

Thursday, December 10, 1998

OK

NOTICE
/HOC
/ATION



jgill @ penfield-gill.com
12/10/98 09:45:00 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Nancy V. Hernreich, Jim Kohlenberger @ OVP@EOP

cc:

Subject: Fuel cells for residential use

December 10, 1998

VIA EMAIL

Dear Mr. President,

As you may remember, I wrote to you last winter, after the very bad ice storms in the North East, about fuel cells for residential use, an internet like distributed power generation paradigm. Here is an update on the idea from the Financial Post Toronto; 11/14/98.

It sure would have been very useful to have had a fuel cell in our basement when the lights went off during Hillary's visit to our house last Saturday. Keeping the lights on would have made the USSS a LOT happier. The candle light was romantic, and as Hillary said, we all do look better in candle light! It was great to see Hillary again. She was wonderful at Massachusetts College of Art. It would be good to see you again too.

I hope you will find this of interest.

I send you are best wishes for success on your Mid East trip.

Season's Greetings,

Jock

PS: Please give our best to Chelsea.

Home power plants stand on threshold of practicality Three-year cost recovery;

Technological advances drive down fuel cell prices
(Financial Post Toronto; 11/14/98)

Miniature home power plants may soon join the list of once-futuristic ideas, like electric cars and solar batteries, made commonplace by advances in the rapidly evolving electricity industry.

The machines use fuel cells, which have low operating costs, require little maintenance and are highly efficient.

2 off Sec.

12/10/98

*Send to Barkhardt for
reply?*

yes ☒
No ☐

C

"On-site, gas-fired facilities have a substantial role to play in the deregulated electricity market," Tony Prophet, chief executive of AlliedSignal Power Systems Inc., said at a recent presentation to reporters.

> > "We can create electricity at a price that's cheaper than the grid." < <

The AlliedSignal Inc. subsidiary estimated the potential global market for the small-scale generating units, usually fueled by natural gas, at \$1- trillion (US).

The company now sells units able to power a fast-food restaurant or supermarket for \$50,000 (US) each. As production ramps up, that is expected to drop to \$30,000 (US), a cost that would be recovered over two to three years of lower power bills.

Spurred by both the opportunity and threat created by deregulation, the long-staid electric utility industry has revved up efforts to develop new products and services in order to limit customer defections and boost revenue.

Fuel-cell technology has been around for years, but it was only recently that advances in materials and design made the cells economical and reliable enough for everyday use.

Growing environmental worries are also spurring innovation in the industry. The U.S. relies on coal, one of the dirtiest fuels, to meet more than half of its power needs.

Fuel cells use hydrogen-based fuels to generate power electrochemically without combustion and produce only heat and water as byproducts. The systems recycle heat, which is often treated as a waste product in traditional power plants, to regulate room temperature and heat water.

"Our fuel cell has less impact on the environment than a centralized power plant. It also eliminates the bottlenecks you have with a transmission and distribution infrastructure," said Kim Zentz, president of Avista Labs.

Avista Labs, an unregulated unit of Washington Water Power Co., which also owns the Spokane-based electric utility of the same name, is another of the growing number of companies looking to capitalize on the so-called distributed power market.

Avista has come up with a prototype fuel cell power generation system - about the size of an air-conditioning unit - that it hopes will become a source for primary or backup power supply to homes and small businesses.

The company said it will first target commercial and industrial applications, but believes the technology's greatest potential is in

homes and small businesses.

The company expects to have a limited production run next year of fuel cells that use processed hydrogen rather than natural gas.

The Washington-based firm plans to team up eventually with a retailer, such as Sears or Wal-Mart, that would handle marketing, manufacturing and distribution of a home fuel cell appliance. It expects that to happen in another 5-10 years.

Credit: Reuters * * * * * (Copyright 1998, National Post (formerly The Financial Post Company). All rights reserved.)

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_____via IntellX_____

{U:FinancialPostToronto-1209.01041} 11/14/98

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Jock Gill
www.penfield-gill.com
Infrared Internet Vision

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 3, 1998

His Excellency Shimon Peres
8 Shaul Hemelech Boulevard
Tel Aviv
ISRAEL

Dear Shimon:

I want to thank you for the thoughtful and supportive statements you've made lately. It has really meant a great deal to me.

I value your enduring friendship more than you'll know. Thank you so much for all that you do.

Sincerely,

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 12/3

To: Sandy Berger

From: The Staff Secretary

Any comment on
this draft for POTUS'
signature? He requested
it.

Phil

✓ S. Daniel M. Latham sends article from the *Palm Beach Daily News* in which he is mentioned as hosting Shimon Peres for a visit recently. Peres is quoted making a supportive statement of you as President and as his friend.

13th Shimon

Milk
ask**FAX**Date: Nov. 23, 1998Number of pages including cover sheet: 3

To:

President Clinton

Phone:

Fax phone: 202-456-6703

CC:

From:

S. Daniel AbrahamPhone: 561-822-2800Fax phone: 561-832-3006

REMARKS:

☐ Urgent☒ For your review☐ Reply ASAP☐ Please comment

8 Shaul Hemelech Blvd.
Tel Aviv Israel

Palm Beach Daily News

'We must continue the negotiations despite acts of terrorism,' Shimon Peres said at Temple Emanu-El.

Daily News
Photo By
GREER
GATTUSO



Peres emphasizes peace process

By MICHELE GELORMINE

Daily News Staff Writer

Shimon Peres said in Palm Beach Friday morning that Israel must continue toward a Middle East peace.

During a 15-minute talk at Temple Emanu-El, the former Israeli prime minister and foreign minister referred to a Nov. 6 bombing in Israel after Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat pledged to fight terrorism in negotiations over the Wye agreement signed last month.

"The slightest weakness that the

government will show in the face of terrorism will invite more terrorism," Peres said. But: "We must continue the negotiations despite acts of terrorism."

By late morning, Peres was enjoying a cruise aboard a yacht owned by Slim-Fast founder S. Daniel Abraham. Peres came to Palm Beach for a personal visit with Abraham.

While Peres took questions from the media Friday morning, Abraham stood in the back of the room smiling. Although Abraham associates with some of the most powerful people in

the world he is a quiet man who likes to stay in the background, said Richard Mandell, executive director of the temple.

During the past five weeks, Abraham has brought Vice President Al Gore and President Bill Clinton to his Biltmore apartment for separate democratic fund-raisers.

Peres said he and Abraham are longtime friends.

"I can't think of anyone who serves

Please see PERES, Page 3

PERES

from page 1

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While he is in Palm Beach, Peres said, he will discuss with Abraham and others the possibility of creating a joint Arab/Israeli research center. Peres emphasized it is just in the talking stages.

Peres was scheduled to speak to more than 1,000 temple members during Friday evening services. His appearance there is the third visit in weeks that has attracted media coverage. Vice President Al Gore and Germany Ambassador Juergen Chrobog also spoke at the temple.

Calling Peres one of the most respected statesmen of the 20th century, Rabbi Leonid Feldman said he feels "overwhelmed" by the former prime minister's appearance at the temple.

"It's not something to be taken for granted," Feldman said.

Peres spoke on a wide range of issues at the Friday morning news conference:

■ On Yasser Arafat's ability to control Palestinian terrorism: I think he does an impressive job. It is in his interest. I don't think he's serving us. I think he's serving himself. He understands that terrorism is a danger to him, to us, to peace, and he takes the necessary steps as much as he can.

■ On Iraqi President Saddam Hussein: "The man is totally untrustworthy. He's a killer . . . There is not much love left in our heart for Saddam Hussein. I think he's a dangerous person. The damage he has done to the Iraqi children is unbelievable . . . He used chemical weapons against the Kurds. We have a real problem with him.

■ On President Clinton's impeachment troubles: "It is very incorrect for the rest of the world to see something so private go so public," Peres said. "I still have high regard for him as a president, as a friend — and nothing has changed."

ME.

287123
PR 003

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 7, 1998

His Excellency Shimon Peres
8 Shaul Hemelech Boulevard
Tel Aviv
ISRAEL

Dear Shimon:

I want to thank you for the thoughtful and supportive statements you've made lately. It has really meant a great deal to me.

I value your enduring friendship more than you'll know. Thank you so much for all that you do.

Sincerely,

Bill

981208

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12/3 to Shimon

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 12/3

To: Sandy Berger

From: The Staff Secretary

OK
98 DEC 4 PM 3:52

Any comment on
this draft for POTUS'
signature? He requested

if.

Phil

Milk
ask

FAX

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Number of pages including cover sheet: 3

To:

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Fax phone: 202-456-6703

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Phone:

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Fax phone:

561-832-3006

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Tel Aviv Israel*

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Photo By
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

287/23

PR 003

Date 12/3

To:

Sandy Berger

From:

The Staff Secretary

Any comment on
this draft for POTUS'
signature? He requested
it.

Phil

12/11/98

Carol

RM:

Please hook up
w/outgoing

See Phil
about this

c. Cleveland

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 3, 1998

His Excellency Shimon Peres
8 Shaul Hemelech Boulevard
Tel Aviv
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Dear Shimon:

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SDA Enterprises

Milk
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Palm Beach Daily News

FAX: 561 832 3006

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Daily News
Photo By
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GATTUSO



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SEARCH - QUERY
00016 PERES AND SUPPORT

287123 DOCUMENT= 5 OF 5

OPID ME
DOCDATE 981207
RECTYP OBA
MEDIA L
NAME HIS EXCELLENCY SHIMON PERES
ADDR TEL AVIV
COUNTRY ISRAEL
SUBJECT THANKS FOR YOUR SUPPORT
SUBCODE PR003
 JL FG001-05 CO082
ACTION RM DSP 981208 CP3 A 981207
COMMENTS ORIGINAL HANDWRITING

I0601 * End of documents in list. Press ENTER or enter another command.

SEARCH - QUERY

00006 DEBT AND RELIEF AND OPTIONS

287078SS DOCUMENT= 2 OF 2

OPID DB
DOCDATE 981209
NAME GENE SPERLING
ORG NEC
SUBJECT DEBT RELIEF OPTIONS FOR THE CENTRAL AMERICAN
 COUNTRIES
 (ALSO FROM JACK LEW/SANDY BERGER/MARIA ECHAVESTE)
SUBCODE CO001-09 FO003-02 CO074 CO124 DI002 FO004-02
ACTION PRCLIN RPI 981209 C 981210
 RM COPIED TO SPERLING, LEW, BERGER, C 981210
 ECHAVESTE, PODESTA, NSCWWDESK
COMMENTS THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN DEC 10 98 / ALSO ATTACHED DEC 9 98
 DECISION MEMO FOR POTUS FROM PHIL CAPLAN AND SEAN MALONEY ON
 SAME SUBJECT

I0601 * End of documents in list. Press ENTER or enter another command.

12-10-98

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 9, 1998

copied
Sperling
Lew
Berger
Echaveste
Podesta
Nsc WW Desk

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PHIL CAPLAN *Phil*
SEAN MALONEY *SM*

SUBJECT: Debt Relief Options for Central American Countries

In advance of the Hurricane Mitch Donors Conference this Friday, the attached Sperling/Lew/Berger/Echaveste memo sets forth a range of measures to provide debt relief assistance to Nicaragua and Honduras. These proposals would build on the \$250M in U.S. bilateral assistance already provided. We understand Senator Domenici is also planning a CODEL to the region in the near future that will likely produce further assistance proposals.

Background. In the wake of Hurricane Mitch, Nicaragua and Honduras need approximately \$1.4B in 1999-2000 to make up for lost exports and to finance reconstruction. These two countries currently owe the U.S. \$144M and \$94M respectively. They are now unable to borrow from commercial lenders and seek cash flow relief from debt servicing payments; the region's other nations are not seeking similar debt relief.

Recommendations. All of your advisers agree on the following measures:

- ✓ (1) **Relief from 1999-2000 Debt Servicing (\$1.3B)**-- would entail \$800M in extraordinary financing commitments from the World Bank, the IMF and the Inter-American Development Bank; a rescheduling of debt owed to major industrial nations (*i.e.*, the "Paris Club") worth \$300M (\$54M from the U.S. in keeping with the First Lady's announcement during her trip to the region); and a rescheduling of commercial debt worth \$200M; these measures would require no new appropriations.
- ✓ (2) **Partial Paris Club Debt Reduction (\$173M)** -- would involve increasing Paris Club debt reduction beyond currently permitted levels from 67% to as much as 90% for Nicaragua (worth \$77M) and from 50% to 67% for Honduras (worth \$96M); would require \$16M in new budget authority.
- ✓ (3) **Central American Trust Fund (\$25M)** -- would require a \$25M pledge from the U.S. to a World Bank-established fund to cover debt payments to multilateral development banks; our pledge would supplement \$150M in anticipated pledges from the UK, Spain, Switzerland, Norway, Denmark, and others; could require additional appropriations.

Your advisers discuss, but unanimously reject, full debt reduction and other debt proposals -- *e.g.*, accelerating Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) relief for Nicaragua and establishing HIPC eligibility for Honduras -- because they believe such measures would significantly

undermine your broader debt policy without providing much additional relief. For example, full relief of Nicaragua/Honduras debt would provide only \$66M beyond that proposed above; would add no immediate cash flow assistance; would require \$41M in new budget authority; and would set a new and damaging precedent.

Beyond the steps proposed here, the ExIm Bank and OPIC are also developing modest proposals to stimulate private external financing in support of U.S. exports and investment.

If you approve the measures outlined above, the White House will notify Congressional appropriators and leadership staff prior to your announcements. Your advisers propose a working assumption that the proposals will be offset within FY99 unless Congress agrees to emergency treatment.

Approve ☒ Disapprove ☐ Discuss ☐

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 9, 1998

1998 DEC 9 10:23

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GENE SPERLING *GS*
JACK LEW
SANDY BERGER *(S) For*
MARIA ECHAVESTE

SUBJECT: Debt Relief Options for the Central American Countries

Your advisers have worked with the IMF and others to review the additional needs for external finance needs created by Hurricane Mitch. Preliminary estimates from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) suggest additional needs for Nicaragua and Honduras in 1999-2000 of \$1.4 billion, both to make up for shortfalls in export earnings and to finance imports for reconstruction. In contrast, the governments of Guatemala and El Salvador continue to be able to borrow on commercial terms and do not request any debt relief.

Since these countries are unlikely to gain access to substantial private financing, the gap must be filled by new lending from the international financial institutions (IFIs) and debt relief from official and private creditors. The immediate need over the next two years is for cash flow relief from debt servicing payments, and we have focused on this form of assistance. During her trip to the region last month, the First Lady announced that the U.S. Government is prepared to participate in a "Paris Club" rescheduling to provide full relief of debt servicing in 1999-2000 on these loans. Treasury has been working with us to build on this proposal and develop a comprehensive set of actions by IFIs and other nations to fund the 1999-2000 financing gap. The actions described below meet that test.

We have also explored reducing the stock of outstanding debt obligations, in addition to deferral of debt service. The U.S. Government is owed \$144 million by Honduras and \$94 million by Nicaragua. Your advisers support substantial partial forgiveness based on need as part of the Paris Club, but recommend against complete forgiveness as setting a precedent that the United States has not supported elsewhere. Furthermore, budget scoring rules require appropriations for any forgiveness of debt stocks, but not for debt service deferral. As a result, debt forgiveness that will only yield benefits over the longer term requires the same current budgetary resources that could instead yield immediate aid flows if used for direct assistance.

Current Proposals

Your advisers recommend three measures that would provide full relief of debt servicing in 1999-2000, substantial but not full reduction of debt obligations over the longer term and a contribution to a trust fund to cover unanticipated shortfalls. There is broad opposition to full debt forgiveness and to other debt proposals that would significantly undermine sustainable

principles for our broader debt policy without providing substantial additional relief.

- The Basic Package: There is agreement on a basic package that includes commitments of over \$1.3 billion, nearly enough to fill the currently projected financing gap:
 - *Commitments by the World Bank, IMF and Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) for an additional \$800 million in extraordinary financing;*
 - *Exceptional rescheduling of bilateral official debt through the Paris Club to provide full relief on all debt service for 1999-2000. This totals around \$300 million, of which the United States would provide \$54 million; and*
 - *Rescheduling of commercial and other debt service (comparable to Paris Club rescheduling) in 1999-2000 of over \$200 million.*

This approach requires no new appropriations. However, since the actual financing needs may ultimately be greater than currently estimated and some will call for debt forgiveness, your advisers recommend two additional steps:

- \$25 Million Pledge to Central American Emergency Trust Fund: The World Bank has established a trust fund to cover debt service obligations to the multilateral development banks (MDBs). A \$25 million pledge from the United States would be an important gesture, and would supplement pledges by the UK, Spain, Switzerland, Norway, Denmark and others that might ultimately total \$150 million. There is, however, a risk that this contribution could encounter opposition in Congress, since the proceeds would be applied only to the debt of the MDBs and not to U.S. official or commercial debt.
- Substantial Partial Paris Club Debt Reduction: Under this approach, the United States would support write downs of Paris Club debts beyond currently permitted levels. It would increase the Paris Club debt available for reduction (under current international agreements) from 50 percent to 67 percent for Honduras and from 67 percent to as much as 90 percent for Nicaragua. This would provide a total of \$173 million in reduction for Honduras (\$96 million) and Nicaragua (\$77 million). It would require an additional \$16 million in budget authority over the funds already appropriated. Treasury is comfortable that this proposed package of debt forgiveness would not establish a bad precedent for other countries who might make similar requests. In addition, there appears to be support among other Paris Club creditors for such a proposal, so we would not want to be seen as less generous.

Your advisers believe that these approaches will underscore U.S. leadership, and avoid creating undesirable precedents, while encouraging the support of other nations. In recommending them, we have rejected other approaches that have been suggested:

- Forgive All Bilateral Debt: The United States has been urged by some NGOs to forgive all Honduran and Nicaraguan debt. Full write down of the \$238 million face value would require an additional \$41 million in new budget authority. Some countries might follow our

lead, but others would provide only the full debt service relief outlined in the Basic Package above. This would be seen as a strong (though largely symbolic) action. However, it provides no immediate cash flow relief and very little additional debt reduction (\$66 million) beyond the partial Paris Club write down recommended above. Furthermore, this action would be unprecedented: we did not provide full debt relief to Haiti to compensate for its economic devastation, to Jordan in 1994 for its role in the peace process, to Poland in 1991 for its leadership in Eastern Europe, or to Egypt in 1991 for its role in the Arab coalition during the Gulf War. Even your Africa initiative will not provide full debt forgiveness. Treasury and your other advisers believe this precedent would make it difficult to resist similar requests from other "special" countries, with severe budgetary consequences. For instance, the budgetary costs of comparable debt forgiveness would be \$1 billion for Russia, \$240 million for Jordan; \$265 million for Bangladesh; \$115 million for the Democratic Republic of the Congo; and \$570 million for the Dominican Republic and Haiti (in the aftermath of Hurricane Georges).

- Accelerate HIPC Relief for Nicaragua and Establish HIPC Eligibility for Honduras: Countries that meet tests for debt burden and poverty and implement economic reforms are eligible for special write downs under HIPC, which provides for 80 percent Paris Club debt reduction and partial reduction of IFI debt over three years after establishing eligibility. Some have proposed that Nicaragua be given early relief starting in early-1999 with debt reduction provided over one year, rather than starting in early-2000 with debt reduction provided over three years. They have also proposed that Honduras be made eligible for HIPC, providing as much as \$100 million in total Paris Club debt reduction (\$20 million from the United States). The U.S. budget cost would be \$8-10 million. Your advisers agree that this proposal is unnecessary at this time, and the small amount of incremental relief does not merit the damage that would be done to the policy conditionality of the HIPC program and the bad precedent that would be set.

Other U.S. Support for External Financing

ExIm Bank and OPIC are also developing modest proposals to help stimulate private external financing in support of U.S. exports and investment in the region.

- OPIC has negotiated a \$200 million credit facility for the region with Citibank. The facility will leverage Citibank's underwriting and distribution capabilities by providing an OPIC guarantee for half of the Citibank loan funds and political risk insurance on the remainder. This proposal could be announced this week, although there is concern about doing so soon after charges that Citibank was involved in questionable financial transactions in Mexico.
- ExIm is working on a program of short-term credit insurance to support the sale of U.S. goods and services to Nicaragua and Honduras. It would provide coverage for letters of credit issued by local financial institutions, which are confirmed or negotiated by U.S. banks. The program would be guaranteed by the governments of Nicaragua and Honduras. This proposal might be ready in a few weeks and announced then or when/if you visit Central America.

Next Steps

You are meeting with the presidents of Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala and Costa Rica this Friday, when they visit Washington for the Donor Conference organized by the IDB. You could make an announcement outlining the proposals on debt relief above, describing the over \$250 million in bilateral assistance that has already been provided, reaffirming your commitment to seek Caribbean Basin Trade Enhancement legislation, and committing to work with the Congress on a bipartisan basis for additional resources. Although the Central American presidents will be seeking additional commitments, we believe the U.S. commitments in your proposed announcement should be sufficient until we can work with the Congress on the possibility of additional resources.

If you agree with our recommendations, we would consult with Congressional appropriators and leadership staff prior to the announcement, in order to maintain bipartisan support for future requests for additional resources for reconstruction. For now, we propose announcing the policy with the working assumption that these proposals would be offset within FY1999 unless and until the Congress agreed to emergency treatment.

SEARCH - QUERY

00004 STANLEY AND SHEINBAUM AND MEETING AND TERRORISM

290760SS DOCUMENT= 2 OF 2

OPID CS

DOCDATE 981209

NAME STANLEY K. SHEINBAUM

SUBJECT TENTH ANNIVERSARY, 12/6/98, OF SHEINBAUM / ARAFAT
MEETING WHEN ARAFAT RECOGNIZED ISRAEL AND
DISAVOWED TERRORISM

SUBCODE CO001-07 CO082 PC CO162 JL003 FG001-05

ACTION PRCLIN RPA 981209 C 981210
RM C 990120

COMMENTS ORIGINAL HANDWRITING / THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN DEC 10 98

I0601 * End of documents in list. Press ENTER or enter another command.



Stanley K. Sheinbaum

12-10-98

Stanley K.

Stanley K.

Memo to: President Bill Clinton

Subject: Tenth Anniversary, 12/6/98, of Sheinbaum/Arafat Meeting
When Arafat Recognized Israel and Disavowed Terrorism.

Date: 9 December, 1998

I spent this last weekend in a meeting called by the Swedes ostensibly to commemorate the above event. It was intended for more than that, however. In his speech at the Parliament Arafat called for a less hostile tone for the negotiations in general and although he spoke of the need for a Palestinian State he backed off declaring one in May of 1999. I am re-sending his speech to you and your colleagues along with a sprinkling of newspaper articles both in the US and abroad even though I know your sources are better than my journalistic ones.

In any event, poor Arafat already is under some siege from strong supporters for having been too conciliatory. Nevertheless his advisor, Nabeel Shaath, told me privately that it was essential for Arafat to make this non-adversarial move which was not only in terms of next May but also in terms of the negotiations generally.

It is ironic if not tragic that almost on the same day the violence in the West Bank and Gaza provided Netanyahu with the excuse for further harshness, especially when in the first days after Wye it looked as if he was moving away from his right.

I hope and trust you make the trip this weekend. I know I do not have to detail to you the jeopardies in it, but I do believe the upside is enormous.

*Copied
Berger
NSC West Wing
Desk
COS*



List of Speakers

Speaker of Parliament *Birgitta Dahl*

Mr. *Sten Andersson*, Chairman the Olof Palme International Center

Prime Minister *Göran Persson*

President *Yasser Arafat*

Mr. *Meir Shitrit*, Deputy Speaker and Chairman of the Government Coalition, Member of Knesset, Likud

Dr. *Yossi Beilin*, Member of Knesset, Labour

H.E. Ambassador *Chinmaya R Gharekhan*,
Special Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations

Secretary General *Albert Rohan*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Austria

H.E. Ambassador *Lyndon Lowell Olson*, USA

Deputy Foreign Minister *Vasilij Sredin*, Russia

H.E. Ambassador *Abmed Abu El Gheit*,
Assistant Minister and Chief of Cabinet, Egypt

H.E. Ambassador *Hussein Ahmed Hammami*, Jordan

Mr. *Stanley Sheinbaum*

H.E. Ambassador *Thorvald Stoltenberg*, Norway

Mr. *Sten Andersson*

Subj: Arafat's Stockholm speech
Date: 98-12-07 03:56:04 EST
From: jones@sipri.se (Peter Jones)
Sender: owner-me-project@sipri.se
To: ME-project@sipri.se

Courtesy of Charlotta Sparre at the Swedish Foreign Ministry here is the
text of President Arafat's Stockholm speech.

Peter.

President Yassir Arafat's speech at the meeting in the Swedish
Parliament building, 5 December 1998:

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Allow me, first of all to express my sincere appreciation to all those
who have responded to the Swedish government's gracious invitation to
attend this ceremony commemorating the launch of the Middle East
peace process, from Stockholm, capital of this ancient land, Sweden.

On this occasion, and on behalf of the Palestine Liberation
Organization, the Palestine National Authority, the Palestinian people
and myself personally, I would also like to extend my heartfelt
thanks and deep appreciation to the Swedish government for the
enormous effort it has invested in organizing and sponsoring this
ceremony, and for allowing me the opportunity to speak before you
today.

And allow me as well, to express my especial gratitude to my dear
friend, Sten Andersson, that seasoned veteran and long-time companion
along the path to peace, who has sacrificed so much of his time and
energy in order to bring peace to our area that has suffered so
greatly from war and destruction.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Some ten years ago, during the first week of December 1988, the city
of Stockholm was the scene for a new and important change in the Arab
- Israeli conflict. At the initiative of its then foreign minister,
Sten Andersson, the Swedish government sponsored the first vital steps
that brought together the different conflicting parties in the Middle
East.

Sweden's good offices then succeeded in paving the way for the first
dialogue between the P.L.O., the American-Jewish personalities and the
administration, after a long political estrangement between the two
sides. This step was to constitute the first link in the chain of
events ultimately leading to the Madrid peace conference of 1991.

The success of Sweden's good offices also led to the consolidation of
our continuing dialogue with all supporters of peace within the
American Jewish community, within the Israeli peace camp, and abroad.

But as we commemorate Sweden's groundbreaking and effective role in
1988, we must also recall Sweden's distinguished historical record in
support of the cause of peace and justice in our area since 1948, and

its traditional role as defender of all peoples struggle for freedom and independence wherever they may be.

It is no surprise therefore, that we should return to this gracious and hospitable land, to commemorate the past history of our common efforts in the cause of peace, and to reaffirm our total and unconditional commitment to renew these efforts to ensure the success of the peace process, and bring the ship of peace safely to shore.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We did not come to Stockholm today to tell you about the wounds of our history steeped with suffering and pain, with blood and grief. Nor did we come here merely to reiterate our rightful and legitimate demands for freedom and independence. Nor did we come, to accuse or criticize any party or quarter whatsoever. And we did not come here, to announce our negotiating demands or to disclose their details. Rather, we have come to this important engagement to make use of the opportunity it provides on the anniversary of the 1988 initiative in order to achieve a new and positive goal. That goal, is to develop a new and contemporary political discourse, one that we believe will be appropriate to the coming phase, and that we hope will strengthen the foundation of peace, and increase the chances of fulfilling our aspirations from the current peace process in the Middle East.

As you know, our region is witnessing a sustained and irreversible effort in the pursuit of peace in the Land of peace, the Holy Land. A just and comprehensive peace, a peace of the brave, that is our unwavering strategic choice. But we are very aware that the road to peace is still long and hard, and that we will face many difficult and acute challenges before we achieve our hopes. We also know that the era of peace is not the same as the era of war, and that the requirement of violent struggle are not those of the struggle for peace, and that the bitter struggle for peace, may be still harder and more difficult than the challenges of confrontation and war.

As we near negotiations over that which we treasure most in the final status talks, we find it necessary to develop some concepts and principles that will guide our political and negotiating approach, and that can serve as a broad framework for the talks. This framework is

based on non-contentious universal political, moral and spiritual human values; such values that cannot be disputed or rejected, no matter what political or ideological differences there are between us.

From this perspective, we see that our first task is to undertake a qualitative change in our political discourse. This means the transition from the logic of war and confrontation to the logic of peace in our mutual dealings. For actions and words that may be appropriate to the era of war and confrontation can no longer be useful or appropriate in the era of peace and co-operation. Thus we call on all sides to restrain and modify their words and deeds, according to this principle and in support of it.

In this context, the transition from the logic of war to the logic of peace requires a readiness to reach an agreed settlement that is based on legitimacy, and international resolutions. We believe that a necessary condition for achieving peace in the region, is the

recognition of the deep attachment of both the Palestinian and Israeli peoples to the peace of the brave in the Holy Land of Palestine. Consequently, there can be no just solution to the conflict without agreement on the existence of two states on this precious land; the state of Palestine alongside the state of Israel, co-existing by mutual agreement and acceptance, and in a manner that does not infringe on the vital interests of either side.

The transition from the logic of war to the logic of peace also requires both sides to refrain from violence or armed action or the use of war as a tool of policy in order to impose a settlement on other side. For our part, we wish to emphasize that the Palestinian side does not seek today, and will not seek tomorrow, to enter into any military struggle or any arms race with Israel or with any other party in the area.

On a different level; for peace to endure, there can be no alternative but to acknowledge the principles of equality and reciprocity. It is self-evident to us, that any agreement must be based on the complete moral, political and legal equality between the two sides, for there can be no real meaning to peace in our view, without both sides' strictest commitment to the equality and mutuality of their obligations and rights.

Thus, each side is entitled to full and equal consideration of its national dignity, human rights and national aspirations. Equally, each side is entitled to fulfill its aspirations to live in peace and dignity on its own soil, within agreed, secure and recognized borders free from war or the threat of violence.

Furthermore, any resolution of the conflict must be based on principles of fairness and justice. There is no doubt that any agreement that is not based on a minimally achievable level of justice for both sides, will be neither stable nor durable nor sustainable. Nor will it stand the test of future challenges; indeed any agreement that ignores the principle of justice will merely sow the seed of bitter renewed conflict in the future rather than serve to end it.

Within this same context, we believe that the political and national rights of one side cannot be attained at the expense of the other, and that any settlement should allow for the Palestinian and Israeli peoples to live, work and move freely in any part of Palestine or Israel, without prejudice to the sovereign rights or laws of either side.

Among the principles that we hold true, is the need for a comprehensive settlement. Thus we believe that a final settlement should encompass all issues, as agreed in the agenda for final status talks, such that no issue is left without resolution, and nothing is left to stoke the fire of future conflict or give cause for it to be ignited anew.

Here we must also stress the necessity of a comprehensive settlement in the region as a whole. This should include all tracks, including the Lebanese and Syrian tracks, based on our starting point at the Madrid Conference of 1991, that is to say, based on international legitimacy especially UN resolutions 242, 338, and 425 and the principle of land for peace.

We also believe that we cannot build a just and durable peace, in the shadow of the raw balance of power or military might alone; for if political agreements are to prove lasting and durable they must correspond to legitimate needs and aspiration; such needs that cannot be addressed through reliance on naked force or domination alone.

It is necessary to pause here to give special attention to the issue of security. First of all, we wish to reaffirm that we are committed to everything that has been agreed upon till now in order to ensure that nothing will disturb the peace and stability of either side; and that no party will challenge the peace process or threaten its future; we are fully cognizant of the sensitivity of this issue, and of the depth of the fears of the Israeli people and their security concerns.

However, even as we reaffirm our belief in the importance of the security issue and the need for co-operation to ensure it, it is important to recognize that the Palestinian side has its own security fears and concerns and that the essence of security is mutuality; the security of one side cannot be obtained at the expense of other.

We believe, that each side has the equal right to live in peace and security free from war or violence, or the threat of war and violence, and that each side must endeavor to ensure that its territory shall not be used for military operations or violence or the threat of violence against the other side.

In addition, we believe that each side should refrain from military alliances or agreements that are aimed at the other side, or that threaten its security. For its part, the Palestinian side has no intention of joining such hostile military or political alliances or axes against any of the states in the area.

But we must state, quite frankly, that we believe that the security of one side cannot be attained through the occupation of another's territory and that the retention or annexation of territory under the guise of security will not reinforce the chances of peace, and will not constitute a real and effective response to possible future security threats.

Lastly, we believe that real security will spring from peaceful coexistence and normal interaction between peoples and states, and from the process of building common relations and interests, free from an environment of domination and intimidation, or the threat of force and violence, and free unilateral steps that undermine the interests of either party.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

These principles and values can be seen as forming a general framework that will guide our approach to final status issues. But there are also some operational principles that we would like to put to you today. We hope these will help to clarify and hasten the settlement to which we aspire; a settlement that encompasses the issues agreed at Oslo concerning the final phase that will follow the interim phase. This necessitates that every effort be made to reach an agreement and to delineate the borders of the Palestinian State before May 4, 1999.

First, there can be no alternative to resolving the disputed issues between the two sides except through negotiations, which result in a mutually acceptable and agreed settlement. For disputes can only be settled by negotiations.

Second, each side should refrain from taking unilateral actions that may threaten or undermine the outcome of the negotiations, especially the annexation of land and the building of settlements.

Third, the city of Jerusalem should be open to all its inhabitants without exception or discrimination, and should remain undivided by physical barriers, trenches or fortifications. We believe, that the vital interests of both sides in the Holy City, should be mutually recognized, and that both parties should acknowledge that there can be no resolution of the issue of Jerusalem without taking these interests into account. We must emphasize here the need to end attempts to change the character of Arab Jerusalem.

We also believe that any settlement should respect the legitimate religious rights of all communities and religions equally, and should ensure the safety and security of all their holy places wherever they may be.

Fourth, there can be no final settlement without a just and mutually acceptable solution for the refugee problem, those sons and daughters of ours who have been dispossessed and dispersed from their lands since 1948.

Fifth, and with regard to security; the Palestinian side is ready to consider any security arrangements that do not conflict with the principle of Palestinian sovereignty over Palestinian soil.

As we reaffirm that violence is not an option, we wish to emphasize that common and reciprocal security is our goal in building peace and peaceful coexistence.

Sixth, in return for a final agreement that ends the Israeli occupation of Palestinian land, we believe it will be possible to deal with Israeli security concerns via the following mechanisms:

- agreed arrangements on the ground,
- bi-lateral and multi-lateral agreements,
- international guarantees and agreements,
- and finally, last but not least, true reliance on the logic of peace.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We believe that the values and principles that we have put forward today, constitute a sound basis for the attainment of a durable peace in the Middle East. And that if these values and principles were to be truly embodied and translated into reality by agreement in the final status accords, we would have fulfilled our national hopes and aspirations on the ground.

For these values and principles which have universal moral and human resonance, constitute no challenge, except to those who reject the logic of peace.

And present no threat, except to those who would deny human values,
and hide nothing, but a genuine intention to enter the era of peace
and turn the page on war and destruction.

And have no ulterior motive, but to carry the message of a peace of
the brave to both the Palestinian and Israeli peoples, and bring them,
after a century of conflict, the fruits of coexistence, stability and
a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Thank you and may peace be upon you.

----- Headers -----

Return-Path: <owner-me-project-outgoing@sipri.se>

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by rly-zc03.mx.aol.com (8.8.8/8.8.5/AOL-4.0.0)
with ESMTTP id DAA04288;
Mon, 7 Dec 1998 03:56:00 -0500 (EST)

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X-Sender: jones@info.sipri.se

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Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

Date: Mon, 7 Dec 1998 09:54:06 +0100

To: ME-project@sipri.se

From: jones@sipri.se (Peter Jones)

Subject: Arafat's Stockholm speech

Sender: owner-me-project@sipri.se -

Precedence: bulk

4/12

Analysis / Ze'ev Schiff

Haaretz
6.12.98 s. 1

A very careful speech

Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat's Stockholm speech yesterday about the principles underlying the final status talks with Israel was phrased more carefully than ever before, and took a positive approach that balanced Palestinian and Israeli interests.

He called for both sides to avoid unilateral action, and didn't threaten to declare statehood on May 4, 1999. But he did suggest making every possible effort to reach an agreement on the borders of a Palestinian state before that date.

Instead of calling for the dismantling of the settlements, he suggests that Palestinians and Israelis could live, work and move freely side by side in all parts of Palestine and Israel, respecting the law and sovereignty of both sides.

The Palestinians and their Swedish hosts made every effort to make sure the international media took notice of the speech, inviting both Israeli and foreign correspondents. It is clear that the writers made an effort to avoid anything threatening. No mention was made of "past sins," as usually happens at such events with Palestinian speakers.

Ready to take Israeli interests into consideration, Arafat demands equal consideration for Palestinian interests. The basic assumption in the speech is that there will be a Palestinian state. Arafat sidestepped the settlement issue by suggesting that Israelis and Palestinians can live, work, and move freely in the areas of both countries as long as sovereignty is not harmed and the residents obey the law. In other words, the settlements can stay; Israelis will be allowed to

live in Arab towns and Palestinians will be allowed to live in Israeli towns.

The speech touched on all the major issues:

- **Jerusalem:** The city will remain open. He didn't talk about the Israeli or Palestinian capital, but said there's no solution to the Jerusalem issue without taking into consideration all the vital interests of both sides in the holy city. At the same time, he called for a cessation of attempts to change the character of the city.

- **Refugees:** There is no solution to the overall conflict, he said, without a just solution of the refugee problem, acceptable to both sides.

- **Security:** Arafat called on both sides to avoid military and political treaties that are aimed at the other side or threaten its security. He promises that Palestine will not join any alliance that is aimed at any other country in the region. He also committed himself to avoiding an arms race with Israel or to try to undermine Israeli security.

- **Borders:** Making no mention of the 1949 borders or the Green Line, Arafat demanded only that the two sides agree on the borders of the Palestinian state before May 4, 1999.

These principles will no doubt create debate among Israelis and Palestinians. It's reasonable to expect that foreign ministries around the world — including the U.S. State Department — will support Arafat's suggestions.

Israel will not be able to ignore Arafat's suggestions and will be forced to deal with each one. The question is whether our Foreign Ministry, under Ariel Sharon, which is responsible for the final status negotiations, is up to the task.

Arafat tries to assuage concerns on May 4 state

By David Makovsky

Ha'aretz Diplomatic Correspondent

In a speech yesterday, Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat sought to allay Israeli concerns about a Palestinian state, insisting among other things that such an entity would not align itself with any country hostile to Israel.

Speaking last night in Stockholm on the 10th anniversary of his acceptance of a two-state solution and UN Security Council Resolution 242, Arafat declared, "we believe that each side should refrain from military alliances or agreements that are aimed at the other side, or that threaten its security. For its part, the Palestinian side has no intention of joining such hostile military or political alliances or axes against any of the states in the area."

Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu has repeatedly said he opposes a Palestinian state since it could sign a pact with Iraq.

Laying out principles that would guide the Palestinians in maintaining peace with Israel, he listed among the following:

- "The Palestinian side is ready to consider any security arrangements that do not conflict with the principle of Palestinian sovereignty over Palestinian soil."

- "Any settlement should allow for the Palestinian and Israeli peoples to live, work and move freely in any part of Palestine or Israel, without prejudice to the sovereign rights or laws of either side."

- "There can be no alternative to resolving the disputed issues between the two sides except through negotiations which result in a mutually acceptable and agreed settlement." Arafat did not mention a May 4 unilateral declaration of statehood in his speech.

- "There can be no final settlement without a just and mutually acceptable solution for the refugee problem..." While mentioning those "dispossessed and dispersed" in 1948, Arafat did not mention a "right of return," as he has in the past.

- Arafat called for a new "political discourse" to embody a new era devoid of threats or violence.

The Prime Minister's Office received a text of Arafat's speech last night, and is currently studying it before issuing a reaction.

Labor MK Yossi Beilin, who spoke alongside Arafat in Stockholm yesterday evening, said in a phone interview last night, "I think it is a very important speech. It is

the first time that Arafat has given the equivalent of a 'no more war, no more violence' speech. I think he is trying to address the hardest part of the peace process; halting the fear that we have of each other. My hope is that this is the opening of a new chapter, which is completely favorable."

In government circles in Jerusalem there is disappointment over the ongoing violence in the territories, and belief that it could have been averted if the Clinton Administration had earlier made a clear statement of support for Israel on the prisoner issue.

While not stated explicitly, these circles hint that the U.S. statement would not be forthcoming if it was not for the inner cabinet's ultimatum last Wednesday that it was not going forward with the next pullback.

State Department spokesman James Foley said on Friday, "in our view, at this stage, the Israelis have done what they said they would do at Wye concerning prisoner releases."

Government sources contrast U.S. hesitancy on the prisoner issue with the State Department's immediate release of a statement on the inner cabinet decision. U.S. State Department spokesman James Rubin on Wednesday criticized Israel for saying it would not go ahead with a pullback on the West Bank unless Arafat stopped making statements on statehood, incitement to violence stopped and Israel's authority to decide which prisoners to free was recognized.

This continued tension between Washington and Jerusalem comes only a week before President Bill Clinton visits the region. The next phase of the pullback is slated to occur during Clinton's visit.

These issues were likely discussed Thursday night between Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu. U.S. deputy special Middle East peace coordinator Aaron Miller arrives today to talk with both sides. The special envoy Dennis Ross is to arrive Wednesday, after Albright and Sharon meet in the U.S.

Government circles say the position remains firm that there will be no pullback unless Arafat renounces the May 4 declaration of unilateral statehood, and the Palestinians stop pressing the prisoner issue beyond the agreed-upon 750 figure. Palestinians complained after the first set of releases that Israel had freed mostly criminal suspects, not political prisoners.

Ha'aretz
6.12.98
S. 1

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NABIL SHAATHVoice of Palestine 7.12.98Sha'th on 'Arafat's Visit to Sweden, Prisoners

Today's VOP [Voice of Palestine] reports on an interview with Dr. Nabil Sha'th, minister of planning and international cooperation; by Samir Mutayr; in Sweden on 5 December [Excerpts].

Sha'th said the "one-day visit to Sweden was aimed at attending an international seminar held by the Swedish Government and Olof Palme Peace Institute on the final solution and the upcoming final-status negotiations. President 'Arafat, Yosi Beilin, Shim'on Shetreet, and former Swedish Foreign Minister Andersson spoke at the seminar. Representatives of Egypt, Jordan, European countries, and the United States also spoke at the seminar. A message addressed by Mrs. Albright was read out at the meeting.

Arafat presented a Palestinian concept for the final solution, the final-status negotiations, the principles of that solution, and the independent Palestinian state that should be declared on 4 May 1999.

"President 'Arafat said that Israel is the party that delays the final-status negotiations, and that had Israel negotiated in good faith on the final solution we would have reached an agreement on the final status without difficulty before 4 May. However, the obstruction of these negotiations by Israel requires an explanation to the world of our position on this solution and the principles without which it is impossible to reach this solution. The president spoke about the level of European and Israeli presence in the seminar, which was attended by Beilin, who represents the Israeli opposition, and Shim'on Shetreet, who is the head of the Likud bloc in the Israeli Knesset.

"There have been no doubt that the talks held at Wye River were on the political and not the criminal prisoners. This is the subject which we raise everywhere we visit--we raised it at the White House in the United States, and we raised it today with the Swedish Government. It was also raised in France a few days ago. We are trying to recruit

international support for the subject of liberating the Palestinian prisoners."

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Ma'ariv 7.12.98

Arafat -- Charter Annulment 'Closed' Issue
 Ma'ariv today printed an interview with Palestinian Authority
 Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by Oded Granot in Stockholm on 5 December.
 The interview with 'Arafat took place two days ago at the Swedish
 Parliament, only a few minutes after 'Arafat for the first time spelled
 out in public the principles of the permanent agreement with Israel.
 Arafat said, "The Palestinian Charter was annulled two years ago.

The issue is closed," PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat stated in an exclusive
 interview with Ma'ariv on the eve of US President Bill Clinton's arrival
 in Gaza.

"The charter has already been annulled. It was annulled in the

council [not further specified] session of 1996. I sent you the minutes
 of the session. The decision was very clear. I sent the text of the
 decision to then-Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, who supported did, as did
 President Clinton, the Europeans, and the Arabs. The issue is closed.
 When President Clinton comes, all we will do is endorse what we decided
 and reaffirm our support for the letters I sent to President Clinton and
 British Premier Tony Blair, to Shim'on Peres and to Netanyahu. We will
 only endorse the letters."

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
TEL AVIV

10/12

1998-12-08

Handl. Hollqvist

Israelisk mediatäckning av Stockholmsmötet 5-6
december: hebreiskspråkig press

Ma'ariv 1998-12-07
av Oded Granot (inbjuden av regeringen)

"Arafat returned yesterday to Sweden, 10 years after the declaration he made acknowledging Israel's right to exist and the intention to stop terror.

The Swedes and Americans pressurised him in order for him to give a composed speech and were not disappointed. On the stage, Arafat declared his plans for the settlements, in a soft language, with principles that would have been accepted by any Israeli government - one that is ready, of course, to accept a Palestinian State.

These are Arafat's main plans/ideas:

- No just solution can be found without a Palestinian State beside Israel
- Both sides will refrain from violence in order to coerce peace with the other side
- Any settlement should allow any Israel or Palestinian citizen to pass thorough Israeli or Palestinian territory
- Each side must promise that their land will not be used as a base for military actions or violence against the other side

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- Jerusalem must be open to all citizens, without discrimination, and remained undivided. Both sides will be respected. Without this acknowledgement there will be no solution as far as Jerusalem is concerned.
- The Palestinians are willing to consider security arrangements that will not contradict the lordship principles of the Palestinian land.

Ma'ariv 1998-12-07
av Oded Granot

Rubrik: "The Palestinian Convent was cancelled two years ago; this subject is closed" - "Thank God nothing happened to the soldier that was attacked; even his weapon was retrieved"

"The interview with Arafat took place on 4 December 1998 in the Swedish Parliament building.

Q: Mr Chairman, the public in the country (Israel) is shocked by the incident that occurred last week north of Ramallah, what do you have to say about this?

A: There was no intention or plan for this to happen. The driver of the car made a mistake approaching the protesters. The second he noticed them, he should have stayed away from them, and keep away from that place, as did other cars. Thank God, nothing happened to the soldier. We took control of the situation, even his weapon was returned.

Q: Are the Palestinian authorities planning to take actions so that these accidents will not repeat themselves?

A: I am telling you that his weapon was returned. We can overcome the problem.

Q: Are we bound to see these actions of violence and disorder as seen in the past few days?

A: What violence? A Palestinian was killed!

Q: There is a claim that you are pressured to free Palestinian prisoners.

A: No doubt about that. It comes from the families. Not releasing prisoners is a very big problem for us. I reach out to the Israeli Government to help us and

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their families to get honourable release of there sons as agreed in Wye.

Q: What do you predict will happen next week? Will the [PLO] Convent be cancelled? ("cancelled" är motsvarigheten till det ord som används, inte "ändrad").

A: The National Convent has already been cancelled in 1996. I sent the Protocol of that session, the decision was very clear. The prime minister at that time, Shimon Peres, to whom I sent the decision, supported me and also Clinton, the Europeans and the Arabs. When President Clinton will arrive, we will only confirm what has been decided and support it; the letters I have sent to President Clinton, Prime Minister Blair and Shimon Peres. We will only authenticate the letters.

Q: The authentication will be by voting?

A: It depends on what the chairman will decide. Let us ask the chairman.

Yediot Ahronot 1998-12-06
av Aurelie Azulay-Katz och Nigel Ross

Rubrik: "Clinton's visit to Gaza is becoming a fight over ceremonies"

(...) The White House expects that one big question will overshadow Clinton's visit to Israel: What will be the US response if Arafat declares a Palestinian state?

Arafat gave a speech in Stockholm yesterday and made clear that "all efforts must be made to reach an agreement and determine Palestinian borders before May 1999".

In response to the question whether or not the is backing from his intentions to unilaterally declare a Palestinian State, he responded "Have I ever given an ultimatum before?!"

Al-Arab Al-Yawmi, Sunday, 6/12/1998

Arafat Cuts Short his Trip to Northern Europe

**Sweden Listened to the Palestinian President and
Increased its Aid to the Palestinian Authority by 70%**

Stockholm, Oais Kadri

Palestinian President, Yasser Arafat, cut short his visit to Northern Europe and decided to return to Gaza because of the situation in the Occupied Territories.

A Spokesperson for the Norwegian Foreign Ministry said that Arafat would not visit Norway today as was planned. He also added that Arafat could not visit Norway because his advisors told him that the situation in Gaza was critical and that he needed to be there.

Arafat had arrived in Sweden yesterday afternoon accompanied by the Palestinian Minister of Planning and his private advisor. This visit came about due to the ten year anniversary of the first meeting that took place between Khaled Al-Hassan, member of the Fateh Central Committee, and a delegation representing the American Jewish community. These secret meetings resulted in Arafat coming to Stockholm and signing the "Stockholm Document" in which he stated that the Palestinians accept living side by side with the Israelis.

Arafat was given an official welcome upon arrival at Arlanda Airport. He was then taken directly to the Prime Minister's headquarters where he stayed for a short while before being taken to Parliament where he gave a speech to a large number of international political personalities and journalists. During his speech, Arafat reiterated the main points of the agreement with the Israelis and which are as follows:

- 1) Not to solve disputed issues except through agreement by both parties
- 2) Ceasing all unilateral measures especially the building of settlements and the confiscation of Palestinian land
- 3) Making Jerusalem an open city for all without any obstacles and in return each party will admit to the interests of the other. In addition to safeguarding the security of all factions
- 4) The final settlement should include the solving of the 1948 refugee problem without which there can be no just settlement

62844002

- 5) The Palestinian side is willing to discuss with the Israeli side all security aspects as long as they do not harm national Palestinian interests

Meir Shtrit (???) said in his speech that Netanyahu wanted peace, that the Likud party wanted peace and that Israel has no choice but peace. He called on the Palestinians to make the necessary sacrifices for peace since war has cost the region more than 400 billion dollars. Shtrit, however, did not mention the reason behind the arms race in the region. As for Yossi Beilin, he brought up several important points such as : What will happen when the time period is over and the PNA declares the Palestinian State ? Israel will answer back by occupying more land.

What he suggested was that Israel should withdraw from 50% of the Occupied Territories by May 4th, 1999 and the PNA will postpone the declaration of the Palestinian State until the year 2001. This will give the Israeli side more time to implement what has been agreed upon.

In Parliament, several speeches were given by the Swedish Prime Minister, former Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs and a representative of the UN Secretary General. President Arafat then held a press conference during which he reiterated what he mentioned in his speech.

President Arafat decided to go back to Gaza and when asked why, the press was given more than one answer. However, the main reason might be the telephone call from the American State Department during the parliamentary session.

However, by all standards, this visit can be considered as a success despite its briefness since Sweden decided to increase its assistance to the PNA By 70%.

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7-DEC-98 MON 14:37

SWEDISH EMBASSY

FAX NO. 009626669179

P. 5

Al-Dustour, Sunday 6/12/1998

Cutting Short his Visit to Sweden due to the Situation in the Occupied Territories

Arafat Sets Five Advisory Principles for the Final Status Talks

- "We do not seek a military confrontation or an arms race with Israel"

President Arafat suggested in Stockholm yesterday "moving from the logic of war to the logic of peace" before beginning the final status talks regarding the Palestinian territories.

He said that the Palestinians and the Israelis should avoid reverting to violence and war in order to force a settlement on each other" adding that "a drastic change in the political rhetoric is needed in order to achieve a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict". He also added that "the Palestinian side does not seek nor will it seek any military confrontation or arms race with Israel or any other party in the region".

Arafat also announced "five principles" which can guide both parties during the final status talks which are "equality, justice, comprehensiveness, continuity and security". He also suggested "six procedural principles" which should be implemented by both parties during these negotiations.

In Arafat's opinion, both parties should cease any unilateral measures that could undermine negotiations such as settlement building and land confiscation. Yossi Beilin, on his part, stated his conviction that the Israelis and Palestinians will reach an agreement and that they are all "in the same boat".

President Arafat had arrived in Sweden to celebrate the tenth anniversary of his announcement that he renounces terrorism and his admitting the existence of the Israeli State; in addition to conducting informal talks with Israeli officials. He is accompanied by several Palestinian officials among them are the Minister of Planning and International Cooperation. Arafat arrived at Arlanda Airport aboard a presidential airplane and was received by the Swedish Foreign Minister.

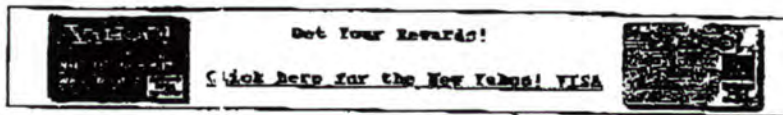
In Oslo, the Norwegian Foreign Ministry announced that Arafat decided to cut short his tour and return to Gaza ahead of schedule due to the violence that erupted in the Occupied Territories. A spokesperson for the Ministry said that Arafat will not visit Norway on Sunday as was planned. He also added that Arafat could not visit Norway because his advisors told him that the situation in Gaza was critical and that he needed to be there.

Arafat Renews Call For Palestinian State

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Yahoo! News

World Headlines

Sunday December 6 12:30 AM ET

Arafat Renews Call For Palestinian State

By Paul de Bendern

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Reuters) - Palestinian President Yasser Arafat Saturday renewed a controversial call for a Palestinian state to be declared by May next year, saying there could be no lasting peace without its existence.

But Arafat, on a visit to Sweden, did not repeat previous pledges to declare a state unilaterally by May 4.

Instead, he urged an agreement with Israel on Palestinian independence, in a speech which both Western and Middle Eastern diplomats said showed a willingness to compromise and negotiate.

He also pledged not to enter into any military alliance against the Jewish state, which Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu has cited as a key concern.

"There can be no just solution to the conflict without the agreement on the existence of two states...the state of Palestine alongside the state of Israel," Arafat told Sweden's parliament.

"For our part, we wish to emphasize that the Palestinian side does not seek today, and will not seek tomorrow, to enter into any military struggle or any arms race with Israel or with any other party in the area," he said.

Arafat went on to say that there was an urgent need to decide the borders of a Palestinian state by the time a five-year transitional period under the Oslo peace accords ends on May 4.



Meir Shitreet, parliamentary whip for Israel's ruling right-wing Likud Party, welcomed Arafat's choice of words.

"I see his speech as very positive, he puts forward some of his personal ideas. I think we're in a new era now," he told Reuters. An Arab diplomat said that Arafat's approach was "encouraging and could ease tensions."

U.S. and Israeli diplomats had said earlier they hoped that Arafat would not use his ceremonial visit to Sweden to repeat plans to declare a Palestinian state unilaterally by May 4.

The Palestinian leader, who is visiting Sweden to mark the 10th anniversary of his renouncement of violence and recognition of Israel, stressed that he had not come to criticize, accuse or make demands.

He said that security was as important for the Palestinians as for Israel but that he understood the

http://dailynews.yahoo.com/headlines/wl/story.html?s=v/nm/19981206/wl/arafat_2.html 1998-12-08

Arafat Renews Call For Palestinian State

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"depth of the fears of the Israeli people" and their concerns on the issue.

"Each side has the equal right to live in peace and security free from war and violence, or the threat of war and violence, and each side must endeavor to ensure that its territory shall not be used for military operations or violence or the threat of violence against the other side," Arafat said.

Arafat, who is accompanied by a group of senior Palestinian Authority figures, is due to meet Meir Shitreet and Labor legislator Yossi Beilin during his 24-hour visit to Stockholm.

His address to Sweden's parliament commemorates the role which Swedish negotiation played in bringing about his landmark renunciation of terrorism.

In a written message read aloud after Arafat's speech, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright expressed support for both sides in trying to reach a permanent peace settlement.

"The U.S. government remains determined to support Israelis and Palestinians as they take difficult steps to implement the Wye agreement and address permanent status issues," she said.

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Article View

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Article 3 of 18

NEWS

Arafat softens his call for a Palestinian state

12/06/98

The San Diego Union-Tribune

1 2 3

Page A-22

(Copyright 1998)

STOCKHOLM — Palestinian President Yasser Arafat yesterday renewed a controversial call for a Palestinian state to be declared by May, saying there could be no lasting peace with Israel without its existence. But Arafat, on a visit to Sweden, did not repeat previous pledges to declare a state unilaterally by May 4.

Instead he urged an agreement with Israel on Palestinian independence, in a speech which both Western and Middle Eastern diplomats said showed a willingness to compromise and negotiate.

He also pledged not to enter into any military alliance against the Jewish state, which Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu has cited as a key concern.

"There can be no just solution to the conflict without the agreement on the existence of two states ... the state of Palestine alongside the state of Israel," Arafat told Sweden's parliament.

"For our part, we wish to emphasize that the Palestinian side does not seek today, and will not seek tomorrow, to enter into any military struggle or any arms race with Israel or with any other party in the area." Arafat said there was an urgent need to decide the borders of a Palestinian state by the time a five-year transitional period under the Oslo peace accords ends on May 4.

Meir Shitreet, parliamentary whip for Israel's ruling right-wing Likud Party, welcomed Arafat's choice of words.

"I see his speech as very positive, he puts forward some of his personal ideas. I think we're in a new era now," he said.

The Palestinian leader, who is visiting Sweden to mark the 10th anniversary of his renouncement of violence and recognition of Israel, stressed that he had not come to criticize, accuse or make demands. He said that security was as important for the Palestinians as for Israel but that he understood the "depth of the fears of the Israeli people" and their concerns on the issue.

"Each side has the equal right to live in peace and security free from war and violence, or the threat of war and violence, and each side must endeavor to ensure that its territory shall not be used for military operations or violence or the threat of violence against the other side," Arafat said.

Meanwhile, in Ramallah, West Bank, Palestinians threw stones and Israeli troops responded with rubber bullets and tear gas in clashes that injured 25 Palestinians and three soldiers yesterday.

Seven protesters were arrested.

The clashes came as Palestinians launched protests to call for the release of so-called security prisoners, an escalating dispute that has threatened to derail the new Mideast peace accord.

In addition to the street protests, 2,500 Palestinian prisoners began a hunger strike yesterday to press for their early release.

7(12)
Under the Wye River peace agreement, Israel agreed to free 750 Palestinian prisoners by the end of January. In a first stage last month, it freed 250 prisoners, most common criminals.

Instead, the Palestinians are demanding the release of hundreds of prisoners jailed for anti-Israeli activity.

The prisoner issue is highly emotional because almost everyone in the West Bank and Gaza Strip has had a relative arrested at some point during the 30-year Israeli occupation.

Caption: Yasser Arafat

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9(12)
STOCKHOLM -- Palestinian President Yasser Arafat on Saturday renewed a controversial call for a Palestinian state to be declared by May, saying there could be no lasting peace with Israel without its existence.

But Arafat, on a visit to Sweden, did not repeat previous pledges to declare a state unilaterally by May 4. Instead he urged an agreement with Israel on Palestinian independence, in a speech that both Western and Middle Eastern diplomats said showed a willingness to compromise and negotiate. ←

ASIA

Vote topples Taipei mayor

TAIPEI, Taiwan -- The ruling Nationalist Party reversed its fortunes on Saturday, ousting the opposition's top politician as voters indicated they are in no mood to tinker about declaring independence from China.

Former Justice Minister Ma Ying-jeou, nicknamed "Jerry Boy Ma," led the Nationalist victory by unseating Taipei Mayor Chen Shui-bian of the Democratic Progressive Party.

The Nationalist also held onto the Taiwanese Legislature..

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10(12)

Article View

Article 5 of 18

A

25 protesters, 3 soldiers hurt in clashes

12/06/98

Houston Chronicle

4 STAR

Page 30

(Copyright 1998)

RAMALLAH, West Bank - Palestinians threw stones and Israeli troops responded with rubber bullets and tear gas in clashes that injured 25 Palestinians and three soldiers Saturday, a week before the scheduled start of President Clinton's visit.

Seven protesters were arrested.

The clashes came as Palestinians launched protests to call for the release of so-called security prisoners.

In Ramallah, the Palestinians' top negotiator on prisoners expressed regret over a statement by the Clinton administration. On Friday in Washington, the State Department said the Israelis have "done what they said they would do concerning prisoner releases."

"We are sorry for what the American administration has said, that Israel has fulfilled its obligations," Kadoura Faris, who is representing Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat's government in talks with the Israelis on the issue, told 500 protesters.

In Stockholm, Arafat struck a conciliatory note on the explosive issue of Palestinian statehood.

Arafat, who has said he will declare statehood unilaterally on May 4, said, "There can be no just solution without the agreement of the existence of two states coexisting by mutual agreement and acceptance."

Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's spokesman, David Bar-Illan, said Arafat's remarks did not constitute a retraction of his intentions to go forward with a unilateral declaration of statehood in May.

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time, hundreds of the prisoners began a hunger strike that was joined by some of their families. 12(2)

Even as the West Bank was exploding, Arafat was in Stockholm delivering a measured, conciliatory speech before the Swedish parliament. The address seemed an attempt to put things back on track with the Israelis.

Forgoing his usual threat to declare an independent Palestinian state unilaterally next May, Arafat called for "a new political discourse." He pledged to make no alliance with any state hostile to Israel, stressed his commitment to fight terrorism and promote Israel's security, and to work out differences with the Jewish state through negotiations. The Swedes applauded heartily and said the ball is now in Israel's court.

Netanyahu rejected Arafat's overture and said the Palestinians must accede to Israel's position on the prisoners and rule out declaring an independent state next May, when the Oslo peace process, launched in 1993, is scheduled to expire.

"What he must say is that the only way we can have an agreement is to sit and sit and sit with each other [and] negotiate until white smoke comes out," Netanyahu told the Reuters news agency in an interview.

<http://www.washingtonpost.com>
Contact: <http://www.washingtonpost.com>

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08/12 '98 TUE 09:18 FAX 32 2 2857187

Provisional version

6/7.XII.1998

MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS - CONCLUSIONS

The Council discussed the Middle East Peace Process. Referring to the declaration by the EU Presidency of 4 December, it again strongly urged both sides to exercise restraint and to continue with the implementation of the Wye River Memorandum agreed on 23 October. Violence, mutual recrimination and the setting up of new conditions only threaten to unravel the fragile progress achieved since Wye. In this context the Council welcomed the speech delivered by President Arafat in Stockholm on 5 December.

The Council noted with satisfaction that the Ministerial conference on assistance to the Peace Process held in Washington on 30 November 1998 had shown continued broad international support for the Peace Process and financial solidarity with the Palestinian people. The Council confirmed the readiness of the EU to take the lead in the follow-up to the Conference, in the first instance through the organisation in Germany on 4 February 1999 of a meeting of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee to review next steps in the donor effort. Expressing its appreciation for the considerable efforts not least by Special Envoy Moratinos in relation to the Washington conference, the Council invited the Presidency, the Envoy and the Commission to set work in hand to ensure a successful follow-up in 1999.

The Council stressed the important contribution by UNRWA to the Middle East Peace Process. The Council invited the Commission to report back to it as soon as possible on disbursement of community funds to UNRWA's budget.

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
12-10-98

SUSAN ESTRICH

RELEASE: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1998, AND THEREAFTER

Try explaining this one to the kids. The president of the United States is about to be impeached, after which he will stand trial in the Senate.

The tide has turned against the president not because of the much-discussed question of what constitutes a "high crime or misdemeanor," but because of his legalistic denials of criminal wrongdoing. He is being impeached for arrogance. Of course, he won't be removed from office for it; we know that going in. Indeed, it is what allows him to be impeached in the first instance. The president is being smaltzed for the crime of bad lawyering.

Donald Smaltz is the independent counsel who spent 4 years and \$17 million investigating Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy for accepting gifts that would have been legal had he still been in Congress. Rebuffed for his aggressiveness by both the attorney general and the three-judge court that appointed him, Smaltz reacted to Espy's acquittal on 30 counts by finding a value in the destruction of a reputation that even an indictment resulting in acquittal can bring. "The actual indictment of a public official may in fact be as great a deterrent as a conviction of that official," Smaltz argued, stressing that even though there was no evidence that Espy did favors in return for football tickets, "the appearance of impropriety can be as damning as bribery is to public confidence," with the result that even an unsuccessful prosecution serves the "end of justice."

Remember Ray Donovan, the secretary of labor who, upon his acquittal, asked where he could get his reputation back? The answer is that you do not get your reputation back; criminal trials are not symbolic events. That is why it is a fundamental tenet of prosecutorial ethics that you do not indict someone for the sake of indicting him. If he cannot be convicted, he should not be indicted. It is not enough that the prosecutor be convinced of guilt, but that he be convinced that a jury could be persuaded.

Many of those who will vote for impeachment in the House of Representatives do not believe that the president will be removed from office, or that he should. They are not persuaded, or persuadable, on the ultimate question. They are voting to impeach the president not because of what he did, but because of how he has defended himself, or has been defended by his lawyers.

What has changed in the last few days, NBC's Brian Williams asked network bureau chief Tim Russert on Monday night, to tilt the scales in favor of

Copied
Ann Lewis
COS

impeachment? Russert's explanation, widely shared in Washington, was that it was the perceived arrogance of the president's answers to the 81 questions submitted to him by Judiciary Chairman Henry Hyde.

Republican moderate Chris Shays offered a similar justification to ABC News: "When the president pretty much stiffed the Congress, then I think a number have said, 'No, I may vote for impeachment now.'"

John Linder, the Georgia Republican who is chairman of the National Republican Campaign Committee, was even more explicit: "He is laughing in the face of the people on the Judiciary Committee. It's the same kind of arrogance that brought President Nixon down."

What brought Nixon down was not arrogance, but abuse of the power of the presidency. Arrogance is not an impeachable offense.

There is no question that the legalistic defense of the president was the wrong approach in a political forum; that the president's defenders should have been more concerned with offering an olive branch to Republicans in Congress whose votes they needed than with the possible impact of any admissions on a District of Columbia criminal jury whose support would be far easier to win.

Indeed, there is no question that someone on the president's team should have investigated further before allowing him to testify under oath about Monica Lewinsky in the first instance. If Edward Bennett Williams were still alive, my friend Barbara Howar points out, he would have checked with Betty Currie before he let the president go into that deposition. But who ever heard of impeaching a president for the misjudgments of his lawyers?

In the end, the strongest argument against a vote of impeachment is not the historical case being offered by yet another panel of law professors, or even the damage that will surely be done to the president's reputation by the action of the House, but the litany of issues that the Senate will not deal with while it is engaged in the show trial of the president.

Instead of health care, Social Security and education, we will have to endure months more of Monica. Our kids deserve better. That's the part I can't explain.

To find out more about Susan Estrich and read her past columns, visit the Creators Syndicate web page at www.creators.com.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 12/10

To: Sandy Berger
Chuck Ruff

From: The Staff Secretary

FYI re: Jonathon Pollard.

cc: Dan Burkhardt to
coordinate reply

DONALD RUMSFELD
SUITE 405
400 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60611
TELEPHONE 312-645-0251
FACSIMILE 312-645-0256

98 DEC 10 10:10:35

December 10, 1998

The Honorable William J. Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Subject: Jonathan Pollard

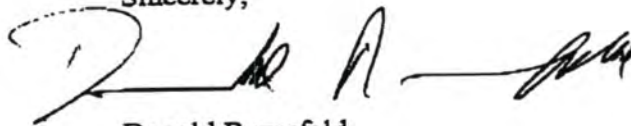
Dear Mr. President:

The press has reported that you are consulting with members of your administration and others on the issue of whether or not to grant clemency to the convicted spy Mr. Jonathan Pollard.

This letter, from the seven former U.S. Secretaries of Defense listed below, is to urge that Mr. Pollard not be granted clemency. As you know, espionage against the United States in this post-Cold War world continues unabated and is seriously damaging the interests of our country. Notwithstanding our strong support for Israel, we believe that granting clemency to Mr. Pollard would encourage those who would harm our country.

While it is understandable that the Israeli government would urge a review of this matter, we believe that it would be exceedingly harmful to the interests of the United States of America for you to agree to that request.

Sincerely,



Donald Rumsfeld

Former U.S. Secretaries of Defense signing the above letter:

Frank C. Carlucci
Richard B. Cheney
Melvin R. Laird
Elliot L. Richardson
Donald H. Rumsfeld
James R. Schlesinger
Caspar W. Weinberger

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 12/10

To: Sandy Berger

From: The Staff Secretary

Thanks for the Kampelman
suggestion.

He was on the list for last
year but didn't make the final cut.
I'll look into it for this year,
but diversity issues will work
against him (Mitchell, Bentzen)
Phil



'98 DEC 9 PM1:09

United States Institute of Peace

...

An independent institution established by Congress to strengthen the nation's capacity
to promote peaceful resolution of international conflicts

November 24, 1998

The Honorable
Samuel R. Berger
Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
National Security Council
Old Executive Office Building
17th Street & Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20504

Dear Sandy:

As you know, Max Kampelman, who serves as Vice Chairman of our Board of Directors, has spent most of the past year in the hospital recovering from a heart operation -- at times close to death. Miraculously, after months in intensive care Max is now up and around, although still very weak. He did manage to attend the USIP Board meeting and lunch last week.

Some weeks ago Steve Naplan called Tara Sonenshine for some material about Max in preparation for the annual luncheon of the American Academy of Diplomacy, which this year is honoring George Mitchell. (Max is stepping down as Chairman of the Academy Board, and I gather the President is sending a letter to be read at the Academy event with kind words about both Kampelman and Mitchell.)

Separate and apart from the Academy event, would you be supportive of having some kind of Presidential medal for Max Kampelman to be awarded early in 1999? His decades of public service and the strong contribution he has made on issues of arms control, democratization and human rights would seem to me to merit official recognition.

If you agree, I would be happy to work with your staff to arrange an event for Max to receive such an award, either at the White House or here at the United States Institute of Peace. Such an event, by the way, could provide an ideal venue for the Presidential speech on "Peacemaking in the New Millenium" that we have been discussing for some time.

→ Phil Caplan -
A good candidate
for Medal of Freedom
its architect of
Helsinki Final Act
(1975) laying
groundwork for end
to Cold War, arms
control
negotiator,
long-
time
Democrat (Hampden)
Dr.
Hampden
good guru
of
neo-
cons.
A

The Honorable Samuel R. Berger
Page 2

Thank you for considering such an approach to honoring Max and all he has done for our country. Should you decide to pursue it, I would only encourage you to do so while he is strong enough to attend public functions.

With appreciation and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Richard H. Solomon
President

Warren Elementary School
100 Bosley Road
Jockeyville, MD 21030

98 DEC 10 AM 10:41

President Clinton

12/10/98

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes

✓

No

—

C

Needs to be
answered

12



isn't Fred Clinton.

I don't know much about you, so this is my chance to ask questions.

Do you have any pets? If you don't, you should.

I'll bet you have met a lot of famous people.

That wasn't much to ask but I just want to know.

Sincerely,
Brad

P.S.

Have a Merry Christmas!

Dear Mr. President,

Dec. 9/98

let it snow!

Hi, my name is Matt Bunzeman.
Why did you have an affair with Monica Lewinsky?
I think you could let children be allowed to
vote because they feel left out when others vote

Season's Greetings

P.S.

Let it snow

Tell Al Gore that
Hulk Hogan is running
for president in the year
2000

let it snow,



your friend
matt

12/9/1998

Dear President Clinton,

I think you are the best.

I've liked you since I was little.

I wish you a lot of peace, I hope
you don't have to do too much work.

Do you ever get some free time to
play or even do some things you
want to do? Well, have a Merry

Merry Christmas. My telephone number

is 40667-4148. Sincerely,

Rick Helles

December 4 1998

Dear Mr. President

My name is Dawyne. I am nine
years old. I don't have alot of money.

But I bet you do. How much money do you
have? I have 20 dollars in my house. I
have seen you on tv before. How does
it feel to be on tv? please write
back. My address is 3 nutmeg knoll
apartment F. I live in Baltimore
Maryland 21030.

Sincerely,
Dawyne Jacobs



Dear Mr. & Mrs. Clinton.
Merry Christmas and a happy
New year.
Your friend,
Rachel Morgan



Dear Mr. [unclear]

My name is Alex Visser

and I go to Warren Elementary
school and I am 10 years old.

Something has been bothering me.
One thing is, people polluting. I
see gas, soda cans, newspapers, and
banned parks. My uncle said,

the other night, I told
him about how good we
are at president

Sincerely,
Merry Christmas, Alex Visser



Dear Mr. President,

I am Hannah Butcher.



Have we your cat and dog? I have
a cat and dog too.

Happy
Holidays

from Hannah Butcher



Happy Holidays



to the family of David
at 0425 please me best at



Dec 1991

Dear President Clinton,

I am from Baltimore, Md. I go to Warren Elementary, I am 11 years old.

I think people that are homeless in Vietnam or any where in the world should get this on holidays.

On Christmas, they should go to a special cafeteria and get a slice of turkey, mash potatoes and gravy. Then people that are not homeless should donate wrapped presents to them. Then a special holiday preaching by a priest should be held. On all the other holidays they should get one thing that has to do with the holiday, like on Easter - you get chocolate or candy.

Happy Holidays,
-Maggie Carroll

p.s.

Hope your pets are feeling good.





Season's Greetings

I am Mr. [unclear],
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear]. I think
you should decorate
the White House to make
it look pretty. I
also think you should
invite some of
the less fortunate

to help decorate. When you are finished it would
like to come down and see the house decorated.
This would be a great thing for me
because I have never seen the
White House, and I would
rather see the house
decorated, than just painted
White.

Yours Truly,

Cristen Longfellow

Phone: 410-628-8133

Address: 10503 Lake Ridge Rd. Cockeysville
Maryland 21030.



Wednesday December 4, 1968

Dear President Clinton,

How are you? My name is
Kelsey I am 10 years old and
I live in Baltimore. I think
you are a great, wonderful
President. I think we could
help out the poor people by
helping out with all the
holidays and give food to the
poor. The thing I like most
about you is you always know
what to do. I think your dog
is very cute. I hope you
can run again. Merry
Christmas!



From Kelsey
Harris



P.S. Please write
back

0518 Lakespring
Way Cockeysburn
MD 21030.

December 7, 1995
10712 Angeltull Rd
Rockyville MD 21030

Dear Mr. President Clinton,

I am writing to you because I would like to know what Christmas is like in The White House. Do you have a Christmas tree? Do you have a big party? Do you get a lot of presents? What do you want for Christmas?

Also, I wrote because I think there should be more shelters for homeless people. Everytime I drive through a big city, I see a lot of people sleeping on benches. There are also a lot of people that live in cardboard boxes. Please try to start building a couple of new shelters for the homeless.

Also, I think ~~there are~~ there should be more skateparks.

Also, I would like to know if it's hard being the president? Do you have a lot of work? Are you always traveling? How do you ever get any sleep? Well, that's just about all I have to say. Have a merry Christmas!

Cassy Worthington



Sec. 101

Dear Father,

Hi my name is Rachel Morgan, but you can call me Rachel. I am 10 years old. I would like to know what kids are like? Is it like you are? I look up to you. You are a good person. I hope you are happy to say you are. I love you.



From,
Rachel Morgan



P.S. - They should not impersonate me.
Please write or call back at: 10700
Lakespringway Cockeysville, M.D. 21030 or (410)-
583-4467

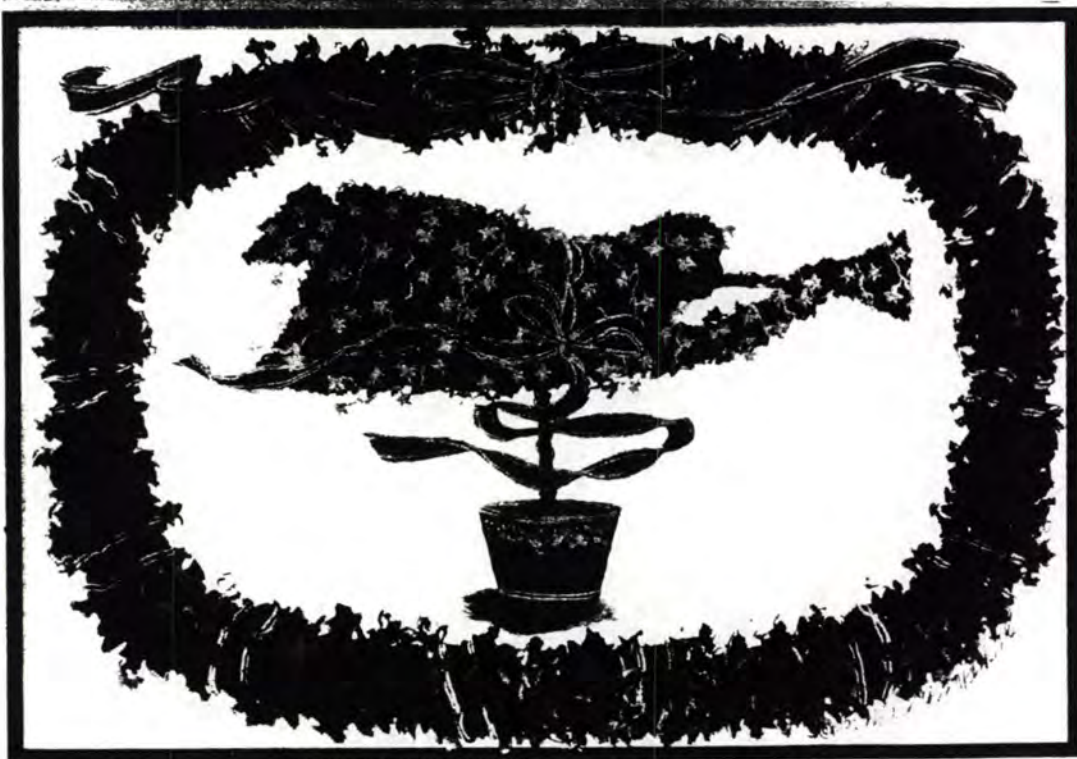


12-9-98



Dear Mr President,
This is Jessica Pitt from Maryland.
I'm just sending you this
letter to wish you a Merry
Christmas. I also hope you decorate
the White House. I know that
you put out Christmas trees
all over the place. Well, have
a Merry Christmas and a Happy
New Year!

Your friend,
Jessica Pitt age 10



37 51 125
Fox CT
(410)
683-1212

11/9/98

Dear President Clinton,

Happy Holidays!

I'm 11 years old. All my life, I've been thinking about being the first girl president. I hope everything is OK for you. I wish we could

have the same president for as long they want to stay in office. How are your pets doing?

PLEASE write back. My Address is

2603 Anglahill Rd.
Rockyville Md. 21030



Happy Hol'days

Lydia Frank



WHITE FOOTED MOUSE



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Holiday greetings

12/9/08

Dear President Eliot,
My name is Andy Ho Young and I am from South
Korea, but I was born in America. I am 11 years old
and I have many questions. How many kids do you have?
When did you see
Hillery? I want to learn more about your
life and the world.

With love,
Andy Ho Young



12/9/93

Dear Mr. President,

My name is Brent Russo. I would like to ask you if you would
decorate your house. Your house would look good with the trees.
I would also please your help with the benches and if you
set a big food mixer. How is Buddy doing? I hope he is
good. One thing I would really want is a bumble-bee yo-yo
because its the best yo-yo.

Sincerely,
Brent Russo

Dec. 9, 1998

Dear Mr. President Clinton,

Hi! I am Genese Layce, and I would like to say Happy Holidays! I hope you and your family have the best seasons greetings. I also think that you are a great father, husband, and a great president because you are handling the situation with drag very manly and bravely! Well, I hope you have Happy Holidays and keep up your great presidential work.

Sincerely,

Genese Layce - 10

