURAB NMN
Bansal, Madhur NMN
BANSAL, OM PRAKASH
Bateman, Samantha Paige
Bayefsky, Michelle NMN
Bosworth, Andrew B
Bosworth, Jay L
Bosworth, Judi R
Bosworth, Michael S
Bosworth, Robin E
BOTTICELLI, MICHAEL PATRICK
Bradley, Catherine Megan
Bradley, Samuel Gerald
Brett, Casey Somogyi
Bridgeman, Diane NMN

LAW ENFORCEMENT SENSITIVE - FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Visitor's Name
Bridgeman, Theresa Ann
Broadie, Kristina Thompson
BROADIE, SEAN THOMPSON
Broadie, Stanley Cyrus
Broadie, Valerie Thompson
Brosius, Matthew Ryan
Brosius, Rory M
CALLEROS, OMAR NMN
Carney, Della Claire
Carney, Hugo James
CARNEY, JAMES FERGUSON
Catalanotti, Jillian Suzanne
Ceronsky, Carolyn Marie
Ceronsky, Charles Patrick
CERONSKY, MEGAN MARIE
CHARBAL, DEANS NMN
CHASE, JARRED WIGHTMAN
CHASE, PETER WAYNE
CHASE, SARAH WIGHTMAN
Cocca, Vivian Andrea
Colangelo, Edward Baker
Colangelo, Matthew Byron
Colangelo, William Reed
CONKRIGHT, LAUREN JULIANO
deForest, Daniel Carter
deForest, Michael Davis
deForest, Susan Beth
deForest, Tiana Marie
deForest, Timothy Robert
Devine, Kathleen Mary
Devine, Martha NMN
Dickason, Christine Nicole
Dickason, David Keith
Dickason, Karen Szmyd
Dreeman, Cynthia Jane
Dudley, Amy Gamble
Dyer, Deesha Adrienne
Dyer, Jasmyne Amari
Dyer, Justice Alexis

LAW ENFORCEMENT SENSITIVE - FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Visitor's Name
DyerIV, Isaac Vernell
DyerJr, Isaac Vernell
FAED, LATIF NMN
FAED, PEGAH NMN
Faulman, Michael Traer
Fields, Natalie Bridgeman
Fonzone, Christopher Charles
Galvin, Lauren Helene
Geng, Amy NMN
GENG, LIMEI NMN
GEORGE, ELIZABETH LYNN
GHOSH, JAYA NMN
Gravallese, Elizabeth NMN
Gross, Alicia NMN
Gross, Hestin NMN
Gruenbaum, Benjamin Marshall
Gruenbaum, Oliver Edward
Hanlon, Caroline Anne
Hanlon, Nina Marie
Hanlon, Seth David
Hanlon, William Harold
Jeter, Dustin Lionel
JONES, DEBORAH BUTCHER
JONES, RONALD CLIPTON
Juliano, Beatrice Taglialatela
Juliano, Olivia Marie
Juliano, Robin Taylor
Kader, Gabriel David
Kader, Nancy Stowe
Kader, Omar NMN
KELLEY, ELIZABETH MAY
KELLEY, PATRICK RUSTON
Khayat, Benjamin Pates
Khayat, Elizabeth Baker
Khayat, Margaret Caroline
Khayat, Susannah Baker
Kiely, Pamela Geraldine
Kier, Alexis Olivia
Kier, Jaclyn Anne

LAW ENFORCEMENT SENSITIVE - FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Visitor's Name
KIER, NELSON NMN
KIER, SYLVIA KLENICKI
KILARU, JYOTHSNA NMN
Kilaru, Rakesh Nageswar
KILARU, SILPA DEEPA
King, Doris R
LAMM, ALEXA NMN
LAMM, GARRETT CHARLES
Lamm, Pamela NMN
LAMM, SCOTT NMN
LEVI, MICHAEL ABRAHAM
Levi, Samuel Gerald
LEVI, WILLIAM RANNEY
LeZotte, Darin Robert
LeZotte, Krista Rose
LeZotte, Pamela Jean
LeZotte, Robert Gene
Loewentheil, Beth Farber
LOEWENTHEIL, JACOB FARBER
Loewentheil, Kara Ann
Loewentheil, Nathaniel Farber
Loewentheil, Stephan Martin
Lundberg, Albert Blair
Lundberg, Linda Frances
Mahshie, Elias Michael
MAHSHIE, JOSEPH KAMAL
MAHSHIE, KAMAL SALEM
Mahshie, Lisa Marie
Mahshie, Susan Jean
Martinez, Elsie V
Martinez, Rosinaldo A
MATHEW, KOSHY NMN
MATHEW, MANJU NMN
McCombs, Claire Elizabeth
McCombs, Hugh Richard
McDermott, Bahan NMN
MCDERMOTT, DEVLIN NMN
McDermott, Hope NMN
MCDERMOTT, HUGH NMN

LAW ENFORCEMENT SENSITIVE - FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Visitor's Name
MCDERMOTT, WILLIAM SHAW
McQuaid, Clara Gresham
McQuaid, Janice Lloyd
McQuaid, John Richard
McQuaid, Katherine Ann
McQuaid, Nicholas Lloyd
McQuaid, Richard Fredrick
Meyer, Gregory Matthew
MEYER, KENNETH ANDREW
MEYER, KENNETH ROBERT
Meyer, Max Dreeman
Meyer, Ruth Marie
Miller, Annabelle Sofia
MILLER, JASON SCOTT
Miller, Katherine Platt
MILLER, THEODORE ELIOT
Morales, Caroline Adler
Morales, Liana Adler
MORALES, MICHAEL TRISTAN
Morrow, Kinsale NMN
Morrow, Magdalena Ashworth
Morrow, Terence NMN
Muradian, Hairabed H
Muradian, Leslie Ann
Murch, Daniela Miriam
NEWMAN, DAVID AUBREY
Newman, Eva Devine
Newman, Lucy Devine
Newman, Maeve Devine
NORI, ZAHRA NMN
OBrien, Alisa Rosemorris
OBRIEN, DOUGLAS JOHN
OBrien, Edie Patricia
OBRIEN, JAMES PATRICK
OBrien, Molly Rose
PALMER, HOPE NMN
Park, Alexander Geng
Park, Diana Geng
PARK, SOONJA CHO

LAW ENFORCEMENT SENSITIVE - FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Visitor's Name
PARK, TODD YOUNGSUH
Pollard, Cory NMN
Pollard, Darcy NMN
Pollard, Garry NMN
Pollard, Jill NMN
Presser, Adam Michael
Presser, Debora Adair
Presser, Jeremy Stuart
Presser, Sheldon Warren
RASHIDIFAR, AMIR NMN
Remus, Ann Genock
Remus, Paul Charles
Robertson, Jaimee Michelle
ROBERTSON, JOHN ANTON
Robertson, Karyn Lee
ROBERTSON, MICHAEL JOHN
Rosholm, Donald Raymond
Rosholm, Joanna Suzanne
Rosholm, Sean Trier
SALINAS, RAYMOND N
SANDOVAL, KENNETH A
SANDOVAL, MICHAEL R
Schmuck, Robert Edward
SCOTT, DAVID BUCHANAN
SCOTT, JONATHAN EDWARDS
Scott, Karen MacKenzie
SCOTT, MICHAEL HATHAWAY
Scott, Sally Hathaway
SEGALKNOWLES, ANTHONY MARTIN
SegalKnowles, Charlie Robert
SegalKnowles, Christina Mary
Seidman, David Louis
Seidman, Kurt William
Seidman, Laura A
SHANKAR, CHITRA NMN
Shankar, Kavya NMN
SHANKAR, NATRAJAN NMN
Shankar, Roopa NMN
Shipman, Christie Claire

LAW ENFORCEMENT SENSITIVE - FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Visitor's Name
SMALL, ANNE KIMBALL
Smalley, Suzanne Marie
SMITH, DOUGLAS NMN
SMITH, JOSHUA NMN
SMITH, LAUREN MICHELLE
SMITH, PAMELA NMN
ThompsonJr, Kenneth D
TINNING, MATTHEW R
Tinning, Philip NMN
Varghese, Evan Mathew
Varghese, Julie Crowell
VARGHESE, SAROJA NMN
Veerhusen, Katrina NMN
Virany, Rachel Lauren
Wainscott, Cynthia Dianne
Wainscott, Jon Gary
Wainscott, Kip Forrest
Wali, Sahar NMN
Walker, Carole Cecile
Wasserman, Aharon Riley
WEINTRAUB, ADDAR NMN
WELLS, DAVID SCOTT
Whitney, Catherine Ellen
Whitney, Margaret Elizabeth
Whitney, Rita R
Whitney, Thomas Schillen
WIGHTMAN, ANN NMN
Willard, Elizabeth Anne
Youngblood, Colin Patrick
YOUNGBLOOD, PATRICK NEILL
Youngblood, Sandra Black



United States Secret Service
Presidential Protective Division
POTUS REPORT

Appointment Information

Appointment #: 806434 **U #:** U40954 **Room #:** EW200 **Person to be Visited:** POTUS
Requestor: MAGDELENA MORROW **Requestor Phone:** 62343
From Date/Time: 01/03/2017 03:00 PM **Type of Appointment:** Appointment
To Date/Time: 01/03/2017 11:59 PM **Location:** White House (WH)

Visitor's Name
JONES, DEBORAH BUTCHER
JONES, RONALD CLIPTON

Withdrawal Marker

Obama Presidential Library

FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Report	United States Secret Service Report	1	01/03/2017	P6/b6;

**This marker identifies the original location of the withdrawn item listed above.
For a complete list of items withdrawn from this folder, see the
Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet at the front of the folder.**

COLLECTION:

Scheduling and Advance, Office of

SERIES:

Presidential Daily Diary

FOLDER TITLE:

01/03/2017

FRC ID:

9559

OA Num.:**NARA Num.:****FOIA ID and Segment:**

25-74956-F

24-01042-F

24-01042-F

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

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

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

Deed of Gift Restrictions

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

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
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PRESIDENT'S BRIEFING BOOK

For

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 2017

PRIVATE

**MEETING BREAKDOWN FOR PRESIDENT BARACK OBAMA
TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 2017
WASHINGTON, DC**

10:00 – 10:30 am **PRESIDENTIAL DAILY BRIEFING**
Location: The Oval Office
PRESS: CLOSED

Attendees:

1. The Vice President
2. Denis McDonough
3. Amb. Susan Rice
4. Lisa Monaco
5. Avril Haines
6. Ben Rhodes
7. Colin Kahl
8. Director Clapper

11:00 – 11:30 am **PRIVATE APPOINTMENT**
Location: The Residence
POC: Ferial Govashiri
PRESS: CLOSED

11:30 – 11:40 am **OVAL OFFICE DROP-BY**
Location: The Oval Office
POC: Ferial Govashiri
PRESS: CLOSED

12:00 – 12:20 pm **OVAL OFFICE DROP-BYS (2)**
Location: The Oval Office
POC: Ferial Govashiri
PRESS: CLOSED

12:30 – 1:00 pm **LUNCH**
Location: The Oval Office
PRESS: CLOSED

1:00 – 1:05 pm ***FOREIGN LEADER CALL PREP (T)***
Location: The Oval Office
POC: Meg Freshwater
PRESS: CLOSED

Attendees have not yet been determined by the National Security Council

1:05 – 1:30 pm

FOREIGN LEADER CALL (T)

Location: The Oval Office
POC: Meg Freshwater
PRESS: CLOSED

Call To:

1. Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, President of Turkey

Attendees:

Attendees have not yet been determined by the National Security Council

1:30 – 2:00 pm

DESK TIME

Location: The Oval Office
PRESS: CLOSED

2:00 – 2:15 pm

OVAL OFFICE DROP-BY

Location: The Oval Office
POC: Ben Rhodes
PRESS: CLOSED

2:30 – 3:30 pm

WHITE HOUSE DEPARTURE PHOTOS

Location: The Oval Office
POC: Tess Udall // Divya Kantamneni
Attendees: 58 EOP Staffers and Families
PRESS: CLOSED

Format:

- Staff members and their families enter the Oval Office one-by-one, pose for a photograph with **YOU**, and depart

Attendees are manifested in the event memo

3:45 – 3:55 pm

PREP // [REDACTED] - - - - - **P6/b(6)**

Location: The Oval Office
POC: Peter Velz
PRESS: CLOSED

Attendees:

1. Josh Earnest
2. Ben Rhodes
3. Amb. Susan Rice

3:55 – 4:00 pm

MOVE TO THE ROOSEVELT ROOM

4:00 – 4:30 pm

INTERVIEW WITH ILANA DAYAN OF ISRAEL'S CHANNEL 2

Location: The Roosevelt Room
POC: Liz Allen
Attendees: **YOU** + Ilana Dayan, Host and **YOUR** Interviewer
Setup: **YOU** are seated next to Ilana Dayan
Sound: Lav Microphone

PRESS: CLOSED // WILL AIR ON ISRAEL'S CHANNEL 2 ON
EITHER 1/8 OR 1/9 // WH VIDEOGRAPHER

Format:

- **YOU** enter the room and greet Ilana Dayan
- **YOU** take **YOUR** seat and are lav mic'd
- Cameras begin rolling and a 20-minute interview begins
- Interview ends and cameras cut
- **YOU** bid farewell to Ilana Dayan and depart

4:30 – 4:35 pm

MOVE TO THE OVAL OFFICE

4:50 – 4:55 pm

MOVE TO THE EAST ROOM

4:55 – 5:10 pm

GROUP PHOTO WITH OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

Location: The East Room
POC: Divya Kantamneni
Attendees: 74 OVP Staffers
PRESS: CLOSED

Format:

- **YOU** take a group photo with Office of the Vice President staffers

Attendees are manifested in the event memo
--

5:10 – 5:15 pm

MOVE TO THE OVAL OFFICE

5:30 – 6:00 pm

WRAP UP

Location: The Oval Office
POC: Jenny Wang
PRESS: CLOSED

6:00 – 6:30 pm

DESK TIME

Location: The Oval Office
PRESS: CLOSED

RON

THE WHITE HOUSE

THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington

January 3, 2017

DEPARTURE PHOTOS

DATE: January 3, 2017
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 2:30 – 3:30 PM
FROM: Anita Breckenridge

I. PURPOSE

To take photographs with 52 current and 6 former staffers who are departing the White House.

II. PARTICIPANTS

- Attached at Tab A

III. PRESS PLAN

CLOSED Press.

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Staff members and their families enter the Oval Office one-by-one, pose for a photograph with YOU, and depart.

V. REMARKS

N/A.

VI. ATTACHMENT

A. List of Participants

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Adewale Adeyemo

Current Position: Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy National Security Advisor for International Economics

Guests:

Olajire Adeyemo, mother

Joseph Adeyemo, father

Adeniyi Adeyemo, brother

Mopelola Adeyemo, sister

Charlie Anderson

Current Position: Special Assistant to the President for Economic Policy

Guests:

Jan Anderson, mother

Scott Anderson, brother

Jim Anderson, father

Liz Gravallese, sister-in-law

Paulette Aniskoff

Current Position: Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Public Engagement

Guests:

Matthew Tinning, husband

Philip Tinning, son

Sarah Baker

Current Position: Special Assistant to the President and Associate Counsel to White House Counsel

Guests:

Carole Walker, mother

Margaret Khayat, niece

Ross Baker, father

Susannah Khayat, sister

Benjamin Khayat, nephew

Elizabeth Khayat, niece

Michael Bosworth

Current Position: Deputy Assistant to the President & Deputy Counsel to the President, White House Counsel

Guests:

Judi Bosworth, mother

Jay Bosworth, father

Andrew Bosworth, nephew

Michael Botticelli

Current Position: Acting Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy

Guests:
David Wells, husband

Theresa Bridgeman

Current Position: Special Assistant to the President & Associate Counsel to the President, White House Counsel

Guests:
Elizabeth George, wife
Natalie Fields, sister

Kristina Broadie

Current Position: Deputy Associate Director for the Social Office

Guests:
Valerie Broadie, mother
Stanley Broadie, father
Dustin Jeter, husband
Sean Broadie, brother

Rory Brosius

Current Position: Deputy Director, Joining Forces

Guests:
Matthew Brosius, husband

Jay Carney (Departed WH Staffer)

Previous Position: Press Secretary

Current Position: Senior Vice President for Global Corporate Affairs, Amazon

Guests:
Christie Shipman, wife
Hugo Carney, son
Della Carney, daughter

Megan Ceronsky

Current Position: Special Assistant to the President and Associate Counsel to the President

Guests:
Carolyn Ceronsky, mother
Charles Ceronsky, father
Pamela Kiely, partner

Sarah Chase

Current Position: Staff Assistant for White House Counsel

Guests:
Peter Chase, father
Ann Wightman, mother
Jarred Chase, brother

Chynna Clayton

Current Position: Special Assistant and Trip Director to the First Lady

Guests:
Doris R. King, mother

Matthew Colangelo

Current Position: Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Director, National Economic Council

Guests:
Anne Small, wife
Edward Colangelo, son
William Colangelo, son

Michael deForest

Current Position: Staff Assistant for White House Operations

Guests:
Tiana deForest, sister
Timothy deForest, father
Susan deForest, mother
Daniel deForest, brother

Christine Dickason

Current Position: Deputy Associate Director of Correspondence for the First Lady

Guests:
David Dickason, father
Karen Dickason, mother

Deesha Dyer

Current Position: Special Assistant to the President and White House Social Secretary

Guests:
Justice Dyer, niece
Isaac Dyer, Jr., dad
Jasmyne Dyer, niece
Isaac Dyer IV, nephew

Pantea Faed

Current Position: Deputy Associate Director for the Social Office

Guests:
Pegah Faed, sister
Amir Rashidifar, brother-in-law
Zahra Nori, mother
Latif Faed, father

Christopher Fonzone

Current Position: Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Counsel to the President, White House Counsel

Guests:
Jillian Catalanotti, wife

Seth Hanlon

Current Position: Special Assistant to the President for Economic Policy

Guests:

Suzanne Smalley, wife

William Hanlon, son

Caroline Hanlon, daughter

Nina Hanlon, daughter

Kristin Jones

Current Position: Special Assistant and Director of Special Projects for the First Lady

Guests:

Deborah Butcher Jones, mother

Ronald Cipton Jones, father

Robin Juliano

Current Position: Senior Policy Advisor for National Economic Council

Guests:

Beatrice Juliano, mother

Benjamin Gruenbaum, husband

Lauren Conkright, sister

Oliver Gruenbaum, son

Olivia Juliano, niece

Gabriel Kader

Current Position: Assistant Counsel for White House Counsel

Guests:

Lauren Smith, partner

Nancy Kader, mother

Omar Kader, father

Elizabeth Kelley

Current Position: Special Assistant to the President & Chief of Staff of the National Economic Council

Guests:

Patrick Kelley, husband

Jaclyn Kier

Current Position: Senior Policy Advisor for National Economic Council

Guests:

Deans Charbal, family

Casey Brett, partner

Nelson Kier, father

Sylvia Kier, mother

Alexis Kier, sister

Rakesh Kilaru

Current Position: Special Assistant to the President and Associate Counsel to White House Counsel

Guests:

Silpa Kilaru, sister

Samantha Bateman, wife

Jyothsna Kilaru, mother

Garrett Lamm

Current Position: Policy Advisor and Project Manager for National Economic Council

Guests:

Alexa Lamm, sister

Alicia Gross, sister

Scott Lamm, father

Pamela Lamm, mother

Hestin Grossm brother-in-law

Michael Levi

Current Position: Special Assistant to the President for Energy and Economic Policy

Guests:

Sam Levi, son

Megan Bradley, wife

Darin LeZotte (Departed WH Staffer)

Previous Position: Analyst for the Office of Records Management

Current Position: Litigation Technology Support Analyst for Evolver

Guests:

Krista LeZotte, wife

Linda Lundberg, mother-in-law

Blair Lundberg, father-in-law

Pam LeZotte, mother

Bob LeZotte, father

Nathaniel Loewentheil

Current Position: Special Assistant to the President for Economic Policy

Guests:

Michelle Bayefsky, partner

Stephan Loewentheil, father

Beth Loewentheil, mother

Kara Loewentheil, sister

Jacob Loewentheil, brother

Joseph Mahshie

Current Position: Trip Coordinator for the First Lady

Guests:

Susan Mahshie, mother

Lisa Mahshie, sister

Kamal Mahshie, father
Elias Mahshie, brother

Claire McCombs

Current Position: Special Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff for White House Counsel

Guests:

Hugh McCombs, father
Katrina Veerhusen, mother

Hugh McDermott

Current Position: Associate Director of Scheduling for the First Lady

Guests:

Hope Palmer, fiancé
Hope McDermott, mother
Devlin McDermott, brother
Bahan McDermott, sister

Nicholas McQuaid

Current Position: Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Counsel to the President, White House Counsel

Guests:

Katherine McQuaid, wife
Richard McQuaid, father
Clara McQuaid, daughter
John McQuaid, child
Janice McQuaid, mother

Kenneth Meyer

Current Position: Director of Digital Strategy for the Office of the Vice President

Guests:

Cynthia Dreeman, parent
Kenneth Meyer, father
Ruth Meyer, mother
Gregory Meyer, brother
Max Meyer, brother

Jason Miller

Current Position: Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Director, National Economic Council

Guests:

Katherine Miller, wife
Annabelle Miller, daughter
Theodore Miller, son

Caroline Morales

Current Position: Special Assistant to the President and Director of Communications for the First Lady

Guests:

Sara Adler, mother

Robert Adler, father

Michael Morales, husband

Liana Morales, daughter

Maggie Morrow

Current Position: Staff Assistant for the Office of the First Lady

Guests:

Terence Morrow, father

Martha Devine, mother

Kinsale Morrow, sister

David Newman

Current Position: Special Assistant to the President and Associate Counsel to the President

Guests:

Kathleen Devine, wife

Lucy Newman, daughter

Maeve Newman, daughter

Eva Newman, daughter

Doug O'Brien (Departed WH Staffer)

Previous Position: White House Domestic Policy Senior Advisor for Rural Affairs

Current Position: Executive Vice President for Programs, National Cooperative Business Association

Guests:

Alisa O'Brien, wife

Molly O'Brien, daughter

James O'Brien, son

Edie O'Brien, daughter

Todd Park

Current Position: Advisor for Technology

Guests:

Amy Geng, wife

Alexander Park, son

Diana Park, daughter

Soonja Park, mother

Cory Pollard

Current Position: Special Assistant and Advisor to the Director of National Economic Council

Guests:

Jill Pollard, sister

Darcy Pollard, mother

Garry Pollard, father

Jeremy Presser

Current Position: Senior Advisor to the Director and Deputy Chief of Staff for National Economic Council

Guests:

Sheldon Presser, father

Debora Presser, mother

Daniela Murch, partner

Rachel Virany, sister

Adam Presser, brother

Dana Remus

Current Position: Deputy Assistant to the President & Deputy Counsel to the President, White House Counsel

Guests:

Ann Remus, mother

Paul Remus, father

Michael Robertson (Departed WH Staffer)

Previous Position: Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Cabinet Secretary

Guests:

Sahar Wali, wife

John Roberston, father

Karyn Robertson, mother

Jaimee Robertson, sister

Joana Rosholm

Current Position: Press Secretary & Deputy Communications Director for the First Lady

Guests:

Donald Rosholm, father

Sean Rosholm, brother

Leslie Muradian, aunt

Hairabed Muradian, uncle

Kenneth Sandoval

Current Position: Executive Assistant for White House Counsel

Guests:

Rosenaldo Martinez, grandfather

Elsie Martinez, grandmother

Michael Sandoval, brother

Raymond Salinas, brother

Robert Schmuck (Departed WH Staffer)

Previous Position: Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Director of the White House Office of Political Strategy and Outreach

Current Position: Managing Director and Chief of Staff to the CEO, Guggenheim Partners

Guests:

Chase Cushman, friend

Joe Paulsen, friend
Kenneth D. Thompson, Jr., friend
Michael Traer Faulman, friend

Karen Scott

Current Position: Policy Advisor for National Economic Council

Guests:

Jonathan Scott, father
Sally Scott, mother
Michael Scott, brother
David Scott, brother

Christina Segal-Knowles

Current Position: Special Assistant to the President for International Economics

Guests:

Anthony Segal-Knowles, husband
Charlie Segal-Knowles, son

David Seidman

Current Position: Assistant Director for Cabinet Affairs & Policy Advisor to the Cabinet Secretary

Guests:

Laura Seidman, sister
Kurt Seidman, father
Elizabeth Willard, mother

Kavya Shankar

Current Position: Policy Advisor for National Economic Council

Guests:

Chitra Shankar, mother
Natrajan Shankar, father
Roopa Shankar, sister

MacKenzie Smith

Current Position: Special Assistant to the President and Director of S&A for the First Lady

Maju Varghese

Current Position: Assistant to the President for Management and Administration

Guests:

Julie Varghese, wife
Evan Varghese, son
Saroja Varghese, mother
Manju Mathew, sister
Koshy Mathew, brother-in-law

Kip Wainscott

Current Position: Senior Advisor for Cabinet Affairs & Senior Advisor for the Domestic Policy Council

Guests:

Amy Dudley, wife

Jon Wainscott, father

Cynthia Wainscott, mother

Addar Weintraub

Current Position: Deputy Associate Counsel for White House Counsel

Guests:

William Levi, partner

Margaret “Maggie” Whitney (Departed WH Staffer)

Previous Position, Special Assistant to the President and Senior Counsel

Current Position: Counsel, Cunningham Levy Muse LLP

Guests:

Lauren Galvin, partner

Thomas Whitney, father

Rita Whitney, mother

Catherine Whitney, sister

Vivian Cocca, sister-in-law

Sandra Youngblood

Current Position: Member, Council for Economic Advisors

Guests:

Patrick Youngblood, husband

THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington

December 30, 2016

INTERVIEW WITH ILANA DAYAN OF ISRAEL'S CHANNEL 2

DATE: January 3, 2017
LOCATION: Roosevelt Room
The White House
TIME: 4:00 – 4:30 PM
From: Ben Rhodes

I. PURPOSE

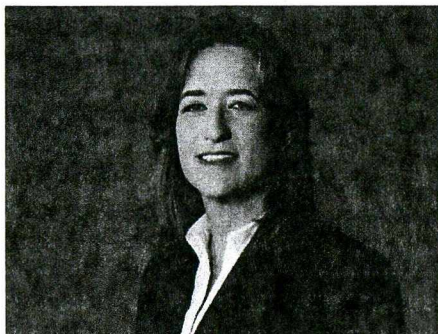
On Tuesday, January 3, YOU will participate in a 20-minute interview with Ilana Dayan of Israel's Channel 2. The interview will focus on the United States' recent abstention on the UN Security Council resolution on Israeli settlements on December 23, and Secretary Kerry's recent speech on Middle East Peace on December 28. This will be an opportunity to articulate your views to an Israeli audience about the prospects for a two-state solution and to remind the Israeli and broader audience for a final time, all that this Administration has done for Israel over the past eight years, including the signing of the new \$38 billion MOU. **YOUR interview will air on either Sunday, January 8, or Monday, January 9, on Israel's Channel 2.**

This will be your second interview with Ilana Dayan as President. Your last interview with her was taped at the White House in late May 2015 and aired in early June 2015. Attached to this memo is an article summarizing your last interview with Dayan.

II. PARTICIPANT

- Ilana Dayan, Host, "Uvda" ("Fact"), Channel 2

III. BACKGROUND ON ILANA DAYAN



Ilana Dayan
Host, "Uvda" ("Fact"), Israel's Channel 2

Ilana Dayan has anchored the weekly investigative-news program "Uvda" ("Fact") on Israel's Channel 2 since 1993. She also teaches free speech courses at Tel Aviv University Faculty of Law and has hosted a weekly current affairs program on IDF Radio since 1997.

Dayan began her television career as the first-ever female news anchor for the daily TV interview program, "New Evening," on Israeli Television from 1987 to 1990. She also wrote for the Yediot Aharonot newspaper from 1990 to 1993. She began her journalism career working as a radio correspondent for IDF Radio in 1982. There, she also served as a foreign news editor, political correspondent and parliamentary correspondent. Additionally, on IDF Radio, she served as lead anchor of "Good Morning Israel," as well as host of an interview program, "Daily Meeting," and the weekly news magazine, "On Air."

Fluent in Hebrew, English and Spanish, Dayan holds a LL.M. and J.S.D. (Doctorate in legal studies) from Yale Law School, and holds an LL.B. from Tel Aviv University Faculty of Law. Dayan also attended the New York University School of Journalism (special summer program for young reporters), and in 1990 was granted a Fulbright Fellowship. A member of the Israeli Bar Association, Dayan has grappled with issues of free speech both as a lawyer and as a reporter.

In 2009, Dayan won a special award for best reporting and journalistic integrity from the Movement for Quality of Government in Israel, and won twice, with "Uvda," the best current affairs program award from the Israeli Film and Television Academy. In 2005, she was awarded the "Ometz" Movement for Better Government and Social Justice Investigative Journalism Award. Her TV reports won five special awards in The New York Festival for World's Best TV & Films (2013, 2014). In 2015 Ms. Dayan was awarded the Sokolov prize for outstanding broadcast journalism.

Dayan was born in Argentina and moved to Israel with her family when she was six years old. She lives in Shores, a small community near Jerusalem, and is married to Harel and mother of Yaeli, Zohar and Gonen.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Israel's Channel 2 will begin promoting the interview on Wednesday, the day after the taping. **It will air the piece on either Sunday, January, or Monday, January 9, on Israel's Channel 2.**

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- YOU will prep [REDACTED] P6/b(6)
- YOU move to the Roosevelt Room.
- YOU will sit down for a 20-minute taped interview Ilana Dayan in the Roosevelt Room.
- YOU depart.

VI. ATTACHMENTS

- A. Haaretz (June 2015): Obama: Stalled Peace Process Makes It Harder for U.S. to Defend Israel at UN

- B. Talking Points and QAs
- C. Secretary Kerry's Speech

HAARETZ (JUNE 2015): OBAMA: STALLED PEACE PROCESS MAKES IT HARDER FOR U.S. TO DEFEND ISRAEL AT UN

Obama: Stalled Peace Process Makes It Harder for U.S. to Defend Israel at UN

By Barak Ravid and Yossi Verter

Haaretz

June 2, 2015

U.S. President Barack Obama said Tuesday that the stalled Israeli-Palestinian peace process, along with the conditions Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu has set for establishing a Palestinian state, have made it harder for the United States to continue defending Israel at the United Nations against European initiatives. In saying this, Obama hinted that the U.S. may withhold its veto on the French initiative to transfer a decision on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict to the UN Security Council.

Obama made the comments in an interview with Israeli journalist Ilana Dayan on the Channel 2 show "Uvda" (Fact), which aired Tuesday evening.

Shortly after the show was aired cabinet ministers and deputy ministers were instructed by Israel's Government Secretariat not to talk to the media or comment in any way on Obama's interview.

During the interview, Obama reflected on Netanyahu's statement in the lead up to Israel's March election that a Palestinian state would not be established under his premiership, calling it "unequivocal." Obama added that while Netanyahu subsequently suggested it could be possible to establish a Palestinian state, these latter comments sounded like they were made in an effort to return to the status quo.

Netanyahu's statements included "so many caveats, so many conditions, that it is not realistic to think that those conditions would be met anytime in the near future," Obama said. "The danger here is that Israel as a whole loses credibility," he added. "Already, the international community does not believe that Israel is serious about a two-state solution. The statement the prime minister made compounded this belief."

The U.S. president also clarified remarks he made in an interview with journalist Jeffrey Goldberg, in which he said that Netanyahu's anti-Arab remarks on Election Day would have consequences for America's foreign policy.

"Let's be very specific" regarding the "practical consequence that I referred to [in the Goldberg interview]," Obama said to Dayan: "Up until this point we have pushed away against European efforts for example, or other efforts. Because we've said, the only way this gets resolved is if the two parties worked together," said Obama. "Well, here's the challenge. If in fact, there's no prospect of an actual peace process, if nobody believes there's a peace process, then it becomes more difficult, to argue with those who are concerned about settlement construction, those who are concerned about the current situation, it's more difficult for me to say to them, 'Be patient."

Wait, because we have a process here,' because all they need to do is to point to the statements that have been made to say, 'There is no process.'"

Obama clarified that he does not foresee a "framework agreement" between Israel and the Palestinians being possible in the current climate. "I don't see the likelihood of us being able to emerge from Camp David or some other process and hold hands" in victory, he said.

Obama rejected the claim that tensions between him and Netanyahu are personal. This despite expressing harsh criticism of Netanyahu for addressing the U.S. Congress prior to the Israeli elections, referring to Israel's democratic values and what he called the "politics of fear."

The U.S. president said he has put the Congress-speech saga in the past, but in the same breath stated that he would not have behaved like Netanyahu did. "I think it's fair to say that if I showed up at the Knesset without checking with the prime minister first, if I had negotiated with Mr. Herzog, there would be a sense that some protocols had been breached."

Obama told Dayan that he enjoys "jousting" with Netanyahu during their meetings and despite their conversations being "tough" and "forceful," they are still good conversations.

"There's no doubt that Prime Minister Netanyahu and I come from different political traditions and have different orientations. I am less worried about any particular disagreement that I have with Prime Minister Netanyahu. I am more worried about Israeli politics that's motivated only by fear. And that then leads to a loss of those core values that, when I was young and I was admiring Israel from afar, were the essence of this nation. There are things that you can lose, that don't just involve rockets."

Obama said Netanyahu is "skeptical about the capacity of Israelis and Palestinians to come together on behalf of peace," but added: "I think that he is also a politician who's concerned about keeping coalitions together and maintaining his office."

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TOP LINES AND QAS

- Almost two weeks ago, I decided that the United States would not stand in the way of a UN Security Council resolution that makes clear both sides have to take steps to preserve the two-state solution.
- The resolution reaffirms the consensus international view on settlements (which had been iterated in previous Security Council resolutions), condemns violence, terrorism and incitement and calls for strengthening efforts to combat terrorism and for clear condemnations of terrorism, and for the parties to start taking constructive steps to reverse current trends on the ground.
- It was not a perfect resolution, and we did not agree with every word in it. Although the resolution addresses the issues of violence, incitement and terrorism that are eroding hope for a two state solution (unlike the resolution we vetoed in 2011, which had no mention of them), we believe that it should have put greater emphasis on them. That is why we did not vote yes on it.
- I did not take this decision lightly.
- We have given Israel every opportunity to move in a different direction. We cast the sole opposing vote to the 2011 Security Council resolution on settlements and both before and since that vote, I and other senior officials in my administration have repeatedly warned the Israeli government about the dangers posed by continued settlement expansion, and about how this policy was making it increasingly difficult for the United States to shield Israel from international criticism.
- Despite that, the Israeli government decided to double down on settlement expansion, and to openly boast that it was the most pro-settlements government ever. So clearly neither our vote nor our attempts to privately press the Israeli government had any effect.
- We hope that this resolution will serve as a wake-up call to both sides to get serious about saving the two state solution and to stop taking steps that directly run counter to this goal while there is still time. That is why I decided not to stand in its way.
- As John Kerry made clear in his speech last week, and as we have said repeatedly, trends on the ground, including settlement expansion, violence, and incitement to violence, are dangerously imperiling the viability of the two-state solution, which has been the basis of U.S. policy, under Democratic and Republican administrations, toward the Israeli-Palestinian conflict for decades, and which is in the U.S. national interest. We also believe it is critical for Israel's long-term security as both a Jewish and democratic state.
- I understand that the region has become increasingly complicated, and dangerous, which understandably makes Israelis anxious about making the compromises necessary for peace. But Israel's legitimate security needs are not what is motivating Israel's settlement construction. Settlement expansion does nothing to enhance Israel's security – quite the opposite. The expansion of settlements is about a vision of Israel that does not live in peace alongside a Palestinian state, but rather is one state, Greater Israel. Such a state cannot be both Jewish and democratic.
- I have said this conflict cannot be resolved at the UN, and that has not changed. We will continue to reject any Security Council resolution that seeks to impose a solution on Israel.

- I continue to believe that a final status agreement can only be achieved through direct negotiations between the parties, not at the United Nations.

No Administration Has Done More for Israel's Security

- My commitment to Israel and its security has been unwavering. That is why my Administration recently signed with Israel the single largest military assistance package in U.S. history - \$38 billion over the coming decade.
- No U.S. administration has done more for Israel's security than mine. In the midst of a financial crisis and budget deficits, we repeatedly increased funding to support Israel's military. More than half of our military assistance globally goes to Israel. This amounts to \$8.5 billion in FMF funding alone provided to Israel each day, helping it bolster its security and maintain its QME. Under my Administration, we have also provided Israel with unprecedented levels of missile defense funding - over \$3 billion, and since 2011, over \$1.3 billion for the Iron Dome system alone, literally saving Israeli lives, particularly during the conflict with Hamas in 2014. Time and again we have also demonstrated we have Israel's back diplomatically – defending it in international fora on virtually a daily basis.

Unprecedented Israeli Settlement Activity

- Settlements are not the whole or even primary cause of the conflict. If they were removed, you would not have peace without a broader agreement. There are obviously many other issues that have obstructed the path to a deal, among them terrorism, violence and incitement to violence. We have repeatedly and emphatically stressed to the Palestinians that these must stop and have consistently condemned all violence and terrorism. And the U.S. has invested hundreds of millions of dollars in the Palestinian Authority's security forces, to improve their professionalism and anti-terror efforts, and encouraged their critical security coordination with Israel, which has been instrumental in saving lives, both Israeli and Palestinian.
- With regard to settlements, unfortunately, the current Israel government did not just ignore our warnings, but settlement activity has proceeded at an unprecedented pace.
- Since we vetoed a Security Council resolution on settlements in 2011 – the sole UNSC veto in eight years of this Administration - Israel has advanced plans, through some stage of the approval process, for over 30,000 settlement units in the West Bank and East Jerusalem. The total settler population now exceeds 590,000 people, which nearly 90,000 settlers living east of the separation barrier that was created by Israel itself.
- Settlement expansion has nothing to do with Israel's security; many settlements actually increase the security burden on the IDF.
- The expansion of settlements is about a vision of Israel that does not live in peace alongside a Palestinian state, but rather is one state, Greater Israel. And the fact is, such a state cannot be both Jewish and democratic.

Consistent With Long-Standing U.S. Policy

- A U.S. administration allowing a Security Council resolution on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict to pass -- even one critical of Israel -- does not break new ground. Our abstention on this UNSCR is

consistent with long-standing, bipartisan U.S. policy which supports the two-state solution and opposes actions by either side that threatens that goal, including settlement activity.

- Previous U.S. Administrations – of both political parties – have supported dozens of resolutions in the UN Security Council that addressed elements of the Arab-Israeli conflict, including settlements; Israel objected to a large number of them. Under just the administration prior to mine, the Security Council passed nine resolutions regarding Israeli-Palestinian issues, several of which Israel was critical of.
- Every U.S. administration since 1967 has had at least one Israeli-Palestinian-related Security Council resolution pass during its tenure – this Administration is not breaking new ground
- And there have been at least 13 previous UNSCR's that cited Jerusalem as "occupied" or as part of the "occupied territories" – those resolutions passed during the tenure of Presidents Nixon, Carter, Reagan and George H.W. Bush. So no new ground was broken on that issue either.

Q: Doesn't this break your pledge to veto one-sided resolutions targeting Israel?

- The United States' position remains unchanged. We continue to oppose one-sided resolutions that unfairly single out Israel or impose a solution on the parties. This resolution makes clear that both parties have to take steps to preserve prospects for the two-state solution.
- Nor does this resolution impose a solution on the parties. It is our continued position that a final status agreement can only be achieved through negotiations between the parties, not by being imposed.

Q: Prime Minister Netanyahu blames the U.S. for this resolution, and says he has intelligence making clear it was a U.S. initiative. What do you say to that?

- I strongly reject the notion that somehow the United States was the driving force behind this resolution. The Egyptians and Palestinians had long made clear their intention to bring a resolution to a vote before the end of the year; we knew it, Israel knew it, the world knew it. The United States did not originate this resolution, nor did we put it forward. It was drafted and ultimately introduced by Egypt, which is one of Israel's closest friends in the region, in coordination with the Palestinians and others, and then was subsequently re-introduced by four other Security Council members, of their own volition, not at the urging of the United States.
- During the course of this process, the U.S. made clear to others, including those on the Security Council, that we would oppose any resolution that did not include language on terrorism and incitement. Making such positions clear is standard practice with resolutions at the Security Council. The Egyptians, Palestinians and many others understood that if the text were more balanced, it was possible we would not block it. But my team also made crystal clear that I would not make a final decision about the U.S. position until the end-game, when we saw the final text.

Q: How can the Administration support a resolution that basically terms Israeli settlements as being illegal? Does the Administration actually think the settlements are illegal?

- The UNSCR reaffirms statements previously made by the Security Council on the legality of Israel's practice of establishing civilian settlements, reiterating the assertion of past resolutions that the policy and practices of Israel in establishing settlements in the occupied territories have "no legal validity."

- The United States, in a 1978 legal opinion by State Department Legal Advisor Herbert Hansell, concluded that the establishment of civilian settlements in the occupied territories is inconsistent with international law. We stand behind that conclusion.
- Moreover, beyond the issue of legality, the fact is that, as the UNSCR notes, continued settlement activity is an obstacle to the achievement of the two-State solution and a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace.

Q: Are you saying that Israeli ‘neighborhoods’ in East Jerusalem are illegal? Do you not think Israel has sovereignty over the Western Wall?

- Jerusalem obviously holds special significance, and there is widespread acknowledgement internationally, including by the U.S., that Jerusalem should never be divided again as it was in 1967, that realities on the ground in East Jerusalem will have to be taken into account in any negotiated solution, and that the holy sites must be protected and freedom of access assured.
- East Jerusalem is part of the territories that were occupied by Israel in 1967. That's simply a fact, and one that past U.S. administrations routinely asserted and accepted in many previous UN Security Council resolutions, including several passed under the Reagan administration, among others.
- That Jerusalem therefore is a final status issue whose ultimate status will have to be negotiated between the parties is also widely recognized; indeed, the Israeli government itself has accepted this reality in past final status negotiations between Israelis and Palestinians by agreeing to discuss the final status of East Jerusalem and of the Old City. Israel took the clear position in those negotiations that the Western Wall and the Jewish quarter in particular must be under Israeli sovereignty, and so by the way has the U.S. This remains our position and I suspect it will be in any future negotiations.
- While most understand that Jerusalem should not be divided against like it was in 1967, at the same time, it is widely understood that in order for there to be an agreement, there is a need to reconcile the basic aspiration of both sides to have their capitals in Jerusalem. Which means, after what will undoubtedly be tough negotiations, that when the parties have reached a mutual agreement on territory, East Jerusalem would be internationally recognized as the capital of Palestine alongside Israel's capital of Jerusalem – which would be recognized by the international community for the first time.
- Any such final resolution would have to take into account both changes that have taken place on the ground and the special historical and religious ties that bind Israel to some of East Jerusalem's holy sites; otherwise, Israel simply will not agree. Just as it has been in past negotiations, Israel's position undoubtedly will be that those areas of special significance to the Jewish people should be part of Israel's capital of Jerusalem. As I said, that has also been the United States' position past negotiations, it remains the United States' position today, and I have no doubt it will be the United States' position in the future.

Q: Doesn't this abstention leave Israel vulnerable to action against it by the International Criminal Court (ICC)?

- First, I want to reiterate the position we have taken many times in the past, which is that the United States does not believe the Palestinians are eligible to accede to the Rome Statute, and we oppose actions against Israel at the ICC as counterproductive to the cause of peace.
- But we do not regard this resolution as being directed at the ICC.
- More fundamentally, the UNSCR repeats previous statements the Council has made on the legality of settlements over the course of several decades – statements that have long been publicly available so that anyone, including the ICC, could read them.

Q: Some are saying the UNSCR encourages the Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions (BDS) movement. Is that your view?

- The United States has strongly opposed boycotts, divestment campaigns and sanctions targeting the State of Israel, and will continue to do so.
- But this UNSCR calls for states to distinguish between the territory of the State of Israel and the territories occupied since 1967. That is wholly consistent with U.S. policy since 1967.

Q: Is Israel's settlement activity really so unprecedented?

- Prime Minister Netanyahu recently said himself that the current Israeli government "is committed to settlements... committed to it more than any other government in the country's history."
- Since Netanyahu was elected in 2009, the number of Israeli settlers in the West Bank has increased by 37% or by more than 100,000 people to nearly 400,000, with an increase of more than 15,000 in the last year alone. And it has increased by some 90,000 in areas outside the security barrier, in other words in the middle of what under any viable peace deal would be part of the Palestinian state.
- According to the U.N., more than 1,040 Palestinian structures have been demolished in the West Bank and East Jerusalem this year. This is over 500 more structures than were demolished in all of 2015.

Q: Are you concerned that your vote could provoke President-elect Trump to take steps that further damage the viability of the two-state solution?

- The incoming Administration has signaled it may take a different path than previous U.S. presidents have, potentially upending what has been U.S. policy for decades. That is not a reason for inaction by this Administration. Decisions the next Administration takes are up to them. But I could not in good conscience stand by and say nothing when we see the hope of peace slipping away.

Q: Prime Minister Netanyahu called Secretary Kerry's speech "a great disappointment" and "skewed against Israel". What is your reaction to that?

- The speech was driven by our commitment to Israel, to its security, and to preserving Israel's future as a Jewish and democratic state, living side by side in peace and security with its neighbors.
- As for the charge that the speech was "skewed against Israel", I am honestly puzzled as to how the principles that Secretary Kerry laid out – that include recognition of Israel as a Jewish state, make clear that the solution to the Palestinian refugee problem must be consistent with the principle of two states for two peoples, and that insist that Israel's security must be paramount and Palestine be a non-militarized state – could be viewed as somehow harmful to Israel. In fact, Prime Minister Netanyahu has repeatedly asserted that those were his key principles, the very conditions under which he would accept a Palestinian state. That being the case, I'd hoped we would see a warmer response from Israel to these principles.
- And, while amidst all of the political churn, it may have gone unnoticed, it is important to note that several Arab states – including Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates – all welcomed the very principles I just detailed and termed them the appropriate basis on which to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, which is unprecedented, and an opportunity that should be seized.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Office of the Spokesperson

For Immediate Release

REMARKS

December 28, 2016

Secretary of State John Kerry

Remarks on Middle East Peace

December 28, 2016

The Dean Acheson Auditorium

Washington, D.C.

SECRETARY KERRY: Thank you very much. Thank you. Thank you very, very much. Thank you. (Coughs.) Excuse me. Thank you for your patience, all of you. For those of you who celebrated Christmas, I hope you had a wonderful Christmas. Happy Chanukah. And to everybody here, I know it's the middle of a holiday week. I understand. (Laughter.) But I wish you all a very, very productive and Happy New Year.

Today, I want to share candid thoughts about an issue which for decades has animated the foreign policy dialogue here and around the world – the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Throughout his Administration, President Obama has been deeply committed to Israel and its security, and that commitment has guided his pursuit of peace in the Middle East. This is an issue which, all of you know, I have worked on intensively during my time as Secretary of State for one simple reason: because the two-state solution is the only way to achieve a just and lasting peace between Israelis and Palestinians. It is the only way to ensure Israel's future as a Jewish and democratic state, living in peace and security with its neighbors. It is the only way to ensure a future of freedom and dignity for the Palestinian people. And it is an important way of advancing United States interests in the region.

Now, I'd like to explain why that future is now in jeopardy, and provide some context for why we could not, in good conscience, stand in the way of a resolution at the United Nations that makes clear that both sides must act now to preserve the possibility of peace.

I'm also here to share my conviction that there is still a way forward if the responsible parties are willing to act. And I want to share practical suggestions for how to preserve and advance the prospects for the just and lasting peace that both sides deserve.

So it is vital that we have an honest, clear-eyed conversation about the uncomfortable truths and difficult choices, because the alternative that is fast becoming the reality on the ground is in

nobody's interest – not the Israelis, not the Palestinians, not the region – and not the United States.

Now, I want to stress that there is an important point here: My job, above all, is to defend the United States of America – to stand up for and defend our values and our interests in the world. And if we were to stand idly by and know that in doing so we are allowing a dangerous dynamic to take hold which promises greater conflict and instability to a region in which we have vital interests, we would be derelict in our own responsibilities.

Regrettably, some seem to believe that the U.S. friendship means the U.S. must accept any policy, regardless of our own interests, our own positions, our own words, our own principles – even after urging again and again that the policy must change. Friends need to tell each other the hard truths, and friendships require mutual respect.

Israel's permanent representative to the United Nations, who does not support a two-state solution, said after the vote last week, quote, "It was to be expected that Israel's greatest ally would act in accordance with the values that we share," and veto this resolution. I am compelled to respond today that the United States did, in fact, vote in accordance with our values, just as previous U.S. administrations have done at the Security Council before us.

They fail to recognize that this friend, the United States of America, that has done more to support Israel than any other country, this friend that has blocked countless efforts to delegitimize Israel, cannot be true to our own values – or even the stated democratic values of Israel – and we cannot properly defend and protect Israel if we allow a viable two-state solution to be destroyed before our own eyes.

And that's the bottom line: the vote in the United Nations was about preserving the two-state solution. That's what we were standing up for: Israel's future as a Jewish and democratic state, living side by side in peace and security with its neighbors. That's what we are trying to preserve for our sake and for theirs.

In fact, this Administration has been Israel's greatest friend and supporter, with an absolutely unwavering commitment to advancing Israel's security and protecting its legitimacy.

On this point, I want to be very clear: No American administration has done more for Israel's security than Barack Obama's. The Israeli prime minister himself has noted our, quote, "unprecedented" military and intelligence cooperation. Our military exercises are more advanced than ever. Our assistance for Iron Dome has saved countless Israeli lives. We have consistently supported Israel's right to defend itself, by itself, including during actions in Gaza that sparked great controversy.

Time and again we have demonstrated that we have Israel's back. We have strongly opposed boycotts, divestment campaigns, and sanctions targeting Israel in international fora, whenever and wherever its legitimacy was attacked, and we have fought for its inclusion across the UN system. In the midst of our own financial crisis and budget deficits, we repeatedly increased funding to support Israel. In fact, more than one-half of our entire global Foreign Military Financing goes to Israel. And this fall, we concluded an historic \$38 billion memorandum of understanding that exceeds any military assistance package the United States has provided to any country, at any time, and that will invest in cutting-edge missile defense and sustain Israel's qualitative military edge for years to come. That's the measure of our support.

This commitment to Israel's security is actually very personal for me. On my first trip to Israel as a young senator in 1986, I was captivated by a special country, one that I immediately admired and soon grew to love. Over the years, like so many others who are drawn to this extraordinary place, I have climbed Masada, swum in the Dead Sea, driven from one Biblical city to another. I've also seen the dark side of Hizballah's rocket storage facilities just across the border in Lebanon, walked through exhibits of the hell of the Holocaust at Yad Vashem, stood on the Golan Heights, and piloted an Israeli jet over the tiny airspace of Israel, which would make anyone understand the importance of security to Israelis. Out of those experiences came a steadfast commitment to Israel's security that has never wavered for a single minute in my 28 years in the Senate or my four years as Secretary.

I have also often visited West Bank communities, where I met Palestinians struggling for basic freedom and dignity amidst the occupation, passed by military checkpoints that can make even the most routine daily trips to work or school an ordeal, and heard from business leaders who could not get the permits that they needed to get their products to the market and families who have struggled to secure permission just to travel for needed medical care.

And I have witnessed firsthand the ravages of a conflict that has gone on for far too long. I've seen Israeli children in Sderot whose playgrounds had been hit by Katyusha rockets. I've visited shelters next to schools in Kiryat Shmona that kids had 15 seconds to get to after a warning siren went off. I've also seen the devastation of war in the Gaza Strip, where Palestinian girls in Izbet Abed Rabo played in the rubble of a bombed-out building.

No children – Israeli or Palestinian – should have to live like that.

So, despite the obvious difficulties that I understood when I became Secretary of State, I knew that I had to do everything in my power to help end this conflict. And I was grateful to be working for President Obama, who was prepared to take risks for peace and was deeply committed to that effort.

Like previous U.S. administrations, we have committed our influence and our resources to trying to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict because, yes, it would serve American interests to stabilize a volatile region and fulfill America's commitment to the survival, security and well-being of an Israel at peace with its Arab neighbors.

Despite our best efforts over the years, the two-state solution is now in serious jeopardy.

The truth is that trends on the ground – violence, terrorism, incitement, settlement expansion and the seemingly endless occupation – they are combining to destroy hopes for peace on both sides and increasingly cementing an irreversible one-state reality that most people do not actually want.

Today, there are a number – there are a similar number of Jews and Palestinians living between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea. They have a choice. They can choose to live together in one state, or they can separate into two states. But here is a fundamental reality: if the choice is one state, Israel can either be Jewish or democratic – it cannot be both – and it won't ever really be at peace. Moreover, the Palestinians will never fully realize their vast potential in a homeland of their own with a one-state solution.

Now, most on both sides understand this basic choice, and that is why it is important that polls of Israelis and Palestinians show that there is still strong support for the two-state solution – in theory. They just don't believe that it can happen.

After decades of conflict, many no longer see the other side as people, only as threats and enemies. Both sides continue to push a narrative that plays to people's fears and reinforces the worst stereotypes rather than working to change perceptions and build up belief in the possibility of peace.

And the truth is the extraordinary polarization in this conflict extends beyond Israelis and Palestinians. Allies of both sides are content to reinforce this with an us or – “you're with us or against us” mentality where too often anyone who questions Palestinian actions is an apologist for the occupation and anyone who disagrees with Israel policy is cast as anti-Israel or even anti-Semitic.

That's one of the most striking realities about the current situation: This critical decision about the future – one state or two states – is effectively being made on the ground every single day, despite the expressed opinion of the majority of the people.

The status quo is leading towards one state and perpetual occupation, but most of the public either ignores it or has given up hope that anything can be done to change it. And with this passive resignation, the problem only gets worse, the risks get greater and the choices are narrowed.

This sense of hopelessness among Israelis is exacerbated by the continuing violence, terrorist attacks against civilians and incitement, which are destroying belief in the possibility of peace.

Let me say it again: There is absolutely no justification for terrorism, and there never will be.

And the most recent wave of Palestinian violence has included hundreds of terrorist attacks in the past year, including stabbings, shootings, vehicular attacks and bombings, many by individuals who have been radicalized by social media. Yet the murderers of innocents are still glorified on Fatah websites, including showing attackers next to Palestinian leaders following attacks. And despite statements by President Abbas and his party's leaders making clear their opposition to violence, too often they send a different message by failing to condemn specific terrorist attacks and naming public squares, streets and schools after terrorists.

President Obama and I have made it clear to the Palestinian leadership countless times, publicly and privately, that all incitement to violence must stop. We have consistently condemned violence and terrorism, and even condemned the Palestinian leadership for not condemning it.

Far too often, the Palestinians have pursued efforts to delegitimize Israel in international fora. We have strongly opposed these initiatives, including the recent wholly unbalanced and inflammatory UNESCO resolution regarding Jerusalem. And we have made clear our strong opposition to Palestinian efforts against Israel at the ICC, which only sets back the prospects for peace.

And we all understand that the Palestinian Authority has a lot more to do to strengthen its institutions and improve governance.

Most troubling of all, Hamas continues to pursue an extremist agenda: they refuse to accept Israel's very right to exist. They have a one-state vision of their own: all of the land is Palestine. Hamas and other radical factions are responsible for the most explicit forms of incitement to violence, and many of the images that they use are truly appalling. And they are willing to kill innocents in Israel and put the people of Gaza at risk in order to advance that agenda.

Compounding this, the humanitarian situation in Gaza, exacerbated by the closings of the crossings, is dire. Gaza is home to one of the world's densest concentrations of people enduring extreme hardships with few opportunities. 1.3 million people out of Gaza's population of 1.8 million are in need of daily assistance – food and shelter. Most have electricity less than half the time and only 5 percent of the water is safe to drink. And yet despite the urgency of these needs, Hamas and other militant groups continue to re-arm and divert reconstruction materials to build tunnels, threatening more attacks on Israeli civilians that no government can tolerate.

Now, at the same time, we have to be clear about what is happening in the West Bank. The Israeli prime minister publicly supports a two-state solution, but his current coalition is the most right wing in Israeli history, with an agenda driven by the most extreme elements. The result is that policies of this government, which the prime minister himself just described as “more committed to settlements than any in Israel's history,” are leading in the opposite direction. They're leading towards one state. In fact, Israel has increasingly consolidated control over much of the West Bank for its own purposes, effectively reversing the transitions to greater Palestinian civil authority that were called for by the Oslo Accords.

I don't think most people in Israel, and certainly in the world, have any idea how broad and systematic the process has become. But the facts speak for themselves. The number of settlers in the roughly 130 Israeli settlements east of the 1967 lines has steadily grown. The settler population in the West Bank alone, not including East Jerusalem, has increased by nearly 270,000 since Oslo, including 100,000 just since 2009, when President Obama's term began.

There's no point in pretending that these are just in large settlement blocks. Nearly 90,000 settlers are living east of the separation barrier that was created by Israel itself in the middle of what, by any reasonable definition, would be the future Palestinian state. And the population of these distant settlements has grown by 20,000 just since 2009. In fact, just recently the government approved a significant new settlement well east of the barrier, closer to Jordan than to Israel. What does that say to Palestinians in particular – but also to the United States and the world – about Israel's intentions?

Let me emphasize, this is not to say that the settlements are the whole or even the primary cause of this conflict. Of course they are not. Nor can you say that if the settlements were suddenly removed, you'd have peace. Without a broader agreement, you would not. And we understand that in a final status agreement, certain settlements would become part of Israel to account for the changes that have taken place over the last 49 years – we understand that – including the new democratic demographic realities that exist on the ground. They would have to be factored in. But if more and more settlers are moving into the middle of Palestinian areas, it's going to be just that much harder to separate, that much harder to imagine transferring sovereignty, and that is exactly the outcome that some are purposefully accelerating.

Let's be clear: Settlement expansion has nothing to do with Israel's security. Many settlements actually increase the security burden on the Israeli Defense Forces. And leaders of the settler

movement are motivated by ideological imperatives that entirely ignore legitimate Palestinian aspirations.

Among the most troubling illustrations of this point has been the proliferation of settler outposts that are illegal under Israel's own laws. They're often located on private Palestinian land and strategically placed in locations that make two states impossible. There are over 100 of these outposts. And since 2011, nearly one-third of them have been or are being legalized, despite pledges by past Israeli governments to dismantle many of them.

Now leaders of the settler movement have advanced unprecedented new legislation that would legalize most of those outposts. For the first time, it would apply Israeli domestic law to the West Bank rather than military law, which is a major step towards the process of annexation. When the law passed the first reading in the Israeli parliament, in the Knesset, one of the chief proponents said proudly – and I quote – “Today, the Israeli Knesset moved from heading towards establishing a Palestinian state towards Israeli sovereignty in Judea and Samaria.” Even the Israeli attorney general has said that the draft law is unconstitutional and a violation of international law.

Now, you may hear from advocates that the settlements are not an obstacle to peace because the settlers who don't want to leave can just stay in Palestine, like the Arab Israelis who live in Israel. But that misses a critical point, my friends. The Arab Israelis are citizens of Israel, subject to Israel's law. Does anyone here really believe that the settlers will agree to submit to Palestinian law in Palestine?

Likewise, some supporters of the settlements argue that the settlers could just stay in their settlements and remain as Israeli citizens in their separate enclaves in the middle of Palestine, protected by the IDF. Well, there are over 80 settlements east of the separation barrier, many located in places that would make a continuous – a contiguous Palestinian state impossible. Does anyone seriously think that if they just stay where they are you could still have a viable Palestinian state?

Now, some have asked, “Why can't we build in the blocs which everyone knows will eventually be part of Israel?” Well, the reason building there or anywhere else in the West Bank now results in such pushback is that the decision of what constitutes a bloc is being made unilaterally by the Israeli Government, without consultation, without the consent of the Palestinians, and without granting the Palestinians a reciprocal right to build in what will be, by most accounts, part of Palestine. Bottom line – without agreement or mutuality, the unilateral choices become a major point of contention, and that is part of why we are here where we are.

You may hear that these remote settlements aren't a problem because they only take up a very small percentage of the land. Well, again and again we have made it clear, it's not just a question of the overall amount of land available in the West Bank. It's whether the land can be connected or it's broken up into small parcels, like a Swiss cheese, that could never constitute a real state. The more outposts that are built, the more the settlements expand, the less possible it is to create a contiguous state. So in the end, a settlement is not just the land that it's on, it's also what the location does to the movement of people, what it does to the ability of a road to connect people, one community to another, what it does to the sense of statehood that is chipped away with each new construction. No one thinking seriously about peace can ignore the reality of what the settlements pose to that peace.

But the problem, obviously, goes well beyond settlements. Trends indicate a comprehensive effort to take the West Bank land for Israel and prevent any Palestinian development there. Today, the 60 percent of the West Bank known as Area C – much of which was supposed to be transferred to Palestinian control long ago under the Oslo Accords – much of it is effectively off limits to Palestinian development. Most today has essentially been taken for exclusive use by Israel simply by unilaterally designating it as “state land” or including it within the jurisdiction of regional settlement councils. Israeli farms flourish in the Jordan River Valley, and Israeli resorts line the shores of the Dead Sea – a lot of people don’t realize this – they line the shore of the Dead Sea, where Palestinian development is not allowed. In fact, almost no private Palestinian building is approved in Area C at all. Only one permit was issued by Israel in all of 2014 and 2015, while approvals for hundreds of settlement units were advanced during that same period.

Moreover, Palestinian structures in Area C that do not have a permit from the Israeli military are potentially subject to demolition. And they are currently being demolished at an historically high rate. Over 1,300 Palestinians, including over 600 children, have been displaced by demolitions in 2016 alone – more than any previous year.

So the settler agenda is defining the future of Israel. And their stated purpose is clear. They believe in one state: greater Israel. In fact, one prominent minister, who heads a pro-settler party, declared just after the U.S. election – and I quote – “the era of the two-state solution is over,” end quote. And many other coalition ministers publicly reject a Palestinian state. And they are increasingly getting their way, with plans for hundreds of new units in East Jerusalem recently announced and talk of a major new settlement building effort in the West Bank to follow.

So why are we so concerned? Why does this matter? Well, ask yourself these questions: What happens if that agenda succeeds? Where does that lead?

There are currently about 2.75 million Palestinians living under military occupation in the West Bank, most of them in Areas A and B – 40 percent of the West Bank – where they have limited autonomy. They are restricted in their daily movements by a web of checkpoints and unable to travel into or out of the West Bank without a permit from the Israelis.

So if there is only one state, you would have millions of Palestinians permanently living in segregated enclaves in the middle of the West Bank, with no real political rights, separate legal, education, and transportation systems, vast income disparities, under a permanent military occupation that deprives them of the most basic freedoms. Separate and unequal is what you would have. And nobody can explain how that works. Would an Israeli accept living that way? Would an American accept living that way? Will the world accept it?

If the occupation becomes permanent, over the time the Palestinian Authority could simply dissolve, turn over all the administrative and security responsibilities to the Israelis. What would happen then? Who would administer the schools and hospitals and on what basis? Does Israel want to pay for the billions of dollars of lost international assistance that the Palestinian Authority now receives? Would the Israel Defense Force police the streets of every single Palestinian city and town?

How would Israel respond to a growing civil rights movement from Palestinians, demanding a right to vote, or widespread protests and unrest across the West Bank? How does Israel reconcile a permanent occupation with its democratic ideals? How does the U.S. continue to defend that and still live up to our own democratic ideals?

Nobody has ever provided good answers to those questions because there aren't any. And there would be an increasing risk of more intense violence between Palestinians and settlers, and complete despair among Palestinians that would create very fertile ground for extremists.

With all the external threats that Israel faces today, which we are very cognizant of and working with them to deal with, does it really want an intensifying conflict in the West Bank? How does that help Israel's security? How does that help the region?

The answer is it doesn't, which is precisely why so many senior Israeli military and intelligence leaders, past and present, believe the two-state solution is the only real answer for Israel's long term security.

Now, one thing we do know: if Israel goes down the one state path, it will never have true peace with the rest of the Arab world, and I can say that with certainty. The Arab countries have made clear that they will not make peace with Israel without resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. That's not where their loyalties lie. That's not where their politics are.

But there is something new here. Common interests in countering Iran's destabilizing activities, and fighting extremists, as well as diversifying their economies have created real possibilities for something different is Israel takes advantage of the opportunities for peace. I have spent a great deal of time with key Arab leaders exploring this, and there is no doubt that they are prepared to have a fundamentally different relationship with Israel. That was stated in the Arab Peace Initiative, years ago. And in all my recent conversations, Arab leaders have confirmed their readiness, in the context of Israeli-Palestinian peace, not just to normalize relations but to work openly on securing that peace with significant regional security cooperation. It's waiting. It's right there.

Many have shown a willingness to support serious Israeli-Palestinian negotiations and to take steps on the path to normalization to relations, including public meetings, providing there is a meaningful progress towards a two-state solution. My friends, that is a real opportunity that we should not allow to be missed.

And that raises one final question: Is ours the generation that gives up on the dream of a Jewish democratic state of Israel living in peace and security with its neighbors? Because that is really what is at stake.

Now, that is what informed our vote at the Security Council last week – the need to preserve the two-state solution – and both sides in this conflict must take responsibility to do that. We have repeatedly and emphatically stressed to the Palestinians that all incitement to violence must stop. We have consistently condemned all violence and terrorism, and we have strongly opposed unilateral efforts to delegitimize Israel in international fora.

We've made countless public and private exhortations to the Israelis to stop the march of settlements. In literally hundreds of conversations with Prime Minister Netanyahu, I have made clear that continued settlement activity would only increase pressure for an international response. We have all known for some time that the Palestinians were intent on moving forward in the UN with a settlements resolution, and I advised the prime minister repeatedly that further settlement activity only invited UN action.

Yet the settlement activity just increased, including advancing the unprecedented legislation to legalize settler outposts that the prime minister himself reportedly warned could expose Israel to action at the Security Council and even international prosecution before deciding to support it.

In the end, we could not in good conscience protect the most extreme elements of the settler movement as it tries to destroy the two-state solution. We could not in good conscience turn a blind eye to Palestinian actions that fan hatred and violence. It is not in U.S. interest to help anyone on either side create a unitary state. And we may not be able to stop them, but we cannot be expected to defend them. And it is certainly not the role of any country to vote against its own policies.

That is why we decided not to block the UN resolution that makes clear both sides have to take steps to save the two-state solution while there is still time. And we did not take this decision lightly. The Obama Administration has always defended Israel against any effort at the UN and any international fora or biased and one-sided resolutions that seek to undermine its legitimacy or security, and that has not changed. It didn't change with this vote.

But remember it's important to note that every United States administration, Republican and Democratic, has opposed settlements as contrary to the prospects for peace, and action at the UN Security Council is far from unprecedented. In fact, previous administrations of both political parties have allowed resolutions that were critical of Israel to pass, including on settlements. On dozens of occasions under George W. Bush alone, the council passed six resolutions that Israel opposed, including one that endorsed a plan calling for a complete freeze on settlements, including natural growth.

Let me read you the lead paragraph from a *New York Times* story dated December 23rd. I quote: "With the United States abstaining, the Security Council adopted a resolution today strongly deploring Israel's handling of the disturbances in the occupied territories, which the resolution defined as, including Jerusalem. All of the 14 other Security Council members voted in favor." My friends, that story was not written last week. It was written December 23rd, 1987, 26 years to the day that we voted last week, when Ronald Reagan was president.

Yet despite growing pressure, the Obama Administration held a strong line against UN action, any UN action, we were the only administration since 1967 that had not allowed any resolution to pass that Israel opposed. In fact, the only time in eight years the Obama Administration exercised its veto at the United Nations was against a one-sided settlements resolution in 2011. And that resolution did not mention incitement or violence.

Now let's look at what's happened since then. Since then, there have been over 30,000 settlement units advanced through some stage of the planning process. That's right – over 30,000 settlement units advanced notwithstanding the positions of the United States and other countries. And if we had vetoed this resolution just the other day, the United States would have been giving license to further unfettered settlement construction that we fundamentally oppose.

So we reject the criticism that this vote abandons Israel. On the contrary, it is not this resolution that is isolating Israel; it is the permanent policy of settlement construction that risks making peace impossible. And virtually every country in the world other than Israel opposes settlements. That includes many of the friends of Israel, including the United Kingdom, France, Russia – all of whom voted in favor of the settlements resolution in 2011 that we vetoed, and again this year along with every other member of the council.

In fact, this resolution simply reaffirms statements made by the Security Council on the legality of settlements over several decades. It does not break new ground. In 1978, the State Department Legal Adviser advised the Congress on his conclusion that Israel's government, the Israeli Government's program of establishing civilian settlements in the occupied territory is inconsistent with international law, and we see no change since then to affect that fundamental conclusion.

Now, you may have heard that some criticized this resolution for calling East Jerusalem occupied territory. But to be clear, there was absolutely nothing new in last week's resolution on that issue. It was one of a long line of Security Council resolutions that included East Jerusalem as part of the territories occupied by Israel in 1967, and that includes resolutions passed by the Security Council under President Reagan and President George H.W. Bush. And remember that every U.S. administration since 1967, along with the entire international community, has recognized East Jerusalem as among the territories that Israel occupied in the Six-Day War.

Now, I want to stress this point: We fully respect Israel's profound historic and religious ties to the city and to its holy sites. We've never questioned that. This resolution in no manner prejudges the outcome of permanent status negotiations on East Jerusalem, which must, of course, reflect those historic ties and the realities on the ground. That's our position. We still support it.

We also strongly reject the notion that somehow the United States was the driving force behind this resolution. The Egyptians and Palestinians had long made clear to all of us – to all of the international community – their intention to bring a resolution to a vote before the end of the year, and we communicated that to the Israelis and they knew it anyway. The United States did not draft or originate this resolution, nor did we put it forward. It was drafted by Egypt – it was drafted and I think introduced by Egypt, which is one of Israel's closest friends in the region, in coordination with the Palestinians and others.

And during the time of the process as it went out, we made clear to others, including those on the Security Council, that it was possible that if the resolution were to be balanced and it were to include references to incitement and to terrorism, that it was possible the United States would then not block it, that – if it was balanced and fair. That's a standard practice with resolutions at the Security Council. The Egyptians and the Palestinians and many others understood that if the text were more balanced, it was possible we wouldn't block it. But we also made crystal clear that the President of the United States would not make a final decision about our own position until we saw the final text.

In the end, we did not agree with every word in this resolution. There are important issues that are not sufficiently addressed or even addressed at all. But we could not in good conscience veto a resolution that condemns violence and incitement and reiterates what has been for a long time the overwhelming consensus and international view on settlements and calls for the parties to start taking constructive steps to advance the two-state solution on the ground.

Ultimately, it will be up to the Israeli people to decide whether the unusually heated attacks that Israeli officials have directed towards this Administration best serve Israel's national interests and its relationship with an ally that has been steadfast in its support, as I described. Those attacks, alongside allegations of U.S.-led conspiracy and other manufactured claims, distract attention from what the substance of this vote was really all about.

And we all understand that Israel faces very serious threats in a very tough neighborhood. Israelis are rightfully concerned about making sure that there is not a new terrorist haven right next door to them, often referencing what's happened with Gaza, and we understand that and we believe there are ways to meet those needs of security. And Israelis are fully justified in decrying attempts to legitimize^[1] their state and question the right of a Jewish state to exist. But this vote was not about that. It was about actions that Israelis and Palestinians are taking that are increasingly rendering a two-state solution impossible. It was not about making peace with the Palestinians now – it was about making sure that peace with the Palestinians will be possible in the future.

Now, we all understand that Israel faces extraordinary, serious threats in a very tough neighborhood. And Israelis are very correct in making sure that there's not a terrorist haven right on their border.

But this vote – I can't emphasize enough – is not about the possibility of arriving at an agreement that's going to resolve that overnight or in one year or two years. This is about a longer process. This is about how we make peace with the Palestinians in the future but preserve the capacity to do so.

So how do we get there? How do we get there, to that peace?

Since the parties have not yet been able to resume talks, the U.S. and the Middle East Quartet have repeatedly called on both sides to independently demonstrate a genuine commitment to the two-state solution – not just with words, but with real actions and policies – to create the conditions for meaningful negotiations.

We've called for both sides to take significant steps on the ground to reverse current trends and send a different message – a clear message – that they are prepared to fundamentally change the equation without waiting for the other side to act.

We have pushed them to comply with their basic commitments under their own prior agreements in order to advance a two-state reality on the ground.

We have called for the Palestinians to do everything in their power to stop violence and incitement, including publicly and consistently condemning acts of terrorism and stopping the glorification of violence.

And we have called on them to continue efforts to strengthen their own institutions and to improve governance, transparency, and accountability.

And we have stressed that the Hamas arms buildup and militant activities in Gaza must stop.

Along with our Quartet partners, we have called on Israel to end the policy of settlement construction and expansion, of taking land for exclusive Israeli use and denying Palestinian development.

To reverse the current process, the U.S. and our partners have encouraged Israel to resume the transfer of greater civil authority to the Palestinians in Area C, consistent with the transition that was called for by Oslo. And we have made clear that significant progress across a range of sectors, including housing, agriculture, and natural resources, can be made without negatively impacting Israel's legitimate security needs. And we've called for significantly easing the

movement and access restrictions to and from Gaza, with due consideration for Israel's need to protect its citizens from terrorist attacks.

So let me stress here again: None of the steps that I just talked about would negatively impact Israel's security.

Let me also emphasize this is not about offering limited economic measures that perpetuate the status quo. We're talking about significant steps that would signal real progress towards creating two states.

That's the bottom line: If we're serious about the two-state solution, it's time to start implementing it now. Advancing the process of separation now, in a serious way, could make a significant difference in saving the two-state solution and in building confidence in the citizens of both sides that peace is, indeed, possible. And much progress can be made in advance of negotiations that can lay the foundation for negotiations, as contemplated by the Oslo process. In fact, these steps will help create the conditions for successful talks.

Now, in the end, we all understand that a final status agreement can only be achieved through direct negotiations between the parties. We've said that again and again. We cannot impose the peace.

There are other countries in the UN who believe it is our job to dictate the terms of a solution in the Security Council. Others want us to simply recognize a Palestinian state, absent an agreement. But I want to make clear today, these are not the choices that we will make.

We choose instead to draw on the experiences of the last eight years, to provide a way forward when the parties are ready for serious negotiations. In a place where the narratives from the past powerfully inform and mold the present, it's important to understand the history. We mark this year and next a series of milestones that I believe both illustrate the two sides of the conflict and form the basis for its resolution. It's worth touching on them briefly.

A hundred and twenty years ago, the First Zionist Congress was convened in Basel by a group of Jewish visionaries, who decided that the only effective response to the waves of anti-Semitic horrors sweeping across Europe was to create a state in the historic home of the Jewish people, where their ties to the land went back centuries – a state that could defend its borders, protect its people, and live in peace with its neighbors. That was the vision. That was the modern beginning, and it remains the dream of Israel today.

Nearly 70 years ago, United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181 finally paved the way to making the State of Israel a reality. The concept was simple: to create two states for two peoples – one Jewish, one Arab – to realize the national aspirations of both Jews and Palestinians. And both Israel and the PLO referenced Resolution 181 in their respective declarations of independence.

The United States recognized Israel seven minutes after its creation. But the Palestinians and the Arab world did not, and from its birth, Israel had to fight for its life. Palestinians also suffered terribly in the 1948 war, including many who had lived for generations in a land that had long been their home too. And when Israel celebrates its 70th anniversary in 2018, the Palestinians will mark a very different anniversary: 70 years since what they call the Nakba, or catastrophe.

Next year will also mark 50 years since the end of the Six-Day War, when Israel again fought for its survival. And Palestinians will again mark just the opposite: 50 years of military occupation. Both sides have accepted UN Security Council Resolution 242, which called for the withdrawal of Israel from territory that it occupied in 1967 in return for peace and secure borders, as the basis for ending the conflict.

It has been more than 20 years since Israel and the PLO signed their first agreement – the Oslo Accords – and the PLO formally recognized Israel. Both sides committed to a plan to transition much of the West Bank and Gaza to Palestinian control during permanent status negotiations that would put an end to their conflict. Unfortunately, neither the transition nor the final agreement came about, and both sides bear responsibility for that.

Finally, some 15 years ago, King Abdullah of Saudi Arabia came out with the historic Arab Peace Initiative, which offered fully normalized relations with Israel when it made peace – an enormous opportunity then and now, which has never been fully embraced.

That history was critical to our approach to trying to find a way to resolve the conflict. And based on my experience with both sides over the last four years, including the nine months of formal negotiations, the core issues can be resolved if there is leadership on both sides committed to finding a solution.

In the end, I believe the negotiations did not fail because the gaps were too wide, but because the level of trust was too low. Both sides were concerned that any concessions would not be reciprocated and would come at too great a political cost. And the deep public skepticism only made it more difficult for them to be able to take risks.

In the countless hours that we spent working on a detailed framework, we worked through numerous formulations and developed specific bridging proposals, and we came away with a clear understanding of the fundamental needs of both sides. In the past two and a half years, I have tested ideas with regional and international stakeholders, including our Quartet partners. And I believe what has emerged from all of that is a broad consensus on balanced principles that would satisfy the core needs of both sides.

President Clinton deserves great credit for laying out extensive parameters designed to bridge gaps in advanced final status negotiations 16 years ago. Today, with mistrust too high to even start talks, we're at the opposite end of the spectrum. Neither side is willing to even risk acknowledging the other's bottom line, and more negotiations that do not produce progress will only reinforce the worst fears.

Now, everyone understands that negotiations would be complex and difficult, and nobody can be expected to agree on the final result in advance. But if the parties could at least demonstrate that they understand the other side's most basic needs – and are potentially willing to meet them if theirs are also met at the end of comprehensive negotiations – perhaps then enough trust could be established to enable a meaningful process to begin.

It is in that spirit that we offer the following principles – not to prejudge or impose an outcome, but to provide a possible basis for serious negotiations when the parties are ready. Now, individual countries may have more detailed policies on these issues – as we do, by the way – but I believe there is a broad consensus that a final status agreement that could meet the needs of both sides would do the following.

Principle number one: Provide for secure and recognized international borders between Israel and a viable and contiguous Palestine, negotiated based on the 1967 lines with mutually agreed equivalent swaps.

Resolution 242, which has been enshrined in international law for 50 years, provides for the withdrawal of Israel from territory it occupied in 1967 in return for peace with its neighbors and secure and recognized borders. It has long been accepted by both sides, and it remains the basis for an agreement today.

As Secretary, one of the first issues that I worked out with the Arab League was their agreement that the reference in the Arab Peace Initiative to the 1967 lines would from now on include the concept of land swaps, which the Palestinians have acknowledged. And this is necessary to reflect practical realities on the ground, and mutually agreed equivalent swaps that will ensure that the agreement is fair to both sides.

There is also broad recognition of Israel's need to ensure that the borders are secure and defensible, and that the territory of Palestine is viable and contiguous. Virtually everyone that I have spoken to has been clear on this principle as well: No changes by Israel to the 1967 lines will be recognized by the international community unless agreed to by both sides.

Principle two: Fulfill the vision of the UN General Assembly Resolution 181 of two states for two peoples, one Jewish and one Arab, with mutual recognition and full equal rights for all their respective citizens.

This has been the fundamental – the foundational principle of the two-state solution from the beginning: creating a state for the Jewish people and a state for the Palestinian people, where each can achieve their national aspirations. And Resolution 181 is incorporated into the foundational documents of both the Israelis and Palestinians. Recognition of Israel as a Jewish state has been the U.S. position for years, and based on my conversations in these last months, I am absolutely convinced that many others are now prepared to accept it as well – provided the need for a Palestinian state is also addressed.

We also know that there are some 1.7 million Arab citizens who call Israel their home and must now and always be able to live as equal citizens, which makes this a difficult issue for Palestinians and others in the Arab world. That's why it is so important that in recognizing each other's homeland – Israel for the Jewish people and Palestine for the Palestinian people – both sides reaffirm their commitment to upholding full equal rights for all of their respective citizens.

Principle number three: Provide for a just, agreed, fair, and realistic solution to the Palestinian refugee issue, with international assistance, that includes compensation, options and assistance in finding permanent homes, acknowledgment of suffering, and other measures necessary for a comprehensive resolution consistent with two states for two peoples.

The plight of many Palestinian refugees is heartbreaking, and all agree that their needs have to be addressed. As part of a comprehensive resolution, they must be provided with compensation, their suffering must be acknowledged, and there will be a need to have options and assistance in finding permanent homes. The international community can provide significant support and assistance. I know we are prepared to do that, including in raising money to help ensure the compensation and other needs of the refugees are met, and many have expressed a willingness to contribute to that effort, particularly if it brings peace. But there is a general recognition that the

solution must be consistent with two states for two peoples, and cannot affect the fundamental character of Israel.

Principle four: Provide an agreed resolution for Jerusalem as the internationally recognized capital of the two states, and protect and assure freedom of access to the holy sites consistent with the established status quo.

Now, Jerusalem is the most sensitive issue for both sides, and the solution will have to meet the needs not only of the parties, but of all three monotheistic faiths. That is why the holy sites that are sacred to billions of people around the world must be protected and remain accessible and the established status quo maintained. Most acknowledge that Jerusalem should not be divided again like it was in 1967, and we believe that. At the same time, there is broad recognition that there will be no peace agreement without reconciling the basic aspirations of both sides to have capitals there.

Principle five: Satisfy Israel's security needs and bring a full end, ultimately, to the occupation, while ensuring that Israel can defend itself effectively and that Palestine can provide security for its people in a sovereign and non-militarized state.

Security is the fundamental issue for Israel together with a couple of others I've mentioned, but security is critical. Everyone understands that no Israeli Government can ever accept an agreement that does not satisfy its security needs or that risk creating an enduring security threat like Gaza transferred to the West Bank. And Israel must be able to defend itself effectively, including against terrorism and other regional threats. In fact, there is a real willingness by Egypt, Jordan, and others to work together with Israel on meeting key security challenges. And I believe that those collective efforts, including close coordination on border security, intelligence-sharing, joint cooperations – joint operation, can all play a critical role in securing the peace.

At the same time, fully ending the occupation is the fundamental issue for the Palestinians. They need to know that the military occupation itself will really end after an agreed transitional process. They need to know they can live in freedom and dignity in a sovereign state while providing security for their population even without a military of their own. This is widely accepted as well. And it is important to understand there are many different ways without occupation for Israel and Palestine and Jordan and Egypt and the United States and others to cooperate in providing that security.

Now, balancing those requirements was among the most important challenges that we faced in the negotiations, but it was one where the United States has the ability to provide the most assistance. And that is why a team that was led by General John Allen, who is here, for whom I am very grateful for his many hours of effort, along with – he is one of our foremost military minds, and dozens of experts from the Department of Defense and other agencies, all of them engaged extensively with the Israeli Defense Force on trying to find solutions that could help Israel address its legitimate security needs.

They developed innovative approaches to creating unprecedented, multi-layered border security; enhancing Palestinian capacity; enabling Israel to retain the ability to address threats by itself even when the occupation had ended. General Allen and his team were not suggesting one particular outcome or one particular timeline, nor were they suggesting that technology alone would resolve these problems. They were simply working on ways to support whatever the negotiators agreed to. And they did some very impressive work that gives me total confidence that Israel's security requirements can be met.

Principle six: End the conflict and all outstanding claims, enabling normalized relations and enhanced regional security for all as envisaged by the Arab Peace Initiative. It is essential for both sides that the final status agreement resolves all the outstanding issues and finally brings closure to this conflict, so that everyone can move ahead to a new era of peaceful coexistence and cooperation. For Israel, this must also bring broader peace with all of its Arab neighbors. That is the fundamental promise of the Arab Peace Initiative, which key Arab leaders have affirmed in these most recent days.

The Arab Peace Initiative also envisions enhanced security for all of the region. It envisages Israel being a partner in those efforts when peace is made. This is the area where Israel and the Arab world are looking at perhaps the greatest moment of potential transformation in the Middle East since Israel's creation in 1948. The Arab world faces its own set of security challenges. With Israeli-Palestinian peace, Israel, the United States, Jordan, Egypt – together with the GCC countries – would be ready and willing to define a new security partnership for the region that would be absolutely groundbreaking.

So ladies and gentlemen, that's why it is vital that we all work to keep open the possibility of peace, that we not lose hope in the two-state solution, no matter how difficult it may seem – because there really is no viable alternative.

Now, we all know that a speech alone won't produce peace. But based on over 30 years of experience and the lessons from the past 4 years, I have suggested, I believe, and President Obama has signed on to and believes in a path that the parties could take: realistic steps on the ground now, consistent with the parties' own prior commitments, that will begin the process of separating into two states; a political horizon to work towards to create the conditions for a successful final status talk; and a basis for negotiations that the parties could accept to demonstrate that they are serious about making peace.

We can only encourage them to take this path; we cannot walk down it for them. But if they take these steps, peace would bring extraordinary benefits in enhancing the security and the stability and the prosperity of Israelis, Palestinians, all of the nations of the region. The Palestinian economy has amazing potential in the context of independence, with major private sector investment possibilities and a talented, hungry, eager-to-work young workforce. Israel's economy could enjoy unprecedented growth as it becomes a regional economic powerhouse, taking advantage of the unparalleled culture of innovation and trading opportunities with new Arab partners. Meanwhile, security challenges could be addressed by an entirely new security arrangement, in which Israel cooperates openly with key Arab states. That is the future that everybody should be working for.

President Obama and I know that the incoming administration has signaled that they may take a different path, and even suggested breaking from the longstanding U.S. policies on settlements, Jerusalem, and the possibility of a two-state solution. That is for them to decide. That's how we work. But we cannot – in good conscience – do nothing, and say nothing, when we see the hope of peace slipping away.

This is a time to stand up for what is right. We have long known what two states living side by side in peace and security looks like. We should not be afraid to say so.

Now, I really began to reflect on what we have learned – and the way ahead – when I recently joined President Obama in Jerusalem for the state funeral for Shimon Peres. Shimon was one of

the founding fathers of Israel who became one of the world's great elder statesmen – a beautiful man. I was proud to call him my friend, and I know that President Obama was as well.

And I remembered the first time that I saw Shimon in person – standing on the White House lawn for the signing the historic Oslo Accords. And I thought about the last time, at an intimate one-on-one Shabbat dinner just a few months before he died, when we toasted together to the future of Israel and to the peace that he still so passionately believed in for his people.

He summed it up simply and eloquently, as only Shimon could, quote, “The original mandate gave the Palestinians 48 percent, now it's down to 22 percent. I think 78 percent is enough for us.”

As we laid Shimon to rest that day, many of us couldn't help but wonder if peace between Israelis and Palestinians might also be buried along with one of its most eloquent champions. We cannot let that happen. There is simply too much at stake – for future generations of Israelis and Palestinians – to give in to pessimism, especially when peace is, in fact, still possible.

We must not lose hope in the possibility of peace. We must not give in to those who say what is now must always be, that there is no chance for a better future. It is up to Israelis and Palestinians to make the difficult choices for peace, but we can all help. And for the sake of future generations of Israelis and Palestinians, for all the people of the region, for the United States, for all those around the world who have prayed for and worked for peace for generations, let's hope that we are all prepared – and particularly Israelis and Palestinians – to make those choices now.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington

January 3, 2017

OVP DEPARTURE PHOTO

DATE: January 3, 2017
LOCATION: East Room
TIME: 4:55 – 5:10 PM
From: Cynthia Bernstein

I. PURPOSE

YOU will take a group departure photo with 74 political appointees and senior staff from the Office of the Vice President.

II. PARTICIPANTS

- Attached at Tab A

III. PRESS PLAN

CLOSED Press.

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- YOU take a group photo with Office of the Vice President staffers

V. REMARKS

N/A

VI. ATTACHMENTS

- A. List of Participants

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Ricchetti, Steve Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff to the Vice President
Amin, Faisal Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Chief of Staff to the Vice President
Graves, Don Deputy Assistant to the President and Counselor to the Vice President
Schultz, Greg Special Assistant to the President and Senior Advisor to the Vice President
Goepfert, Stephen Senior Advisor to the Chief of Staff
Chung, Kathy Assistant to the Vice President
Ibarra, Marcos Staff Assistant to Vice President
Ruffner, Richard Personal Aide to the Vice President
Bedingfield, Kate Special Assistant to the President and Director of Communications to the Vice President
Goodman, Meghan Deputy Director of Communications
Dubyak, Meghan Special Assistant to the President and Press Secretary
Lance, Kirsten Deputy Press Secretary
Meyer, Ken Director of Digital Strategy
Cichocki, Carli Videographer
Reddy, Vinay Special Assistant to the President and Director of Speechwriting
Rawlings, Nate Speechwriter
Lienemann, David Vice President Photographer
Mackler, Chris Photo Editor
Schrum, Michael Special Assistant to the President and Director of Intergovernmental Affairs
Kreager, Zeppa Director of Public Engagement
Price, Nikko Director of Correspondence
Stallard, Lorea Acting Director of Legislative Affairs
Harris, Ben Chief Economist and Economic Advisor to the Vice President
Sheth, Tushar Deputy Director for Policy
Duggan, Kerry Associate Director for Policy
Berlenbach, Sarah Associate Director for Policy
Furey, Brannock Policy Analyst
Simon, Greg Executive Director of the Cancer Moonshot Task Force
Carnival, Danielle Chief of Staff and Senior Policy Director to the Cancer Moonshot Task Force
Lee, Jerry Deputy Director for Cancer Research and Technology
Leiman, Lauren Senior Director for External Partnerships
Aspiras, Anabella Director of Patient Engagement
DeFrias, Kara Director of User Experience
O'Brien, Lynne Policy Analyst
Collins, Katie Special Assistant to the Executive Director of the Cancer Moonshot Task Force
Kahl, Colin Deputy Assistant to the President and National Security Advisor to the Vice President
Ratner, Ely Deputy National Security Advisor to the Vice President
Swaine, Kelly Special Advisor for East Asia
Popal, Mustafa Special Advisor for Central and South Asia
Doucette, Eric Special Advisor for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism
Baker, Caitlin Special Advisor for Middle East Affairs

Erikson, Dan Special Advisor for Western Hemisphere Affairs
Reichel, Carlyn Foreign Policy Speechwriter
Makanju, Anna Special Advisor for Europe and Eurasia
Golby, Jim Policy Specialist
Bakotic, Kristen Executive Secretary and Special Advisor, National Security Affairs
Stokes, Jake Senior Advisor to National Security Advisor
Masalosalo, Brittany Special Assistant to National Security Staff
Dirksen, Ward Director of Programs for National Security
Bernstein, Cynthia Director of Administration
Keller, Marylee Deputy Director of Administration and Director of Transition Projects
Turk, Joe Associate Director of Administration
Scanlon, John Associate Director of Administration
Lance, Ginna Director of Scheduling and Deputy Director of Operations
Noblitt, Karly Associate Director of Scheduling
Panther, Allie Associate Director of Scheduling
Myers, Sam Trip Director
Salk, Sam Director of Advance
Gelfond, Jaclyn Deputy Director of Advance
Reilly, Jack Deputy Director of Advance
McGrail, John Counsel to the Vice President
Demers, Kaitlyn Associate Counsel
Lieberman, Dave Deputy Counsel
Whitman, Dave Ethics Counsel
Lamberson, Nicole Director of Research
Rose, Kris Acting Advisor on Violence Against Women
Crockett, Cailin Policy Advisor
Nix, Sheila Deputy Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff for Dr. Biden
Bernal, Anthony Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Chief of Staff for Dr. Biden
Elizondo, Carlos Special Assistant to the President and Social Secretary and Residence Manager
Suber, Kellen Deputy Residence Manager
Lyons, Jamie Policy Director for Dr. Biden
Alavi, Naseam Special Assistant to Dr. Biden
Jones, Teresa Staff Assistant to Dr. Biden

Carter, Debbie G. EOP/WHO

From: Young, Caitlin E. EOP/WHO
Sent: Tuesday, January 3, 2017 6:17 PM
Subject: Interview of the President by Ilana Dayan, Israel's Channel 2

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

Internal Transcript

January 3, 2017

INTERVIEW OF THE PRESIDENT
BY ILANA DAYAN, ISRAEL'S CHANNEL 2

Roosevelt Room

4:06 P.M. EST

Q Mr. President, thank you so much for having us here at the White House, only two weeks before you leave office, for a farewell conversation. Thank you.

We met over a year ago and we talked, among other things, about Prime Minister Netanyahu.

THE PRESIDENT: Right.

Q Have you learned anything new about him over the last year?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I think that Bibi has been very consistent in his views. So often the issues that have come up between my administration and his have been framed in terms of personalities, and that's actually not the case. Whenever I meet with him, we have cordial conversations, they're candid conversations, and on a wide range of issues we agree. There are some high-profile issues with which we have deep disagreements.

Q So let's talk about the last U.N. resolution, which you didn't veto. Some would say it's perfectly human for you to want to get back at the Prime Minister who didn't miss a fight with you. Tell me that there wasn't the slightest desire to aim a vindictive parting shot at Bibi after all he had you go through. Tell me that you simply thought that was the best move for peace.

THE PRESIDENT: I believe that was the best move for peace, and let me explain why.

First of all, I think it's important just to remind your viewers that my administration has engaged in unprecedented support of Israel -- most recently, \$38 billion in a memorandum of understanding. We provide half of all of our foreign assistance to Israel, about \$8.5 million a day, to assure Israel's security. That does not include \$3 billion in missile defense -- the development of the Iron Dome -- that has saved Israeli lives through a number of conflicts.

Personally, I have stood up for Israel's right to defend itself by itself on a whole range of issues, including controversial ones like actions in Gaza. I did so as U.S. senator, I have done so as President.

Our intelligence and military cooperation is unprecedented, even the Netanyahu government would acknowledge that.

And so, the issue for me has been, even as our commitment to Israel's security is unwavering, what can we do to ensure a long term prospect for peace -- understanding that today the trust between the Israelis and the Palestinians is very low; understanding that, despite the best efforts of Secretary Kerry and his efforts to both encourage Netanyahu and Abbas to get together, that the political circumstances on both sides did not allow for significant progress -- how do we preserve the possibility.

And increasingly the settlement issue had become a barrier to the possibility of a two-state solution. Now, Bibi says that he believes in the two-state solution, and yet his actions consistently have shown that if he is getting pressured to approve more settlements, he will do so regardless of what he says about the importance of the two-state solution. And what we have seen since 2009 -- since I was elected -- was an increase of 37 percent in the number of settlements. We have gone from about 300,000 to 400,000. These are not compelled by the necessities of Israel's security or a strategic depth because you now have about 15,000 of those settlements that are outside the barrier wall that was constructed. And moreover, you now are seeing, this year alone, over 1,000 Palestinian structures that were demolished.

Increasingly what you are seeing is that the facts on the ground are making it almost impossible, at least very difficult, and if this trend line continues, impossible to create a contiguous, functioning, Palestinian state.

And if that's the case, then what you're embracing now is a vision of greater Israel in which an occupation continues indefinitely. And as John Kerry said -- and I have not ever gotten a good answer or a good response -- either, in that circumstance, Israel can be Jewish or it can be democratic but it can't be both. The demographics do not allow for it.

So what we have tried to do is not to say that we agreed with every item in the U.N. resolution -- that's why we abstained as opposed to vote for it, despite the fact that there was unanimity other than us for the statement on the resolution. We insisted that we would veto anything that

did not contain a balanced statement around the importance of Palestinian efforts to reduce violence and to stop incitement. But I did believe that it was important to send a signal and to lift up the facts that so often get buried in other news about what is happening, with respect to settlements in the West Bank.

Q I'm sure you heard, Mr. President, the reactions from the Prime Minister's Office, everything from saying, in his words, that the Obama administration carried out a shameful, anti-Israeli ploy at the U.N., to a senior official talking of a knife stab in our back, to Ambassador Dermer here saying that Israel has proof that you in fact orchestrated the whole thing. Can you understand the sense of betrayal?

THE PRESIDENT: No. I think, I'll be honest with you, that that kind of hyperbole, those kinds of statements don't have basis in fact. They may work well with a respect to deflecting attention from the problem of settlements, they may play well with Bibi's political base as well as the Republican base here in the United States, but they don't match up with the facts.

The facts are that everybody knew, including the Israelis, that the Egyptians -- the closest Arab partner to the Israelis -- were going to introduce this, in coordination with the Palestinians --

Q And you had nothing to do with the process?

THE PRESIDENT: We did not prompt it. We did not encourage it. What we said was we are concerned with settlements, if you are to do something, then we would never sign on to something that was not addressing the issues of violence and incitement, but what I also said -- and my instructions were clear to my team throughout -- I will not make a final decision until we have any -- some idea in terms of what actual vote is being presented in the Security Council.

Q But you've mentioned the Republicans, and it's no secret that this resolution is clearly not in line with future policy of the next administration.

THE PRESIDENT: (Laughter.) That is clear.

Q Wasn't there anybody around you who said, Mr. President, this is not something you do a minute before you're out the door?

THE PRESIDENT: Oh well, look, the fact of the matter is, is that I'm President until January 20th, and --

Q You mean to be one.

THE PRESIDENT: And I have an obligation to do what I think is right.

But, Ilana, let me go to the core point here -- and I've said this in interviews with you, I've said it in Israel, I've said it here, I've said

it directly to Bibi, I've said it to audiences of American Jews. I believe it would be a moral betrayal for the world not to protect and secure a homeland for the Jewish people, not only because this is their historical home, but because of the history of millennia of persecution of Jews. I have shown repeatedly my commitment to Israel's security, and I feel it deeply.

I also believe that the best traditions of the Zionist movement in Israel are consistent with the values that I have tried to live by and have tried to promote here in the United States and around the world; a belief in rule of law, a belief in human rights, a belief in freedom of the press, a belief that we treat people fairly and justly not only when it's convenient but when it's inconvenient.

And so it breaks my heart to see a situation in which, increasingly, the prospects for peace are fading away, and it's something that happens in small increments.

Q But you see the text of the resolution, Mr. President, doesn't draw any difference between the Western Wall which embodies so much Jewish history and memories, and a couple of caravans near Ramallah. Is that all illegal?

THE PRESIDENT: Of course. But nobody suggested that the language and the resolution described perfectly what my views were.

Q It doesn't.

THE PRESIDENT: As I said, if it had, then we would have voted yes, as opposed to abstain. But keep in mind, this idea that this is unprecedented, that the Obama administration is an outlier, is patently false. Since at least 1978, it has been established within the United States government that these territories that had been obtained in 1967 were occupied territories. Our policy has been to oppose settlements -- that's not unique to me, that's true of both Democratic and Republican administrations prior to me. I'll get to the point of East Jerusalem, but I think it's important for me to remind your audience, every previous administration has allowed for some votes in the Security Council that Israel opposed.

Q But you did veto a similar resolution in 2011 --

THE PRESIDENT: And I did veto one in 2011 because I thought the prospects for some sort of negotiation were still alive, and since that time, what's happened, since I vetoed it in 19 -- 2011?

Q 2011.

THE PRESIDENT: Since that time, you have seen continued settlement construction and approvals unabated. John Kerry has personally talked to Bibi and I have personally talked to Bibi countless times, and it was

ignored. It continues to not just accelerate, but, as I said, it keeps on going deeper and deeper into the West Bank.

Q But you see the difference between that and East Jerusalem.

THE PRESIDENT: But what I see -- of course -- that all of us would recognize -- and I've said this publicly -- that in any final resolution, there are portions of what would be considered currently as occupied territories that would become part of Israel. That's where issues of strategic depth come in. That's where historical issues like the Western Wall would come into play. But even the Israeli government acknowledges in every negotiation that we've had, including Bibi's government, that the status of East Jerusalem is a live issue in negotiations.

So the notion somehow that this just came out of the blue is simply not true. And what this comes down to, Ilana, I think is a more fundamental question. The question is, who do the Israeli people want to be? How do they envision their country? And, for Americans, given that Israel is one of our closest friends, allies and partners, what are our national interests in making sure that a democracy with shared values continues in this very volatile, dangerous part of the world?

Q Which begs the question, are there any more surprises up your sleeve? Or the Prime Minister can sleep well until January 20th?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think there's an interesting question as to whether he'll sleep better after January 20th. Because if the notion is that unfettered support for Israel, or, more specifically, support for the Netanyahu's government's policies, no matter what they are, no matter how inimical they may be to the prospects for peace -- if that's what qualifies as a good friend, then I think that we will see a worsening situation over time.

Now, what I can say is, is that the view that I've expressed consistently, which is that a resolution that outlined final status -- that would not be appropriate. Because the truth is, is that, this won't get solved unless the Israeli people and the Palestinians want to solve it.

And I'll make one last point on this. This idea that somehow we haven't been tough on the Palestinians -- I mean, we are constantly hectoring the Palestinians about an end to incitement, an end to violence. We have consistently insisted to President Abbas that our support for their economic development and economic projects are contingent on us seeing progress around the issues that the Israelis care about.

Q And you realize there's reluctance on that side, too. Did you think, Mr. President, at any point that Bibi Netanyahu was deceiving you?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I actually find Bibi to be very candid with me. And some of our conversations have been heated at times.

Q In another setting, in other roles, you could have been good friends you think?

THE PRESIDENT: I think Prime Minister Netanyahu has been shaped by a very personal history, as well as a collective history, that says -- that defined strength as not giving ground in any circumstances.

Q That's because, you know, he's leading a country fighting for its life, and he's always prepared for the next tragedy. Whereas you, perhaps, can afford the optimism that you had to the tune of the Cairo speech that left many people with the notion that here's a naïve President who doesn't really speak the lingo of our tough neighborhood. Would you have given the same speech today?

THE PRESIDENT: I would.

Q You would?

THE PRESIDENT: I always describe that speech as aspirational. And if you read the speech today, there's nothing in there that I would disown.

Q Even though you know the Middle East gave you its response a few years after that beautiful speech? You know, washed in rivers of hate and blood?

THE PRESIDENT: But the truth of the matter is, is that peace always looks naïve until it comes about. If we had not expressed an aspiration for something different, then all of human progress would evaporate. We'd be in the Stone Age. We would be in the era of Genghis Khan. We would rape and pillage and conquer, and any notions of universal rights, any notion of -- all those things sounded naïve until they happened.

And so what is true is that Israel is in a very tough neighborhood, which is why I have done so much to ensure that they can protect themselves. My point to Bibi has been, historically, throughout my presidency, I will do everything necessary to make sure that Israel is in a position of strength, that it can defend itself by itself. But because of that strength, you then are in a position to take some risks for peace -- not stupid risks, not reckless risks -- but you can take some risks.

And when I was at Shimon's funeral, I spoke about this. Here's a man who essentially established the defense infrastructure that allowed Israel to be where it is today. But there's no contradiction between insisting that I can protect myself against the worst, but hope and work for the best.

Q And I guess -- you know, you mentioned Donald Trump. I guess it's safe to assume that the next President will not deliver any such speech in Cairo --

THE PRESIDENT: Probably not.

Q -- any time soon. Which explains why Prime Minister Netanyahu indeed, as you said, clearly counts on a good friend here at the White House come January 21st.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, he had a good friend, it's just Bibi didn't always recognize it.

Q He didn't?

THE PRESIDENT: He's had a good friend the last eight years.

Q Do you think there's any chance that Bibi might be proven wrong with regard to Trump in his policies?

THE PRESIDENT: I won't speculate on that. But let's take another example.

As I said, on a lot of issues, Bibi and I agree. On the other high-profile issue where we had deep disagreements, the issue of Iran, Israel's own military and intelligence teams at this point would acknowledge that the prospect of Iran getting a nuclear weapon is greatly reduced since this deal was in place. As we speak, Iran is moving out centrifuges from the underground bunkers in Fordow that Israel could not reach by itself.

Q But you know Trump disagrees. And I have to --

THE PRESIDENT: I'm not going to -- setting aside what the President-elect says, what I'm saying is, is that Israel's military and intelligence teams, who pay very close attention to this, say that this deal has worked to accomplish the narrow goal that we set out.

And so here's an example in which I was called somebody who was betraying Israel's interests just a year and a half or two years ago, and we actually have proof now, because we can take a look. And lo and behold, it turns out that my tough-minded negotiations backed by military power, but also by strong diplomacy, has resulted in a much lower possibility of one of Israel's most powerful enemies obtaining a weapon that would threaten Israel's existence.

Q I mention the President-elect only because I was reminded by his quick tweet just after the U.N. resolution. I'm sure you heard it. He said, "We cannot continue to let Israel be treated with such total disdain and disrespect. Stay strong, Israel. January 20th is fast approaching." In basketball terms, which you know much better than I do, you were going for a last-minute fast break, and he's basically telling us, just reboot and wait for the buzzer.

THE PRESIDENT: (Laughter.) Well, I tell you what, here's what is true. The support for Israel in the United States across parties, Democrats and Republicans, is so strong, the people-to-people ties, the

cultural affinities between us and Israel is so strong that at the end of the day, if Israel doesn't end settlements, if it engages in what end up being unjust policies; if it creates environments in which violence or terrorism or extremism are more likely, the United States will still be there.

So this is why I say that ultimately, this is going to be an issue for the Israeli people and Israeli politics. And we will still provide -- there's no administration, including mine, that would not provide what is necessary to protect Israel. That does not mean that we should not both counsel Israel in terms of what we think is best for peace, what is best for Israel's security. And it also means that any President should also take into account what is in America's national interest. And America's national interests are in having a safe, secure homeland for the Jewish people that also is able to preserve the common values that underpin an international order.

And one of the things that we are seeing around the world is the winds of illiberalism blowing, and a great affinity for intolerance, and a greater affinity for tribal lines being drawn. And the fact of the matter is, is that as an African American, when I see those kinds of attitudes harden, I remember my history, and I remember the history of the Jewish people.

Q And I want to talk now about yourself, for -- Mr. President. Because we have a couple of minutes left. You told David Remnick recently, "I'm like Mick Jagger: I'm old, I'm gray, but people still turn out." Now, Mick Jagger aside, you have --

THE PRESIDENT: Well, he did just have a child, though. I'm not sure I would have energy to do that. (Laughter.)

Q You're not there. You have indeed turned a little --

THE PRESIDENT: Gray.

Q -- grayer while in office, which I'm not sure will happen to Donald Trump, but he will also probably experience the burden of responsibility. What's the one thing Donald Trump doesn't even start to understand about this office?

Q It's a good question, and I've actually talked to the President-elect about this. There are two things that I think you cannot fully appreciate until you sit in the office. The first is that the American presidency is unique in that anything that happens around the world at some level is your responsibility.

Q And the second?

THE PRESIDENT: And that is not true of any other world leader. I've said this before, but it remains true. If there's a problem, if there's a typhoon, if there is a conflict, if there is a genocide, people call

Washington. They don't call Moscow, and they don't call Beijing. And that will be true for probably our lifetimes.

Which means -- that brings me to the second point. The world is very complicated and messy. And very rarely do you get elegant solutions that work perfectly. But the United States still underwrites the international order that was formed after World War Two in every international forum, every international institution, the promotion of the values that Americans and Israelis share around the world. Things we take for granted like international travel and basic respect for human rights, and our ability to trade and to -- if we cross a border, make sure that we're not suddenly thrown in jail or taken advantage of -- all those things depend on a maintenance of an international order. And that requires enormous work. And I think that -- what I've told President-elect Trump and what I've experienced in my own eight years is that if we don't nurture and tend to that international order, if we get loose and don't put in the work, if we betray the values that underpin that international order, then it frays very quickly.

And ironically, the stronger we are, the more we have to lose if that international order --

Q I imagine this 90-minute conversation you had with him here just a couple of days after the election, and I'm trying to think about this eccentric billionaire coming from reality TV and this reflective President with an affinity for intellectual give-and-take, was there a moment that you enjoyed in that meeting other than the minute it ended?

THE PRESIDENT: (Laughter.) It was actually a surprisingly cordial conversation. I think we were able to talk about the campaign as being over; to reflect on the ups and downs of the campaign, almost as if you were observing a sporting match; and then I think to shift to the issues of governance.

And what I tried to emphasize to him was that Mario Cuomo, the famous governor of New York, American politician once said that you campaign in poetry and then you govern in prose.

And what I shared with him was some of the details of governing in prose -- that reality does not conform to sound bites. And you have to oftentimes accept that the solutions that you thought made sense, in fact, have to be modified and accommodate a very tough reality.

Q We are running out of time, Mr. President, but I've got to ask you a question about -- two last questions. A question about charisma. So many of us don't forget you as a young state senator when you took the stage 12 years ago, and you told a story of skinny kid with a funny name who believes that America has a place for him, too.

And I cannot forget years later when you took the stage as President after the mass shooting in the black church in Charleston, and you spoke about the reservoir of goodness in the living and the dead. And then you

started singing "Amazing Grace." Can you tell me if you know when you generated that spark? You know it when you have the audience, you just realize the electricity is in the air?

THE PRESIDENT: Sure. I think it's interesting as you get older -- it's like anything. Some of it is just practice. I made a joke about Mick Jagger, but there is an element of performance when you're speaking to large crowds. And the more you do it, the more comfortable you are, the more you are attuned to the audience.

Q And you know how to work them.

THE PRESIDENT: And you know how to work an audience. And each person has their own style. Donald Trump obviously is able to appeal to his base. And Netanyahu, obviously, given his longevity, has great skills as a politician.

For me, what I find is, is that when that electricity comes in is when I feel as if I'm tapping into something true. If I feel that I am speaking truthfully -- and I don't mean facts. I mean that I am -- my heart is true, then the audience feels that. And my best speeches, if they have made a difference, have to do with that moment where my best self is expressing itself.

And that doesn't mean, by the way -- because this goes back to your point about the Cairo speech, but it's also true about the 2004 speech -- it doesn't mean that what I'm describing is reality as it is. It doesn't mean that we're ignoring -- in fact, in 2004, I specifically said in that speech --

Q Our best selves.

THE PRESIDENT: -- I'm not talking about blind optimism. I'm talking about our best selves in the face of difficulty, in the face of uncertainty.

When I used to have conversations -- right here in the White House, we'd have lunch -- Elie Wiesel. And we'd talk about his experiences -- the power, the beauty of his writing is not that he ignored the horrors of Buchenwald, it's that in the face of that he can still see something good.

Q You spoke about moments, Mr. President, I have to ask about two moments. Was there a moment in which you prayed to God that somebody else would take the decision instead of you? Was there one moment like that? Because -- "God take me away from here, I want to somebody else to decide this one? And then another one. Was there a moment like that?

THE PRESIDENT: It's interesting -- there are many moments where I have anguished over decisions. Most typically those that involve sending young men and women into harm's way; decisions involving war and peace. I sent 30,000 troops into Afghanistan shortly after I came into office. And

I remember speaking at West Point, and you're seeing these young people. And I'm now --

Q Before they go away.

THE PRESIDENT: Before they go. And you know that some won't come back. And I'm now of the age where these soldiers are basically the age of Malia, my oldest daughter. And in my mind, they're children. And so those are always difficult.

I will tell you there have been times where I've had very difficult decisions that have pained me and I've struggled with. What I've always tried to say to myself, though, is that my job is not to make the perfect decision, but to take the best information that I have and make my best judgement. And if I do that, then I can sleep at night.

Q And I cannot sit in front of you and not think about your personal amazing story. So that is my last question. Take me to a moment, Mr. President, in the last eight years in which you managed to see yourself from the outside, to be in the Oval Office or in the Situation Room, and think of your younger self looking for a place in America. Did it happen?

THE PRESIDENT: You generally tend to be too busy to have any perspective on what you're doing. You are just in the moment constantly.

It's interesting -- it's only now in the last few weeks where you are reminded of the journey you've traveled. I think I see it more in my staff, many of whom when they started -- we had a lot of young people involved in the campaign, and now I see them and they're married, and many are having children.

Q But you never wandered in your thoughts to the years in Columbia University when you had one plate, one glass, one bed, one of everything?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I will say two things about this -- two moments where I reflected on this. The first is when I -- the day I took office, the day after inauguration, I stood in the Oval Office. And I was reminded by, only eight years earlier, I had not been able to get on the floor of the Democratic Convention.

Q You told that to David Axelrod the other day.

THE PRESIDENT: I've told this story. I was with David Axelrod.

Q They didn't even rent a car?

THE PRESIDENT: I could barely rent a car. I didn't have a lot of money at that moment. But I think the other moment that you reflect on is when I now hear children -- young children -- of every race, of every color who take it for granted that their President looks like me -- and there's a famous photo that was taken of a young boy touching my hair.

Q The kid -- touch your hair.

THE PRESIDENT: Touching my hair, saying, does your hair feel like mine? And that was -- obviously, that's very powerful for African Americans. But I also have white friends who've said that their children were surprised that the next President wasn't a black person because --

Q (Laughter.) That's what they know.

THE PRESIDENT: That's what they know. And I do think about how the world looked to me when I was growing up. And I credit my mother and my grandparents, both of whom -- all of whom were white, the ones that raised me -- in somehow instilling me some sense that I was special.

Q It's okay to be a skinny boy.

THE PRESIDENT: And it's okay to be a skinny boy with a funny name. Michelle would add with big ears. (Laughter.)

Ilana, thank you.

Q Will you tweet?

THE PRESIDENT: I have a very big Twitter following, but I'm going to have to change my Twitter name.

Q Mr. President, thank you so much for having us.

THE PRESIDENT: I enjoyed it.

Q I wish you a Happy New Year and a happy new life.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you so much.

END

4:45 P.M. EST

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Jun 4, 2016 - Item. Item #. Price. Requested. Still Needs. Online Availability. Quantity to Purchase. Hydrocotton Quick-Drying Bath Towel, Porcelain Blue.

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<https://twitter.com/bauerhourdc>The latest Tweets from **Sophie Bauer** (@bauerhourdc): "An important issue that everyone in the D.C. area should pay attention ... **Eric Olmstead** @SteadyOlm.

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.... Retweet 1; Like 1; **Eric Olmstead**. 11:24 AM - 11 Dec ...

Eric Olmstead on Twitter: "@UhhYeahDude LGBTQUYD.C.? Count ...

<https://twitter.com/steadyolm/status/419907352423587841>**Eric Olmstead** · @SteadyOlm. Expert. Joined March 2013. © 2016 Twitter Retweet 1; **Sophie Bauer**. 11:04 AM - 5 Jan 2014. 0 replies 1 retweet 0 likes. Reply.

Sophie Bauer on Twitter: "@BryanVotaggio @Dane_Nakamura my ...

<https://twitter.com/bauerhourdc/status/718173485147766784>Apr 7, 2016 - bauerhourdc's profile · **Sophie Bauer** · @bauerhourdc · **Sophie Bauer** Retweet 1; Likes 2; **Eric Olmstead** · Mike Van Hall · Dane Nakamura.

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<https://plus.google.com/114294847300887090973/about>**Sophie Bauer** - The Glover Park Group - Washington, D.C. - Kenyon College.

Sophie Bauer (daughter)
Eric Olmstead

FYI:

Perkin Coie lawyers:

Barkon
Friedman
Wilson

David Lammy

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

David Lindon Lammy FRSA MP^[1] (born 19 July 1972) is a British Labour Party politician, who has been the Member of Parliament (MP) for Tottenham since 2000.

Contents

- 1 Early life and education
- 2 Political career
 - 2.1 New Labour minister
 - 2.2 Opposition backbencher
 - 2.3 London mayoral candidate
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- 5 References
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Early life and education

Lammy was born in Tottenham, North London, to Guyanese parents^[2] David and Rosalind Lammy.^[3] He and his four siblings were brought up by his mother, after his father walked out on the family when he was 12. Lammy never saw him again, but has often spoken about the impact that this had on his life. Lammy advocates positive parenting, often speaking publicly about the importance of fathers and the need to support them in seeking to be active in the lives of their children. He chairs the All-Party Parliamentary Group on Fatherhood and has written frequently on the issue.^[4]^[5]^[6]

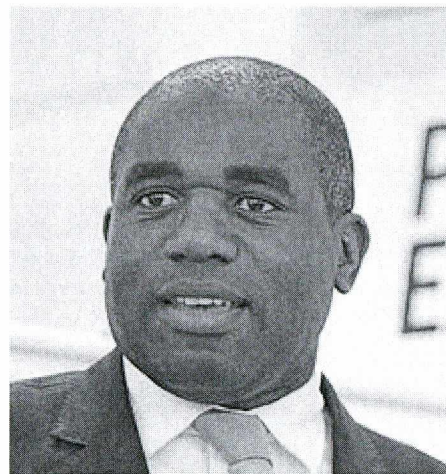
Lammy grew up in Tottenham, next to the Broadwater Farm estate. Having attended a local primary school, at the age of 10 he was awarded an Inner London Education Authority choral scholarship to sing at Peterborough Cathedral and be a pupil at The King's School, Peterborough – an event he has described as his 'X-Factor moment'.^[7] Growing up, Lammy worked in KFC and as a security guard to help the family get by. He studied at the School of Law, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, obtaining a first-class degree. Lammy went on to become the first black Briton to study at Harvard University when he won a place to study an LL.M. at Harvard Law School. He was called to the bar of England and Wales in 1994 at Lincoln's Inn that he had joined as a student member and practised as a barrister for several years.

Political career

The Right Honourable

David Lammy

FRSA MP



Lammy in 2015

Minister of State for Innovation, Universities and Skills

In office

28 June 2007 – 11 May 2010

Prime Minister Gordon Brown

Preceded by Bill Rammell

Succeeded by David Willetts (Universities and Science)

Minister of State for Culture

In office

5 May 2005 – 28 June 2007

Prime Minister Tony Blair

Preceded by Estelle Morris (Arts)

Succeeded by Margaret Hodge (Culture and Tourism)

Member of Parliament for Tottenham

Incumbent

Assumed office

22 June 2000

Preceded by Bernie Grant

Majority 23,564 (55.4%)

In 2000 he was elected for Labour on the London-wide list to the London Assembly. During the London election campaign the sitting member for his home constituency of Tottenham, Bernie Grant, died and Lammy was selected as the Labour candidate. He was elected to the seat in a by-election held on 22 June 2000. Upon his election Lammy became the Baby of the House.

New Labour minister

In 2002 he became Parliamentary under-Secretary in the Department of Health. He was responsible for the introduction of the 4-hour target on A&E waiting times, leading to a significant decrease in waiting times. In 2003 Lammy was appointed as a Minister in the Department for Constitutional Affairs. As a member of the Government, he voted in favour of the authorization for Britain to invade Iraq in 2003. After the 2005 general election Lammy was appointed Minister for Culture at the Department of Culture, Media and Sport.

In June 2007 Lammy was appointed as a Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State in the Department for Innovation, Universities and Skills. In this role Lammy introduced a new generation of apprenticeships, setting up the National Apprenticeship Service and National Apprenticeship Week and committing the Government to creating half a million new apprenticeships. He also established the Aimhigher scheme to get more young people from poor backgrounds into university. In October 2008 he was promoted to Minister of State and was appointed to the Privy Council. In June 2009 the Department for Innovation, Universities and Skills was abolished and merged with the Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform to form the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills. Lammy continued in the new department in his previous role as the Minister for Higher Education.

Opposition backbencher

After Labour lost the 2010 general election a Labour Party leadership contest was announced. During the contest Lammy nominated Diane Abbott, explaining that he felt it was important to have a diverse field of candidates, but declared his support for David Miliband. After the election of Ed Miliband, Lammy pledged his full support for Miliband, though he turned down a post in the Shadow Cabinet offered by Miliband. He explained this decision by asserting a need to speak on a wide range of issues that would arise in his constituency due to the "large cuts in the public services" that his constituents rely on.^[8] Deciding instead to become a back-bench opposition MP. Lammy has opposed the Coalition Government's comprehensive spending review.

In 2010 there were suggestions that Lammy might stand for election as Mayor of London in 2012. Lammy pledged his support to Ken Livingstone's bid to become the Labour London Mayoral candidate, declaring him "London's Mayor in waiting".^[9] Lammy became Livingstone's selection campaign chair. In 2013 Lammy announced that he was considering entering the race to become Mayor of London in the 2016 election.

	Member of the London Assembly
	At-large
	In office
	4 May 2000 – 4 July 2000
Preceded by	Constituency established
Succeeded by	Jennette Arnold
	Personal details
Born	David Lindon Lammy
	19 July 1972
	London, England
Political party	Labour
Spouse(s)	Nicola Green
Alma mater	School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London
	Harvard University
Religion	Anglicanism
Website	www.davidlammy.co.uk (http://www.davidlammy.co.uk)



Lammy with Tottenham Labour Party members and others before joining the TUC Anti-Cuts March in March 2011

Lammy was one of 36 Labour MPs following the party's defeat in the 2015 general election to nominate Jeremy Corbyn as a candidate in the Labour leadership election of 2015.^[10]

London mayoral candidate

On 4 September 2014, Lammy announced his intention to seek the Labour nomination for the 2016 mayoral election.^[11] In the London Labour Party's selection process, he secured 9.4% of first preference votes and placed fourth overall, behind Sadiq Khan, Dame Tessa Jowell and Diane Abbott.

In March 2016, he was fined £5,000 after he instigated 35,629 calls without gaining permission to contact the party members concerned urging people to back his campaign. Lammy apologised "unreservedly" for breaking the rules of the Privacy and Electronic Communication Regulations.^[12] It was the first time a politician had been fined for authorising nuisance calls.^[13]

Political comment

On 11 August 2011, in an address to Parliament, Lammy attributed part of the cause for England's riots of a few days earlier to three destructive 'culture's that had emerged under the prevailing policies: "A Grand Theft Auto culture that glamorises violence. A consumer culture fixated on the brands we wear, not who we are and what we achieve. A gang culture with warped notions of loyalty, respect and honour."^[14]

He has also suggested that corporal punishment of a kind currently illegal in Britain could have been used to prevent the riots.^[15]

Lammy has commented on Britain's history of slavery.^{[16][17][18]}

On 5 February 2013, Lammy gave a passionate speech in the House of Commons on why he would be voting in favour of the Marriage (Same Sex Couples) Bill 2013, critically comparing the relegation of British same-sex couples to civil partnerships to the "separate but equal" legal doctrine which justified Jim Crow laws in the 20th-century United States. U.S. television host Lawrence O'Donnell praised Lammy's speech, relating it to Oscar Wilde's testimony on "the love that dare not speak its name" during his 1895 trial for sodomy and gross indecency.

On 12 March 2013, Lammy apologised for claiming the BBC made a "silly innuendo about the race of the next Pontiff".^[19] David Lammy was commenting on a BBC Twitter message, which asked "will smoke be black or white?" Mr Lammy, tweeting from the Commons chamber, said the BBC message was "crass and unnecessary". He later apologised after Twitter users pointed out the role played by black and white smoke in announcing the election of a new Pope.

On 26 January 2016, David Lammy claimed that 1 million Indians sacrificed their lives during the Second World War, not for the survival of Britain and to fight Nazism, but instead for the "European Project". A statement which was strongly criticised.^{[20][21][22]}

On 25 June 2016, after a majority voted to leave the European Union in a referendum, he urged Parliament to ignore the result.^[23]

Personal life

Lammy married the artist Nicola Green in 2005;^[3] the couple have two young sons.^[24]

In November 2011, he published a book – *Out of the Ashes: Britain after the Riots* – that serves as his account on the causes and consequences of the August 2011 riots.^[25]

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External links

- Official website (<http://www.davidlammy.co.uk>)
-
- Profile (<http://www.parliament.uk/biographies/commons/david-lammy/25459>) at Parliament of the United Kingdom
- Contributions in Parliament (<http://hansard.millbanksystems.com/people/mr-david-lammy>) at *Hansard 1803–2005*
- Current session contributions in Parliament (http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201516/cmhansrd/cmalfiles/mps/commons_hansard_1400_home.html) at *Hansard*
- Voting record (http://www.publicwhip.org.uk/mp.php?mpn=David_Lammy) at Public Whip
- Record in Parliament (http://www.theyworkforyou.com/mp/david_lammy) at TheyWorkForYou



Wikimedia Commons has media related to ***David Lammy***.

Personal life

Green married Labour MP David Lammy in 2005;^[14] they have two sons. Her father is Professor Sir Malcolm Green, physician founder of the British Lung Foundation.^[15]

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- <http://www.londonartfair.co.uk/content/Main-Fair>
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- <http://www.londonprintfair.com/pdfs/LOPF%20catalogue%202013.pdf> London Print Fair 2013 Catalogue
- <http://www.haringey.gov.uk/ooooohart> Cultural Olympiad
- http://www.soane.org/exhibitions/inspired_by_soane Inspired by Soane, Soane Museum Website
- <http://www.gazette.uwo.ca/article.cfm?section=Arts&articleID=2009> McIntosh description
- <http://www.blindart.net/events/24-touching-art-touching-you-royal-cornwall-museum-july-october-2008> Touching Art Touching You
- <http://www.twmuseums.org.uk/shoes/> Shoes – The Agony and Ecstasy
- [http://www.nicolagreen.com/Laughing Nicola Green Laughing Record](http://www.nicolagreen.com/Laughing%20Nicola%20Green%20Laughing%20Record)
- The Observer: The Tottenham Hotspur: (<http://www.davidlammy.co.uk/da/16074>)
- British Lung Foundation: About us (<http://www.blf.org.uk/Page/About-us>)

External links

- Official website (<http://www.nicolagreen.com>)

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Categories: 1972 births | Alumni of the Edinburgh College of Art | 20th-century English painters | 21st-century English painters | Living people | People from Haringay

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Nicola Green

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Nicola Green (born 1972) is an English portrait artist based in London. She rose to prominence as a portrait artist in the late 1990s and has gained recognition for her ability to draw out the essence of her subject, whether observing an individual or exploring wider social and cultural issues.

Working in a variety of mediums, Green seeks to understand and reveal human stories by creating her finished work from extensive primary material. In making her work, Green distils her subjects in a three-step process. The first stage consists of internalising her research: from her own photographs and sketches, newspapers, magazines and collected paraphernalia. She then reduces profile, gesture and context to the minimum information needed to maintain critical form. Using the printed medium as a drawing device, she experiments with pattern and repetition before settling on the final images.^[1]

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Early life and education

Green graduated from Edinburgh College of Art, Scotland, in 1998 with a distinction in Master of Fine Arts (MFA) following a first class honours degree in Drawing and Painting (BA), winning the Andrew Grant Bequest Scholarship in 1997 and 1998 and a Department for Education Scholarship in 1996. Green founded and directed Cockburn's Gallery in Edinburgh which concentrated on showing the work of Scottish art graduates from 1993 to 1997.

Career

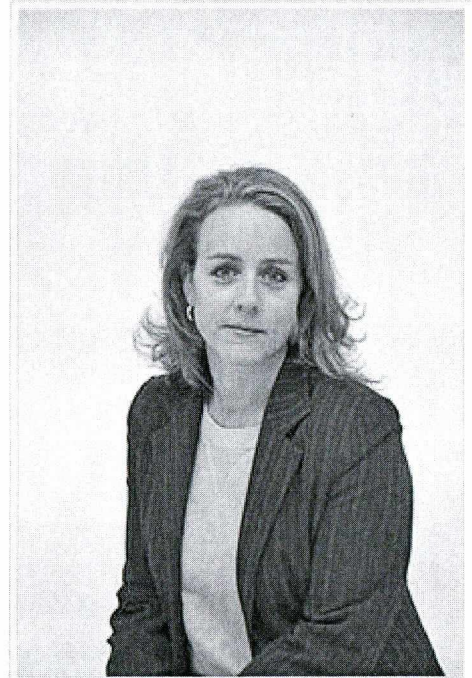
Green is a trustee of the Paintings in Hospitals charity and a patron of the Prince's Drawing School Drawing Clubs and is on the board of Edinburgh College of Art's alumni council. She is based in London with a studio at Bruce Castle museum, a residency at John Jones, and a studio in Finsbury Park.

Her works have been purchased for private collections including those of Hannah Rothschild, Gavin Turk, Nigella Lawson, Elle Macpherson, Richard Curtis, Emma Freud, Norman Cook, Angus Deayton, The Hons Nicholas and Charlotte Lloyd Webber, and Sir Alex Ferguson.

Her work has been acquired by public collections including the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, the Library of Congress, Washington DC, the Courtauld Institute, London, Edinburgh University, the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, Royal Brompton Hospital, London, International Slavery Museum, Liverpool, Anti-Slavery International, London,



Green in her studio



Nicola Green

Glenhyrst Gallery of Brant (<http://www.glenhyrst.ca>), Canada, Royal National College for the Blind, UK, Paintings in Hospitals, UK, and Bruce Castle museum, London.

At art college, Green was influenced by the Northern European painters and Glasgow School (John Bellany, Ken Currie etc.) as well as the conceptual work of 'Young British Artist' friends in London such as Gavin Turk and Joshua Compston.

Green is represented by Flowers Gallery.

Works

2013: Portrait of The Chief Rabbi, Lord Sacks (http://www.nicolagreen.com/Chief_Rabbi_Portrait), The portrait of Lord Jonathan Sacks is a permanent gift donated by Laura and Barry Townsley to the collection of The Jewish Museum in London, and has been on public display since Wednesday 30th of October 2013. The editioned portrait will also be available to view at Flowers Gallery.

2013: Portrait of Elle Macpherson (http://www.nicolagreen.com/Elle_Macpherson_Portrait), The portrait was revealed in a special private view at the Australian High Commission, in the presence of the Australian High Commissioner, His Excellency, The Honourable Mike Rann, the model Elle Macpherson herself alongside the artist, Nicola Green, on the 19th of November 2013.

2012: Seb Coe – An Olympic Portrait (<http://www.nicolagreen.com/olympicportrait>), To celebrate Olympian ideals and the regeneration of the capital, Haringey Council commissioned Nicola Green to create an artwork centred on Lord Sebastian Coe, Chairman of LOCOG. This work is on permanent exhibition at John Lewis' Stratford store, in the Stadium Suite.

2008–2010: *In Seven Days...*, A Portrait of a Presidential Campaign, launched at Harvard University (see "In Seven Days..." TIME review (<http://www.time.com/time/photogallery/0,29307,2026373,00.html>) and *The Boston Globe*). Subsequently shown and acquired by the Library of Congress and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

2007 and 2010: *House Slave – Field Slave* (<http://www.nicolagreen.com/Slavery>), A Portrait of Contemporary Slavery. This was made in collaboration with Anti-Slavery International (<http://www.antislavery.org/english/>), was exhibited at the Dulwich Picture Gallery (<http://www.dulwichpicturegallery.org.uk/>), London and Bruce Castle Museum (<http://www.haringey.gov.uk/brucecastlemuseum>), London, before being acquired by the International Slavery museum, Liverpool

2006 and 2008: BP Portrait Award at the National Portrait Gallery (<http://www.npg.org.uk/>), London. "Oil paintings of children are fiendishly difficult to carry off...children's faces are free of complex emotions, untroubled and unmarked by life's trials. They are very hard to paint without looking chocolate boxy, but this Green has somehow achieved" -Sarah Vine, *The Times*^[2]

2003–2004: Green's Portrait of the World, *The Laughing Record* toured the U.K and USA. In 2005 it was the B-side to Peter Kay's *Is This The Way To Amarillo* (http://wn.com/Is_This_The_Way_to_Amarillo) a No. 1 hit in the U.K. Sound here. (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tr134DVBqBs>)

Solo exhibitions

2013: Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool.

2013: Soane Museum, London.

2013: Flowers Gallery,^[3] London.

2012: Stadium Suite, Olympic Park, London.

2011: Library of Congress,^[4] Washington DC.

2010: Harvard University, Boston.

2010: Bruce Castle Museum, London.

2007: Dulwich Picture Gallery, London.

Group exhibitions

2014: London Art Fair^[5]

2013: Pulse Contemporary Art Fair,^[6] New York. The London Print Fair,^[7] Royal Academy of Arts, London. The Loughborough Hotel (<http://www.tlhgallery.co.uk/www.tlhgallery.co.uk/HOME.html>), London.

2012: BlindArt, Moorfield Eye Hospital, London. Cultural Olympiad,^[8] Haringey, London. Pellafort Press (<http://www.pellafort-press.co.uk/www.pellafort-press.co.uk/HOME.html>), London.

2011: BlindArt, Banbury Museum, Banbury.

2010: Inspired by Soane,^[9] The Soane Museum, Banbury. Touching Art Touching You (<http://www.blindart.net/events/47-touching-art-touching-you-hove-museum-art-gallery-june-september-2010>), Hove Museum & Art Gallery, Brighton. East Wing Collection, The Courtauld Institute, London.

2009: Permanent Collection, Royal National College for the Blind, Hereford.

2008: BlindArt, Museum of Modern Art, Wales (<http://www.momawales.org.uk/>). BP Portrait Award, exhibited at: National Portrait Gallery, London; Wolverhampton Art Gallery; Aberdeen Art Gallery & Museum; Aberstwyth Arts Centre. A Sense of Space: The Blind Culture,^[10] exhibited at: McIntosh Gallery (<http://www.gazette.uwo.ca/article.cfm?section=Arts&articleID=2009>), Western University, Ontario; Glenhyrst Gallery of Brant (<http://www.glenhyrst.ca/>), Canada. Touching Art Touching You,^[11] Royal Cornwall Museum, Truro. On Time, The Courtauld Institute, London.

2007: Permanent Collection, Ontario Glenhyrst Gallery of Brant (<http://www.glenhyrst.ca/>), Canada. Boundless, Menier Chocolate Factory Gallery and Southwark Council, London.

2006: BP Portrait Award, exhibited at: National Portrait Gallery, London; Aberdeen Art Gallery & Museum; Royal West of England Academy, Britol. BlindArt USA, exhibited at: Andrew Heiskill Library for the Blind (<http://www.nyp.l.org/locations/tid/8/about>), New York; British Embassy, Washington D.C. Shoes- The Agony & Ecstasy,^[12] exhibited at: Shipley Art Gallery, Gateshead; Norwich Castle Museum; Cartwright Hall Art Gallery (<http://www.twmuseums.org.uk/shoes/>), Bradford; South Shields Museum and Art Gallery (<http://www.twmuseums.org.uk/south-shields.html>), Tyne and Wear; Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

2005: Portraits 2005, Arndean Gallery (<http://www.ardeangallery.com/>), London. BlindArt, Royal College of Arts, London.

2004: New Sound New York (<http://www.brooklynrail.org/2004/05/music/new-sound-new-york-takes-manhattan>), The Kitchen, New York. Winchester Festival of Art & The Mind, Winchester. Retrospective, 291 Gallery, London.

2003: A Laughing Portrait,^[13] exhibited at: Cork Arts Festival, Ireland; Port Eliot Literary Festival, Cornwall; Royal Brompton Hospital, London; Your Shout Awards, Winchester.

Carter, Debbie G. EOP/WHO

From: White House Press Office <noreply@useopwh.service.govdelivery.com>
Sent: Tuesday, January 3, 2017 12:23 PM
To: Carter, Debbie G. EOP/WHO
Subject: FW: Pool Report #1 -- lunch lid

From: Sarah Westwood [mailto:swestwood@washingtonexaminer.com]
Sent: Tuesday, January 3, 2017 12:18 PM
To: Rutherford, Sarah D. EOP/WHO <Sarah_D_Rutherford@who.eop.gov>
Subject: Pool Report #1 -- lunch lid

A lunch lid has been called with the exception of the briefing, which is scheduled for 1 pm.

Sarah Westwood

White House Correspondent | Washington Examiner

o: (202) 459-4909

c: (770) 912-6027

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Carter, Debbie G. EOP/WHO

From: White House Press Office <noreply@useopwh.service.govdelivery.com>
Sent: Tuesday, January 3, 2017 4:32 PM
To: Carter, Debbie G. EOP/WHO
Subject: FW: Pool Report #2 -- lid

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

From: Sarah Westwood [mailto:swestwood@washingtonexaminer.com]
Sent: Tuesday, January 3, 2017 4:24 PM
To: Rutherford, Sarah D. EOP/WHO <Sarah_D_Rutherford@who.eop.gov>
Subject: Pool Report #2 -- lid

At 4:22 pm, a travel photo lid was called.

Sarah Westwood
White House Correspondent | Washington Examiner
o: (202) 459-4909
c: (770) 912-6027

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Carter, Debbie G. EOP/WHO

From: White House Press Office <noreply@useopwh.service.govdelivery.com>
Sent: Monday, January 2, 2017 7:09 PM
To: Carter, Debbie G. EOP/WHO
Subject: DAILY GUIDANCE AND PRESS SCHEDULE FOR TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 2017

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
January 2, 2017

**DAILY GUIDANCE AND PRESS SCHEDULE FOR
TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 2017**

In the morning, the President and Vice President will receive the Presidential Daily Briefing in the Oval Office. This meeting is closed press.

In the afternoon, the President will attend meetings at the White House.

In-Town Travel Pool

Wires: AP, Reuters, Bloomberg
Wire Photos: AP, Reuters, AFP
TV Corr & Crew: NBC
Print: Washington Examiner
Radio: Talk Media News

EST

9:30AM In-Town Pool Call Time

10:00AM THE PRESIDENT and THE VICE PRESIDENT receive the Presidential Daily Briefing
Oval Office
Closed Press

Briefing Schedule

1:00PM Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest

###

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Carter, Debbie G. EOP/WHO

From: White House Press Office <noreply@useopwh.service.govdelivery.com>
Sent: Monday, January 2, 2017 9:05 PM
To: Carter, Debbie G. EOP/WHO
Subject: DAILY GUIDANCE FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Vice President

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

January 2, 2017

DAILY GUIDANCE FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT
Tuesday, January 3, 2016

In the morning, the Vice President will attend the President's Daily Briefing in the Oval Office.

At 12:00 PM, the Vice President will swear in new members of the United States Senate at the U.S. Capitol. This will be open press.

###

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