

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	William Antholis to Peter Bass, et al., re: [Denver] (9 pages)	03/19/1997	P1/b(1)
002. email	William Antholis to Peter Bass, et al., re: the real thing (10 pages)	03/19/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
MSMail - Record (Sept 94 - Sept 97) ([AIDS and Global...])
OA/Box Number: 590000

FOLDER TITLE:

[03/14/1997 - 04/14/1997]

2007-1550-F
ke2072

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 14 March 97 18:18
FROM Barks-Ruggles, Erica
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT overview [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Snyder, Julie A.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY

Julie -

Here are the documents for the Overview diskette

[[ASSIST.DOC : 4640 in ASSIST.DOC]][[FLOTOVER.DOC : 4641 in
FLOTOVER.DOC
]][[FLOTWOM.DOC : 4642 in FLOTWOM.DOC]][[FLOFMGN.DOC : 4643
in
FLOFMGN.DOC]][[GHAI.DOC : 4644 in GHAI.DOC]][[HIVAIDS.DOC :
4645 in
HIVAIDS.DOC]][[QASERIT.DOC : 4646 in QASERIT.DOC]]
[[REFUGEES.DOC : 4647
in REFUGEES.DOC]]

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 12 March 97 13:37

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** ASSIST.DOC
U.S. Assistance
(millions of dollars)

FY 96 FY 97 FY98
Actual Estimate Request
SENEGAL

Dev. Fund for Africa 20.97 21.02 27.10

PL 480 1.21

Special Self Help 0.10 0.09

Peace Corps 3.01 2.96 3.15

Military Training 0.60 0.65 0.68

Democracy/Human Rights 0.09 0.08 0.00

Total 25.98 24.97 30.93

SOUTH AFRICA

Dev. Fund for Africa 118.65 77.50 70.00

Special Self Help 0.50 0.50

Peace Corps 0.87 1.14 1.7

Other 0.03

Military Training 0.50 0.70 0.80

Total 120.54 79.84 72.50

ZIMBABWE

Dev. Fund for Africa 17.63 16.90 15.30

Special Self Help 0.20 0.15

Peace Corps 1.34 1.37 1.35

Other 2.36

Military Training 0.25 0.28 0.35

Democracy/Human Rights 0.10 0.11

Total 21.88 18.80 17.02

-2-

FY 96 FY 97 FY98

Actual Estimate Request

TANZANIA

Dev. Fund for Africa 21.10 18.70 20.00

Special Self Help 0.04 0.05

Peace Corps 1.63 1.73 1.75

Other 0.03

Military Training 0.17 0.23 0.23

Democracy/Human Rights 0.09 0.08

Total 23.05 20.79 21.98

UGANDA

Dev. Fund for Africa 37.03 40.40 49.55

PL 480 6.37 12.56 5.28

Special Self Help 0.08 0.09

Peace Corps 1.21 1.22 1.36

Military Training 0.20 0.30 0.35

Democracy/Human Rights 0.42 0.09

Total 45.30 54.67 56.54

ERITREA

Dev. Fund for Africa 8.59 9.50 10.50

PL 480 12.48 9.48 8.18

Special Self Help 0.05 0.05

Peace Corps 0.96 1.11 1.31

Military Training 0.25 0.38 0.40

Democracy/Human Rights 0.05 0.05

Total 22.37 20.56 20.39

FLOTUS:U.S. Assistance

Source: AF/EPS country tables

SEALLAF 8487, 647-5781, 3/11/97

Drafted:AF/RA:AA Dress

Cleared:AF/RA:CSnyder
AF/E:JLange (subs)
AF/S:GGallucci (subs)
AF/W:JLeader (subs)

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

11 March 97 11:56

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME**

FLOTOVER.DOC

Africa Overview: U.S. Policy and Interests

U.S. policy objectives in Africa are to build an increasingly democratic, market-based and peaceful region, open to U.S. trade and investment and integrated into the global economy. Our goals for sub-Saharan Africa take into account the profound changes sweeping the continent, and the need to support dramatic political and economic reforms being initiated by Africans themselves, including increased democratization, economic reforms and opening of markets, efforts to eliminate conflict, build awareness of environmental stewardship requirement, and empower women and children.

A fundamental tenet of U.S. policy in Africa is our desire to assist Africa's integration into the global economy by achieving widespread reform of African economies, many of which are still making the difficult transition from the inefficient, state-dominated structures of the Cold War era to systems which encourage and reward free enterprise. Carefully focused American contributions to sustainable development in Africa can also help reduce aid dependency; however, private sector-led growth fueled by open markets, trade

and investment offers the best hope for Africans to achieve long-term economic and political objectives. We are vigorously pursuing new opportunities for U.S. firms in emerging African markets, which can stimulate new export-sector jobs for American workers.

Through bilateral and multilateral programs and intense diplomatic engagement, we are actively promoting stable, honest, and democratic governments. Good governance can only be sustained through respect for human rights, free and fair elections, strong civic institutions, and the effective assumption of responsibility by Africans for their own affairs.

Man-made and natural emergencies in Africa continue to require substantial levels of assistance including nearly \$1 billion in the Great Lakes region since 1994. We are actively involved in helping alleviate the human suffering being endured by many Africans, especially women and children. In light of the ongoing fighting in Zaire, the continuing effects of the civil wars in Angola, Burundi, Somalia, and Liberia, Africa today hosts about one-third of the world's refugees, 80 percent of whom are women and children. Even in traditional African societies not wracked by conflict, women remain second-class citizens, as they and their children must struggle each day to meet the most basic of human needs. We are promoting peace through diplomatic efforts to resolve current conflicts in the Great Lakes crisis in central Africa, Liberia, Angola, and elsewhere, while working to strengthen the capacity of African institutions to prevent future conflicts.

To enhance the capabilities of selected African militaries to respond collectively to humanitarian and peacekeeping crises, we are working with potential African troop contributors and donors, the

UN

and the OAU to create an African Crisis Response Force (ACRF).

Elsewhere, we are seeking to address effectively Africa's widespread human suffering and poverty, including the ravages of HIV/AIDS. This will require greater donor coordination to maximize the positive impact of limited resources dedicated to education, improving health care, and meeting basic human needs -- all of which will contribute significantly to raising living standards.

We are also working with our African counterparts to minimize environmental degradation, which has had a significant impact on the global climate and threatens the biodiversity riches of the continent. Unless population pressures against African ecosystems are lessened, both environmental and development goals will be unattainable. With African partners, we seek ways to reverse the effects of environmental degradation and to restrain population growth in Africa.

In pursuing U.S. policy and interests in Africa, we face a number of potential pitfalls. Protracted crises tax diplomatic, financial, military and humanitarian resources. In the United States, resource allocations have shrunk from \$800 million annually to less than \$650 million as overall aid levels have declined. Yet the political and economic revolutions spreading throughout Africa today will only succeed as the development process becomes participatory.

USAID is our principal bilateral conduit for long-term development assistance, with programs designed to encourage economic growth, stabilize population, improve health, protect the environment, and build democracy. Our FY 98 request of \$700 million in development assistance for Africa represents a slight increase over our appropriation the last two years, but is still 13 percent below the FY 95 appropriation.

Other accounts serve U.S. interests to prevent and mitigate conflicts and promote democracy. The Administration is requesting \$15 million in Voluntary Peacekeeping and \$5 million in Foreign Military Financing in FY98 to finance the African Crisis Response Force, and \$25 million in Economic Support Funds to support

democracy
programs throughout the region. The United States has also
contributed \$3 million each in FY 96 and FY 97 voluntary
peacekeeping
funds to support development of the OAU Conflict Management
Center.

In the last few years, U.S. resources provided relief during
crises in Liberia, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Mozambique, and other
African
countries. U.S. humanitarian aid includes PL-480 food grants,
refugee assistance, and disaster relief. Through these accounts,
the
United States provided about \$760 million in emergency aid to
Africa
in FY 96. In addition, the Peace Corps is active in 34 countries
across Africa.

FLOTUS:Overview:US Policy/Interests

Drafted: AF/RA:PRDrouin, 2/20/97
SEALLAF 8232, 736-4094

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P:RSanders
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PRM:MMcKelvey
USAID:JGovan

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

11 March 97 15:56

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME**

FLOTWOM.DOC

Africa Overview: Status of Women

Women in Africa constitute over 50 percent of the population and they head about 40 percent of African households. They supply over 70 percent of the agricultural workforce, 50 percent of labor in domestic food storage, 100 percent in food processing, 50 percent in animal husbandry, and 60 percent in marketing. Despite their enormous contributions to their families, communities and the economy, African women face significant legal, social, traditional and cultural barriers. While laws and policies to guarantee women equal rights exist in most countries' constitutions, they have little impact in practice. Women continue to be denied equal rights and opportunities, depriving them of credit, medical care, training, education, and leadership positions. Biases are more rooted in the countryside, where there are fewer resources and more rigid social attitudes and customs concerning women.

Throughout the continent, statutory, customary and religious law exist side-by-side. Disputes involving "domestic" issues or "family" matters are often referred to traditional courts or village elders, where discriminatory treatment is perpetuated. Custom or common practice is often assigned a higher priority than the formal law, which is often ignored by those responsible for applying it. In many instances, women neither know their legal rights nor have effective means of asserting them. In some African countries, a woman has no legal right to own or bequeath property without permission of her husband or a male relative. Women are routinely denied compensation in cases of divorce, and they often lose custody of their children if tradition decrees that children are the wards of their fathers as is the case in Senegal. Some African women lack the legal right to enter into a formal contract without the consent of a male relative, and their applications for credit are rejected far more often. Many countries also restrict women's ability to

obtain passports and travel without their husbands' consent. Polygamy is still commonly practiced, especially in Muslim communities and rural areas. Moreover, women often are threatened with ostracism or violence by their family or village if they consider exercising legal rights to which they may be entitled.

A corollary of the legal inferiority of African women is that crimes against them often are not prosecuted fully or are not considered criminal offenses. Violence against women often is excused, rationalized or overlooked by both traditional and modern legal systems. Female genital mutilation (FGM) is widespread in Africa being prevalent in 28 countries and, until recently, had been avoided as a topic of public discussion. Many leaders have refused to consider it a women's rights issue. Most African countries do not have any law against FGM.

- 2 -

African women are beginning to demand greater equality and recognition for their contributions, and they are moving ahead in the political arena. They captured media attention and contributed substantially to significant commitments made in Beijing. Women are raising and gaining political consciousness through social, business and political organizations. They are seeking a greater voice and representation in the UN, OAU and other key African structures. The rapid growth of women's NGOs and their support by donors is indicative of the growing movement supporting women's issues.

As of June 1995, women held 559 (9.5%) out of the 5,872 seats available in 38 parliaments in sub-Saharan Africa. About 80 cabinet-level positions of more than 900 in the region are held by women. Women have made significant political advances in Benin, Botswana, Eritrea, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Uganda, and Zambia. Women hold a significant percentage

political offices in Mozambique, South Africa, Eritrea and Uganda.

In these countries, women leaders have produced important legal advances, especially ensuring that new constitutions guarantee gender equality. The Uganda constitution has been cited as being the most gender-equitable in the continent. The most senior ranking female elected official in Africa is the Vice President of Uganda, Speciosa Wandira-Kazibwe, who is committed to advancing the issues of women and girls.

More African women also are now seeking economic empowerment in the informal and formal business sectors. They dominate the informal business sector, contributing importantly to household survival and economic development. According to the World Bank, informal economic activity accounts for 30-50 percent of gross domestic product in some African countries. Research studies in Zimbabwe, for example, have shown that women's "petty trade" accounts for 40-100 percent of individual household incomes. Women traders in West Africa wield enormous economic power and sometimes use their influence to pressure male politicians to respond to their needs.

Also, more women are active through business and professional women associations, such as the African Federation of Women Entrepreneurs headquartered in Ghana, and the All-Africa Business Women's Association headquartered in Kenya. A recent success story from South Africa involves the creation of an investment fund, Nozala Investments Limited, by a group of businesswomen. Its goals are to ensure economic advancement for women, promote women entrepreneurs, and in general, seek investment opportunities which will allow South African women to share the nation's wealth.

Drafted: AF/EPS:MUrbina de Breen
02/11/97; SEALLAF 8193; ext. 7-4098

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**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

11 March 97 12:5

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME**

FLOFMGN.DOC

Africa Overview: Female Genital Mutilation

Female genital mutilation (FGM) is the cutting or removal of all or part of the female genitals, as part of a ritualistic practice deeply rooted in culture and tradition. It is based on long-held beliefs, superstitions, women's social role, and the belief that FGM will suppress and control the sexual behavior of women and girls.

FGM crosses ethnic, cultural and religious lines. It is often such a deeply held conviction that some girls desire it to conform and be a part of their society. Many women, however, increasingly view it as a way to control and subjugate women. Experts put the number of females who have been genitally mutilated at 115-130 million worldwide. Two million girls are at risk each year of being mutilated.

FGM can have devastating and harmful consequences for a woman throughout her life. Short-term effects include bleeding, post-operative shock, damage to other organs, infections and even death. Long-term effects include retention of blood in the abdomen and swelling of the stomach, chronic infections of the bladder and vagina, painful menstruation, childbirth obstruction, and increased

risk of STDs and HIV infections and sexual dysfunction.

FGM is most prevalent in sub-Saharan Africa where it is practiced in at least 28 countries. Some immigrants practice FGM in other parts of the world, including in Europe, the United States, Canada, Australia, and Israel. The United States has recently enacted legislation specifically outlawing FGM practiced on a person under the age of 18. In separate legislation, Congress has provided that, beginning later this year, the United States must oppose loans by the international financial institutions to the government of any country where FGM is widely practiced which has not taken steps to implement educational programs to prevent it.

A number of international organizations and conferences have expressed strong positions on the dangers of FGM and their support to eradicate the practice. Since 1992, the World Health Organization has maintained that FGM must not be institutionalized (i.e., made legal for doctors and hospitals to perform). The UN's International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo in 1994 and the UN's Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995 recognized FGM as a harmful traditional practice against women and girls and called for action by governments and other organizations to eliminate FGM and provide education about its harmful effects. The Inter-African Committee on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children (IAC) works to encourage governments to adopt clear national policies to abolish FGM and to intensify educational programs about its harmful effects.

- 2 -

The State Department, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and the U.S. Information Agency (USIS) are working with community organizations and governments overseas to

address the issue of FGM. State chairs an interagency group that coordinates USG policy on FGM. State has funded studies and provided assistance to NGOs through its Democracy and Human Rights Fund. USAID obligated \$1 million in FY95 to develop and integrate educational programs on the dangers of FGM into population, health, education, and women in development activities. USIS makes information on women's issues, including FGM, available on its home page on the World Wide Web. The United States views the practice of FGM as both harmful to women's health and a violation of women's human rights. Recognizing the extreme cultural sensitivities involved in addressing FGM and in an effort to ensure our message is better received, the United States supports efforts by local community-based organizations and health officials working within their own communities to eradicate FGM.

In June 1996 the U.S. Board of Immigration Appeals granted asylum to a Fuziya Kasinga, a Togolese woman fearing FGM. The board found that FGM can be a basis for a grant of asylum, but the decision was narrow. The possibility of being a victim of FGM does not constitute grounds for asylum in all cases. The Kasinga case was decided on its individual merits and future cases involving FGM will also require an examination of the individual's circumstances until the Board of Appeals chooses to articulate broader guidelines.

In Eritrea the prevalence of FGM is estimated to be on the order of 90%, and it is practiced by almost all ethnic groups. While there is no law prohibiting FGM, the government makes information on FGM part of its health and general education programs. In Uganda the prevalence is estimated at only 5% because it is practiced only in one district (Kapchorwa). The government condemns the practice and the IAC works to eradicate it. A bill pending before the National Assembly would prohibit FGM. In Tanzania prevalence is on the order of 10%; it is practiced by scattered population groups.

There is no law prohibiting FGM, but the government is making an effort to eradicate it. In Ghana, prevalence ranges from 15-30%;

FGM

is practiced mainly among Muslims in the far north. A 1994 law prohibits FGM, the government publicly seeks eradication and NGOs are actively involved in eradication efforts through extensive grassroots educational programs. In Senegal, prevalence is on the order of 20%. There is no law prohibiting FGM, but the President has spoken against the practice and outreach groups are active. FGM is not prevalent in Malawi, Zimbabwe, South Africa or Mozambique.

FLOTUS:Overview:FGM

Drafted: AF/RA:AAAddress, 647-5781, SEALLAF 8141, 2/21/97

Cleared: AF:JRJohnson
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L/HRR:LAdams
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**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

12 March 97 20:14

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME**

GHAI.DOC

East Africa Overview:

The President's Greater Horn of Africa Initiative and
the Intergovernmental Authority on Development

Conflict and crisis in the Greater Horn of Africa (Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Eritrea, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi) have caused untold suffering for its people, rendered national economies and regional cooperation untenable, and cost the international community billions of dollars. The U.S. Government has expended huge levels of human and material resources in the region over the years. Salient examples include our responses to the 1984-85 famine in Ethiopia; the conflict and famine in Somalia in 1992; and the Rwandan refugee outflow in July 1994. President Clinton launched the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI) in 1994 to reduce the costs and ameliorate the root causes of these recurring crises. The Agency for International Development leads GHAI in close cooperation with the Department of State and other U.S. Government agencies.

The closest regional counterpart to GHAI is the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), whose membership consists of Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, Sudan, Kenya, Uganda and Somalia (which is inactive). It is headquartered in Djibouti.

The United States has a strong interest in stability in the region. GHAI is a comprehensive approach which integrates diplomacy with long-term development to tackle the root causes of both conflict and food insecurity. Another element of this approach is the revitalization of IGAD as part of a broader policy to strengthen Africa's sub-regional organizations so they can be integrally involved in solving their own problems.

GHAI's two primary objectives are food security and conflict prevention, mitigation and resolution. In pursuing these objectives, the State Department, USAID and other USG agencies are guided by five operating principles: African ownership of the approaches we implement in partnership with them; strategic coordination across domestic and international bureaucratic boundaries; linkage of relief programs with development programs; regional approaches to regional problems; and promoting change in continuing unstable

environments.

GHAI not only involves various agencies of the U.S. Government, but also our partners -- other donor governments, international and regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, and, most importantly, the Africans in the Greater Horn -- to pursue its objectives.

To further GHAI objectives, the USG has been very supportive of the revitalization of IGAD. A senior-level U.S. delegation attended the last IGAD summit meeting in Djibouti in November 1996. At the meeting, IGAD decided to focus its efforts on three priority areas consistent with the GHAI objectives: food security and environmental protection; conflict prevention, management and resolution; and infrastructure development. IGAD reorganized its governing structure and secretariat in order to create greater efficiency of operation and avoid paralysis through lack of consensus among member states. The USG currently is working closely with IGAD members states and other donor governments to ensure that IGAD's programs complement, and do not duplicate, the conflict resolution mechanism of the Organization for Africa Unity, planning for the African Crisis Response Force, and other regional activities.

The State Department and USAID also continue to work with non-governmental organizations and others on various conflict prevention activities. GHAI activities include workshops and other exercises in the Greater Horn involving USG officials and others, as well as production of a guide on conflict prevention and mitigation for practitioners.

GHAI serves as well as a catalyst to ensure that USG actions in the region are taken from a GHAI perspective: taking a long-term view; looking at regional and cross-border issues; focusing on potential areas of instability; taking initiatives at various levels (local, national and international); involving governmental and non-governmental actors; and coordinating efforts with all USG agencies active in a particular country. These issues are taken into account in State Department Mission Program Plans and in USAID's Integrated Strategic Planning process.

FLOTUS:Overview/GHAI and IGAD

Drafted: AF/E:JELange
Doc SEALLAF 8429 3/6/97
Cleared: AF/E:BKBodine
AID/AFR/EA:PRader
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**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

13 March 97 20:49

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME**

HIVAIDS.DOC

Africa Overview: HIV/AIDS in Africa

Unlike most infectious diseases in Africa, HIV/AIDS affects the urban elite as well as the rural poor, and generally during their most economically productive years. An increase in deaths among young adults of the magnitude predicted could have substantial adverse effects on economic and political stability throughout Africa. AIDS is causing increased stress on fragile African economic infrastructures as labor productivity declines, particularly in agricultural, labor-dependent economies. AIDS is causing obstacles to trade, foreign investment and tourism. Health systems and social coping mechanisms already are overburdened. High rates of HIV infection among police and military personnel threaten internal security. Furthermore, the demobilization of military forces in Africa may exacerbate the epidemic when HIV-infected soldiers return home and spread the virus.

The HIV/AIDS epidemic in Africa is a major impediment to sustainable development. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that AIDS soon will exceed measles and malaria as a leading cause of death among children under five years of age in Africa.

At the current levels of HIV infection, it is inevitable that AIDS-related deaths during the next five years will reverse the previously favorable trend in life expectancy at birth, child mortality, and adult mortality.

HIV/AIDS threatens to halt or reverse the recent social and economic gains (including child survival and human resource development) made in many African countries. Other infectious diseases, such as tuberculosis, are becoming active in persons with weakened immune systems and are reaching epidemic levels. Enormous health care costs and escalating demands on health care infrastructures are beginning to be felt. The labor force of affected countries, from the educated elite to the subsistence farmer, may be decimated. The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) estimates that one quarter of the farms in the most affected African countries will fail as a result of the crippling impact of AIDS on the work force. As traditional social support networks are stretched beyond capacity, families will be disrupted, children will become orphaned, and the aged will be left without support. Limiting the spread of HIV and mitigating the multisectoral impact of AIDS is an essential investment in sustainable development.

Country HIV/AIDS Profiles

SENEGAL

HIV/AIDS Situation

The HIV/AIDS epidemic in Senegal is in an early but potentially explosive phase. With a total population estimated at 8.1 million, HIV infection levels among selected populations range from below 1 and 2 percent among blood donors and pregnant women seeking prenatal care to between 1 and 4 percent for persons seeking treatment

for sexually transmitted diseases. The highest rates of infection -- an average of 16 percent -- are found among commercial sex workers.

USAID Strategy

Since 1985, USAID/Senegal has provided more than \$8 million dollars in support of AIDS prevention and control efforts in Senegal. Initially support was provided through USAID's Family Health and Population Project and in 1992 USAID developed the Senegal AIDS Control and Prevention Project (AIDSCAP), one of the largest AIDSCAP Projects in Africa. Working through the National AIDS Prevention Program and local non-governmental organizations, the AIDSCAP project attempts to reduce high-risk behaviors within target groups and strengthen service delivery to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). USAID acts as a catalyst for governmental and nongovernmental organizations, local communities and individuals in setting up a national HIV/AIDS prevention program. Specific areas of USAID support include behavioral change communications, policy dialogue, STD control, condom social marketing and HIV/AIDS surveillance.

SOUTH AFRICA

HIV/AIDS Situation

Since 1982 when the first AIDS case in South Africa was reported, the epidemic has progressed rapidly through the country. With an estimated population of 38 million, there are approximately 500 new HIV infections daily and the rate of new infections is doubling every 11-13 months. Among high risk populations prevalence rates range from 2 to 20 percent. The region of highest prevalence, an estimated 9.6 percent, is Kwazulu-Natal. Lower rates have been reported in other rates: Orange Freestate at 4.1 percent, Transvaal at 3.1 percent and the Cape at 1.3 percent. The virus is

spreading
most rapidly among youth and young adults ages 15-30.

USAID Strategy

USAID South Africa's HIV/AIDS strategy is to support educational efforts in three areas: prevention of sexually transmitted HIV/AIDS; reduction of the impact of HIV/AIDS infection on individuals, groups and societies; and the prevention of prenatal transmission. USAID support has been provided primarily through nongovernmental organizations. Areas of program support include technical assistance, training, community outreach, youth intervention/peer education, and capacity-building. USAID/South Africa also provides assistance through AIDSCAP which focuses on home-based care and support programs, community education and educational materials development. USAID spends approximately \$6-8 million annually on these efforts.

ZIMBABWE

HIV/AIDS Situation

With a population of 11 million, Zimbabwe has an HIV/AIDS prevalence among the highest in Sub-Saharan Africa. Overall infection rates are estimated at 30 percent in rural areas. Infection rates in selected high-risk populations such as commercial sex workers are much higher. Some studies in Harare show rates as high as 86 percent in this group. Among sexually-transmitted-disease patients the infection rates are more than 60 percent.

USAID Strategy

USAID Zimbabwe developed its AIDS Prevention and Control Program (ZAPAC) in 1993 worth approximately \$4 million annually. This program is designed to decrease HIV-related high-risk behavior among selected target groups and strengthen services that reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS within these groups. The program emphasizes education and motivation for behavior change. USAID provides policy support for the National AIDS Control Program and coordinates activities with other donors such as UNICEF. USAID also developed an AIDSCAP program that focuses on behavioral-change

communication
in the workplace among occupational groups such as transport
workers
and farmers. AIDSCAP also works with the media to disseminate
accurate educational information on the AIDS epidemic.

TANZANIA

HIV/AIDS Situation

The HIV/AIDS epidemic in Tanzania is severe. With a population
of
27.5 million, estimated HIV infection rates for males are 5.6
percent and for females, 6.3 percent. Rates among commercial
sex
workers in Dar es Salaam are greater than 40 percent. Infection
rates among high-risk groups along major trucking routes are as
high
as 56 percent. The National AIDS Control Program projects that
there will be 800,000 AIDS cases and 2.4 million HIV-positive
Tanzanians by the year 2000.

USAID Strategy

USAID/Tanzania has developed the Tanzania AIDS Project (TAP), a
five-year, \$20 million effort designed to reduce the impact of
AIDS
on Tanzanian society by promoting HIV prevention measures and
ensuring the provision of adequate support services to orphans
and
their families. TAP is one of the few African AIDS projects
with
programs designed to alleviate the impact of AIDS on
individuals,
families, and communities. The program focuses on condom
promotion,
STD reduction and sexual risk-reduction. TAP support is
provided
to both the public and private sectors and includes activities,
which promote NGO capacity building, condom social marketing and
worksite HIV/AIDS prevention. TAP also finances the largest
AIDSCAP
program in Africa.

UGANDA

HIV/AIDS Situation

Uganda, with a total population of 19 million, is experiencing a severe AIDS epidemic. An estimated 1.5 million Ugandans are infected with HIV. The epidemic in Uganda is one of the oldest in Africa. Although the HIV prevalence in some selected populations is beginning to decline, the rate of new infections continues to be very high, especially among young people. HIV infection rates in urban areas range from 10 to 25 percent. The U.S. Bureau of Census projects that AIDS effects on infant and adult deaths will result in a decrease in life expectancy at birth from its current 37 years to 31.5 years by the year 2010. It is believed that 1 million children have already lost at least one parent to AIDS. In the midst of this epidemic, some encouraging trends are emerging. There is some evidence of behavioral changes including dramatic increases in the demand for condoms, declines in the average numbers of sexual partners and changes in social norms to discourage multiple and casual sexual partners.

USAID Strategy

USAID's (\$2.5 million annually) program in Uganda has emphasized community education, voluntary HIV testing and counseling, condom promotion, STD control and integration of supportive care and prevention counseling for people living with HIV/AIDS. USAID has worked with a wide range of groups including the Ugandan military, the Ministry of Health, Protestant and Islamic leaders and organizations. Since 1991, much of USAID's support has been provided under an umbrella grant to World Learning, Inc., which has supervised a total of fourteen grants to local NGOs.

ERITREA

HIV/AIDS Situation

The status of the epidemic in Eritrea is not well documented but preliminary indications are that the situation is serious. With a population estimated at 3.3 million, the country may be experiencing a rapidly expanding epidemic in traditional high- risk groups and youth. Results from some studies done in Asmara indicate that there may be a doubling of HIV infections every 12 or 13 months. There is a major seroprevalence study underway which should provide the data needed to get a better fix on HIV incidence and prevalence in the country.

USAID Strategy

USAID currently is developing an HIV/AIDS program strategy but a definitive strategy is not yet in place. Possible areas of assistance include the development of sentinel surveillance systems to monitor the progression of the disease, planning and technical assistance, development of integrated approaches to HIV/AIDS prevention as a component of reproductive health programs, educational programs for special target groups such as youth and strengthening condom social marketing programs. Other efforts will include increasing collaboration with other donors such as UNAIDS.

FLOTUS: Africa Overview/HIV/AIDS

Drafted: USAID: AFR/SD: WLylerly, 3/12/97, 647-6543, SEALLAF 8496

Cleared: USAID: AFR/SD/HRD: GPost

D: MSullivan

P: RSanders

S/P: SMorrison (info)

G: JMeer

AF/W: JLeader

AF/S: JScott

AF/E: JLange

ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE

13 March 97 9:35

ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME

QASERIT.DOC

ERITREA: FIRST LADY'S VISIT

Question:

Why have you come to Eritrea?

Answer:

This is an exciting time in Eritrea's history. The Eritreans are building an open participatory democracy after a long struggle for independence. They are also reaching out to take part in the world economy. We in the United States wish them well in their efforts.

ERITREA: U.S.-ERITREAN RELATIONS

Question:

How would you describe U.S.-Eritrean relations?

Answer:

We have very good relations with Eritrea, as evidenced by President Isaias' December trip to Washington, in which he met with the President, Vice President Gore, Secretary of State Christopher and Secretary of Defense Perry. We share the same values of cooperation, progress, and local solutions to local problems. We aspire to the same goals of democratic governance, free market economics, and

sustainable development. And we both have concerns about regional stability in the Horn of Africa, continuing human rights problems in the region, and Sudan's support for terrorism.

ERITREA: THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN ERITREA

Question:

How would you assess the role of women in Eritrea?

Answer:

Women were a central part of the struggle for independence and continue to have a strong role in rebuilding Eritrea today. I am happy that their contributions are so highly valued. Increasingly, women in Eritrea, like women in America, are achieving equal access and equal opportunity. While in both countries our treatment of women sometimes falls short of our goals, I am confident that both of our governments take their responsibilities seriously, and that the situation of women in both countries will continue to improve.

FLOTUS:Eritrea/Q&As

SEALLAF 8320 x7-6485 02/26/96

Drafted: AF/E:JPCassidy
Cleared: P:RSanders
S/P:SMorrison
PA/PRS:JDinger

ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE

13 March 97 21:54

ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME

REFUGEES.DOC

Africa Overview: Refugees

Sub-Saharan Africa currently holds approximately 5 million refugees, one third of the world's total. At the same time, it is home to half of the world's estimated 20 million internally displaced persons. The refugee situation is at once complex and dynamic. There are at least 25 refugee-generating countries and 39 host countries in sub-Saharan Africa. Many countries are simultaneously hosts and generators (e.g., Liberia and Sierra Leone, Ethiopia and Sudan, Eritrea and Sudan, Angola and Zaire, Senegal and Mauritania). Significant refugee repatriations which have occurred in recent years include the return of over 1.5 million Mozambican refugees and some 2 million Rwandans.

The continuing ethnic tensions, human rights abuses, competition for resources (due in part to population growth), environmental degradation, political change, religious proselytizing, and easy availability of modern weaponry that produce thousands of refugees are not solely internal domestic matters, but transnational issues which affect neighboring states which end up hosting substantial numbers of needy people. Mass movements of people can destabilize host countries and disaffected refugee groups often nurture the seeds of future conflicts as we have seen in the Great Lakes region.

For some time, we have been concerned about the growing refugee burden on lesser developed countries. Recently, hospitality towards refugees in Africa has been strained. Tanzania, which has a long tradition of generously hosting refugees, has for the first time "closed" its borders. In December 1996, however, an estimated 400,000 Rwandans were repatriated from Tanzania following a government ultimatum to depart. Government pressure and the active participation of the Tanzanian military in the repatriation effort attracted criticism from refugee rights organizations. New refugees from Burundi and Zaire are, however, still being admitted despite

these efforts.

Funding for assistance to African refugees through the Department of State has grown in absolute terms over the years -- though not steadily -- in response to the growing numbers of refugees and conflict victims. In FY 96, refugee assistance contributions for Africa reached \$175.4 million, not including food aid or complementary disaster assistance which were funded by USAID. In certain specific situations, the Department of Defense has also provided surplus equipment or peacekeeping support that benefits refugees and other conflict victims. In FY 97, State Department assistance is projected to reach over \$200 million. Most of these assistance funds are channeled to specific Africa regional appeals from international organizations such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Federation of Red Cross/Crescent Societies (IFRC), and World Food Program (WFP).

Protection of and assistance for refugee women and children are particular concerns. The U.S. and UNHCR try to use people-oriented planning techniques where the particular vulnerabilities of women, children, and men as well as their particular skills are taken into account. Refugee populations usually are 80% women and children. They are particularly vulnerable to stresses such as rape and losing husbands and family support structures due to their being women and refugees. The difficult issues of refugees' reproductive health, the fate of orphaned and unaccompanied children who are separated from their families, as well as war trauma and child soldiers are increasingly being addressed through cooperation between UNCHR and UNFPA.

Senegal is both a host and generator of refugees. There are a

disputed number of Mauritanian refugees (as many as 50,000) who fled or were expelled from Mauritania after ethnic killings in 1989 living in villages along the Senegal River. There are 15,000 or more Senegalese refugees in Guinea Bissau and the Gambia as a result of the Casamance conflict.

South Africa was a well-known, if relatively small (25,000), generator of refugees during the apartheid era. Return from exile was not without problems for many. During the Mozambique war, South Africa hosted some 250,000 Mozambican refugees. Today, South Africa faces mainly migration problems as poor citizens of surrounding countries come to South Africa seeking work.

Zimbabwe produced many refugees during its independence war and during ethnic clashes of the mid-1980s but they have all returned from neighboring countries. Zimbabwe hosted some 200,000 Mozambican refugees for a decade (1984-94).

Tanzania is distinguished as having never generated refugees and as having been a generous host to refugees from both neighboring countries (Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire, Uganda, Mozambique) and further afield (Namibia, South Africa, Somalia). It is currently receiving daily inflows from the conflicts in Zaire and Burundi despite a fraying welcome.

Uganda was Africa's third largest generator of refugees in the early 1980s. Today, although there are almost no Ugandan refugees, the number of internally displaced is on the rise, with some 170,000 displaced in the north, owing to attacks by Sudanese-sponsored insurgents. Uganda continues to host some 250,000 refugees from Sudan, Zaire, and Rwanda. Rebel attacks on refugees and internally displaced persons as well as military recruitment by various rebel groups among refugees are issues of concern.

Eritrea's 30 years of fighting for independence generated hundreds of thousands of refugees who fled mostly to Sudan.

Despite spontaneous repatriations, approximately 300,000 remain there. Organized return has stalled owing to Eritrean and Sudanese unwillingness to cooperate and meet with each other (they have broken diplomatic relations). The UNHCR and the international community are working on options to break the deadlock and move the Eritrean repatriation forward.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	William Antholis to Peter Bass, et al., re: [Denver] (9 pages)	03/19/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
MSMail - Record (Sept 94 - Sept 97) ([AIDS and Global...])
OA/Box Number: 590000

FOLDER TITLE:

[03/14/1997 - 04/14/1997]

2007-1550-F
ke2072

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 19 March 97 20:03
FROM Antholis, William J.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT oops. proofed for typos. [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Helweg, M. Diana
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY
[[THEMES.DOC : 5128 in THEMES.DOC]]
**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 19 March 97 19:56
**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** THEMES.DOC
UNCLASSIFIED
UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED
UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
[THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY]
THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL SECURITY
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
CHAIR OF THE COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISORS
[DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET]
CHAIR OF THE COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED NATIONS
CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT
[DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE]
[CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF]
ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
ADMINISTRATOR OF THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT
ADMINISTRATOR OF THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY]

SUBJECT: Denver Summit 1997: Policy Preparation and Themes

Daniel Tarullo, Assistant to the President for International Economic Affairs,
will host a meeting to discuss planning and preparations for the Denver Summit of Leading Industrialized Democracies, June 20-22.

[Signature Block]

Attachment

Tab A: "Denver Summit 1997" Theme Paper
Denver Summit 1997

The Denver Summit represents the culmination of President Clinton's efforts with the world's leading industrialized democracies to meet 21st century challenges and promote deepened economic integration and growth.

Denver will mark a turning point in the work of the Group of Seven. In recent years, the G-7 has advanced its partnership with Russia in promoting peace and in confronting common political and global challenges. At Denver, we expect that Russia's increasingly important role in "the Eight" will be a central Summit theme.

At President Clinton's urging, the Eight will focus on a global agenda that promotes stability and prosperity, and combats transnational threats. The hallmark of this agenda is real and effective action on challenges that no nation can confront alone. The leaders will demonstrate concrete progress on ongoing efforts, and launch new cooperative initiatives on 21st century problems.

Real steps to confront transnational threats:

- ☐ Fighting Crime and Drug Trafficking: Demonstrating cooperation in bringing criminals to justice, ensuring that crime does not pay, protecting borders against illicit trafficking of narcotics and firearms, and guarding against high-tech crime.
- ☐ Combating Terrorism: Announcing common efforts to bring terrorists

to justice and to isolate nations that harbor and train terrorists.

☐ Reforming International Institutions: Advancing UN reform to make the UN operate more efficiently and fulfill its new missions.

New initiatives:

☐ Promoting Sustainable Development: Leading new efforts to address environmental damage in ways consistent with economic growth, in both industrialized nations and the developing world.

☐ Integrating Africa: Launching a new partnership to promote trade and investment in Sub-Saharan Africa and to bring those nations into the mainstream of the global economy.

☐ Combating Infectious Diseases: Building cooperative global efforts to fight worldwide spread of infectious diseases, including HIV-AIDS.

☐ Advancing Democracy: Deepening the spread of democratic institutions in young democracies, and establishing a useful dialogue with other countries on how to strengthen pluralism, expand women's participation, advance business and labor support for political reform, and promote democratic good governance and rule of law.

Leaders' Discussion:

☐ Aging Societies: Leaders may discuss how to highlight "productive aging" as a way of keeping increasingly elderly populations active parts of advanced industrialized societies.

☐ Small and Medium Enterprise Job Growth: Leaders may discuss the role that SMEs play in job creation, and how they might strengthen the capacity of SMEs to stimulate job and productivity growth.

ADDENDUM

Making real progress in confronting common challenges: Working with our allies

to meet the 21st century challenges has been a central theme of President Clinton's foreign policy. The Eight have developed a track record of taking real actions, particularly in combating transnational threats to our citizens' security.

Fighting Crime and Drug Trafficking: Last year at Lyon, President Clinton led the Eight in developing 40 steps to address international crime and narcotics trafficking. This year, the Eight will announce progress on those steps, including:

- ☐ bringing criminals to justice through more extensive extradition and mutual legal assistance treaties;
- ☐ ensuring that crime does not pay through effective action on money laundering and financial crimes;
- ☐ protecting our borders against illegal trafficking of narcotics, firearms, and illegal aliens through better legal and customs coordination, particularly with respect to document fraud.
- ☐ guarding against high-tech crime by developing common encryption standards, as well as by sharing information on cyber crooks.

Combating Terrorism: Following Lyon, the Eight's counterterrorism experts developed 25 steps to combat international terrorism. At Denver we will be able to announce progress on:

- ☐ negotiation of a UN treaty outlawing for all countries the political use of explosive devices by the end of 1997;
- ☐ gathering and sharing technical data on methods for marking explosives;
- ☐ intensifying information sharing, by increased access to FBI databases;
- ☐ advancing a coordinated strategy by the Eight to promote global adherence to existing terrorism treaties.

Reforming International Institutions: Since Halifax, preparing common institutions for 21st century challenges has been a core theme of annual summits. This year, we can claim credit on:

- ☐ advancing reform of the United Nations to make it operate more efficiently and fulfill its new missions, with a particular emphasis on environmental

institutions and specialized agencies.

☐ managing risk, particularly in emerging markets, in tracking rapid transfers of electronic money, and in the response mechanisms of international financial institutions.

New initiatives to be launched at Denver:

Protecting the Environment and Promoting Sustainable Development:

This will be a critical year for confronting international environmental challenges, with the UNGA Special Session on Sustainable Development and with major negotiations on climate change and forests. The Denver Summit will launch new efforts to address environmental damage in ways consistent with economic growth, in both industrialized nations and the developing world.

- ☐ Refocusing the mandates of the UN Environmental Program and the UN Commission on Sustainable Development as critical to advancing the broad range of international environmental issues.
- ☐ Developing common approaches on important multilateral negotiations, such as climate change and forests.
- ☐ Establishing common environmental guidelines for lending by export credit agencies for large development projects.
- ☐ Working to make sure environmental standards are adequately protect children.

Integrating Africa: Global integration has been a key theme of recent summits, but Sub Saharan Africa has largely been excluded from the benefits that integration brings. At Denver, we will try to launch two initiatives to stop the marginalization of Africa.

- ☐ A trade and investment initiative for Africa, which will provide market access and international financial institution support for those African countries that have liberalized their economies and opened their borders to foreign goods. This will build on the the trade and investment legislation

that the

Administration is developing with bipartisan leaders in Congress.

□ A conflict management initiative, built around the Africa Crisis Response

Force model presented by Secretary Christopher on his trip to Africa last

October.

Combating Infectious Diseases: The strongest capacities for identifying,

responding to, and combatting infectious diseases lie in the Eight's countries.

Together, the Eight can:

□ Develop a common set of procedures and mechanisms to coordinate international

responses to infectious diseases;

□ Strengthen domestic and multilateral surveillance efforts, particularly by

sharing information and supporting the work of the WHO, and other multilateral

organizations;

□ Work with developing countries to build local capacities to monitor, respond

to, and prevent infectious diseases.

□ Build on the President's initiative to advance international research on a

vaccine for HIV-AIDS.

Advancing Democracy: The G-7 have represented the world's largest, most stable

industrialized democracies, and the international community has looked to them

not only for economic leadership, but also political leadership.

With the

deepening of Russia's integration into the Eight's work, the Group has an

important opportunity to help bring even more nations into the democratic fold.

At Denver, the Eight would begin a series of efforts aimed at strengthening open

institutions in young democracies, and establishing a useful dialogue with other

countries. Activities could include how to strengthen pluralism, expand women's

participation, advance business and labor support for political reform, and

promote democratic good governance and rule of law.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. email	William Antholis to Peter Bass, et al., re: the real thing (10 pages)	03/19/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
MSMail - Record (Sept 94 - Sept 97) ([AIDS and Global...])
OA/Box Number: 590000

FOLDER TITLE:

[03/14/1997 - 04/14/1997]

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ke2072

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 27 March 97 18:51
FROM Lee, Malcolm R.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT Pls Clear: Must Go Proclamation [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Danvers, William C.
Kreczko, Alan J.
CARBON_COPY Baker, James E.
Bendick, Gordon L.
Burrell, Christina L.
Davis, William K.
Hunerwadel, Joan S.
Kyle, Robert D.
Sparks, John E.

TEXT_BODY

[[2115A.DOC : 4668 in 2115A.DOC]][[2115B.DOC : 4669 in 2115B.DOC]]
Just got this proclamation from USTR. Exec Sec says they have to have it by noon Friday. Must be issued by April 1. Justice clears, USTR has completed required industry and congressional consultations. Please clear. Will bring full package around first thing Friday. ML

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 27 March 97 18:44

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** 2115A.DOC
2115

Date

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL BERGER
DAN TARULLO
JOHN HILLEY

FROM: MALCOLM R. LEE

SUBJECT: Proclamation to Eliminate Tariffs on Pharmaceuticals

and Chemicals

USTR has sent to the President a proclamation to be issued on April 1 to implement a WTO agreement that eliminates tariffs on over 470 pharmaceuticals and chemical intermediates. Justice and the ITC have cleared the documents, and USTR has completed required industry and congressional consultations. There is broad bipartisan and industry support for the agreement. USTR is not aware of any opposition.

Concurrence by: Alan Kreczko, Bill Danvers

RECOMMENDATION

That you approve the memorandum to the President at Tab I

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum to the President

Tab A Presidential Proclamation

Tab B Memorandum to the President from USTR

Tab C Memorandum to the President from the Department of Justice

ATTACHMENT FILE DATE

27 March 97 18:46

ATTACHMENT FILE NAME

2115B.DOC

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: THE EXECUTIVE CLERK

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER
DANIEL TARULLO

JOHN HILLEY

SUBJECT: Proclamation to Eliminate Tariffs on Pharmaceuticals and Chemicals

Purpose

To implement a WTO agreement eliminating tariffs on over 470 pharmaceuticals and chemical intermediates used to produce pharmaceuticals, through issuance of proclamation on April 1.

Background

This action would implement an agreement announced in Singapore at the Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO). We and 16 other WTO members - including all of our major WTO trading partners -- have agreed to eliminate tariffs on over 470 pharmaceutical and chemical intermediates used to produce pharmaceuticals, including some new anti-AIDS drugs. This step will benefit U.S. consumers of pharmaceuticals and our manufacturers that export finished products or import the ingredients. This proclamation also increases tariffs to their former rate on 25 products that were erroneously included in the pharmaceuticals agreement reached at the end of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations. All other parties to the agreement will be taking similar action. USTR has completed required Congressional and private sector consultation. The agreement has broad bipartisan and industry support.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached proclamation.

Attachment

Tab A Presidential Proclamation

Tab B Memorandum to the President from USTR

Tab C Memorandum to the President from Justice

Background

Eliminating tariffs on pharmaceuticals and chemical intermediates was a significant U.S. objective during the Uruguay Round. At the end of the negotiations we reached agreement on the elimination of tariffs on over 6,000 products and intermediates. Congress approved this action in the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (URAA) and delegated authority to the President to make further modifications of tariffs on these products if we negotiated these modifications under the auspices of the WTO and complied with the consultation and layover provisions in section 115 of the URAA.

The President delegated his authority to comply with the requirements of section 115 to the United States Trade Representative (USTR). On January 29, 1997, after receipt of the required advice from the U.S. International Trade Commission and the appropriate private sector advisory committee, the USTR transmitted the necessary report and supporting documents to the Ways and Means Committee of the House and the Senate Finance Committee. Subsequently, USTR staff has consulted with committee staffers on this proposed action. This initiative has clear bipartisan support.

The statutory consultation and layover period of 60-calendar days expires on March 31, 1997. Thus, the President is authorized to proclaim the proposed tariff modifications on or after April 1, 1997.

During the negotiations on these changes, we committed to attempt to implement the changes by April 1, 1997. Moreover, including a specific date in the annex to the proclamation will enhance implementation of the changes. At least one U.S. firm is awaiting final action before completing importation of a covered product. Thus, it would be desirable for the President to sign the attached proclamation on Tuesday, April 1, 1997.

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 01 April 97 19:38

FROM Ragan, Richard F.

CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT FW: AIDS letter for SRB [UNCLASSIFIED]

TO Schwartz, Eric P.

CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE

TEXT_BODY

PLEASE look at this --- it's a quick letter that needs to move

From: Ragan, Richard F.
To: Schwartz, Eric P.
CC: /R, Record at A1; Letts, Kelly J.
Subject: AIDS letter for SRB [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Monday, March 31, 1997 02:46 PM

[[1181CV.DOC : 4914 in 1181CV.DOC]][[1181LET.DOC : 4915 in 1181LET.DOC]]

Eric please review -- Kelly spoke to you about this on Friday.

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 31 March 97 14:43

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** 1181CV.DOC
1181

Date

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL BERGER

THROUGH: ERIC SCHWARTZ

FROM: RICHARD RAGAN

SUBJECT: Request for Information on the Global Threat of HIV/AIDS.

Attached is a proposed response to a request for information from Mr. Robert Fogel, who currently serves as Chair of the International Committee on the Presidential HIV/AIDS Advisory Council.

On 6 February, the NSC transferred this action to the President's National HIV/AIDS Policy Office and was told that Mr. Fogel had been notified that the AIDS Office would be handling his request -- that's there job. However, last Friday, Mr. Fogel called the NSC/Democracy Office to inquire about the status of his request. After consultation with HIV/AIDS Office, it was recommended that you send a short response to Mr. Fogel, explaining the request is being handled by AIDS office and that any future requests will be immediately referred to the AIDS office.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached response at Tab A to Mr. Fogel.

Attachment
Tab A Proposed Response
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 31 March 97 14:34

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** 1181LET.DOC

Mr. Robert L. Fogel
33 N. Dearborn Street
Suite 1700
Chicago, IL 6062

Dear Mr. Fogel:

Thank you for letter requesting the National Security Council (NSC) to provide you with information concerning the global threat faced by the spread of HIV/AIDS.

As you know, the President has an Office of National AIDS policy, which is headed by Dr. Eric Goosby. I have referred your request to that office and it is being handled by the Executive Director of the Advisory Council on HIV and AIDS, Mr. Daniel Montoya. Further requests for information will be referred directly to Dr. Goosby or Mr. Montoya.

I appreciate interest and continued efforts as a member of the Council.

Sincerely,

cc: Dr. Eric Goosby
Mr. Daniel Montoya
Dr. Scott Hill

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 02 April 97 11:24
FROM Ragan, Richard F.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: AIDS letter for SRB [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Wechsler, William F.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE

TEXT_BODY

Thanks amigo.
Add your name to the concurrence line.

From: Ragan, Richard F.
To: Schwartz, Eric P.
CC: /R, Record at A1
Subject: FW: AIDS letter for SRB [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Tuesday, April 01, 1997 07:38 PM

[[1181CV.DOC : 2905 in 1181CV.DOC]][[1181LET.DOC : 2906 in
1181LET.DOC]]

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 31 March 97 14:43

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** 1181CV.DOC
1181

Date

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL BERGER

THROUGH: ERIC SCHWARTZ

FROM: RICHARD RAGAN

SUBJECT: Request for Information on the Global Threat of HIV/AIDS.

Attached is a proposed response to a request for information from Mr. Robert Fogel, who currently serves as Chair of the International Committee on the Presidential HIV/AIDS Advisory Council.

On 6 February, the NSC transferred this action to the President's National HIV/AIDS Policy Office and was told that Mr. Fogel had been notified that the AIDS Office would be handling his request -- that's there job. However, last Friday, Mr. Fogel called the NSC/Democracy Office to inquire about the status of his request. After consultation with HIV/AIDS Office, it was recommended that you send a short response to Mr. Fogel, explaining the request is being handled by AIDS office and that any future requests will be immediately referred to the AIDS office.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached response at Tab A to Mr. Fogel.

Attachment
Tab A Proposed Response
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

31 March 97 14:34

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME**

1181LET.DOC

Mr. Robert L. Fogel
33 N. Dearborn Street
Suite 1700
Chicago, IL 6062

Dear Mr. Fogel:

Thank you for letter requesting the National Security Council

(NSC)

to provide you with information concerning the global threat
faced by
the spread of HIV/AIDS.

As you know, the President has an Office of National AIDS policy,
which is headed by Dr. Eric Goosby. I have referred your request
to
that office and it is being handled by the Executive Director of
the
Advisory Council on HIV and AIDS, Mr. Daniel Montoya. Further
requests for information will be referred directly to Dr. Goosby
or
Mr. Montoya.

I appreciate interest and continued efforts as a member of the
Council.

Sincerely,

cc: Dr. Eric Goosby
Mr. Daniel Montoya
Dr. Scott Hill

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 02 April 97 11:55
FROM Ragan, Richard F.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: AIDS letter for SRB [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Schwartz, Eric P.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY

It's ready to go. I've also added Global to the concurrence line.

From: Wechsler, William F.
To: Ragan, Richard F.
CC: /R, Record at A1
Subject: RE: AIDS letter for SRB [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Wednesday, April 02, 1997 11:38 AM

[[1181CV.DOC : 2869 in 1181CV.DOC]][[1181LET.DOC : 2870 in 1181LET.DOC]]

The AIDS office should be doing they're job.

From: Ragan, Richard F.
To: Wechsler, William F.
CC: /R, Record at A1
Subject: FW: AIDS letter for SRB [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Wednesday, April 02, 1997 11:24 AM

<<Attached File: 1181CV.DOC>>
<<Attached File: 1181LET.DOC>>

Thanks amigo.
Add your name to the concurrence line.

From: Ragan, Richard F.
To: Schwartz, Eric P.
CC: /R, Record at A1
Subject: FW: AIDS letter for SRB [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Tuesday, April 01, 1997 07:38 PM

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

2 April 97 11:51**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME**1181CV.DOC
1181

Date

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL BERGER

THROUGH: ERIC SCHWARTZ

FROM: RICHARD RAGAN

SUBJECT: Request for Information on the Global Threat of
HIV/AIDS.

Attached is a proposed response to a request for information from
Mr. Robert Fogel, who currently serves as Chair of the
International
Committee on the Presidential HIV/AIDS Advisory Council.

On 6 February, the NSC transferred this action to the President's
National HIV/AIDS Policy Office and was told that Mr. Fogel had
been
notified that the AIDS Office would be handling his request --
that's
their job. However, last Friday, Mr. Fogel called the
NSC/Democracy
Office to inquire about the status of his request. After
consultation with HIV/AIDS Office, it was recommended that you
send a
short response to Mr. Fogel, explaining the request is being
handled
by AIDS office and that any future requests will be immediately
referred to the AIDS office.

Concurrence by: William Wechsler
RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached response at Tab A to Mr. Fogel.

Attachment

Tab A Proposed Response

Tab B Incoming Correspondence

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

2 April 97 11:51

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME**

1181LET.DOC

Mr. Robert L. Fogel
33 N. Dearborn Street
Suite 1700
Chicago, IL 6062

Dear Mr. Fogel:

Thank you for letter requesting the National Security Council staff to provide you with information concerning the global threat faced by the spread of HIV/AIDS.

As you know, the President has an Office of National AIDS policy, which is headed by Dr. Eric Goosby. I have referred your request to that office and it is being handled by the Executive Director of the Advisory Council on HIV and AIDS, Mr. Daniel Montoya. Further requests for information will be referred directly to Dr. Goosby or Mr. Montoya.

I appreciate your interest and continued efforts as a member of the Council.

Sincerely,

cc: Dr. Eric Goosby
Mr. Daniel Montoya
Dr. Scott Hill

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 07 April 97 14:40
FROM Wozniak, Natalie S.
CLASSIFICATION ***** CLASSIFICATION NOT FOUND *****
SUBJECT POTUS Names Sandra L. Thurman as Director of the Office of
TO Benjamin, Daniel
Blinken, Antony J.
Gibney, James S.
Gray, Wendy
Johnson, David T.
LaFleur, Vinca A.
Luzzatto, Anne R.
Naplan, Steven J.
Rubin, Eric S.
Wozniak, Natalie S.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY [[AIDS.doc : 3628 in AIDS.doc]]
**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 7 April 97 14:39
**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** AIDS.doc

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release April 7, 1997

PRESIDENT NAMES SANDRA L. THURMAN
AS DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF NATIONAL AIDS POLICY

The President today announced his intention to appoint Sandra L. Thurman as Director of the Office of National AIDS Policy.

For more than a decade, Ms. Thurman has been a leader and advocate for people with AIDS at the local, state, and federal levels.

From 1988 to 1993, Sandra L. Thurman, of Atlanta, Georgia, served as the Executive Director of AID Atlanta, a community-based organization which provides health and support services to people with HIV/AIDS and offers an array of HIV prevention programs. Under her leadership, AID Atlanta, the largest and oldest AIDS service organization in the south, tripled in size and became a multi-million dollar, direct service agency with 90 staff members and over 1000 volunteers.

From 1993 to 1996, Ms. Thurman was the Director of Advocacy Programs at The Task Force for Child Survival and Development at The Carter Center in Atlanta, Georgia. As Director, she focused on the global health concerns of children, including immunization and the eradication of polio. She is currently Director of Citizen Exchanges at the United States Information Agency.

Ms. Thurman is a Member of the Presidential Advisory Council on HIV/AIDS and of the Georgia State AIDS Task Force, the Fulton County HIV Planning Council and the Executive Committee of Cities Advocating Emergency AIDS Relief (CAEAR). She has served on the Board of Directors of the National Episcopal AIDS Coalition, AID Atlanta, Sisterlove, Inc., and the Atlanta AIDS Interfaith Network, among others. She is a recognized expert on AIDS issues and has provided testimony before the United States Senate, the White House Conference on HIV/AIDS and the National Commission on AIDS. Ms. Thurman earned a Bachelor's degree from Mercer University.

The Office of National AIDS Policy is responsible for coordinating federal policy and programs on HIV/AIDS, and with building partnerships between Federal agencies, the AIDS community, AIDS service providers, state and local officials, and major business leaders. The objective of the Office of National AIDS Policy is to increase the rate of progress in treatment and education, and to maintain the focus on science and scientific research.

-30-30-30-

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 07 April 97 15:46
FROM Wozniak, Natalie S.
CLASSIFICATION ***** CLASSIFICATION NOT FOUND *****
SUBJECT RBTP During Announcement of the New AIDS Director (includes brief
TO Benjamin, Daniel
Blinken, Antony J.
Gibney, James S.
Gray, Wendy
Johnson, David T.
LaFleur, Vinca A.
Luzzatto, Anne R.
Naplan, Steven J.
Rubin, Eric S.
Wozniak, Natalie S.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY [[RBTPAIDS.doc : 3905 in RBTPAIDS.doc]]
**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 7 April 97 15:42
**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** RBTPAIDS.doc

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
9

For Immediate Release April 7, 1997

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
DURING ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE NEW AIDS DIRECTOR

The Roosevelt Room

2:25 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Thank you. Please be

seated.

Thank you, Mr. Vice President. I'd like to join the Vice President in thanking Eric Goosby for his work as the acting director of the office. And thank you very much, Patsy Fleming, for the fine job that you've done. We miss you. Thank you, Scott Hitt and all the members of the council, for the good work that you have been doing. And thank you, especially, for the meeting we had together not so very long ago, and the candor and passion of your recommendations.

America has not beaten AIDS yet, but we are getting closer and we remain committed to the fight, and to winning it. More than ever, we need a strong advocate for people with AIDS, and of course that's why we're here today. Let me begin by reiterating our goal: We want to find a vaccine against the AIDS virus and a cure for those who have HIV infection. They have eluded researchers so far, but we are committed -- the work goes on. And it will go on until we are successful.

Until that day comes when HIV and AIDS no longer threaten our people, we must continue to do all we can to hit the epidemic hard with a coordinated effort of research, treatment, and prevention.

When I took office, I established the Office of National AIDS Policy because America had been turning its head away from the problem. Many Americans had not come to grips with HIV and AIDS, and their consequences. Now we're learning. AIDS strikes in the best of families, and from this disease no community has immunity -- gay or straight, black or white, male or female, old or young. Anyone can get AIDS. And if we're going to win this fight, we must begin with the acceptance of that fact.

It was clear four years ago, as it is now, that it is only with an aggressive campaign against AIDS that we will win the battle. That

is what we have begun. In the first four years, we increased overall spending by about 60 percent. In FY 1997 alone, \$167 million will go to state AIDS drug assistance programs which provide access to medication, including protease inhibitors for low income individuals with HIV who don't have prescription drug coverage.

We speeded the time needed to approve drugs to treat AIDS, leading to the approval of eight new AIDS drugs and 19 for AIDS related conditions. This has allowed many people simply to go on with their lives, to live with this disease not worry free, but not in despair either.

We should all take heart that for the first time there has been a marked decrease in deaths among people with AIDS. With new treatment therapies, we hope to see even greater life expectancy. And with education and prevention, the number of estimated new HIV infections has slowed dramatically.

In our war against AIDS, the Office of National AIDS Policy plays an important role. The office is charged with coordinating all our federal policy and programs regarding AIDS. It also builds our partnerships with other levels of government and with private sector communities, and organizations. Our office is charged with keeping us on track in treatment and in education and to keep our focus on research for ways to prevent and cure this disease. An AIDS vaccine could save millions of lives around the world. And we must help those who are already infected. Make no mistake, a cure has been and always will be our very first priority.

The Director of this office must be an individual with a clear understanding of AIDS as a disease and as a social issue in America, someone who knows the scientific front as well as the human center of AIDS, someone who knows how to fight to cut through red tape to get

the job done.

I have found that person in the woman I nominate today to fill this office, Sandy Thurman. She is no stranger to those who know this issue. She's a member of our Advisory Council on HIV and AIDS. She's worked on the front lines of the AIDS epidemic for more than a decade. She's been an advocate and a catalyst at the state, local and national levels. She transformed AID Atlanta, the oldest and largest AIDS service organization in the south into one of the most successful projects of its kind anywhere in the country. As Executive Director from 1988 to 1993, she tripled its size, beefed up its budget, and made it a direct service agency with a staff of 90 workers and 1,000 volunteers.

Her experience in running a large community based organization makes her especially well equipped to build the partnerships we need throughout our country, for beating the AIDS epidemic will take this kind of teamwork everywhere. I am pleased that she has agreed to serve as the Director of the Office of National AIDS Policy. I've worked with her and I can attest, she tells it like it is, she speaks the truth unvarnished, she won't hold back in this office. (Laughter and applause.) She is passionate. She is committed. She is difficult to say no to. (Laughter.) And I have already assured her that she will have the support and the resources she will need, including my personal support, to succeed in this all important task. My door is open to her.

And now I'd like for us to all hear what she has to say. Sandy Thurman. (Applause.)

MS. THURMAN: Thank you, Mr. President, Mr. Vice President. Your being here together is a wonderful demonstration of your support for me and the administration's commitment to ending the AIDS crisis.

I'm delighted to be joined today by my wonderful colleagues from

the
Presidential Advisory Council on HIV and AIDS and so many very
special friends with whom I've worked the last 13 years in trying
to
end this epidemic.

Mr. President, I certainly share your commitment to a cure and
note
that extraordinary recent advances in medical treatments have
given
us a reason for real new hope to ending this plague.

But as we all know, this is a crisis of monumental proportion,
and
it will take -- it must be addressed, and will take all of our
vigor
and energy that we can muster to make progress. The epidemic is
not
over, and we must not and will not rest until HIV is eradicated.

Today, I would like to ask all of those living with HIV and with
AIDS, the community of care givers and care providers, AIDS
activists
like you all, local and national AIDS organizations, and all of
the
federal agencies to join with the President, the Vice President,
and
with me in an even stronger partnership. Only by working
together
will we have a chance to successfully meet the challenges that
this
very complicated epidemic presents to us.

The President has given me his personal commitment to leadership
in
the fight against AIDS. And in turn, I offer the community my
commitment to the efforts to develop vaccines, to find a cure, to
stop the transmission of HIV, and to provide appropriate services
and
care to people who are already infected.

We will work to improve the level of services and housing for
those
most in need in our society while assessing the implications of
changes in social programs like welfare and Medicaid.

We will strive to support culturally appropriate services and
prevention messages to communities of color, to women, and to
young
gay men, where this epidemic is moving the fastest.

We will work to counteract the devastating effects that
homophobia
and that racism continue to have on this epidemic. (Applause.)
And
as you all know, this is not work that is done in a vacuum by me
or
by those in Washington here; it is work done by the thousands of
people that are dedicated and selfless in communities across the
country who struggle day by day to make a difference in this
epidemic.

Our job here is to make certain that they have the tools to do
their good work. I am heartened that, in that same spirit, the
President has made a substantial effort to strengthen the Office
of
National AIDS Policy. We will be working to build an enhanced
staff
with a broad range of skills, and we will enlist those who best
understand medical and treatment issues, prevention and
education,
social programs, discrimination, and housing to share their
expertise. And I might add, that would be all of you.
(Laughter.)

We have the highest level of access to the administration; I
think
that's evidenced here today. This is another reflection of the
President's and the Vice President's commitment to our nation's
war
on HIV and AIDS.

This is not an epidemic of a few; this is an epidemic of us all.
Hundreds of thousands of Americans have already lost their lives
to
AIDS. It has stolen some of our brightest and most talented
friends
and loved ones in the prime of their lives. And beyond our
borders,
millions of people struggle against the odds to live long enough
to
reap the benefits of a cure.

We are deeply aware of responsibility that this administration
has
to all Americans who are living with HIV and AIDS and to those
all
around the world who turn to us for leadership and for hope.
That is
an awesome responsibility, one which will demand that each of us

work together in partnership to end this epidemic. I look forward to that partnership and appreciate this opportunity to offer whatever help I can to the President, to the nation, and to all of you who are working so valiantly on the front lines of this epidemic. Thank you very much. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much.

Q Mr. President, how do you see this czar being different from your two previous czars? What would you like to see changes? And have you given up on the so called "Manhattan style" project that you promised in '92?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, first of all, I think if you look at -- let me answer the second question first. If I had told you in 1993 in January, when I was inaugurated, that we would have eight new AIDS drugs for AIDS related conditions, that the number of AIDS related deaths would be going down, and that the quality and length of life expectancy would expand as much as it had -- you would think that we had put a pretty good amount of effort in here with a 60 percent increase in our investment.

So I think we're moving forward. What I would like to see is to rely on the President's Advisory Council and the AIDS office even more heavily to mobilize even more people to have support for the work we're doing and research to find a cure and also to do more at the grassroots level and to tie the efforts at the community level to what we're trying to do nationally. And I think that Sandy will do a very good job of that because of her personal experience in Atlanta.

Q Mr. President, when you read --

Q Mr. President, do you think you've made any progress, sir, in your meeting with Prime Minister Netanyahu? Do you think that you've been able to move the peace process closer to being back on track as

you
put it earlier?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we had quite a long meeting, as you know. What are we, an hour late staring here? (Laughter.) And I apologize to you for that, but it was necessary that we continue the meeting. It was a long and very thorough meeting. Now it's important for us to visit with the Palestinians, and we'll try to get this thing up and going again.

But you know how these things are -- it's -- I need to say not too much about it and work very hard on it. And that's what I'm going to do. I'm going to do my best to get it back on track.

Q But Mr. President, Mr. President, did anything -- part of the Palestinian frustration is that the Prime Minister says he wants to speed up final status talks. His position -- according to them -- appears to be final. I was wondering if you saw any change in that position?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I'm -- again, I think the problem is the more I comment, the more I undermine the chances of success. We had a very specific, frank, candid, and long talk. And now we're going to talk to the Palestinians and see whether there is something we can do to get this going again. And we'll do our very best, and I'll do my best. That's all I think I should say right now.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you.

END

2:40 P.M. EDT

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 09 April 97 17:16
FROM Letts, Kelly J.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: AIDS letter for SRB [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Hill, Roseanne M.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY

From: Ragan, Richard F.
To: Schwartz, Eric P.
CC: /R, Record at A1; Letts, Kelly J.
Subject: AIDS letter for SRB [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Monday, March 31, 1997 02:46 PM

[[1181CV.DOC : 4358 in 1181CV.DOC]][[1181LET.DOC : 4359 in 1181LET.DOC]]

Eric please review -- Kelly spoke to you about this on Friday.

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 31 March 97 14:43
**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** 1181CV.DOC
1181

Date

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL BERGER

THROUGH: ERIC SCHWARTZ

FROM: RICHARD RAGAN

SUBJECT: Request for Information on the Global Threat of HIV/AIDS.

Attached is a proposed response to a request for information from Mr. Robert Fogel, who currently serves as Chair of the International Committee on the Presidential HIV/AIDS Advisory Council.

On 6 February, the NSC transferred this action to the President's National HIV/AIDS Policy Office and was told that Mr. Fogel had been notified that the AIDS Office would be handling his request -- that's there job. However, last Friday, Mr. Fogel called the NSC/Democracy Office to inquire about the status of his request. After consultation with HIV/AIDS Office, it was recommended that you send a short response to Mr. Fogel, explaining the request is being handled by AIDS office and that any future requests will be immediately referred to the AIDS office.

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Tab A Proposed Response
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE**

31 March 97 14:34

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME**

1181LET.DOC

Mr. Robert L. Fogel
33 N. Dearborn Street
Suite 1700
Chicago, IL 6062

Dear Mr. Fogel:

Thank you for letter requesting the National Security Council (NSC) to provide you with information concerning the global threat faced by the spread of HIV/AIDS.

As you know, the President has an Office of National AIDS policy, which is headed by Dr. Eric Goosby. I have referred your request to that office and it is being handled by the Executive Director of the Advisory Council on HIV and AIDS, Mr. Daniel Montoya. Further requests for information will be referred directly to Dr. Goosby or Mr. Montoya.

I appreciate interest and continued efforts as a member of the Council.

Sincerely,

cc: Dr. Eric Goosby
Mr. Daniel Montoya
Dr. Scott Hill

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 14 April 97 14:36
FROM Wozniak, Natalie S.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: April 11 McCurry Press Briefing [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Albert, Ronda A.
Bendick, Gordon L.
Burrell, Christina L.
Danvers, William C.
Davis, William K.
Kristoff, Sandra J.
Pritchard, Charles (Jack) L.
Suettinger, Robert L.
Uriu, Robert M.

CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE

TEXT_BODY

Ronda --

Has one reference to Hashimoto, also.

From: Wozniak, Natalie S.
To: @PRESS - Public Affairs; @PLANNING - Strat Plan & Comm
CC: /R, Record at A1
Subject: April 11 McCurry Press Briefing [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Monday, April 14, 1997 02:25 PM

[[MIKE0411.doc : 3584 in MIKE0411.doc]]

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 14 April 97 14:24

**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** MIKE0411.doc

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release April 11, 1997

PRESS BRIEFING
BY MIKE MCCURRY

The Briefing Room

2:28 P.M. EDT

MR. MCCURRY: All right, let me add to what the President announced to your pool a short while ago, that the United States will appeal the court's decision in the line item veto case. We've got a statement from the President in which he obviously that the tool of the line item veto is one that he fully intended to use to strike wasteful spending and tax items from legislation to protect the interests of American taxpayers. He believes the Congress took the right step when it enacted this law last year, and, as you know, the President was pleased to sign it.

The Solicitor General at the Justice Department completed a review of the court's opinion earlier today, and, in consultation with the White House Legal Counsel's Office, authorized an immediate appeal to the United States Supreme Court, a feature the legislation provided for that -- for such an immediate appeal. The Solicitor General will also ask the Supreme Court to expedite consideration of the appeal and attempt to hear oral arguments in the case by June, so that the court could conceivably consider the issue during the current term. Obviously, we hope they will.

The President strongly supports the action that the Justice Department is taking, and the President hopes that it will result in an expedited ruling that clears up any confusion. You have a statement from the President to that effect.

Q It's hard to believe the President taught constitutional law at

the
university of Arkansas. He doesn't seem to uphold the
Constitution
here.

MR. MCCURRY: Well, it's for the Supreme --

Q Those powers were never given to the Executive Branch.

MR. MCCURRY: It's for the Supreme Court to determine ultimately
the constitutionality of this particular statute. The President
firmly believes it is constitutional. So did a majority of the
United States Congress, the elected representatives of our people
under our Constitution.

Q They -- sometimes, though, you thought that a couple of
amendments
they didn't quite interpret correctly.

MR. MCCURRY: Well, there's a great deal -- a great body of
constitutional law that we could debate the merits of here, but
it's
Friday afternoon and let's go home. (Laughter.)

Q Mike, how does this change the dynamics of the budget debate if
he
-- he was going to have this tool that might have given him a
little
bit more leverage on this and other issues --

MR. MCCURRY: Well, we are at the moment working very closely
with
members of Congress to try to fashion agreements in a bipartisan
way
that the President would support and a majority of Congress would
support, and it would not occasion use of any veto, line item or
otherwise. So our work in this past week has been with the
Congress
on a balanced budget agreement that would represent the best work
that everyone would embrace, and so far it's hard to say that the
availability of the line item veto has had much of an impact.
They're not at a point in the budget process now where that tool
would
have that type of effect. They're looking at broad budget
categories, broad issues that are in the budget debate, and I
don't
know that that has really had any demonstrable effect.

But it is -- ultimately, the President does need to have that
authority to restrain spending available, and that's why the

Justice
Department is making an urgent appeal.

Q Will he go to the Hill next week to talk about the budget?

MR. MCCURRY: That's not clear. When I do the week ahead for you at the end of the show here today, that will not be a feature of the schedule for the week ahead at this time.

Q Do you think that it's likely that they will get to the stage next week where they can profit from face to face talks?

MR. MCCURRY: As the President had already indicated before, he would hope that the conclusion of this process we're in now with our budget team, working with the budget chairs and ranking members on the Hill, would result ultimately in a bipartisan leadership meeting, that they would further refine the budget issues and make progress towards a balanced budget.

Q My impression on the line item veto is that you can use it to kill a few line items, a few pork barrel spending projects here and there. Does the White House have any estimate of how much wasteful spending you would hope to save?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, it depends on how much Congress enacts. There's none in our proposed budget. (Laughter.) If they adopted that, they would be solving a problem. But it has never been used, and so it's very difficult to contemplate what the effect might be. It depends on how Congress fashions various pieces of tax in appropriating legislation.

Q But we're not talking about a lot of money here.

MR. MCCURRY: We don't have any clue how much money we're talking about. It depends on what Congress does.

Q Mike, you indicated that you're not at the stage in budget negotiations now where the presence or absence of a line item veto

will have much of an impact. At one point during the process does it begin to -- either its absence or its presence have any effect?

MR. MCCURRY: When they pass something for us to look at.

Q This has no impact on the way negotiations may go, based upon whether or not it's in the offing.

MR. MCCURRY: Well, that's what I was addressing with Peter's question. At this point, I would suggest it hasn't had that type of impact because they've been dealing in broad budget discussions and not the kinds of things in which there are trade offs that are line item trade offs.

Q I understand. And that's what I was trying to get at.

MR. MCCURRY: That's typically, in the budget process, much later in the appropriating process.

Q Is it more likely when you're going through a process that is more hostile than the one you're in now?

MR. MCCURRY: I wouldn't want to necessarily say that. I mean, we don't have a track record. There's been no precedent for the use of the line item veto so we don't know what the effect is as you work through various pieces of legislation. We just haven't -- we are into an era in which this has just come into effect since January 1 of this year. We would learn more about how the tool would be used as we went through the balance of this year and went forward.

So I don't really want to suggest to you that there's a way of analyzing that.

Q Is the money in the President's budget proposal for free insurance for low income Americans who suffer with HIV?

MR. MCCURRY: The money is there. The Vice President, as he indicated last night, is asking the Health Care Finance Administration

to find out if there's a way of making expedited coverage available for those who are suffering HIV/AIDS. They're going to look at that question in the next 30 days. The argument that health care finance experts make is that it is less costly ultimately to the taxpayer and to the government to treat people earlier in the stages of the disease than it is after the long and debilitating effects take hold later on. So we believe there would be net cost savings over time.

But it is principally an issue of making sure that necessary health care is available to those who need it. There have been new developments in the treatment of HIV/AIDS that should be recognized and should be accounted for within the Medicare program. There's no estimate that I know of at this point on cost, but HHS would be a good place to go to get more information on that.

Q Could you comment on reports that the U.S. and the European Commission have come to an agreement on Helms Burton?

MR. MCCURRY: I could tell you it would be a very important development if the United States and the European Union, which have been in disagreement on the application of the Helms Burton statute, came together and agreed that their political differences should not be reflected in a trade disagreement, and that as a matter of trade policy we would agree that this is not an issue that needs to be taken up by the World Trade Organization, that we will work together through our separate and different means to pursue the goal that we do share, which is peaceful change in Cuba and progress towards freedom, human rights, and market economics. That would be a significant development. Our Deputy Secretary of Commerce Stu Eizenstat has been doing a fabulous job working very closely with the Europeans, and he should be the one that tells you about any success that he might be prepared to announce very shortly.

Q It's already on the wires, Mike.

MR. MCCURRY: I think it's -- just letting it go over there. And I just told you how warmly we would welcome that when he announces it.

Q Mike, the President spoke today about the possibility -- his concerns about the possibility of a powder keg situation in this country in the coming years. I was wondering if you could flesh that out. What is he thinking about specifically?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, we have, as the President suggested to you, as you look ahead to the 21st century, a country that is going to be more diverse. It's going to have more ethnic and racial diversity in the future. And we have made in the last several decades enormous progress in helping reconcile examples and evidence of past bigotry, prejudice, and injustice. But that's not the same thing as creating a society in which people of diverse ethnicity and races live together peacefully and in fact understand that their diversity and their differences are part of the strength we carry into the world as we compete in a world that is changing and is facing a lot of the challenges that we face internally.

And the President specifically in that passage was noticing -- or noting how many societies around the world, because of ethnic tension, face really grave dangers. We see it in Europe in the Balkans. We see it in Africa at the moment in Central Africa, where there is ethnic fighting that has led to genocide. We see it around the world, where ethnic tensions and sometimes racial tensions cause that type of conflict. That can be avoided here, as the President suggested, because we -- but in order to do so we've got to work at it. And, as the President almost said and as I've said, we intend to be working on a major initiative on that in coming weeks.

Q Mike, to come back to that, you're talking about this country and he seems to be saying that we're in danger here. He's talking about a danger here. I guess my question is, what -- that would beg the question, why doesn't he favor some kind of limitation on the numbers of people who are coming from other countries, the number of immigrants to this country.

MR. MCCURRY: The President suggested the opposite. He said that the differences that we have and that we incorporate as one America are really going to be the way in which we compete successfully in this world and overcome some of the challenges that have disrupted other countries.

I mean, what he's saying is that as you look at a very diverse, changing world that's getting smaller as we go into an interdependent world of a global economy and global information flows, that our ability to compete as a diverse and unified people and doing business with people of other ethnic cultures and racial backgrounds -- if we use our strength as a diverse nation to meet those challenges, we are going to come out ahead in the long run.

Q Doesn't sound like a powder keg to me.

MR. MCCURRY: The flip side of that is we've had recent examples -- and they're painful ones -- in our society of racial conflict, you know, hostility, hatred, on occasion civil disturbances. And we know that, too. And we've seen it both ways in our country and we have to work harder to embrace the kind of vision the President has of a country that is really addressing those issues effectively.

Q Mike, don't you think it's a sad state of affairs that the White House has to come out with a major initiative in a matter of weeks in 1997, moving into the 21st century, on racial issues?

MR. MCCURRY: No, it's not a sad statement. It's a statement of commitment to overcome those instances of injustice and prejudice that we know continue to exist. But you think back to where this

country was in the 1940s -- we'll have a moment to do that just next week when we think about the moment that Jackie Robinson broke the race barrier in baseball. Think about the progress we made in the 1960s, a time when there were major riots in the urban centers around the country around racial hatred. Think of the barriers that have been broken, the progress that's been made. But then look around and understand that we are not done yet, we're not finished yet. And to commit major efforts to continue to address those issues is, in the President's view, a very warranted exercise.

Q Is it fair to say that the President sees this potential crisis ahead and so far, other than continuing to talk about it in the way he has done and continues to do, he isn't quite sure yet what else he should do about it.

MR. MCCURRY: Well, look, he's got some very good ideas of what he wants to do, but he wants them to be real and to make a difference. He doesn't want just yet another study, yet another commission, yet another exercise in talking around the problem. He wants to have an effort that will lead to concrete results. And I think that's what he's spending a lot of time thinking through now and working with his advisers on. And it will make the substance and the tangibility of the effort we launch much more real by putting this extra effort into the planning for what he intends to announce probably sometime in May.

Q I'm a little bit curious about the comparison you made a couple of minutes ago. Are you really suggesting that the President foresees the possibility of conflict in this country like that that's put two

armed camps or more against each other in Bosnia?

MR. MCCURRY: No, I'm saying that we see the disastrous consequences of ethnic and racial tensions as you look around the world. We know we are becoming a more racially and ethnically diverse society, so we have to guard against more hostility by working harder to diminish hostility and hatred.

Q The budget talks, Mike -- are they making any progress --

MR. MCCURRY: I haven't had a report on what they were up to today. We had our team up there on the Hill today, and you can check in with them. They've usually been saying whatever they limited amount they have to say at the conclusion of their talks up there.

Q Question about the Tenet nomination. There is a story in the London Independent this morning which suggests that Tenet as the Deputy Director bears significant responsibility for the failure of the anti Saddam groups which Saddam rolled over so easily last June and September.

MR. MCCURRY: Yes, that is a story, as with many stories that appear over there, that is so fraught with dangerous misinformation it's not worth commenting on. In any event, it deals with, allegedly, an intelligence operation; I wouldn't be able to talk about on the record in any event.

Q What dangerous misinformation? Can you be more specific?

MR. MCCURRY: I just -- there are numerous examples of that newspaper having stories that are more fictional than factual.

Q But how about in this particular one? Can you help us on that?

MR. MCCURRY: I can find a way to help you, but not right now.

Q Mike, will the President announce Tom Foley to be the Ambassador to Japan next week?

MR. MCCURRY: Stay tuned. (Laughter.)

Q Would you steer us away from that, Mike?

MR. MCCURRY: What?

Q Would you steer us away from that?

MR. MCCURRY: I wouldn't say anything about it that would eliminate his ability to announce whatever he wants to announce himself.

Q It's tax filing time.

MR. MCCURRY: Yes.

Q April 15th.

MR. MCCURRY: You got yours done?

Q Yes, I sent them in last week. (Laughter.)

MR. MCCURRY: I hate people like that. (Laughter.)

Q Anyway, what is the White House -- what's their word to everyone who's procrastinating, especially from the President?

MR. MCCURRY: Get with it. (Laughter.)

No, the truth is, they haven't done theirs either. But he -- we will probably do our annual review of the President's and First Lady's tax status on Monday.

Q They haven't done theirs yet.

MR. MCCURRY: Well, they are -- it's being done for them. They haven't reviewed the final.

Q They usually -- the annual -- they meet with their tax adviser who helps prepare the forms, and then go through and sign them and make sure they're all correct and send in whatever they send in or get back whatever they get back. And we'll tell you all about it.

Q They file jointly?

MR. MCCURRY: Live and in color.

Q Mike, has he seen the Fed list yet? Do you know?

MR. MCCURRY: It's kind of lurking around there on the desk somewhere. But I don't know if he's done anything with it yet.

Q It's in his in box or out box?

Q Have you gotten any closer to naming a date for the big three automakers coming to the White House?

MR. MCCURRY: No.

Q There were reports that it may be put off until after the Hashimoto visit.

MR. MCCURRY: I don't know a thing about that. I don't know how close we are to naming a date.

Q Do you have a date when Martin Lee is going to be coming by here for whoever he's going to see?

MR. MCCURRY: Early next week, and no, we do not know at what senior level he will be received.

Q What are you going to tell him? Hang tough?

Q Mike, do you have any --

MR. MCCURRY: We'll review the relevant issues that are dealt with in the joint declaration, the basic law and status of relations.

Q Mike, any White House thoughts on the -- during the standoff between Mayor Giuliani and the United Nations over parking?

MR. MCCURRY: That's State Department, and go there. The State Department is working to resolve the issue amicably with New York and with the United Nations.

Q Mike, how did the talks go with the senior delegation from the PLO?
And where do we go from here on the Middle East?

MR. MCCURRY: I think they may be -- they had a morning session. I believe they were anticipating another session this afternoon, so I'd rather leave that to the State Department to tell you about.

Q Do you think they'll come here?

MR. MCCURRY: No plans to do that.

Q Is David Johnson going to be an ambassador somewhere?

MR. MCCURRY: If the U.S. is so lucky.

Q What area?

MR. MCCURRY: I'm not going to -- that's a personnel matter, and I don't discuss that.

Q -- deal with personnel matters.

MR. MCCURRY: We deal with happy news when it's announceable and not when it's -- (laughter) -- speculated upon.

Q Mike, there is a report today that the Ickes documents indicate that Vice President Gore was informed in advance that his 1996 fundraiser at a Buddhist temple was a fundraiser and not, as he had said that he thought, a community event.

MR. MCCURRY: Those documents have been available for well over a week or so now, and I think the Vice President's office addressed that question back a week or so ago.

Q Mike, you might have dealt with this this morning, but can you give us a readout on the meeting that the President had last night with the leadership of the --

MR. MCCURRY: I didn't get a detailed readout. It was good. It was an opportunity to review with the Democratic leaders some of the work that we have been doing this week and to look ahead a bit on the calendar. They had a good discussion about how we work together closely with the Democratic caucuses in both the House and the Senate as we face some difficult issues. We won't see eye to eye with the Democratic leaders or with the Democratic caucuses, but there are different points of view within the caucus, and we want to make sure that we continue to coordinate with them, consult closely with them, and work closely with them as we advance the large objectives that certainly we have in common.

Q Was it just the budget, or any other topics?

MR. MCCURRY: Mostly budget, CWC --

MR. TOIV: Budget -- CWC, and working groups.

MR. MCCURRY: And the working groups, some of which have actually been producing a little bit of success.

Q President Clinton has called for a fast track authority several times now in the last couple months. Is there anything positive that the White House can do to move that process along, to prompt Congress?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, part of it is what we did today, speaking to a distinguished group of editors, helping them understand the arguments for fast track authority, encourage them to bring it to the attention of their audiences. We can do a lot publicly to help build the public case as we prepare for the time that we would actually seek the legislative authority to negotiate.

Q Gingrich sent you a letter yesterday, saying that he wanted the President to send up legislation. Is he going to have a formal response to that letter, A; and, B, are you sending up legislation soon?

MR. MCCURRY: We always respond to the concerns addressed by the Speaker, of course.

Q Are you saying that in the Ickes papers that we've been given --

Q Well, wait a second. Could we just finish fast track? I mean, when do you think they're going to send it up?

MR. MCCURRY: We'll send it up at the point that its developed sufficient bipartisan support that we can advance it with the goal of getting the authority. We've got a lot of work to do on that, we recognize. We've got a lot of consulting to do with groups that are affected, not the least of which are environmental groups, labor unions, and others. But we'll also have to work closely with members of Congress to fashion the right kind of legislative approach. That's going to take some time, but that doesn't mean in the

meantime
we can't build a public level of support and a public
understanding
of the necessity of free trade agreements that will be important
to
our economic livelihood in the years ahead.

Q So Barshefsky's deadline of the second week in April is pretty
much
out?

MR. MCCURRY: I don't know what deadline you're referring to.

Q Are you saying that in the Ickes papers that we've been given so
far, it says anything about --

MR. MCCURRY: The documents -- this is a story that was in that
same batch of documents that have been available for a week and
the
Vice President answered questions about at least a week ago.
Nothing
new there that I know of.

Q You mentioned environment and labor as two concerns on fast
track.
Is there an internal debate going on within the White House how
to
handle this?

MR. MCCURRY: Say again?

Q Is there an internal debate within the White House of how to
handle, for instance, concerns of environment and labor?

MR. MCCURRY: No. The President just spoke to the issue and we
all
support the President's views.

Q The White House assessment of the -- with the 18 days to -- of
the
chances of the Chemical Weapons Convention at this point.

MR. MCCURRY: We feel pretty certain that with a date certain and
with very hard work, which we are doing, we can get the support
necessary both to defeat amendments that would, in effect,
cripple
the treaty and ultimately to get the votes necessary for
ratification. But it's still going to take hard work. The
President
has got his shoulder to the wheel now and has been working it

this
week and we, no doubt, have additional work to do in the days
ahead.

Q How else is he working it?

MR. MCCURRY: Phone, mail.

Q Shoulder.

MR. MCCURRY: You know, if really necessary he'll take the crutch
and whack somebody. No, he wouldn't do that. But he will use
the
means at his disposal to really make the case persuasively. And
we've got a whole team of people from the administration that
have
been up making the case effectively, too.

Q Yes, Mike, the European community say today that they get some
agreement with the United States regarding Helms Burton?

MR. MCCURRY: I spoke to that at the beginning of the briefing
and
said that would be great news and that properly our Deputy
Secretary
of Commerce, who's been negotiating with our European allies and
friends, will speak to that, I think.

I thought that had already happened? What time are they doing it?

MR. JOHNSON: It's scheduled for 2:30.

MR. MCCURRY: They're probably announcing it now, he's speaking
to
that. But the President would warmly welcome an agreement that
would
keep this out of the trade dispute resolution mechanism so that
we
could continue, no doubt, to have differences but resolve them
amicably in diplomatic and political channels. We think it's
important to work together with the European community to bring
pressure to bear on Cuba that will lead to positive economic and
political change in Cuba. But we believe we can do that and
pursue
our common objective without making it a source of irritation and
trade litigation between the European Union and the United
States.
Indeed, I think by now we can safely say that the Ambassador
Eizenstat has been able to reach that agreement and that is good
news.

Okay, now, here's the deal -- oh, week ahead real quick. The radio address tomorrow. First of all, the President, I think, is in for the weekend. I don't know of any plans at this point for him to journey out. He had one option, a private social function that he was thinking about outside the White House tonight. I don't think he is going to do that, so I think he is going to be in for the weekend. And he told me he doesn't plan any excursions that he knows of.

Monday the President will be making an announcement regarding the apparel industry that many of you already know about. That's at 12:50 p.m. in the East Room.

Q 12:50 or --

MR. MCCURRY: Well, we'll put out the schedule, you can get it. Tuesday we're going to go up to New York, ultimately for the Jackie Robinson anniversary game. But the President will also do an anti tobacco event at the Huddle* School in Brooklyn. Wednesday, no public events. Thursday is the Conference on Early Childhood Development that you all know about and that we'll be doing a lot of briefing on as we get into next week. And Friday is Teacher of the Year Day at the White House in the Rose Garden.

Q What about Thursday?

MR. MCCURRY: Thursday is the Early Childhood Development conference.

Q Mike, do you rule out an FEC event next week?

MR. MCCURRY: I don't rule in or rule out any announcements about personnel for next week.

Q No, no, not personnel, the petition.

MR. MCCURRY: Oh. I would come pretty close to ruling that out. That's an issue that's an active issue and actively under review at

the White House. But we are also simultaneously working closely with our allies on the Hill in the campaign finance reform fight. And one feature of that legislation is of course a ban on soft money.

And we'll continue to work closely with them. We also will continue to look at the utility of asking the FEC to take some action with respect to soft money. But those two really should go together and be complementary. And at the moment I think we will concentrate on the legislation.

Q If the President gets to the Fed memo this weekend, Monday do you think he'll do an event?

MR. MCCURRY: I don't want to speculate on that. I want to give him whatever amount of time that he wants to make the right decision.

He could easily decide that he'd like to review some other names.

I just don't want to put him in a corral that doesn't give him some freedom of movement.

Q But it won't be over the weekend?

MR. MCCURRY: It better not be. I just said no.

Okay, now, for the rest of the afternoon we've got one piece of paper. Are we putting out a statement on Ambassador Eizenstat's announcement?

MR. JOHNSON: They're putting a statement out there.

MR. MCCURRY: I think we've got about one or two pieces of paper that will be done shortly and then, hopefully, that's going to be it

for the day -- and the embargoed radio address and a piece of paper that supports the radio address, which would also be embargoed.

Q Mike, is Charlene Barshefsky being sworn in today here? The USTR had said that today she was going to be sworn in.

MR. MCCURRY: We better check. She may be. I don't think the President is participating in it, but she might be over here.

Let's
go check and see. It might be something the Vice President or
someone else is doing. We'll check for you.

Okay, see you Monday.

END

2:56 P.M. EDT

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 14 April 97 15:23
FROM Ragan, Richard F.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: hiv letter [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Hill, Roseanne M.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY
Rosie -- This package is ready to rock. Will W. in Global should see the package before concurring.

thx

From: Schwartz, Eric P.
To: Ragan, Richard F.
CC: /R, Record at A1; @GLOBAL - Global Affairs
Subject: hiv letter [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Friday, April 11, 1997 02:35 PM

[[RAGANHIV.DOC : 3898 in RAGANHIV.DOC]][[RAGAHIV1.DOC : 3899
in
RAGAHIV1.DOC]]

here you go. I still wonder whether Global may feel that this issue -- national security aspects of threat of infectious diseases -- should be theres. isn't this what RP was working on?

Make sure they are made aware of precisely what they are signing, so RAC can lay claim if he wants to.

Eric

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 11 April 97 14:32
**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** RAGANHIV.DOC
1181

Date

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL BERGER

THROUGH: ERIC SCHWARTZ

FROM: RICHARD RAGAN

SUBJECT: Request for Information on the Global Threat of HIV/AIDS.

Attached is a proposed response to a request for information from Robert Fogel, who currently serves as Chair of the International Committee subgroup of the Presidential HIV/AIDS Advisory Council.

On 6 February, the NSC transferred this action to the President's National HIV/AIDS Policy Office and was told that Mr. Fogel had been notified that the AIDS Office would be handling his request. However, when Mr. Fogel recently called the NSC/Democracy Office to inquire about the status of his request, we discovered that no response had been sent. After consultation with HIV/AIDS Office, we now believe you should send a short response to Mr. Fogel, explaining the current request (and any future queries on this issue) will be handled by AIDS office.

Concurrence by: William Wechsler
RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached response at Tab A to Mr. Fogel.

Attachment
Tab A Proposed Response
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE

11 April 97 14:33

ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME

RAGAHIV1.DOC

Mr. Robert L. Fogel
33 N. Dearborn Street
Suite 1700
Chicago, IL 6062

Dear Mr. Fogel:

Thank you for letter requesting the National Security Council staff to provide you with information concerning the global threat faced by the spread of HIV/AIDS.

As you know, the President has an Office of National AIDS policy, which is headed by Dr. Eric Goosby. I have referred your request to that office, and it is being handled by the Executive Director of the Advisory Council on HIV and AIDS, Mr. Daniel Montoya. You may wish to send further requests for information directly to Dr. Goosby or Mr. Montoya.

I appreciate your interest and continued efforts as a member of the Council.

Sincerely,

cc: Dr. Eric Goosby
Mr. Daniel Montoya
Dr. Scott Hill

M S M a i l

DATE-TIME 14 April 97 16:02
FROM Ragan, Richard F.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: hiv letter [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Hill, Roseanne M.
CARBON_COPY NO CC's on THIS MESSAGE
TEXT_BODY

From: Schwartz, Eric P.
To: Ragan, Richard F.
CC: /R, Record at A1; @GLOBAL - Global Affairs
Subject: hiv letter [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Friday, April 11, 1997 02:35 PM

[[RAGANHIV.DOC : 4110 in RAGANHIV.DOC]][[RAGAHIV1.DOC : 4111
in
RAGAHIV1.DOC]]

here you go. I still wonder whether Global may feel that this issue --
national security aspects of threat of infectious diseases -- should be
theres. isn't this what RP was working on?

Make sure they are made aware of precisely what they are signing, so RAC can
lay claim if he wants to.

Eric

**ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE** 14 April 97 15:21
**ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME** RAGANHIV.DOC
1181

Date

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL BERGER

THROUGH: ERIC SCHWARTZ

FROM: RICHARD RAGAN

SUBJECT: Request for Information on the Global Threat of HIV/AIDS.

Attached is a proposed response to a request for information from Robert Fogel, who currently serves as Chair of the International Committee subgroup of the Presidential HIV/AIDS Advisory Council.

On 6 February, the NSC transferred this action to the President's National HIV/AIDS Policy Office and was told that Mr. Fogel had been notified that the AIDS Office would be handling his request. However, when Mr. Fogel recently called the NSC/Democracy Office to inquire about the status of his request, we discovered that no response had been sent. After consultation with HIV/AIDS Office, we now believe you should send a short response to Mr. Fogel, explaining the current request (and any future queries on this issue) will be handled by AIDS office.

Concurrence by: William Wechsler

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached response at Tab A to Mr. Fogel.

Attachment

Tab A Proposed Response

Tab B Incoming Correspondence

ATTACHMENT
FILE DATE

14 April 97 15:22

ATTACHMENT
FILE NAME

RAGAHIV1.DOC

Mr. Robert L. Fogel
33 N. Dearborn Street
Suite 1700
Chicago, IL 6062

Dear Mr. Fogel:

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I appreciate your interest and continued efforts as a member of the Council.

Sincerely,

cc: Dr. Eric Goosby
Mr. Daniel Montoya
Dr. Scott Hill