

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records

Subgroup/Office of Origin: National AIDS Policy Office

Series/Staff Member:

Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 21065

FolderID:

Folder Title:

Atlanta-San Francisco, 04/14-19/00 [1]

Stack:

S

Row:

67

Section:

1

Shelf:

3

Position:

1

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. form	SF 1012, Travel Voucher, Sandra Thurman (partial) (1 page)	nd	b(6)
002. invoice	Mark Hopkins Intercontinental, San Francisco, CA, Sandra Thurman (partial) (1 page)	04/19/2000	b(6)
003. ticket stub	Sandra Thurman, trip to San Francisco (partial) (1 page)	04/04/2000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National AIDS Policy Office

OA/Box Number: 21065

FOLDER TITLE:

Atlanta-San Francisco, 04/14-19/00 [1]

2007-1550-F
kc1270

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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.

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

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

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICIAL TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION
(Privacy Act Statement and instructions on back)

2. Traveler (First name, middle initial, last name)

Sandra L. Thurman

3. Title of Traveler

Director AIDS Policy

5. Office Phone

62959

6. Official Duty Station

736 Jackson Place

1. TYPE OF AUTHORIZATION

- ☒ TDY ☐ Amendment (Show items amended)
☐ Invitational (Non EOP Employees Only) ☐ Relocation

4. AGENCY/DIVISION

OPD

7. ☒ Per Diem

☐ Actual Subsistence (unusual circumstances)*
Rate(s):

8. TRAVEL INFORMATION

PURPOSE: ~~Spoke at luncheon plenary for AIDS and Malaria Conference in Africa, organized by Ambassador Andrew Young and attended by 32~~
African Ministers of Health

DATE(S): Travel Begin On 4/14/00

Travel End On 4/14/00

ITINERARY: Point of Origin (City, State) Washington, DC

Place(s) of Official Visitation (City, State) Atlanta, GA

Point of Return (City, State) Washington, DC

9. MODE OF TRAVEL					10. ESTIMATED COST		AMOUNT
(a) Commercial Transportation					Per Diem/Actual Subsistence	\$	38.00
Rail		Air			Transportation		523.00
Coach	Extra Fare*	Coach Tourist	Business *	First Class ‡	Rental Car		
		X			Miscellaneous		
‡ First Class must have approval of Agency Head or Deputy					TOTAL		\$ 561.00
(b) Privately Owned Vehicle					11. SPECIAL EXPENSE AUTHORIZED		
Auto	Other	Rate auth per mile	☐ Determined more advantageous to government *		☐ Registration Fees (meeting, training, etc.)		
			☐ For convenience of traveler NTE common carrier cost		☐ Commercial Rental Car		
(c) ☐ Gov't Owned Vehicle					☐ Excess Baggage not to exceed		
(d) ☐ Other (specify)					☐ Other (Please identify)		
					12. ADVANCE REQUESTED \$		
					(meals and miscellaneous expenses only)		

13. * Special Provisions/Remarks (Justification for first class /business /extra fare travel, annual leave enroute, actual subsistence, etc.)

14(a) Requested by

15. Accounting data (Appropriation, division, project, vendor number)

14(b) I certify that the travel herein was reviewed and determined to be essential for the accomplishment of agency programs and missions
Approval Official (Signature and Title)

16. Funds are available to defray travel cost specified above
Funds Manager's Certification (Signature)

17. Date

18. Travel Authorization No.

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT — The information requested is required to document the authorization and reimbursement of the individuals who travel at government expense on official business. Its routine use is restricted to officers and employees of Executive Office of the President agencies for performance of their official duties. Disclosure is voluntary, but failure to provide all or part of the information may delay or prevent authorization of travel. This information is collected under the authority of 31 U.S.C. 66a, 41 U.S.C. 3101, 3102, 3309; and General Accounting Office and General Services Administration policies and procedures.

Instructions for Completing Travel Authorization

- ITEM 1 — Check:
- TDY block if travel is of routine nature by an employee of your agency.
- Invitational block if travel is to be performed by a person who is not employed by your agency.
- Relocation block if authorization is for a person being transferred from or to another geographical locality.
- Amendment block if making change to existing Travel Authorization.
- ITEMS 2 – 6 — Self Explanatory.
- ITEM 7 — Check appropriate box for the type of reimbursement authorized.
List rate or rates applicable.
- ITEM 8 — Provide information on travel itinerary.
- ITEM 9 — Check mode of travel authorized.
- ITEM 10 — Compute cost of per diem or actual subsistence utilizing the information in **Item 10**.
Transportation is cost of airline ticket, privately owned vehicle mileage, or other transportation cost.
Miscellaneous could include rental car, registration fees, taxi cabs, etc.
- ITEM 11 — Check appropriate box for any special expenses authorized.
- ITEM 12 — Complete **only** if an advance of funds is requested.
- ITEM 13 — Space provided for justifications and other miscellaneous information.
- ITEM 14(a) — Signature of Traveler.
14(b) — Signature of Approving Official.
- ITEMS 15 & 16 — Self Explanatory.
- ITEMS 17 & 18 — To be completed by personnel assigning T/A numbers.

EASYLINK 5967623S001 11APR00 08:06/08:06 EST

FROM: 62029160

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVEL

TO: 2024562439

SALES PERSON: 50

ITINERARY

DATE: 11 APR 00

CUSTOMER NBR: 1695000023

WJNGXL

PAGE: 01

TO: AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVEL

OEOB ROOM 87

WASHINGTON DC 20502

TEL 202-456-2250/FAX 202-456-6670

FOR: THURMAN/SANDY

14 APR 00 - FRIDAY

AIR DELTA AIR LINES INC FLT:585 COACH
LV WASHINGTON REAGAN 800A
DEPART: TERMINAL B
AR ATLANTA 950A

SNACK
EQP: BOEING 727-200
01HR 50MIN
NON-STOP
REF: TIKRAZ

THURMAN/SANDY SEAT-10E
AIR DELTA AIR LINES INC FLT:1418 COACH
LV ATLANTA 425P

EQP: MD-80
01HR 48MIN
NON-STOP
REF: TIKRAZ

AR WASHINGTON REAGAN 613P
ARRIVE: TERMINAL B
THURMAN/SANDY SEAT-14C

14 OCT 00 - SATURDAY

OTHER WASHINGTON

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

SALES PERSON: 50
CUSTOMER NBR: 1695000023

ITINERARY

WJNGXL

DATE: 11 APR 00
PAGE: 02

TO: AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVEL
OEOB ROOM 87
WASHINGTON DC 20502
TEL 202-456-2250/FAX 202-456-6670

FOR: THURMAN/SANDY

. TOTAL AIR FARE USD 523.00

.
AIR FARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE. PLEASE CALL FOR CORRECT
FARE BEFORE PROCESSING TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION.

. SECURITY ALERT INFORMATION
DUE TO THE FAA MANDATED INCREASE IN AIRPORT SECURITY
YOU MAY BE REQUIRED TO PRODUCE A PHOTO IDENTIFICATION
AT AIRPORT CHECKIN.

. REMINDER
ALL FREQUENT FLYER BENEFITS EARNED ON OFFICIAL TRAVEL
ARE THE SOLE PROPERTY OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT AND CANNOT
BE REDEEMED FOR PERSONAL USE.

.
ALL UNUSED TICKETS ARE TO BE RETURNED TO AMERICAN
EXPRESS OR YOUR TRAVEL COORDINATOR IMMEDIATELY UPON
RETURN FROM TRAVEL OR WHEN TRIP HAS BEEN CANCELED.

FOR AFTER HOURS EMERGENCIES
CALL 800-847-0242/YOUR HOTLINE CODE IS KC52

.....
THANK YOU FOR TRAVELING WITH AMERICAN EXPRESS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICIAL TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION
(Privacy Act Statement and instructions on back)

1. TYPE OF AUTHORIZATION

- ☐ TDY ☒ Amendment (Show items amended)
☐ Invitational (Non EOP Employees Only) ☐ Relocation

2. Traveler (First name, middle initial, last name)

Sandra L. Thurman

3. Title of Traveler

Director

4. AGENCY/DIVISION

OPD/AIDS Policy

5. Office Phone

6-2959

6. Official Duty Station

736 Jackson Place, NW

7. ☐ Per Diem

☐ Actual Subsistence (unusual circumstances)*
Rate(s):

8. TRAVEL INFORMATION

PURPOSE: speak at AIDS and Malana in Africa Conference in Atlanta and
speak at San Francisco AIDS Foundation Board Meeting and the
Young President's Organization in San Francisco

DATE(S): Travel Begin On 4/14/00

Travel End On 4/19/00

ITINERARY: Point of Origin (City, State) Washington, DC

Place(s) of Official Visitation (City, State)

Atlanta, GA

San Francisco, CA

Point of Return (City, State) Washington, DC

9. MODE OF TRAVEL					10. ESTIMATED COST		AMOUNT
(a) Commercial Transportation					Per Diem/Actual Subsistence	\$	130
Rail		Air			Transportation		560
Coach	Extra Fare*	Coach Tourist	Business *	First Class ‡	Rental Car		
		X			Miscellaneous		258
† First Class must have approval of Agency Head or Deputy					TOTAL		\$ 948
(b) Privately Owned Vehicle					11. SPECIAL EXPENSE AUTHORIZED		
Auto	Other	Rate auth per mile	☐ Determined more advantageous to government *		☐ Registration Fees (meeting, training, etc.)		
			☐ For convenience of traveler NTE common carrier cost		☐ Commercial Rental Car		
(c) ☐ Gov't Owned Vehicle					☐ Excess Baggage not to exceed _____		
(d) ☐ Other (specify)					☐ Other (Please identify)		
					12. ADVANCE REQUESTED \$		
					(meals and miscellaneous expenses only)		

13. * Special Provisions/Remarks (Justification for first class /business /extra fare travel, annual leave enroute, actual subsistence, etc.)

- Lodging needed 2 nights only (4/17-4/18). Traveler will stay with acquaintances other night
- Airfare only includes ATL-SF-DC. Traveler will travel with President DC-ATL.

14(a) Requested by

15. Accounting data (Appropriation, division, project, vendor number)

14(b) I certify that the travel herein was reviewed and determined to be essential for the accomplishment of agency programs and missions

Approval Official (Signature and Title)

16. Funds are available to defray travel cost specified above
Funds Manager's Certification (Signature)

17. Date

18. Travel Authorization No.

TOJDN23-1

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT — The information requested is required to document the authorization and reimbursement of the individuals who travel at government expense on official business. Its routine use is restricted to officers and employees of Executive Office of the President agencies for performance of their official duties. Disclosure is voluntary, but failure to provide all or part of the information may delay or prevent authorization of travel. This information is collected under the authority of 31 U.S.C. 66a, 41 U.S.C. 3101, 3102, 3309; and General Accounting Office and General Services Administration policies and procedures.

Instructions for Completing Travel Authorization

- ITEM 1 — Check:
- TDY block if travel is of routine nature by an employee of your agency.
 - Invitational block if travel is to be performed by a person who is not employed by your agency.
 - Relocation block if authorization is for a person being transferred from or to another geographical locality.
 - Amendment block if making change to existing Travel Authorization.
- ITEMS 2 – 6 — Self Explanatory.
- ITEM 7 — Check appropriate box for the type of reimbursement authorized.
List rate or rates applicable.
- ITEM 8 — Provide information on travel itinerary.
- ITEM 9 — Check mode of travel authorized.
- ITEM 10 — Compute cost of per diem or actual subsistence utilizing the information in **Item 10**.
Transportation is cost of airline ticket, privately owned vehicle mileage, or other transportation cost.
Miscellaneous could include rental car, registration fees, taxi cabs, etc.
- ITEM 11 — Check appropriate box for any special expenses authorized.
- ITEM 12 — Complete **only** if an advance of funds is requested.
- ITEM 13 — Space provided for justifications and other miscellaneous information.
- ITEM 14(a) — Signature of Traveler.
14(b) — Signature of Approving Official.
- ITEMS 15 & 16 — Self Explanatory.
- ITEMS 17 & 18 — To be completed by personnel assigning T/A numbers.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICIAL TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION
(Privacy Act Statement and instructions on back)

1. TYPE OF AUTHORIZATION

- ☐ TDY ☒ Amendment
(Show items amended)
- ☐ Invitational (Non EOP Employees Only) ☐ Relocation

2. Traveler (First name, middle initial, last name)

Sandra L. Thurman

3. Title of Traveler

Director

4. AGENCY/DIVISION

OPD/AIDS Policy

5. Office Phone

6-2959

6. Official Duty Station

736 Jackson Place, NW

7. ☐ Per Diem

☐ Actual Subsistence (unusual circumstances)*
Rate(s):

8. TRAVEL INFORMATION

PURPOSE: Spk at AIDS and Malware in Africa Conference in Atlanta and
spk at San Francisco AIDS Foundation Board meeting and the Spring
President's Organization in San Francisco.

DATE(S): Travel Begin On 4/14/00

Travel End On 4/19/00

ITINERARY: Point of Origin (City, State) Washington DC

Place(s) of Official Visitation (City, State) Atlanta, San Francisco

Point of Return (City, State) Washington DC

9. MODE OF TRAVEL

Commercial Transportation

Rail		Air		
Coach	Extra Fare*	Coach Tourist	Business *	First Class ‡
		☒		

‡ First Class must have approval of Agency Head or Deputy

(b) Privately Owned Vehicle

Auto	Other	Rate auth per mile	☐ Determined more advantageous to government *	☐ For convenience of traveler NTE common carrier cost

(c) ☐ Gov't Owned Vehicle

(d) ☐ Other (specify)

10. ESTIMATED COST

	AMOUNT
Per Diem/Actual Subsistence	\$ 130
Transportation	821.50
Rental Car	
Miscellaneous	258.00
TOTAL	\$ 1209.50

11. SPECIAL EXPENSE AUTHORIZED

- ☐ Registration Fees (meeting, training, etc.)
- ☐ Commercial Rental Car
- ☐ Excess Baggage not to exceed
- ☐ Other (Please identify)

12. ADVANCE REQUESTED

(meals and miscellaneous expenses only)

13. * Special Provisions/Remarks (Justification for first class/business/extra fare travel, annual leave enroute, actual subsistence, etc.)

* Lodging needed for 2 nights only (4/17-4/18). Traveler will stay with acquaintances other nights.

* Additional Airfare above original TA (roundtrip to Atlanta) which now includes San Francisco - \$277.50

14(a) Requested by

15. Accounting data (Appropriation, division, project, vendor number)

14(b) I certify that the travel herein was reviewed and determined to be essential for the accomplishment of agency programs and missions

Approval Official (Signature and Title)

16. Funds are available to defray travel cost specified above
Funds Manager's Certification (Signature)

17. Date

18. Travel Authorization No.

TOJONA23-1

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT — The information requested is required to document the authorization and reimbursement of the individuals who travel at government expense on official business. Its routine use is restricted to officers and employees of Executive Office of the President agencies for performance of their official duties. Disclosure is voluntary, but failure to provide all or part of the information may delay or prevent authorization of travel. This information is collected under the authority of 31 U.S.C. 66a, 41 U.S.C. 3101, 3102, 3309; and General Accounting Office and General Services Administration policies and procedures.

Instructions for Completing Travel Authorization

- ITEM 1 — Check:
- TDY block if travel is of routine nature by an employee of your agency.
 - Invitational block if travel is to be performed by a person who is not employed by your agency.
 - Relocation block if authorization is for a person being transferred from or to another geographical locality.
 - Amendment block if making change to existing Travel Authorization.
- ITEMS 2 – 6 — Self Explanatory.
- ITEM 7 — Check appropriate box for the type of reimbursement authorized.
List rate or rates applicable.
- ITEM 8 — Provide information on travel itinerary.
- ITEM 9 — Check mode of travel authorized.
- ITEM 10 — Compute cost of per diem or actual subsistence utilizing the information in **Item 10**.
Transportation is cost of airline ticket, privately owned vehicle mileage, or other transportation cost.
Miscellaneous could include rental car, registration fees, taxi cabs, etc.
- ITEM 11 — Check appropriate box for any special expenses authorized.
- ITEM 12 — Complete **only** if an advance of funds is requested.
- ITEM 13 — Space provided for justifications and other miscellaneous information.
- ITEM 14(a) — Signature of Traveler.
14(b) — Signature of Approving Official.
- ITEMS 15 & 16 — Self Explanatory.
- ITEMS 17 & 18 — To be completed by personnel assigning T/A numbers.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND
ADMINISTRATION

From: Sandra L. Thurman 
Director
Office of National AIDS Policy
(202) 456-2437

Date: April 12, 2000

Subject: **Travel Authorization - TOJONA23 - 1**

This TA requests for me to travel to Atlanta, GA on April 14 and from Atlanta to San Francisco on April 15. I will return to Washington, DC on April 19.

In Atlanta, I will deliver a luncheon address at the AIDS and Malaria in Africa Conference, organized by Ambassador Andrew Young, and attended by 32 Ministers of Health from Africa. In addition, I will attend a dinner with the conferees on Friday evening, during which I have asked Ambassador Holbrooke to provide the keynote address on AIDS in Africa. His remarks will follow-up on the recent UN Security Council meeting he organized on the first-ever health issue addressed by the Council, which Vice President Gore chaired.

From Atlanta on Saturday, I will travel to San Francisco, CA to attend the San Francisco AIDS Foundation Board meeting to address the Administration's International HIV/AIDS efforts. In addition, I will work with them on reauthorization issues of the Ryan White CARE Act. The San Francisco AIDS Foundation is the largest community-based organization in the country and a leader on the reauthorization of the CARE Act. With reauthorization in jeopardy, they have major concerns that they have asked me to address.

On Tuesday, I have the unique opportunity to attend the daylong meeting of the Barbary Coast Chapter of the Young President's Organization. The Chapter is comprised of young CEOs of major companies in the northern CA area, and the focus of the meeting is the "HIV Pandemic: The End of a Crisis or the Beginning". I will be joined in addressing the group by Dr. Don Francis, a well-known international vaccine researcher, and Dr. Eric Goosby, Director of the Office of HIV/AIDS Services at DHHS and former Acting Director of the White House Office of National AIDS Policy.

Please let me know if I can provide further information. Thank you in advance for your consideration of this request.

EASYLINK 7299645S001 12APR00 08:46/08:46 EST

FROM: 62029160

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVEL

TO: 2024562439

SALES PERSON: 50

ITINERARY

DATE: 12 APR 00

CUSTOMER NBR: 1695000023

WJNGXL

PAGE: 01

TO: AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVEL

OEOB ROOM 87

WASHINGTON DC 20502

TEL 202-456-2250/FAX 202-456-6670

FOR: THURMAN/SANDY

14 APR 00 - FRIDAY

AIR DELTA AIR LINES INC FLT:585 COACH
LV WASHINGTON REAGAN 800A
DEPART: TERMINAL B
AR ATLANTA 950A

SNACK
EQP: BOEING 727-200
01HR 50MIN
NON-STOP
REF: TIKRAZ

THURMAN/SANDY SEAT-10E

OTHER WASHINGTON

PLEASE CHECK AT THE GATE FOR PREFERRED SEATING

15 APR 00 - SATURDAY

AIR UNITED AIRLINES FLT:99 ECONOMY
LV ATLANTA 745A

AR SAN FRANCISCO 945A
ARRIVE: NORTH TERMINAL
THURMAN/SANDY SEAT-18D

MULTI MEALS
EQP: AIRBUS A320
05HR 00MIN
NON-STOP
REF: TQSJXK

19 APR 00 - WEDNESDAY

AIR UNITED AIRLINES FLT:946 ECONOMY
LV SAN FRANCISCO 800A
DEPART: NORTH TERMINAL
AR WASHINGTON DULLES 359P

MULTI MEALS
EQP: BOEING 777
04HR 59MIN
NON-STOP
REF: TQSJXK

14 OCT 00 - SATURDAY

OTHER WASHINGTON

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

SALES PERSON: 50
CUSTOMER NBR: 1695000023

ITINERARY
WJNGXL

DATE: 12 APR 00
PAGE: 02

TO: AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVEL
OEOB ROOM 87
WASHINGTON DC 20502
TEL 202-456-2250/FAX 202-456-6670

FOR: THURMAN/SANDY

. TOTAL AIR FARE USD821.50
AIR FARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE. PLEASE CALL FOR CORRECT
FARE BEFORE PROCESSING TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION.

. SECURITY ALERT INFORMATION
DUE TO THE FAA MANDATED INCREASE IN AIRPORT SECURITY
YOU MAY BE REQUIRED TO PRODUCE A PHOTO IDENTIFICATION
AT AIRPORT CHECKIN.

. REMINDER
ALL FREQUENT FLYER BENEFITS EARNED ON OFFICIAL TRAVEL
ARE THE SOLE PROPERTY OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT AND CANNOT
BE REDEEMED FOR PERSONAL USE.

.
ALL UNUSED TICKETS ARE TO BE RETURNED TO AMERICAN
EXPRESS OR YOUR TRAVEL COORDINATOR IMMEDIATELY UPON
RETURN FROM TRAVEL OR WHEN TRIP HAS BEEN CANCELED.

FOR AFTER HOURS EMERGENCIES
CALL 800-847-0242/YOUR HOTLINE CODE IS KC52

.....
THANK YOU FOR TRAVELING WITH AMERICAN EXPRESS.



SAN FRANCISCO AIDS FOUNDATION

995 MARKET STREET, SUITE 200, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94103
VISITORS' ENTRANCE: ONE 6TH STREET AT MARKET

February 10, 2000

Sandra Thurman
Director
Office of National AIDS Policy
736 Jackson Place, NW
Washington, DC 20503

Dear Ms. Thurman,

Thank you for accepting our April 18th invitation to speak to the Barbary Coast chapter of the Young Presidents Organization. Your panel is entitled "The HIV Pandemic: The End of a Crisis or the Beginning?". We look forward to having you join the other esteemed presenters for this discussion.

Other panel members will be Dr. Eric Goosby, Director, Office of HIV/AIDS Services, Department of Health and Human Services, and Dr. Don Francis, President and co-founder of VaxGen, Inc.

If your schedule permits, I would also welcome your involvement in an AIDS Foundation board committee conversation on Saturday, April 15th. A subcommittee of our board is grappling with the role of the Foundation in international HIV vaccine efforts. Your insights would prove invaluable to them, I'm certain.

Thank you again for your time and your incredible commitment to ending the pandemic and the human suffering caused by HIV.

Sincerely,

Pat Christen

Pat Christen
YPO Day Chair
Executive Director
San Francisco AIDS Foundation

Young Presidents' Organization



*Barbary Coast Chapter
California*

17 March 2000

Dear Barbary Coast Members and Partners/Spouses:

John and I look forward to being your hosts on Tuesday, April 18th at The Golden Gate Club/The Presidio in San Francisco. You will find enclosed a response form with schedule for both members' and partners'/spouses' programs. Selected readings, directions and a map will follow.

Our topic is the **HIV Pandemic: The End of a Crisis or the Beginning?** In the developed world, the public perception of the epidemic appears to be shifting away from a crisis toward a more manageable, though still deadly, disease. In the developing world, however, a very different scenario is unfolding. There, the disease ravages millions, the virus continues its unrelenting spread, and the therapies and treatments developed in the west are frequently too costly or too complex for nations with little or no health care infrastructure to support treatment provision and treatment adherence.

After a continental breakfast, while members are in forums, partners/spouses will screen the docudrama film, "And the Band Played On," chronicling the first five years of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the U.S., starring Matthew Modine as Dr. Don Francis. Dr. Francis will attend the screening and answer questions afterward. (Don is a delightful, engaging, and blunt speaker, so be prepared!)

Following separate partners'/spouses' lunch and members' lunch/business meeting, there will be a joint educational session. A panel of experts will address the scientific and political developments in the U.S. that led to an effective domestic response to the epidemic and their applicability to meaningful vaccine development for the U.S. and other nations. The global economic implications of an unchecked pandemic will also be considered. Panelists include Sandra Thurman (Director, Office of National AIDS Policy), Dr. Eric Goosby (Director, Office of HIV/AIDS Services, Department of Health and Human Services), and Dr. Don Francis (President and co-founder of VaxGen, Inc.). Cocktails and dinner will follow.

As always, business casual attire is appropriate. Feel free to call me with any questions at (415) 487-3050, or my executive associate, Kevin Cox, at (415) 487-3067. John and I look forward to your joining us in April.

Sincerely,

Pat Christen

YPO – Barbary Coast Chapter
April Chapter Meeting
April 18, 2000

Location: The Golden Gate Club, The Presidio, San Francisco, CA
Host: Pat Christen

Important Phone Numbers:

Janet's Cellular: (925) 413-4397

Pat's Cellular: (415) 987-2289

Golden Gate Club: (415) 561-3922 until 4:00 p.m. [Hit # to skip the greeting]

FAX at Golden Gate Club: (415) 561-3920

Final Agenda

<u>Member</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Location</u>
8:30 – 9:00	Continental Breakfast	Golden Gate Club West Ballroom
9:00 – 12:00	Forums	Golden Gate Club East Mezzanine, Center Mezzanine, & Prince Room
12:00 – 1:00	Member Lunch	Golden Gate Club Main Ballroom
1:00 – 1:30	Business Meeting	Golden Gate Club Main Ballroom
1:30 – 3:00	Forums Continue	Golden Gate Club East Mezzanine, Center Mezzanine, & Prince Room
3:00 – 5:00	Joint Educational Session	Golden Gate Club West Ballroom
5:00 – 6:00	Cocktails	Golden Gate Club Main Ballroom
6:00 – 8:00	Dinner	Golden Gate Club Main Ballroom

<u>Partner/ Spouse</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Location</u>
8:30 – 9:00	Continental Breakfast	Golden Gate Club West Ballroom
9:00 – 11:55	Screening: "And the Band Played On"	Golden Gate Club West Ballroom
11:55 – 12:30	Q&A with Dr. Don Francis	Golden Gate Club West Ballroom
12:30 – 1:30	Partner/Spouse Lunch	Golden Gate Club West Ballroom
1:30 – 3:00	Panel Discussion: People Living with HIV	Golden Gate Club West Ballroom
3:00 – 5:00	Joint Educational Session	Golden Gate Club West Ballroom
5:00 – 6:00	Cocktails	Golden Gate Club Main Ballroom
6:00 – 8:00	Dinner	Golden Gate Club Main Ballroom



"White, Debra" <dwhite@sfaf.org>

04/11/2000 10:23:44 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Sandra Thurman/OPD/EOP
cc: "Cox, Kevin" <kcox@sfaf.org>
Subject: Your Hotel Reservation in SF

Dear Sandy,

I have made a hotel reservation for you at Hotel Metropolis.

Your confirmation number is: 1625

The contact info there is: Hotel Metropolis
25 Mason Street, SF 94102
Phone: (415) 775-4600
Fax: (415) 775-4606

You will have a "queen" bed, naturally, and the rate is \$135 per night. Check in on Monday, April 17th, check-out on Wednesday, April 19th. The hotel is 1 block from the SFAF office (and the Nordstrom Centre too!) and just a few blocks from Union Square area. As always, Kevin and I are thrilled to have a "Sister Southerner" in our fair city. Let us know if there is anything else we can do to make your visit enjoyable.

See you soon!

P.S. They have a website if you want to see what the hotel looks like.
www.hotelmetropolis.com <<http://www.hotelmetropolis.com>>

Debra White
(415) 487-3054
Office of the Executive Director
dwhite@sfaf.org <<mailto:dwhite@sfaf.org>>

"Committed to ending the pandemic and human suffering caused by HIV"
- San Francisco AIDS Foundation

You may shoot me with your words, You may cut me with your eyes,
You may kill me with your hatefulness, But still, like air, I'll rise.
--Maya Angelou



- att1.unk

DONALD P. FRANCIS
PRESIDENT, CO-FOUNDER

Dr. Donald P. Francis, President and co-founder of VaxGen, Inc., has been in the front lines of the battle against AIDS since 1981 and was one of the first scientists to suggest that the then-mysterious disease was caused by an infectious agent.

Throughout his professional life, his passion in fighting the spread of infectious diseases took him from India to Africa, and from Atlanta to San Francisco during a 21-year career with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control.

As a young CDC doctor working with the World Health Organization during the early 1970s, Dr. Francis played a key role in eradicating smallpox from regions of India, Bangladesh, Sudan and the former Yugoslavia, a population of more than 240 million.

In 1970, he battled the cholera epidemic in Nigeria and in 1976, he fought the Ebola virus in Sudan during what was the first outbreak of that deadly disease.

Dr. Francis' current efforts to develop a vaccine to prevent the spread of AIDS rests on the foundation laid in his earlier work in the successful development of a Hepatitis B vaccine, and his doctoral work on feline leukemia virus. (Much like HIV in humans, the feline leukemia virus develops slowly in feline hosts, which display no outward signs of infection as the virus destroys their immune systems.)

Dr. Francis was assigned by the CDC to conduct clinical trials testing the Hepatitis B vaccine in a volunteer group of gay males, the highest risk group for Hepatitis B. He was one of two principal investigators who conducted Phase III clinical trials for the Hepatitis B vaccine, which resulted in the first licensing of that vaccine in the early 1980s. As the AIDS epidemic surfaced, he was called to Atlanta to head activities of the CDC's AIDS Laboratory.

He was one of the first scientists to grasp the significance of the AIDS epidemic and to realize the impact it would have on the United States. Always outspoken, he has been an indefatigable advocate for a swift and logical public health response.

Dr. Francis was director of the CDC's AIDS lab during the scientific quest to find the organism that causes AIDS in the early 1980s. After the Institut Pasteur identified HIV, he worked closely with the French researchers to prove that HIV was indeed the agent that caused AIDS. He was one of the first doctors to sound an early warning that the nation's blood supply could be at risk from HIV.

Dr. Francis' efforts to call attention to the threat of AIDS and warn of the inadequacy of the public health response were chronicled in *And the Band Played On*, journalist Randy Shilts' seminal account of the early years of the AIDS epidemic.

From 1985 to 1992, Dr. Francis served as the Centers for Disease Control's AIDS Advisor to the State of California. From 1988 to 1992, he also served as Special Consultant on AIDS to then-San Francisco Mayor Art Agnos, and chair of the mayor's HIV Task Force.

He retired from the CDC in 1992 and began work with Genentech, Inc., of South San

Francisco, in 1993. Genentech had made significant breakthroughs in research towards a vaccine against AIDS, including development of a vaccine shown to protect chimpanzees against HIV infection.

In 1995, Dr. Francis and fellow retrovirologist Dr. Robert Nowinski guided the spin-off of Genentech's HIV vaccine unit and founded VaxGen to continue the vital work as an independent company.

A third-generation California physician, Francis did his undergraduate studies at the University of California at Berkeley. He received his M.D. from Northwestern University and his Doctor of Science in Virology from Harvard. He did his internship and residency in pediatrics at the University of Southern California Medical Center in Los Angeles and his fellowship in infectious diseases at Harvard.

###

Biography

Eric P. Goosby

Dr. Goosby is the Director of the Office of HIV/AIDS Policy, where he serves as the Principal AIDS Advisor to the Assistant Secretary for Health and Human Services. He oversees HIV/AIDS budgetary development for all Public Health Service agencies, and advises on all AIDS policies, programs and activities for the Department of Health and Human Services. In 1997 the President asked Dr. Eric Goosby to serve as interim National AIDS Policy Director in the White House. Prior to coming to the Department, Dr. Eric Goosby was the Director of HIV Services for the Health Resources and Services Administration where he was responsible for the development and oversight of the Ryan White CARE Act, a continuum of medical and support services in 52 epicenter cities and 50 states and territories.

Before coming to the Federal government in 1991, Dr. Goosby was Associate Medical Director of the AIDS Clinic at San Francisco General Hospital (SFGH). While at SFGH, he conceived a new method for providing sophisticated medical treatment to HIV infected intravenous drug users and established three medical facilities located in methadone treatment centers. Also while at SFGH, he was the Principal Investigator for numerous AIDS Clinical Trial Group Studies (ACTG). Dr. Goosby has published extensively in the area of HIV Treatment, prevention, AIDS policy, and he maintains an active portfolio of ongoing research. Dr. Goosby continues to follow a full cohort of patients as an attending physician at D.C. General's HIV/AIDS Clinic.

Dr. Goosby is a graduate of Princeton University and the University of California, San Francisco School of Medicine. He is an Associate Professor of Clinical Medicine at UCSF.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SANDRA L. THURMAN

Director

Office of National AIDS Policy

Sandra L. Thurman was appointed by the President on April 7, 1997 as the Director of the Office of National AIDS Policy at The White House.

For nearly two decades, Ms. Thurman has been a leader and advocate for people with AIDS at the local, state, and federal levels.

Most recently, Ms. Thurman served as the Director of Citizen Exchanges at the United States Information Agency. 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.

From 1988 to 1993, Ms. Thurman served as Executive Director of AID Atlanta, a community-based nonprofit organization that provides health and support services to people living 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 agency.

Ms. Thurman has been a tireless advocate on behalf of the disenfranchised and marginalized. After spending her college years as a volunteer in a Poverty Rights Program, she went on to work as a counselor in a maximum security facility for youthful offenders and a pretrial intervention program. She then turned her attention to health policy.

Ms. Thurman was a Member of the Presidential Advisory Council on HIV/AIDS and a founding member of Cities Advocating Emergency AIDS Relief (CAEAR). She has served on the Board of Directors of numerous AIDS organizations and other health related organizations including the March of Dimes, and the National Kidney Foundation. She is one of the world's leading experts on AIDS issues and has provided testimony before the United States Congress, the White House Conference on HIV/AIDS, and the National Commission on AIDS.



Rates & Reservations

News & Offers

Easter

Weekend Miles

BUSINESS ROOMS

Business Rooms

Kids in Tow

Six Continents Club



**MARK HOPKINS
INTER-CONTINENTAL
SAN FRANCISCO**

[Home Page & Offers](#)
[Location Information](#)
[Rooms & Suites](#)
[Dining & Entertainment](#)
[Banquets & Meetings](#)
[Facilities & Activities](#)

**Mark Hopkins
Inter-Continental
San Francisco**

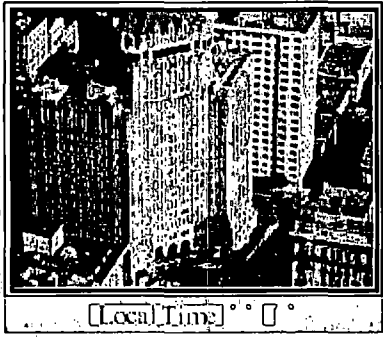
Hotel Tour | Panoramas

Number One Nob Hill
San Francisco
California 94108
USA

Tel: +1 415 392 3434
Fax: +1 415 421 3302
E-mail: sanfrancisco@interconti.com

A famous San Francisco landmark commands the address Number One Nob Hill - the Mark Hopkins Inter-Continental. Since 1926, this magnificent hotel has occupied the prestigious location where one of San Francisco's most glorious mansions once stood. Rich in tradition, revered for the quality of its service, unique in its breathtaking views of the city and the Bay below, the Mark Hopkins, a Four-Star, Four-Diamond, Gold Key Award winner, has always set new standards in hotel luxury and continues to do so today.

Noted architects pronounced the Mark Hopkins architecturally perfect when it was built in 1926. The 19-story hotel is a combination of French château and Spanish Renaissance styles, embellished with elaborate terracotta ornament.



[Local Time] ° ° °



INTER-CONTINENTAL
HOTELS AND RESORTS

Inter-Continental Hotels and Resorts Global Directory

—

This site is hosted and maintained by Open World.

Find Out
Cancellation
Policy
\$17718
was charged

April 17-18 24 hrs. before arrival date, by 6PM on Sunday
 rate of \$155.00
 Confirmation #3931688



SAN FRANCISCO AIDS FOUNDATION

995 MARKET STREET, SUITE 200, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94103
VISITORS' ENTRANCE: ONE 6TH STREET AT MARKET

February 10, 2000

Sandra Thurman
Director
Office of National AIDS Policy
736 Jackson Place, NW
Washington, DC 20503

Dear Ms. Thurman,

Thank you for accepting our April 18th invitation to speak to the Barbary Coast chapter of the Young Presidents Organization. Your panel is entitled "The HIV Pandemic: The End of a Crisis or the Beginning?". We look forward to having you join the other esteemed presenters for this discussion.

Other panel members will be Dr. Eric Goosby, Director, Office of HIV/AIDS Services, Department of Health and Human Services, and Dr. Don Francis, President and co-founder of VaxGen, Inc.

If your schedule permits, I would also welcome your involvement in an AIDS Foundation board committee conversation on Saturday, April 15th. A subcommittee of our board is grappling with the role of the Foundation in international HIV vaccine efforts. Your insights would prove invaluable to them, I'm certain.

Thank you again for your time and your incredible commitment to ending the pandemic and the human suffering caused by HIV.

Sincerely,

Pat Christen

Pat Christen
YPO Day Chair
Executive Director
San Francisco AIDS Foundation

Young Presidents' Organization



Barbary Coast Chapter
California

17 March 2000

Dear Barbary Coast Members and Partners/Spouses:

John and I look forward to being your hosts on Tuesday, April 18th at The Golden Gate Club/The Presidio in San Francisco. You will find enclosed a response form with schedule for both members' and partners'/spouses' programs. Selected readings, directions and a map will follow.

Our topic is the **HIV Pandemic: The End of a Crisis or the Beginning?** In the developed world, the public perception of the epidemic appears to be shifting away from a crisis toward a more manageable, though still deadly, disease. In the developing world, however, a very different scenario is unfolding. There, the disease ravages millions, the virus continues its unrelenting spread, and the therapies and treatments developed in the west are frequently too costly or too complex for nations with little or no health care infrastructure to support treatment provision and treatment adherence.

After a continental breakfast, while members are in forums, partners/spouses will screen the docudrama film, "And the Band Played On," chronicling the first five years of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the U.S., starring Matthew Modine as Dr. Don Francis. Dr. Francis will attend the screening and answer questions afterward. (Don is a delightful, engaging, and blunt speaker, so be prepared!)

Following separate partners'/spouses' lunch and members' lunch/business meeting, there will be a joint educational session. A panel of experts will address the scientific and political developments in the U.S. that led to an effective domestic response to the epidemic and their applicability to meaningful vaccine development for the U.S. and other nations. The global economic implications of an unchecked pandemic will also be considered. Panelists include Sandra Thurman (Director, Office of National AIDS Policy), Dr. Eric Goosby (Director, Office of HIV/AIDS Services, Department of Health and Human Services), and Dr. Don Francis (President and co-founder of VaxGen, Inc.). Cocktails and dinner will follow.

As always, business casual attire is appropriate. Feel free to call me with any questions at (415) 487-3050, or my executive associate, Kevin Cox, at (415) 487-3067. John and I look forward to your joining us in April.

Sincerely,

Pat Christen

YPO – Barbary Coast Chapter
April Chapter Meeting
April 18, 2000

Location: The Golden Gate Club, The Presidio, San Francisco, CA
Host: Pat Christen

Important Phone Numbers:

Janet's Cellular: (925) 413-4397

Pat's Cellular: (415) 987-2289

Golden Gate Club: (415) 561-3922 until 4:00 p.m. [Hit # to skip the greeting]

FAX at Golden Gate Club: (415) 561-3920

Final Agenda

<u>Member</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Location</u>
8:30 – 9:00	Continental Breakfast	Golden Gate Club West Ballroom
9:00 – 12:00	Forums	Golden Gate Club East Mezzanine, Center Mezzanine, & Prince Room
12:00 – 1:00	Member Lunch	Golden Gate Club Main Ballroom
1:00 – 1:30	Business Meeting	Golden Gate Club Main Ballroom
1:30 – 3:00	Forums Continue	Golden Gate Club East Mezzanine, Center Mezzanine, & Prince Room
3:00 – 5:00	Joint Educational Session	Golden Gate Club West Ballroom
5:00 – 6:00	Cocktails	Golden Gate Club Main Ballroom
6:00 – 8:00	Dinner	Golden Gate Club Main Ballroom

<u>Partner/ Spouse</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Location</u>
8:30 – 9:00	Continental Breakfast	Golden Gate Club West Ballroom
9:00 – 11:55	Screening: "And the Band Played On"	Golden Gate Club West Ballroom
11:55 – 12:30	Q&A with Dr. Don Francis	Golden Gate Club West Ballroom
12:30 – 1:30	Partner/Spouse Lunch	Golden Gate Club West Ballroom
1:30 – 3:00	Panel Discussion: People Living with HIV	Golden Gate Club West Ballroom
3:00 – 5:00	Joint Educational Session	Golden Gate Club West Ballroom
5:00 – 6:00	Cocktails	Golden Gate Club Main Ballroom
6:00 – 8:00	Dinner	Golden Gate Club Main Ballroom

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICIAL TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION
(Privacy Act Statement and instructions on back)

1. TYPE OF AUTHORIZATION

☐ TDY

☒ Amendment
(Show items amended)

☐ Invitational
(Non EOP Employees Only)

☐ Relocation

2. Traveler (First name, middle initial, last name)

Sandra L. Thurman

3. Title of Traveler

Director

4. AGENCY/DIVISION

OPD/AIDS Policy

5. Office Phone

6-2959

6. Official Duty Station

736 Jackson Place, NW

7. ☐ Per Diem

☐ Actual Subsistence (unusual circumstances)*
Rate(s):

8. TRAVEL INFORMATION

PURPOSE: Speak at AIDS and Malaria in Africa Conference in Atlanta and
Speak at San Francisco AIDS Foundation Board meeting and the Young
President's Organization in San Francisco.

DATE(S): Travel Begin On 4/14/00

Travel End On 4/19/00

ITINERARY: Point of Origin (City, State) Washington, DC

Place(s) of Official Visitation (City, State) Atlanta, San Francisco

Point of Return (City, State) Washington, DC

9. MODE OF TRAVEL					10. ESTIMATED COST		AMOUNT
(a) Commercial Transportation					Per Diem/Actual Subsistence	\$	130
Rail		Air			Transportation		821.50
Coach	Extra Fare*	Coach Tourist	Business *	First Class †	Rental Car		
		<u>X</u>			Miscellaneous		258.00
† First Class must have approval of Agency Head or Deputy					TOTAL		\$ 1209.50
(b) Privately Owned Vehicle					11. SPECIAL EXPENSE AUTHORIZED		
Auto	Other	Rate auth per mile	☐ Determined more advantageous to government *		☐ Registration Fees (meeting, training, etc.)		
			☐ For convenience of traveler NTE common carrier cost		☐ Commercial Rental Car		
(c) Gov't Owned Vehicle					☐ Excess Baggage not to exceed		
(d) Other (specify)					☐ Other (Please identify)		
					12. ADVANCE REQUESTED \$		
					(meals and miscellaneous expenses only)		

13. * Special Provisions/Remarks (Justification for first class/business/extra fare travel, annual leave enroute, actual subsistence, etc.)

* Lodging needed for 2 nights only (4/17-4/18). Traveler will stay with acquaintances other nights.
* Additional Airfare above original TA (roundtrip to Atlanta) which now includes San Francisco - \$277.50

14(a) Requested by

15. Accounting data (Appropriation, division, project, vendor number)

14(b) I certify that the travel herein was reviewed and determined to be essential for the accomplishment of agency programs and missions

Approval Official (Signature and Title)

16. Funds are available to defray travel cost specified above
Funds Manager's Certification (Signature)

17. Date

18. Travel Authorization No.

TOJONA23-1

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

**MEMORANDUM FOR OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND
ADMINISTRATION**

From: Sandra L. Thurman 
Director
Office of National AIDS Policy
(202) 456-2437

Date: April 12, 2000

Subject: **Travel Authorization - TOJONA23 - 1**

This TA requests for me to travel to Atlanta, GA on April 14 and from Atlanta to San Francisco on April 15. I will return to Washington, DC on April 19.

In Atlanta, I will deliver a luncheon address at the AIDS and Malaria in Africa Conference, organized by Ambassador Andrew Young, and attended by 32 Ministers of Health from Africa. In addition, I will attend a dinner with the conferees on Friday evening, during which I have asked Ambassador Holbrooke to provide the keynote address on AIDS in Africa. His remarks will follow-up on the recent UN Security Council meeting he organized on the first-ever health issue addressed by the Council, which Vice President Gore chaired.

From Atlanta on Saturday, I will travel to San Francisco, CA to attend the San Francisco AIDS Foundation Board meeting to address the Administration's International HIV/AIDS efforts. In addition, I will work with them on reauthorization issues of the Ryan White CARE Act. The San Francisco AIDS Foundation is the largest community-based organization in the country and a leader on the reauthorization of the CARE Act. With reauthorization in jeopardy, they have major concerns that they have asked me to address.

On Tuesday, I have the unique opportunity to attend the daylong meeting of the Barbary Coast Chapter of the Young President's Organization. The Chapter is comprised of young CEOs of major companies in the northern CA area, and the focus of the meeting is the "HIV Pandemic: The End of a Crisis or the Beginning". I will be joined in addressing the group by Dr. Don Francis, a well-known international vaccine researcher, and Dr. Eric Goosby, Director of the Office of HIV/AIDS Services at DHHS and former Acting Director of the White House Office of National AIDS Policy.

Please let me know if I can provide further information. Thank you in advance for your consideration of this request.

The America Medical Team for Africa

in collaboration with CDC, WHO, the UN AIDS and in partnership with
Africa Health Ministers

Present

HIV/AIDS and Malaria: Africa - USA Partnership

April 13-16, 2000

Hyatt Hotel Regency Convention Center
Atlanta, GA. USA

[The facts](#)

[Objectives](#)

[Event Schedule](#)

[Volunteers](#)

[Registration](#)

[Exhibition](#)

[Sponsors](#)

Aids/Malaria
Walk

Sub Saharan Africa continues to bare the brunt of HIV and AIDS, with close to 70% of the global total of HIV-positive people. According to UNAIDS reports, most will die in the next 10 years joining the already 13.7 million Africans already claimed by the epidemic and leaving behind shattered families and crippled prospects for development. Malaria also continues to fester in Sub-saharan africa despite the fact that the disease is non-existent in other geographies.

With statistics like these it is imperative that the entire continent of Africa bring these two deadly diseases under control or the entire economic systems, culture and livelihood will be affected gravely.

This historic three-day event will combine the drafting of the final Policy Plan of Action, a series of educational workshops, seminars, and roundtables on AIDS and Malaria issues in Africa and development, and many exciting special events and performances! The goal is to increase partnership between Africa and the global community as it pertains to these two deadly diseases.

- [Register](#) now as a Conference Participant and find out other details regarding [participation](#) including how to reserve a room, volunteer and more.
- Conference and Celebration [Schedule of Events](#) is now available! Check out the latest speaker lists and concurrent program sessions.
- Learn about the [objectives](#), [process](#) and the AIDS/Malaria Policy Plan of Action-- the document the African Health Ministers will draft at the Conference
- Review the documents coming out of previous AIDS and/or Malaria meetings concerning Africa in preparation for this first ever Conference
- **RESERVE YOUR ROOM NOW! SPECIAL CONFERENCE RATES OF UP TO 50%.**

[\[Home\]](#)[\[Services\]](#)[\[About Us\]](#)[\[News\]](#)[\[Links\]](#)

110 East Andrews Steet, Suite 309, Atlanta, GA 30305 * 404.231-9030 ph * 404-231-0920 fx * amta@bellsouth.net

Copyright 2000 (c) American Medical Team for Africa, Inc.

AIDS/ Malaria African Health Ministers Conference

The Objectives as Outlined by The Coalition of African Health Ministers and the AMTA

1. To present, as graphically and vividly as possible, to the American public, policy-makers, private sector, pharmaceutical companies, the worsening situation of HIV/AIDS and malaria in Africa.
2. To take stock of past resolutions, declarations, programmes and special initiatives aimed at preventing and controlling malaria and HIV/AIDS and undertake a frank discussion of why they have not had the desired effect in Africa.
3. To obtain a united voice of appeal of African Health Ministers to the American public, policy-makers, private sector, and other friends of Africa for concrete support to African and other initiatives aimed at addressing these two health problems.
4. To strengthen the alliance between the African health ministers and the American public, policy-makers, private sector and other friends of Africa in the fight against malaria and HIV/AIDS.
5. To identify concrete steps that can be taken by African leaders and people as well as their international friends and development partners to ensure that significant in-roads are made in dealing with these two health problems during the first two decades of the 21st Century.
6. To mobilize financial resources to support community-based interventions and control of malaria and HIV/AIDS, and strengthen the support of selected health/medical research initiatives in Africa.
7. To develop an action-oriented Atlanta Declaration for dealing with these two leading health problems in Africa.

[Conference](#)

[Event Schedule](#)

[Volunteers](#)

[Registration](#)

[Exhibition](#)

[Sponsors](#)

WHO WILL PARTICIPATE

- Ministers of Health from each country in Africa together with one of his/her top technical AIDS and Malaria advisers or staff.
- Representatives of relevant UN Agencies, World Bank, WHO, CDC and other development partners of Africa.
- Representatives (officials) of the State of Georgia, as well as the United States of America.
- Representatives of the private sector in America, particularly the pharmaceutical companies.
- Representatives of professional (health/medical) associations/organizations in the United States of America.
- Representatives of the American public, including the media, local churches and NGOs

Representatives of various African-American organizations in the United States of America, etc.

[\[Home\]](#)[\[Services\]](#)[\[About Us\]](#)[\[News\]](#)[\[Links\]](#)

110 East Andrews Street, Suite 309, Atlanta, GA 30305 * 404.231-9030 ph * 404-231-0920 fx * amta@bellsouth.net

PROGRAM OUTLINE

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 2000

<u>Time</u>	<u>Event/Moderator/Speaker</u>	<u>Location</u>
7:00 am – 6:00pm	Registration	Atlanta Apparel Mart
8:00 am – 8:05 am	Conference Opening Welcome – Conference Chairman Honorable Andrew Young Chairman of the Board, AMTA	Atlanta Apparel Mart
8:05 am – 8:10	National Anthem	
8:10 am – 8:40 am	Welcoming Remarks Honorable Roy Barnes*, Governor, State of Georgia Honorable Bill Campbell, Mayor, City of Atlanta Honorable Assane Diop, Former Minister of Health, Republic of Senegal Ms. Vivian Lowery-Derryck, Assistant Administrator for Africa, USAID Dr. Herschelle Challenor, Chairperson, National Summit on Africa	
8:45 am – 10:15 am	Opening Plenary Ebrahim Samba, M.D., Africa Regional Director, WHO Helene Gayle, M.D., Director, HIV, STD and TB Prevention, CDC Ron MacInnis, Director of AIDS Program, Global Health Council Franklyn Lisk, Ph.D., Director and Representative to the UN, ILO	Atlanta Apparel Mart
10:15 am – 10:30 am	B R E A K	
10:30 am - 12:30 pm	Panel on HIV/AIDS & Malaria Moderator: Steve Blount MD, MPH, Associate Director, Global Health, CDC Speakers: <i>HIV/AIDS and Malaria: Africa Status Update</i> Honorable Peter S. Coleman, M.D., Minister of Health, Republic of Liberia Honorable Libertine Amathila, M.D., Minister of Health, Republic of Namibia Honorable Sam Ongeru, Ph.D., Minister of Health, Republic of Kenya Honorable Bamba Morifere, Ph.D., Minister of Health, Republic of Cote d'Ivoire Honorable Mashako Mamba, M.D., Minister of Health, Democratic Republic of Congo	Atlanta Apparel Mart
12:30 pm – 2:00pm	LUNCHEON Introduction of Speakers: L. Wellington Van Pelt President, Associate Internationale, LLC Speakers: Peter O'Hanley, M.D., President, Preventis Mr. Noah Samara, WorldSpace Corporation Founder, Chairman and CEO	Atlanta Apparel Mart

2:10 pm - 4:00 pm

Program Sessions (Concurrent)

Merchandise Mart

Track I: *Partnerships in Prevention, Advocacy & Training*

Moderator: Fitz Harper, M.D.

Rappatour: Martin Okofor

Speakers:

Franklyn Lisk, Ph.D., Director and Representative to the UN, ILO

Deborah Fontaine, Africa-American Coordinator, AID Atlanta

Ron MacInnis, Director of AIDS Program, Global Health Council

Derreck Kayongo, Deputy Regional Director, Amnesty International

Honorable Faustin Boukoubi, Minister of Health, Republic of Gabon

Honorable Stanislas Ntahobari, M.D., Minister of Health, Republic of Burundi

Track 11: *Partnerships in Treatment & Nutrition* Atlanta Apparel Mart

Moderator: Paula K. Berry, Ph.D.

Rappatour: B. Janet Cooper, RN, M.Ed.

Speakers:

Alawode Oladele, M.D., Premiere International Health Care, Inc.

Will Taylor, Ph.D., University of Georgia

Okezie Aruoma, Ph.D., Imperial College of Science, London, U.K.

Wilbert Jordon, M.D., Charles R. Drew University of Medicine

Honorable Kandjoura Drame, M.D., Minister of Health, Republic of Guinea-Conakry

Honorable Alberina Julia Nahousse H. Hamukwaya, Minister of Health, Republic of Angola

Track 111: *Partnerships with Grassroots (NGO's) efforts with Youth & Orphans*

Moderator: Melanie Duckworth

Rappatour: Andrick Anderson

Speakers:

Rhoi Wanjila, Executive Director, The Ark Foundation

Charles Porch, Executive Director, Youth Prevention Services, Inc

Egondy Rosemary Onyejekwe, Ph.D., Director, International Medicine and Public Health, Ohio State University

Honorable Montombazana Tshabalala Msimang, M.D., Republic of South Africa

Honorable Ibrahim Tejan-Jalloh, M.D., Republic of Sierra Leone

Track IV: *Partnerships in Research*

Moderator: Goodman Abot, M.D.

Rappatour: David Gowdy, M.D. and Connie Anam

Speakers:

Eric Bing, M.D., MPH, Charles Drew University of Medicine

Mamdooh Ghoneum, M.D., MPH

Charles R. Drew University of Medicine & Science

Karim Seck, M.D., Ministry of Health, Senegal

Rick Steketee, M.D., M.P.H. Chief Malaria Epidemiologist Branch,

Division of Parasitic Diseases, National Center for Infectious Diseases

Honorable Tim Menakaya, M.D., Minister of Health, Republic of Nigeria

Honorable David Mpamba, Minister of Health, Republic of Zambia

Track V: Partnerships in Research on Traditional Medicines

Moderator: Charles Finch, M.D.

Rappatour: Matt Roberts

Speakers:

Mr. Lowell Fuglie, Regional Representative, Moringa Project,
Church World Service

Rhonnie Hemphill, J.D., Director of Community Education and
Fundraising, Church World Service

Mr. Willis Logan, Director of Africa, Church World Service

Honorable Abou Fall, Minister of Health, Republic of Senegal.

Honorable Francisco Ferreira Songane, M.D., Minister of Health,
Republic of Mozambique.

6:00 pm – 7:00 pm

Reception

Hyatt Regency Hotel

7:05 pm – 9:00pm

Dinner

Hyatt Regency Hotel

Mistress of Ceremony: Monica Kaufman

News Anchorwoman, WSB-TV

Guest Speaker: Nigel Harris, M.D., Dean, Morehouse School of Medicine

Keynote Speaker: Honorable Barbara Lee, U.S. Congresswoman, California

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 2000

<u>Time</u>	<u>Event/Moderator/Speakers</u>	<u>Location</u>
7:30 am – 6:00 pm	Registration	Atlanta Apparel Mart
8:00 am – 5:00 pm	Exhibits	Atlanta Apparel Mart
8:30 am – 9:30 am	Plenary Session Honorable Timothy J. Stamps, M.D., Minister of Health, Republic of Zimbabwe Jacob Gayle, Ph.D., Senior Technical Advisor, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS Secretariat, UNAIDS Christopher Walker, M.D., AFRO Malaria Program, World Health Organization Ms. Hope Sukin, Chief, Africa Bureau Human Resource Division, Office of Sustainable Development, USAID Ok Pannenborg, Ph.D., Lead Specialist for Health in Africa, World Bank	
9:30 am – 10:00 am	B R E A K	
10:00 am – 12:15 pm	Repeat of Program Sessions (Concurrent) Track 1: <i>Partnerships in Prevention, Advocacy & Training</i> Moderator: Betsy Harris, RN, MSN Rappatour: Martin Okofar Speakers: Deborah Fontaine, African-American Coordinator, AID Atlanta Mark Clack, Senior Legislative Aide, Congressman Gejdeson's Office Cynthia Davis M.D., Charles R. Drew University of Medicine Honorable Kondi Charles Agba, Minister of Health, Republic of Togo Honorable Tefo Mabote, Minister of Health, Republic of Lesotho Track 11: <i>Partnerships in Treatment & Nutrition</i> Moderator: Marcia Wells, RN, Ed.D. Rappatour: Anyango Reggy and Mfon Ufor Speakers: Alawode Oladele, M.D., Premiere International Health Care, Inc. Will Taylor, Ph.D., University of Georgia Okezie Anuoma, Ph.D., Imperial College of Science, London, UK Wilbert Jordon, M.D., Charles R. Drew University of Medicine Honorable Joao Medina, M.D., Minister of Health, Republic of Cape Verde Islands. Honorable Phestile Dlamini, Minister of Health, Republic of Swaziland Track 111: <i>Partnerships with Grassroots-NGO's efforts with Youth & Orphans</i> Moderator: Jerome Landry, M.D. Rappatour: Liz Montinero and Andrick Anderson Speakers: Rhoi Wanjila, Executive Director, The Ark Foundation Charles Porch, Executive Director, Youth Prevention Services, Inc Egondur Rosemary Onyejekwe, Ph.D., Director, International Medicine and Public Health, Ohio State University Honorable Joy Phumaphi, Minister of Health, Republic of Botswana Honorable Alain Ludovic Tou, Minister of Health, Republic of Burkina Faso	Merchandise Mart

Track IV: Partnerships in Research

Moderator: James Bennett, M.D.

Rappatour: Danese Santos and Connie Anam

Speakers:

Eric Bing, M.D., MPH, Charles R. Drew University of Medicine

Nuah Marbiah, M.D., Director, Liberia Biomedical Research Institute

Karim Seck, M.D., Ministry of Health, Senegal

Rick Steketee, M.D., M.P.H. Chief Malaria Epidemiologist Branch,
Division of Parasitic Diseases, National Center for Infectious Diseases

Honorable Justino Amadu Fadia, Minister of Health, Republic of
Guinea-Bissau

Honorable Kwame Danso Boafo, Minister of Health, Republic of
Ghana

Track V: Partnerships in Research on Traditional Medicines

Moderator: Charles Finch, M.D. Morehouse School of Medicine

Rappatour: Matt Roberts

Speakers:

Mr. Lowell Fuglie, Regional Representative, Moringa Project,
Church World Service

Rhonnie Hemphill, J.D., Director of Community Education and
Fundraising, Church World Service

Mr. Willis Logan, Director of Africa, Church World Service

Honorable Aleke Banda, Minister of Health, Republic of Malawi

Honorable Assoumane Adamou, Minister of Health, Republic of Niger

12:00 pm – 2:00 pm

LUNCHEON

Atlanta Apparel Mart

Introduction of Speaker: Adam Smith, Esq. and AMTA's Board Member

Speakers:

Hon. Sandra Thurman, Director, National AIDS Policy, The White House

Dr. Nils Daulaire, President and CEO, Global Health Council

2:00 pm – 3:30 pm

Discussion Panel Featuring

Atlanta Apparel Mart

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers

Moderator: Mr. Sylester Flowers, President
Professional Management Development Corp.

3:30 pm – 4:00 pm

B R E A K

4:00 pm – 5:00 pm

Consensus Statement-Conference Review

Atlanta Apparel Mart

5:00 pm – 6:00 pm

Ministers Meeting to Recap the Conference (Invitation Only)

7:00 pm - 8:00 pm

GALA RECEPTION

Marriott Marquis

8:00pm - 10:30 pm

Conference GALA (Attire: African/Black-Tie) Marriott Marquis

**Master of Ceremony: W. Lynn Weaver, M.D., Chief of Surgery,
Morehouse School of Medicine**

Speakers:

Honorable Andrew Young, Conference Chairman

Chairman of Board, American Medical Team for Africa (AMTA)

Former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations

Keynote Speaker: Honorable Kofi Annan*

Secretary-General of the United Nations

AWARDS: W. Lynn Weaver, M.D.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 2000

<u>Time</u>	<u>Event/Moderator/Speaker</u>	<u>Location</u>
10:00 am	Assemble	Centennial Park
	"THE WALK"	
	Marshals: Mr. Tony Braswell, Executive Director, AID Atlanta Honorable Assane Diop (Senegal) Honorable Peter Coleman (Liberia) State Congressional Delegation US Congressional Delegation	
	THANK YOU ATLANTA!	
	Outdoor Activities plus "FREE" Health Screenings: diabetes, blood pressure, sickle cell, cholesterol, etc.	
	Sponsors: Atlanta Black Nurses Association, Inc. Chi Eta Phi Sorority	
	FREE AFTERNOON	
6:00 pm – 7:15 pm	Ministerial Reception	Marriott Marquis
7:30 pm – 10:30 pm	Ministerial Appreciation Dinner Mistress of Ceremony: Amanda Davis News Anchor, FOX5 Introduction of Speakers: Stephen Seda President/CEO, S.E.I. Group Inc. Keynote Speakers: Ms. Jane Fonda *, Actress & Activist Founder of GCAPP Mr. Bill Gates* Co-founder, Microsoft Corporation Tributes to People Living with HIV/AIDS and other Awards Mr. Tony Braswell, Executive Director, AID Atlanta Closing Remarks Introduction of Speaker: Mrs. Amina Rageh Bell Atlantic, Washington, D.C. Closing Speaker: Ms. Deman A. Rageh Founder and Executive Director, American Medical Team for Africa African Musical Extravaganza	Marriott Marquis

AIDS/Malaria African Health Ministers Conference

Conference Sponsors

These sponsors have contributed greatly towards the success of this conference.

MCX Environmental Energy Corp.

The Atlanta Downtown Hotels Council

The Atlanta Apparel Mart

S.E.I. Group Inc.

Conference

Event Schedule

Volunteers

Exhibition

If you wish to be a sponsor of a conference function, please contact the AMTA Offices or email us at amta@bellsouth.net

AIDS/Malaria Africa Health Ministerial Registrations

c/o American Medical Team for Africa

110 East Andrews Drive

Atlanta, Georgia 30305 USA

404-231-0920 (fax)

404-231-9030 (phone)

amta@bellsouth.net (email)

[\[Home\]](#)[\[Services\]](#)[\[About Us\]](#)[\[News\]](#)[\[Links\]](#)

110 East Andrews Street, Suite 309, Atlanta, GA 30305 * 404.231-9030 ph * 404-231-0920 fx * amta@bellsouth.net

Copyright 2000 (c) American Medical Team for Africa, Inc. Designed by [S.E.I. Group Inc.](#)

Newsweek

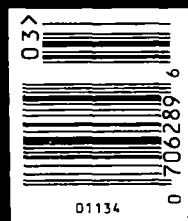
January 17, 2000 \$3.50

www.newsweek.com

'SOPRANOS' FEVER
WAR OVER THE CUBAN BOY

10 Million Orphans

The **AIDS epidemic** in Africa is leaving a generation of children without parents. Behind the plague—and what can be done.



A Zambian orphan whose parents died of AIDS

As the new century begins, AIDS tightens its medieval death grip on Africa. The anatomy of an epidemic—and its rising human toll. BY JEFFREY BARTHOLET

THE YEARS

IN 1991, A VISITOR TO RURAL UGANDA could peer through the portals of hell and glimpse the holocaust to come. It took a little work then. You had to hire a Jeep and drive from the capital of Kampala to the Rakai district in the south of the country, then the epicenter for a burgeoning AIDS epidemic. There you'd enter a world of private horrors. A skeletal man with festering abscesses on his skin, hidden away in a shack only slightly larger than an outhouse that reeked of sickness. A spindly grandmother who had lost all of her four sons and four daughters-in-law to "slim disease" and was caring for 20 grandchildren in a house without electricity or running water. An HIV-

PHOTOGRAPHS BY GEERT VAN KESTEREN



A MOUNTING BODY COUNT
The mortuary in Lusaka, Zambia, is always full of corpses, with dozens of dead brought in daily. Most died of AIDS.





infected child, in the lap of his dying mother, antidiarrheal medicine mixing with tears on a small face that had no power to grasp the scale of the tragedy building around and within him.

The warnings were as clear as the terror in that 3-year-old's eyes. A UNICEF-sponsored study at the time predicted that in 10 hard-hit countries of sub-Saharan Africa, up to 5.5 million children under 15 would lose their mothers to AIDS during the 1990s. Rakai, the experts warned, would become a perverse model for communities across Africa. Millions would perish in a plague of medieval proportions. Now that the decade is over, it seems the warnings were somewhat mistaken. A full-blown crisis is upon us, and it's worse than expected.

The global death toll from AIDS was 2.6 million last year alone. Roughly 85 percent of those deaths occurred in Africa. Even as the corpses were buried, some 5.6 million more people—mostly African—became in-

SHELTER AGAINST THE STORM **Some of 32 kids, many orphaned by AIDS,** **who live with their aunt and grandmother in a two-room house in Lusaka**

fectured with HIV during 1999. Although AIDS is viewed as a tragedy that people often bring on themselves, many of the victims of the pandemic have done nothing more harmful than enter the world. By the end of this year an astonishing 10.4 million African children under 15 will have lost their mothers or both parents to AIDS—90 percent of the global total of AIDS orphans.

In a continent already ravaged by wars and mired in poverty, AIDS is wiping out much of a generation. Families are being destroyed, skilled workers cut down. The disease began in Africa and spread, in part, because of social instability—via migrant workers, refugees and women who had few other means to support themselves than prostitution. Cultural factors also played a role: superstitions

spread in some areas that the best cure for HIV-infected man was to sleep with a virgin. Now the disease sows further instability in turn, ensures the kind of desperate conditions where AIDS flourishes.

For the rest of the world, this may seem to be a purely humanitarian tragedy. But AIDS wrecks Africa's already crippled political and social institutions, instability the continent may demand more international aid than medicines and educational programs. "The spread of disease could not be contained in Africa and the destruction of Africa from AIDS will not be limited to the continent," U.N. Ambassador Richard Holbrooke says. "We don't work with the Africans themselves to address these problems ... we will have to deal with them later when they will be more dangerous and more expensive."

Today we argue over past atrocities, trying to draw lessons. Could Roosevelt or others have done more to save 6 million from extermination during World War



absorbing European refugees or bombing the railways to Auschwitz? Yet we face a new holocaust now—of a very different character, yes, but on an even larger scale of human destruction. While, for example, life expectancy in the United States jumped by 30 years over the last century, in southern Africa, life expectancy at birth is projected to plunge. A recent U.N. report forecasts that expected life spans in the region will drop from 59 years in the early 1990s to just 45 by 2010. Yet precious little is being done to stop the disease.

That may be about to change. There is new urgency: this week, with the United States taking its turn to chair the United Nations Security Council, the first topic on the agenda is AIDS in Africa. Beyond putting the issue on the world's radar screen, new government money will be pledged to combat the disease. Bill Gates's philanthropic foundation has committed \$28 million—a small amount compared with the billions that experts say is needed, but a help—to vaccine development and AIDS prevention.

RISKY BEHAVIOR

Many men have multiple sex partners, including prostitutes (below); in Zambia a favorite is called a "sweet sixteen."

The trip gave the AIDS crisis the reality of faces, lives, people lying there dying, orphans who had no place to go except on the street.

—RICHARD HOLBROOKE,
U.N. ambassador

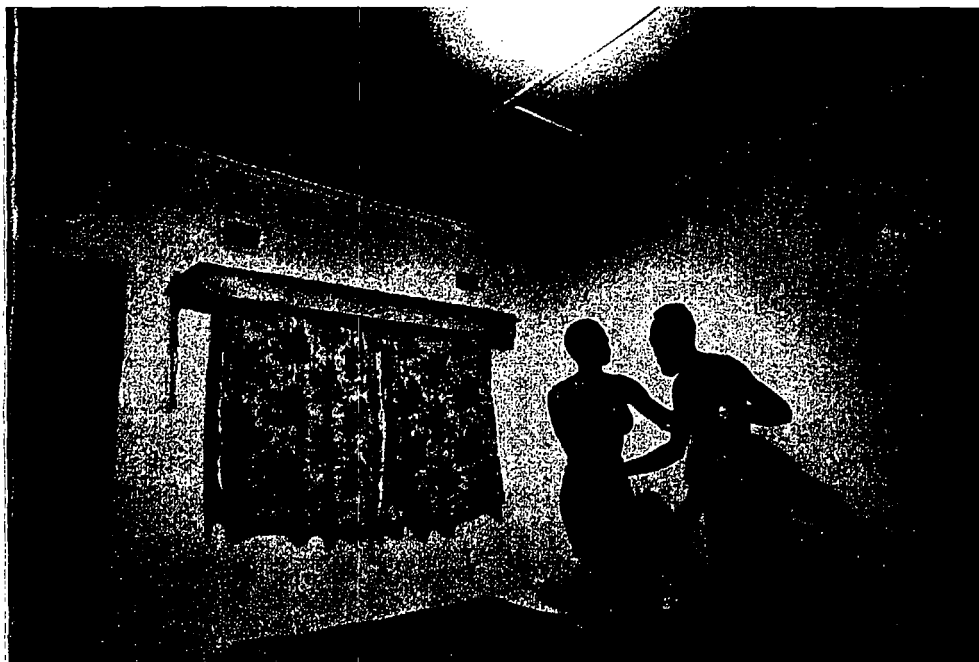
In recent months The Boston Globe and Village Voice have published searing, multipart accounts of the tragedy. And in Boston, an outspoken preacher named Eugene Rivers is challenging American blacks to do more and speak out forcefully in this election year.

Why the upswell of interest after more than a decade of relative apathy? First, dire warnings have become hard reality. It's axiomatic that predictions of humanitarian tragedy—like forecasts of famines—rarely compel the world toward mass

action. It's only when catastrophe hits that people get energized. Scenes on the ground in much of Africa these days are more graphic than any charts or tables could suggest: lines outside cemeteries as families wait to bury their dead; morgues that operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week. "The number of people who have gone into the coffin-making business—that is something you can see without being an epidemiologist," says Godfrey Sikipa, a program-development officer for Geneva-based UNAIDS, the lead U.N. agency dealing with the epidemic.

Some prominent visitors to Africa have returned to the United States with an overwhelming sense of mission. Rivers's epiphany occurred in December 1998, when he was in Zimbabwe to lecture the World Council of Churches on youth outreach and crime prevention in the United States. A Roman Catholic activist named Michael Auret took Rivers aside during the meeting. "I am appealing to you as a Christian, in an appeal rooted in faith," Auret told Rivers. The message: alert Americans to the destruction of a continent. "The mandate was to plead the cause of the widow and the orphan," Rivers recalls, quoting the prophet Isaiah's exhortation to "defend the cause of the fatherless."

Rivers—relentless and media-savvy—soon launched a minicrusade. He lobbied newspaper editors and approached black leaders in Washington and Boston about the crisis. To his surprise, many were unaware of its scope. Rivers believes that even some of those in the black elite who do grasp the situation may worry that highlighting AIDS in Africa reinforces negative stereotypes. "As I talked to folks around the country," Rivers says, "there was a sense that we can't handle another story about blacks as basket cases." He and other activists later issued an open letter to U.S. black religious, intellectual and



INNOCENT VICTIM
An AIDS baby under treatment at
a Zambian orphanage. Children
often inherit the disease at birth.

political leaders castigating them for doing too little: "What verdict will our descendants render upon their ancestors who stood by silently as a generation of African children were reduced to a biological underclass by this sexual holocaust?" the letter asked.

Ambassador Holbrooke had a revelation of his own during a visit to Africa last month. He had been well briefed on the African AIDS crisis, but, Holbrooke says, "the trip gave it the reality of faces, lives, people lying there dying, orphans who had no place at night to go except on the street, people who were scared to death to be tested." He traveled with his wife, the journalist Kati Marton, who says both she and her husband "got religion" on the issue during meetings with AIDS sufferers. Shortly after Holbrooke returned, he put African AIDS at the top of his agenda for the Security Council session he'd chair in January—despite the fact that the Council had never before dealt with a health issue. The ambassador also invited Vice President Al Gore to open the session—the highest-level politician ever to do so—and asked a host of other big names, including World Bank president James Wolfensohn, to help attract attention to the cause.

NEWSWEEK has learned that the administration's new Africa aid proposal was originally planned as part of Clinton's Jan. 27 State of the Union speech. But the president has made Gore's election a priority and is keenly aware of the veep's need for black and gay support. At Holbrooke's suggestion, Clinton decided that Gore should take up the issue himself at the United Nations "on the grounds it would get more attention," says a senior administration official.

In this election year, political pressure has also been building on the U.S. government and pharmaceutical companies to ensure greater African access to AIDS treatments. Governments in the rich world have long sup-

➤ TO WEIGH IN ON AIDS IN AFRICA, LOG ON TO NEWSWEEK.COM ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11, AT NOON. LOOK FOR MORE ON THE SUBJECT THROUGHOUT THE WEEK ON NEWSWEEK.COM AND NEWSWEEK.MSNBC.COM.



ported the drug companies' claim that they have the exclusive right to license their drugs. But Clinton signaled a policy shift at the recent World Trade Organization summit in Seattle, announcing that the United States would now exercise "flexibility" on the issue. Now, NEWSWEEK has learned, activists in South Africa plan to test Washington by importing pirated drugs from Thailand.

Drug treatments, however, will not solve this crisis. That's particularly true in Africa, where the health-care infrastructure is so fee-

ble. Africans say they need more substantial help—particularly relief from crippling debt that drains health and education budgets. If no program will be successful unless African leaders get their own priorities right. Not coincidentally, Clinton showed up at the 11th International Conference on AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Diseases held in Lusaka, Zambia, last September. AIDS activists charge that a "conspiracy of silence" has encouraged a climate in which AIDS victims are severely stigmatized. In a much-publicized case

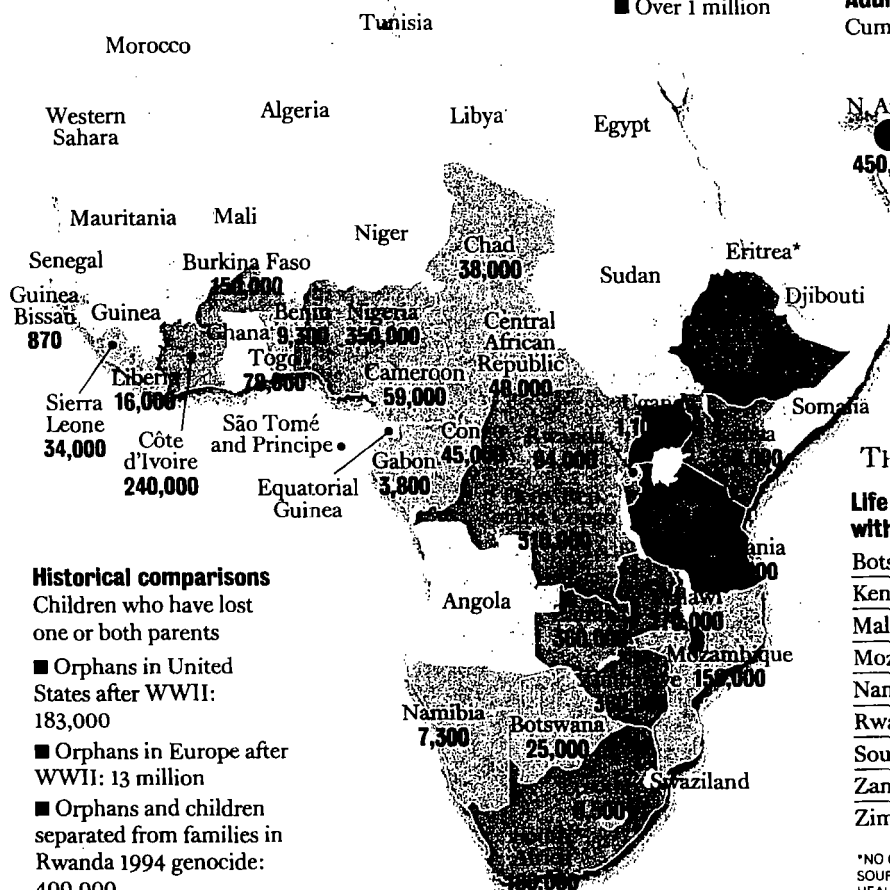
Mapping the AIDS Epidemic's Hot Zone

The HIV plague is at its most devastating in 29 nations of sub-Saharan Africa, according to the United Nations. Across the AIDS hot zone, women are infected as frequently as men—often at the very beginning of their sexual maturity—and when they die, they often leave orphans behind.

THE ORPHANS OF AIDS

Children who have lost one or both parents, 1997–98

■ Under 100,000
■ 100,000–499,000
■ 500,000–1 million
■ Over 1 million



South Africa on World AIDS Day last year, a woman who admitted on television that she was HIV-infected was beaten to death by neighbors in her township.

Some African leaders are finally getting religion themselves. Others have long had it. Nelson Mandela has been very outspoken on the AIDS threat; his successor, Thabo Mbeki, plans to announce this week a new Five Year Plan to combat the epidemic. Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni was a global pioneer on the issue: early on

in the pandemic, he waged a prolonged campaign of public education, condom distribution, voluntary testing, counseling and support services. The policy has paid off: HIV infection has dropped from 15 percent of the population to 9.7 percent.

Yet Uganda also has the highest number of AIDS orphans in the world—1.1 million in all. The danger now is that with so many desperate kids, the good that has been done might actually be undone. Destitute girls may turn to prostitution to survive, uncon-

A PLAGUE ON MANY COUNTRIES

Percent of adults (15–49) living with HIV/AIDS

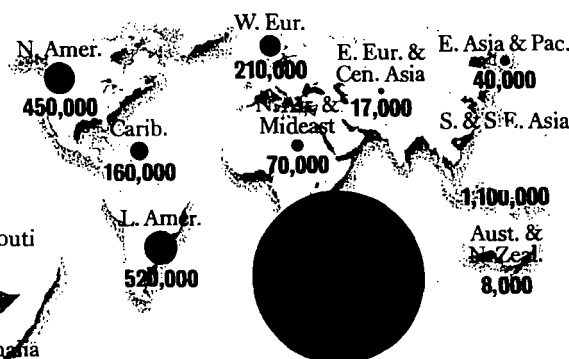
Africa	Other countries
Botswana 25%	Brazil 0.43%
Kenya 12	Cambodia 2.40
Malawi 15	China 0.06
Mozambique 14	France 0.37
Namibia 20	Haiti 5.17
Rwanda 13	India 0.82
South Africa 13	Mexico 0.35
Zambia 19	Thailand 2.23
Zimbabwe 26	United States 0.18†

THE PATTERN OF DEATH

Adults and children

Cumulative AIDS deaths through 1999

Total:
16.3 million



THE COST OF AIDS

Life expectancy with/without AIDS, 2000–2005

Botswana	41/70 yrs.
Kenya	48/66
Malawi	40/53
Mozambique	38/53
Namibia	41/64
Rwanda	41/51
South Africa	47/64
Zambia	42/60
Zimbabwe	41/66

Money available to treat each case, 1996

Botswana	\$14.27
Kenya	13.43
Malawi	8.94
Mozambique	2.40
Namibia	8.00
Rwanda	27.63
South Africa	n.a.
Zambia	8.07
Zimbabwe	9.32

*NO ORPHAN DATA AVAILABLE. †AGES 15 AND ABOVE. ALL NUMBERS ARE ESTIMATES. SOURCES: INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS, UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNITED NATIONS, WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION. GRAPHIC BY BONNIE SCRANTON—NEWSWEEK

nected young boys could turn violent. In the Rakai district—where the cycle of death and destruction all began—32 percent of children 15 and under are orphaned: 75,000 kids in all. The signs, of course, were there a decade ago. But now, more than ever, nobody has an excuse for apathy.

With MICHAEL HIRSH and GREGORY VISTICA in Washington, TOM MASLAND in Cape Town, CHRISTOPHER DICKEY in Paris, ROD NORDLAND in London, CLAUDIA KALB GREGORY BEALS in New York and MICHAEL CADMAN in Johannesburg

Fighting the Disease: What Can Be Done

Curbing the contagion is hard—but not hopeless. A practical prescription. BY GEOFFREY COWLEY

CAN AIDS BE STOPPED IN Africa? The temptation, when we confront suffering on such a ghastly scale, is to assume it's beyond human control. But it's not. We know we can contain the spread of HIV, because vulnerable nations have already succeeded. Senegal has held its infection rate below 2 percent throughout the epidemic. And Uganda, once the plague's epicenter, cut its infection rate by half during the 1990s. Replicating such victories won't be easy; every community is different. A strategy that succeeds in one nation can fail in another. But researchers have learned a lot from the successes of the past two decades. Here are some prescriptions for slowing the devastation.

Break the silence. The first challenge is simply to face reality. Until recently, few African leaders acknowledged that AIDS was a problem. The disease still carries a strong stigma, but the official silence is breaking. The presidents of Zimbabwe and Kenya are now calling AIDS an urgent problem. Botswana, Namibia and Swaziland have all announced new anti-AIDS initiatives in the past year. And many governments are teaming up with corporations and community groups to raise public awareness.

Promote safer sex. The greater challenge is to change the behavior that spreads the disease. If people lacked only information, a good leaflet might end the epidemic. The trouble is that no one, rich or poor, makes health choices on the basis of information alone. If everyone in your community lives on junk food, chances are you'll live on it too—no matter how much you read about obesity and heart disease. And if prostitution is your livelihood—or the sole source of intimacy in your mineworkers' dormitory—you learn to live



LINE OF DEFENSE
Youngsters at a compound in Lusaka, Zambia, are instructed in the proper use of a condom

with the risk. The most successful prevention efforts have aimed not just to inform people but to change social norms. In Uganda, for example, health workers turned "Protector" condoms into must-have fashion accessories, simply by introducing a flashy new package and a marketing slogan ("So Strong. So Smooth"). To keep the brand hot, the promoters launched a safe-sex radio show and even a traveling theater production.

Target women. Unfortunately, African women have little say in condom use, or

anything else, and their powerlessness is costing them dearly. Women account for 55 percent of the continent's HIV infections, and teenage girls suffer five to six times the infection rate of boys, because older men prey on them. "Empowering women is critical to controlling the epidemic," says Barry Bloom, dean of the Harvard School of Public Health. In addition to more social clout, women need contraceptives that they control directly. The female condom, which the nonprofit

group Population Services International markets in 20 countries, is effective but costly, and it can't be used without a partner's knowledge. A good vaginal microbicide would be far more practical. Scientists are now studying 60 compounds, but most are still in early stages of testing.

Develop a vaccine. Condoms and spermicides are not the only possible barriers to HIV infection. The lesions caused by other sexually transmitted diseases, such as chlamydia and gonorrhea, make people more susceptible to HIV. Studies suggest that treating those conditions with cheap, accessible antibiotics can cut new HIV infections by as much as 40 percent. Important as they are, though, none of these measures is likely to drive HIV out of Africa. The ultimate weapon against any virus is a preventive vaccine. And on that front, progress has been slow. Drug development has flourished spectacularly during the past 15 years, but until recently no vaccine had even entered human clinical trials. The hurdles are political as well as technical. Of the estimated \$200 billion the world now spends on AIDS research, care and prevention and each year, says Dr. Seth Berkeley of the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI),

only \$300 million goes into vaccine research. Thanks in part to IAVI's aggressive advocacy, the pace is picking up. Backed by large grants from the Gates Foundation, the U.K. government and others, IAVI is supporting trials of two experimental vaccines, and backing development of several others. No one expects miracles from the early candidates. We can only hope they lead to better ones before Africa loses another generation.

With GREGORY BEALS in New York and CHRISTOPHER DICKEY in Paris

For the children who have lost their parents to AIDS, grief is only the beginning of their troubles. The disease's lasting victims. BY TOM MASLAND AND ROD NORDLAND

10 ORPHANS

EVEN ON THE MEAN STREETS OF HOMA BAY, a fishing center of 750,000 on Lake Victoria, the children stand out: Kenya has 350,000 AIDS orphans, and 35,000 of them live here. Many of those who have not been forcibly removed to the orphanage are street children—pickpockets and beggars, prostitutes and thieves. To Hamis Otieno, 14, and his brother, Rashid Faraji, 10, the streets of Homa Bay were their last, best hope. Their father had died of AIDS in 1995; their mother turned to prostitution and abandoned them soon after. Relatives, unable to provide for the boys, cast them out. The brothers made their way by bus to Nairobi, 150 miles away, where they stole, begged and worked as drug couriers. But after a year, hungry and alone, the boys went home; hustling promised to be easier on the less competitive streets of Homa Bay. Soon after their arrival, however, they caught what in their world counts as a break: they were picked up and taken by force to an orphanage. There, every one of the children is an AIDS orphan. But then, that is hardly surprising: in Homa Bay, some 50 to 70 percent of the adults are HIV-positive. "So many have died," says Hamis, "so many."

In the nations south of the Sahara, almost two decades of AIDS deaths—2.2 million in 1998 alone, and a still untallied but certainly greater number in 1999—is leaving a sea of orphans in its wake. By the end of this year, 10.4 million of the children under 15 will have lost their mothers or both parents to AIDS. Before the current epidemic, the perennial



SUFFER THE LITTLE CHILDREN
Regina Guluweh and her son, Giveh, 3, have
AIDS. Relatives often deny AIDS orphans
health care, thinking their case hopeless.

cataclysms of war and famine orphaned 2 percent of the region's children; AIDS makes that figure look benign (graphic). A generation of orphans threatens to undermine economic development, for children without parents can seldom afford education. And many AIDS orphans end up "roaming the streets, prime targets for gangs [and] militia and creating more child armies like those that participated in massacres in West Africa," says Dr. Peter Piot, executive director of UNAIDS. But worse lies ahead. The number of AIDS orphans in the region is projected to double or triple by 2010.

It is not only the raw numbers that make this orphan crisis unlike any ever seen. The children, who have often watched their parents die alone and in pain, are left in a world where AIDS has unraveled such traditional safety nets as the extended family, and in households where not a single adult is able to earn a living. Josephine Ssenyonga, 69, lives on a small farm in the Rakai district of Uganda, where AIDS has been cutting through the population like a malevolent scythe for 14 years: 32 percent of the under-15 population, a total of 75,000 children, have been orphaned in Rakai. Of the four daughters and nine sons Ssenyonga raised, 11 are dead. Her son Joseph left her with eight children; Francis left four; Peter left three. "At first there were 22, living in that small hut over there," she says. "My children did not leave me any means to look after these young ones. All they had was sold to help treat them." Overwhelmed, she took the children to the hut one day. "I told them to shut the door so we could all starve to death inside and join the others," Ssenyonga says. She changed her mind when a daughter returned home to help, and World Vision provided a three-room house for them all.

Bernadette Nakayima, 70, lives in Uganda's Masaka district, where 110,000 of the 342,000 children are orphans. Nakayima lost every one of her 11 children to AIDS. "All these left me with 35 grandchildren to look after," she says. "I was a woman struck with sorrow beyond tears." But she is not alone: one out of every four families in Uganda is now caring for an AIDS orphan, says Pelucy Ntambirweki of the Ugandan Women's Effort to Save Orphans (UWESO).

When AIDS takes a parent, it usually takes a childhood, too, for if no other relative steps in, the oldest child becomes the head of a household. Yuda Sanyu Kitali



was 10 in 1992 when his mother died of AIDS; the disease had killed his father in 1986. Sanyu had to drop out of school, of course, as did his younger brother, Emmanuel Kulabigwo, now 16, and sister, Margaret Nalubega, 15: when their parents died, so did any hope of affording academic fees. "No one came to claim us or toffer help," says Sanyu. A year after the children were orphaned, the grass-thatched house their father had built in the Rakai district collapsed in a heavy rain. "Since I was the oldest, I had to build another house," Sanyu says. He did his best with mud, poles, reeds and banana fiber. The children grew cassavas and greens on the land their parents left them, but they still went to sleep hungry many nights. As Sanyu tells his story Emmanuel nods silently. Margaret sits on a papyrus mat in the corner, staring at a wall and hiding a tear in her dirty brown dress.

Most orphans are taken in by their extended families, if they are taken in by anyone, but the sheer number of these lost children fills orphanages, too. Ethembeni House, run by the Salvation Army in downtown Johannesburg, has 38 children 5 or younger. All of them have tested HIV-positive. All were abandoned: a vagrant found the newborn Moses, now 3, in a dumpster; a woman handed days-old Simon, now 2, to a street vendor and never returned. The rooms in Ethembeni, lined with cribs, are clean and decorated with pictures of clowns and dolls. Other pictures, of children who died here, line the mantel. Moses points to one: "He's gone," he says. When a stranger enters the room, the children turn expectant faces to her: "Mama, mama," they cry.

In times past it was usually war or neglect or famine or poverty that brought abandoned or orphaned children to the Sanyu Babies Home in Kampala. Now the caseload of 26 is almost entirely AIDS orphans, many of whom have lost not only parents but all their other adult relatives, too. Patricia Namutebi, 3, was brought in as a 1-year-old by a thin, sickly man who said he was her neighbor and that her mother had died of AIDS. Patricia has been sick with one opportunistic infection after another; today she restlessly drags a chair

to and fro and swings on the curtains, apart from the other children. Workers at the Babies Home suspect that the man was her father, but it hardly mattered. When they trace abandoned children back to their families, says Joyce Lolindya, administrator of the home, the survivors seem to feel that "it is hard to look after an AIDS victim, and then also the children of that victim, when you know they will all die." Especially when AIDS carries with it such a social stigma.

FULL ORPHANAGES
In Africa, war and famine made orphans
rate of 2 percent 'normal.' Spushed
that to 12 percent in some countries.

Unless abandoned AIDS orphans reach institution like hers, they risk getting sucked into what Godfrey Sikipa of UNAIDS calls "a vicious circle." He adds: "In many countries the orphans, unless we prevent them from





LAST RITES
A 7-year-old boy, dead of AIDS, is
buried in rural Zambia. Some 1 million
children in Africa are HIV-positive.

going into deeper poverty, will become prostitutes." The fortunate ones become child brides, or the plaything of a sugar-daddy. They can only hope that the men will not be among the millions who believe that sex with a virgin cures AIDS.

When an extended family cannot afford to educate all the children in its care—virtually everywhere in Africa governments charge school fees—it is the orphan who is the likeliest dropout. In Zambia, a study cited by the UNAIDS report found, one third of urban children with parents enroll in school, but only one quarter of orphans do. "I wish I could go all the time," says Ben Sengazi, 13, one of Ssenyonga's grandsons. But when the family cannot scrape up the fees, the school turns him away.

Compared with children with parents, AIDS orphans are at far greater risk of malnutrition and of not receiving the health care they need. The little girl named Forget was 4 when her mother died of AIDS last November and she went to live with her grandmother in a village southeast of Harare. Her small body has recently developed ugly lesions, which

she scratches constantly. Her grandmother says the causes of the plague are a mystery to her. Although she is doing what she can for Forget, the assumption by many caregivers is that the orphan, too, is infected with HIV, and that her illness is untreatable. Perhaps that explains one of the puzzles of the AIDS orphans. In 1995 Uganda had 1.2 million of them; based on the number of AIDS deaths and other factors, there should be 1.5 million now, but there are "only" 1.1 million. That is, Uganda is missing 400,000 AIDS orphans. "Either the babies were born [HIV-] positive, or they died from a lack of care," says UWESO's Ntambirweki.

Government and private programs do what they can for AIDS orphans. In Botswana, nongovernmental and community-based organizations provide services ranging from day care to food, clothing and bus fare to and from school. Villages in Malawi have organized communal gardens. Charity groups and orphanages teach the older children AIDS prevention, hoping that the cataclysm

that befell the parents will not be visited on the children. World Vision built Sanyu's family a four-room house, paid for his sister and brother's schooling and trained Sanyu in bicycle repair. And after Harriett Namayanja, now 17, lost her parents to AIDS, a loan from a private agency saved her and her eight brothers and sisters. Harriett used the money for sisal grass, from which she weaves doormats. She sells them in Kampala, and with the money, she says, "I am able to look after my younger siblings" and even pay school fees for her brothers. But she and Sanyu are exceptions. Funding has not kept up with the needs of so many orphans, and institutions are stretched almost to the breaking point.

Some 6,000 men and women in sub-Saharan Africa will die of AIDS today. Six thousand more will die tomorrow, and the next day. For the children they leave behind, the tragedy is only beginning.

*With SIMON KAHeru in
 Kampala, LARA SANTORO
 in Homa Bay, VERA HALLER
 in Johannesburg and
 SHARON BEGLEY*

**The number
 of people who
 have gone
 into the
 coffin-making
 business—that is
 something you
 can see without
 being an
 epidemiologist.**

—G. SIKIPA, UNAIDS

A Cause That Crosses the Color Line

AIDS ignores racial and geographic boundaries. But African-Americans can—and should—play a role in battling the scourge. BY ELLIS COSE

NO ONE (AT LEAST NO SINGLE HUMAN BEING) IS TO blame for the existence of a plague. Yet ultimately people must accept the task of dealing with its consequences. And when it comes to AIDS in Africa, the question of black Americans' role, and black leadership's responsibility, becomes unavoidable. To what extent are the burdens of Africa also the burdens of African-Americans? Do American black elites have a particular duty to lead the battle for assistance to the AIDS-ravaged souls of the sub-Sahara?

No one has been more outspoken than Eugene Rivers in arguing that they do. Indeed, the Boston-based minister and activist goes much further, accusing black American leaders of collectively turning their backs on those suffering in Africa.

Prominent African-Americans, as might be expected, are not greeting Rivers's words with a hale-and- hearty amen. They are more likely to argue that the fault lies not with them but elsewhere. Randall Robinson, head of TransAfrica, a Washington-based nonprofit that promotes African causes, agrees that not enough is being done to fight AIDS in Africa. But he blames the Congress and the Clinton administration, not black American leadership. The U.S. government's stinginess with humanitarian aid, and its pressure on developing countries to adopt market-oriented policies, has made African nations focus more on debt repayment than on fighting AIDS, Robinson says. "I don't think black Democrats and black leaders generally have known what to do about it."

Granted, black American groups don't have the wherewithal to solve Africa's problems. But they could have done much more to mobilize against AIDS, both internationally and domestically.

One reason they haven't is that the full extent of the crisis in America—let alone in Africa—has only recently begun to sink in.

Hershell Warren, director of Meharry Medical College's Elam Mental Health Center in Nashville, recalls that when the center started its AIDS outreach programs in the early '90s, "We had a lot of resistance, particularly in the faith-based community." Most black preachers wanted nothing to do with activities focusing on condoms, drug use and homosexuality in their communities.

And such attitudes were hardly peculiar to Nashville. Now, says Warren, black churches are clamoring to get involved. At a time when blacks account for 37 percent of diagnosed AIDS cases in the United States, denial is no longer an option—a point that high-profile blacks are making with increasing frequency. Indeed, the

past few months have seen an explosion of anti-AIDS activity.

Last Nov. 30, U.S. Surgeon General David Satcher led a conference—beamed via satellite to several historically black colleges—devoted to the impact of AIDS on minority communities. Shortly before that, the NAACP announced its own drive to raise awareness about the disease. Next week the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, a black think tank in Washington, will host a conference on "Mobilizing to Fight AIDS in the African American Community." And though African-American voices have not dominated

the international HIV debate, several individuals, from the Rev. Jesse Jackson to former congressman Ron Dellums (who has crusaded for an "AIDS Marshall Plan for Africa") have spoken out against apathy to the crisis in Africa. "Unless we are outraged ... at what is clearly the greatest holocaust in the last 100 years, no one else will be," observed NAACP president Kweisi Mfume.

Still, Joint Center president Eddie Williams doesn't find it odd that black Americans focus more on the domestic threat than on the plague in Africa. Credibility, he suggests, begins at home. "I don't know how you place emphasis on a disease that is ravaging a continent when you don't place emphasis on one that is ravaging your own community." Also, AIDS in Africa, by its very nature, is a much harder issue to rally around than, say, apartheid. Apartheid, after all, had an obvious villain and an equally obvious—albeit politically complicated—solution. Nor is AIDS comparable to a natural disaster. In the aftermath of a devastating tornado or flood, the world finds it relatively easy to get engaged for the brief period of time necessary to help people pick up the pieces. AIDS is an unrelenting plague, with no single evil face to unite against and condemn. But it is no more a black problem than ethnic cleansing is a

white problem. To define it as some sort of black issue is to misunderstand both the nature and the magnitude of what needs to be done.

In India, some 4 million people are infected with AIDS. In Russia, the incidence of HIV has doubled in the past two years. In the Caribbean and much of Latin America, AIDS numbers are rising to frightening levels. The problem of AIDS is global and multiracial. That said, Rivers has a point. America's black leadership *does* have an obligation to take on the issue of African AIDS—if only because Africans have no other natural constituency in America; if only because the situation in Africa is so dire; if only because black Americans know, from personal experience, what it means to be a people desperately in need of friends.



A DISTANT MIRROR
A man infected with full-blown AIDS is given a bath at the Mother of Mercy Hospice in Chilanga, Zambia

Anna Heath

Anna Heath has been living with HIV for more than 10 years. She has served as a member of the Board of Directors of the **San Francisco AIDS Foundation** for the past five years. Anna is a regular participant and speaker in both the California AIDS Ride and the San Francisco AIDS WALK. She also serves on the Board of Directors of San Francisco AIDS Foundation HIV Prevention Project (HPP), which provides one-to-one needle exchange for injection drug users. Anna has volunteered on the AIDS Hotline and regularly participates in Hotline trainings for new volunteers.

She works with numerous AIDS service organizations such as Project Open Hand, Until There's A Cure (Red Ribbon Day at Candlestick Park for the San Francisco Giants), Maitri Hospice, and the Grace Cathedral HIV-AIDS ministry and referral program.

Anna frequently speaks at schools on HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention for youth.

LONNIE PAYNE
Chair, Board of Directors
San Francisco AIDS Foundation

Lonnie Payne is a 47-year-old gay African American man who has been living with HIV for more than 14 years. He earned a bachelor's degree in voice performance from the University of South Carolina and pursued graduate level music courses with an emphasis in opera at Northwestern University. Later he joined AT&T, where for eighteen years his work focused on partnering and consulting with business customers to promote products and services. Lonnie was a charter member of the San Francisco chapter of AT&T's National Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Organization.

His involvement in HIV/AIDS advocacy and volunteering began with Valentine's Day fundraisers that he and Joel Swandby, his partner of 17 years, hosted during the late 1980's to benefit a number of AIDS service organizations. His fundraising efforts also date back to the first AIDS Walk San Francisco in which he and Joel, along with Lonnie's twin brother Lawrence and his partner Timothy, participated.

Since the death of Lawrence in 1994 and the subsequent deaths of Timothy and Joel, Lonnie has dedicated his life to combating the horrors of HIV/AIDS on all fronts. He and his partner Bruce Clark share a commitment to ending the human suffering caused by AIDS. This commitment honors so many loved ones whose lives have been cut short by the pandemic.

Lonnie Payne joined the Board of Directors of the San Francisco AIDS Foundation in August 1995. From April 1997 until December 1999, Lonnie chaired the Committee on Directors, which is responsible for recruiting new board members. In December 1999, Lonnie was elected Chair of the Board of Directors at the San Francisco AIDS Foundation. We welcome his leadership and HIV advocacy in this new position.

BIOGRAPHY

PAUL WISOTZKY

PAUL WISOTZKY has been an active leader in the fight to end HIV/AIDS for more than a decade. He has also been living with the disease since 1985. In December of 1999, Paul finished a three-year term as Chair of the **San Francisco AIDS Foundation** Board of Directors. The **San Francisco AIDS Foundation** is one of the leading and most senior AIDS service organizations in the United States. He is still an active member of that Board. Paul is the former Co-Chair of the Board of Directors of **Project Inform**, a San Francisco-based nonprofit that provides treatment information and operates the only national HIV/AIDS treatment hotline. Paul also served on the Board of the LIFE AIDS Lobby, a California-based statewide HIV/AIDS and Gay/Lesbian advocacy organization. He recently appeared in the documentary film **After Stonewall**, an exploration of the Gay rights movement since the Stonewall riots in 1969.

Professionally, Paul is an experienced evaluator and trainer, focusing his consulting practice on nonprofit governance, planning and organizational effectiveness. He is a Co-Founder and Principal of the Berkeley-based consulting firm BTW Consultants – informing change. Paul recently authored a report, a reanalysis of a national Gallup survey entitled **Philanthropy and AIDS: Assessing the Past, Shaping the Future**, for Funders Concerned About AIDS.

Paul has conducted evaluations of a wide range of programs and philanthropic initiatives at local and national levels. He has designed and facilitated complex planning processes for collaborative funding initiatives, public agencies and nonprofits. As a trainer, he has conducted workshops nationally for grantmakers, nonprofits and public agencies on state of the art practices in evaluation, organizational effectiveness and governance. A particular area of Paul's expertise relates to issues of nonprofit governance, including the Policy Governance Model developed by John Carver. In addition, Paul is a nationally respected leader in HIV/AIDS and recently conducted a series of briefings around the country on state of the art practices in HIV prevention.

AND THE BAND PLAYED ON

POLITICS, PEOPLE,
AND THE AIDS EPIDEMIC

RANDY SHILTS

St. Martin's Press
NEW YORK

PROLOGUE

By October 2, 1985, the morning Rock Hudson died, the word was familiar to almost every household in the Western world.

AIDS.

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome had seemed a comfortably distant threat to most of those who had heard of it before, the misfortune of people who fit into rather distinct classes of outcasts and social pariahs. But suddenly, in the summer of 1985, when a movie star was diagnosed with the disease and the newspapers couldn't stop talking about it, the AIDS epidemic became palpable and the threat loomed everywhere.

Suddenly there were children with AIDS who wanted to go to school, laborers with AIDS who wanted to work, and researchers who wanted funding, and there was a threat to the nation's public health that could no longer be ignored. Most significantly, there were the first glimmers of awareness that the future would always contain this strange new word. AIDS would become a part of American culture and indelibly change the course of our lives.

The implications would not be fleshed out for another few years, but on that October day in 1985 the first awareness existed just the same. Rock Hudson riveted America's attention upon this deadly new threat for the first time, and his diagnosis became a demarcation that would separate the history of America before AIDS from the history that came after.

The timing of this awareness, however, reflected the unalterable tragedy at the heart of the AIDS epidemic: By the time America paid attention to the disease, it was too late to do anything about it. The virus was already pandemic in the nation, having spread to every corner of the North American continent. The tide of death that would later sweep America could, perhaps, be slowed, but it could not be stopped.

The AIDS epidemic, of course, did not arise full grown from the biological landscape; the problem had been festering throughout the decade. The death tolls of the late 1980s are not startling new developments but an unfolding of events predicted for many years. There had been a time when much of this suffering could have been prevented, but by 1985 that time had passed. Indeed, on the day the world learned that Rock Hudson was stricken, some 12,000 Americans were already dead or dying of AIDS and hundreds of thousands more were infected with

the virus that caused the disease. But few had paid any attention to this; nobody, it seemed, had cared about them.

The bitter truth was that AIDS did not just happen to America—it was allowed to happen by an array of institutions, all of which failed to perform their appropriate tasks to safeguard the public health. This failure of the system leaves a legacy of unnecessary suffering that will haunt the Western world for decades to come.

There was no excuse, in this country and in this time, for the spread of a deadly new epidemic. For this was a time in which the United States boasted the world's most sophisticated medicine and the world's most extensive public health system, geared to eliminate such pestilence from our national life. When the virus appeared, the world's richest nation housed the most lavishly financed scientific research establishments—both inside the vast governmental health bureaucracy and in other institutions—to investigate new diseases and quickly bring them under control. And making sure that government researchers and public health agencies did their jobs were the world's most unfettered and aggressive media, the public's watchdogs. Beyond that, the group most affected by the epidemic, the gay community, had by then built a substantial political infrastructure, particularly in cities where the disease struck first and most virulently. Leaders were in place to monitor the gay community's health and survival interests.

But from 1980, when the first isolated gay men began falling ill from strange and exotic ailments, nearly five years passed before all these institutions—medicine, public health, the federal and private scientific research establishments, the mass media, and the gay community's leadership—mobilized the way they should in a time of threat. The story of these first five years of AIDS in America is a drama of national failure, played out against a backdrop of needless death.

People died while Reagan administration officials ignored pleas from government scientists and did not allocate adequate funding for AIDS research until the epidemic had already spread throughout the country.

People died while scientists did not at first devote appropriate attention to the epidemic because they perceived little prestige to be gained in studying a homosexual affliction. Even after this denial faded, people died while some scientists, most notably those in the employ of the United States government, competed rather than collaborated in international research efforts, and so diverted attention and energy away from the central struggle against the disease itself.

People died while public health authorities and the political leaders who guided them refused to take the tough measures necessary to curb the epidemic's spread, opting for political expediency over the public health.

And people died while gay community leaders played politics with the disease, putting political dogma ahead of the preservation of human life.

People died and nobody paid attention because the mass media did

not like covering stories about homosexuals and was especially skittish about stories that involved gay sexuality. Newspapers and television largely avoided discussion of the disease until the death toll was too high to ignore and the casualties were no longer just the outcasts. Without the media to fulfill its role as public guardian, everyone else was left to deal—and not deal—with AIDS as they saw fit.

In those early years, the federal government viewed AIDS as a budget problem, local public health officials saw it as a political problem, gay leaders considered AIDS a public relations problem, and the news media regarded it as a homosexual problem that wouldn't interest anybody else. Consequently, few confronted AIDS for what it was, a profoundly threatening medical crisis.

Fighting against this institutional indifference were a handful of heroes from disparate callings. Isolated teams of scientists in research centers in America and Europe risked their reputations and often their jobs to pioneer early research on AIDS. There were doctors and nurses who went far beyond the call of duty to care for its victims. Some public health officials struggled valiantly to have the epidemic addressed in earnest. A handful of gay leaders withstood vilification to argue forcefully for a sane community response to the epidemic and to lobby for the funds that provided the first breakthroughs in research. And there were many victims of the epidemic who fought rejection, fear, isolation, and their own deadly prognoses to make people understand and to make people care.

Because of their efforts, the story of politics, people, and the AIDS epidemic is, ultimately, a tale of courage as well as cowardice, compassion as well as bigotry, inspiration as well as venality, and redemption as well as despair.

It is a tale that bears telling, so that it will never happen again, to any people, anywhere.

PART I

BEHOLD, A PALE HORSE

And I looked, and behold a pale horse:
and his name that sat on him
was Death, and Hell followed with
him. And power was given unto
them over the fourth part of the
earth, to kill with sword, and with
hunger, and with death, and with
the beasts of the earth.

—REVELATION 6:8

1 THE FEAST OF THE HEARTS

July 4, 1976

NEW YORK HARBOR

Tall sails scraped the deep purple night as rockets burst, flared, and flourished red, white, and blue over the stoic Statue of Liberty. The whole world was watching, it seemed; the whole world was there. Ships from fifty-five nations had poured sailors into Manhattan to join the throngs, counted in the millions, who watched the greatest pyrotechnic extravaganza ever mounted, all for America's 200th birthday party. Deep into the morning, bars all over the city were crammed with sailors. New York City had hosted the greatest party ever known, everybody agreed later. The guests had come from all over the world.

This was the part the epidemiologists would later note, when they stayed up late at night and the conversation drifted toward where it had started and when. They would remember that glorious night in New York Harbor, all those sailors, and recall: From all over the world they came to New York.

Christmas Eve, 1976

KINSHASA, ZAIRE

The hot African sky turned black and sultry; it wasn't like Christmas at all.

The unrelenting mugginess of the equatorial capital made Dr. Ib Bygbjerg even lonelier for Denmark. In the kitchen, Dr. Grethe Rask, determined to assuage her young colleague's homesickness, began preparing an approximation of the dinner with which Danes traditionally begin their Christmas observance, the celebration known through centuries of custom as the Feast of the Hearts.

The preparations brought back memories of the woman's childhood in Thisted, the ancient Jutland port nestled on the Lim Fiord not far from the North Sea. As the main course, Grethe Rask knew, there needed to be something that flies. In Jutland that would mean goose or duck; in Zaire, chicken would have to suffice. As she began preparing the fowl, Grethe again felt the familiar fatigue wash over her. She had spent the last two years haunted by weariness, and by now, she knew she couldn't fight it.

Grethe collapsed on her bed. She had been among the Danish doctors who came to replace the Belgian physicians who were no longer welcome in this new nation eager to forget its recent colonial incarnation as the Belgian Congo. Grethe had first gone there in 1964, returning to Europe for training in stomach surgery and tropical diseases. She had spent the last four years in Zaire but, despite all this time in Africa, she remained unmistakably from the Danish stock who proudly announce themselves as north of the fjord. To be north of the Lim Fjord was to be direct and decisive, independent and plainspoken. The Jutlanders born south of the stretch of water that divides the Danish peninsula tend toward weakness, as anyone north of the fjord might explain. Far from the kings in Copenhagen, these hardy northern people had nurtured their collective heritage for centuries. Grethe Rask from Thisted mirrored this.

It explained why she was here in Zaire, 5,000 miles from where she might forge a lucrative career as a surgeon in the sprawling modern hospitals of Copenhagen. Such a cosmopolitan career meant people looking over her shoulder, giving orders. Grethe preferred the work she had done at a primitive hospital in the remote village of Abumombazi in the north of Zaire. She alone was in charge there.

The hospital conditions in Abumombazi were not as deplorable as in other parts of the country. A prominent Zairian general came from the region. He had had the clout to attract a white doctor to the village, and there, with Belgian nuns, Grethe worked with what she could beg and borrow. This was Central Africa, after all, and even a favored clinic would never have such basics as sterile rubber gloves or disposable needles. You just used needles again and again until they wore out; once gloves had worn through, you risked dipping your hands in your patient's blood because that was what needed to be done. The lack of rudimentary supplies meant that a surgeon's work had risks that doctors in the developed world could not imagine, particularly because the undeveloped part, specifically Central Africa, seemed to sire new diseases with nightmarish regularity. Earlier that year, not far from Abumombazi, in a village along the Ebola River on the Zaire-Sudan border, a virulent outbreak of a horrifying new disease had demonstrated the dangers of primitive medicine and new viruses. A trader from the village of Enzara, suffering from fevers and profuse, uncontrollable bleeding, had come to the teaching hospital for nurses in Maridi. The man apparently had picked up the disease sexually. Within days, however, 40 percent of the student nurses in Maridi were stricken with the fever, transmitted by contact with the patient's infected blood either through standard care procedures or through accidental needle-sticks.

Frightened African health officials swallowed their pride and called the World Health Organization, who came with a staff from the American Centers for Disease Control. By the time the young American doctors arrived, thirty-nine nurses and two doctors were dead. The CDC doctors worked quickly, isolating all patients with fevers. Natives were infuriated when the Americans banned the traditional burials of the victims since the ritual bathing of the bodies was clearly spreading the disease further. Within weeks, however, the epidemic was under control. In the end, the Ebola Fever virus, as it came to be known,

killed 53 percent of the people it infected, seizing 153 lives before it disappeared as suddenly and mysteriously as it had arisen. Sex and blood were two horribly efficient ways to spread a new virus, and years later, a tenuous relief would fill the voices of doctors who talked of how fortunate it was for humankind that this new killer had awakened in this most remote corner of the world and had been stamped out so quickly. A site just a bit closer to regional crossroads could have unleashed a horrible plague. With modern roads and jet travel, no corner of the earth was very remote anymore; never again could diseases linger undetected for centuries among a distant people without finding some route to fan out across the planet.

The battle between humans and disease was nowhere more bitterly fought than here in the fetid equatorial climate, where heat and humidity fuel the generation of new life forms. One historian has suggested that humans, who first evolved in Africa eons ago, migrated north to Asia and Europe simply to get to climates that were less hospitable to the deadly microbes the tropics so efficiently bred.

Here, on the frontiers of the world's harshest medical realities, Grethe Rask tended the sick. In her three years in Abumombazi, she had bullied and cajoled people for the resources to build her jungle hospital, and she was loved to the point of idolization by the local people. Then, she returned to the Danish Red Cross Hospital, the largest medical institution in the bustling city of Kinshasa, where she assumed the duties of chief surgeon. Here she met Ib Bygbjerg, who had returned from another rural outpost in the south. Bygbjerg's thick dark hair and small compact frame belied his Danish ancestry, the legacy, he figured, of some Spanish sailor who made his way to Denmark centuries ago. Grethe Rask had the features one would expect of a woman from Thisted, high cheekbones and blond hair worn short in a cut that some delicately called mannish.

To Bygbjerg's eye, on that Christmas Eve, there were troubling things to note about Grethe's appearance. She was thin, losing weight from a mysterious diarrhea. She had been suffering from the vague yet persistent malaise for two years now, since her time in the impoverished northern villages. In 1975, the problem had receded briefly after drug treatments, but for the past year, nothing had seemed to help. The surgeon's weight dropped further, draining and weakening her with each passing day.

Even more alarming was the disarray in the forty-six-year-old woman's lymphatic system, the glands that play the central role in the body's never-ending fight to make itself immune from disease. All of Grethe's lymph glands were swollen and had been for nearly two years. Normally, a lymph node might swell here or there to fight this or that infection, revealing a small lump on the neck, under an arm, or perhaps, in the groin. There didn't seem to be any reason for her glands to swell; there was no precise infection anywhere, much less anything that would cause such a universal enlargement of the lymph nodes all over her body.

And the fatigue. It was the most disconcerting aspect of the surgeon's malaise. Of course, in the best of times, this no-nonsense woman from north of the fjord did not grasp the concept of relaxation. Just that day, for example, she had not

been scheduled to work, but she put in a full shift, anyway; she was always working, and in this part of the world nobody could argue because there was always so much to be done. But the weariness, Bygbjerg could tell, was not bred by overwork. Grethe had always been remarkably healthy, throughout her arduous career. No, the fatigue was something darker; it had become a constant companion that weighted her every move, mocking the doctor's industry like the ubiquitous cackling of the hyena on the savannah.

Though she was neither sentimental nor particularly Christian, Grethe Rask had wanted to cheer her young colleague; instead, she lay motionless, paralyzed again. Two hours later, Grethe stirred and began, halfheartedly, to finish dinner. Bygbjerg was surprised that she was so sick then that she could not muster the strength to stay awake for something as special as the Feast of the Hearts.

November 1977

HJARDEMAAL, DENMARK

A cold Arctic wind blistered over the barren heath outside a whitewashed cottage that sat alone, two miles from the nearest neighbors in the desolate region of Denmark north of the Lim Fiord. Sweeping west, from the North Sea over the sand dunes and low, bowed pines, the gusts made a whoosh-whooshing sound. Inside the little house, under a neat red-tiled roof, Grethe Rask gasped her short, sparse breaths from an oxygen bottle.

"I'd better go home to die," Grethe had told Ib Bygbjerg matter-of-factly.

The only thing her doctors could agree on was the woman's terminal prognosis. All else was mystery. Also newly returned from Africa, Bygbjerg pondered the compounding mysteries of Grethe's health. None of it made sense. In early 1977, it appeared that she might be getting better; at least the swelling in her lymph nodes had gone down, even as she became more fatigued. But she had continued working, finally taking a brief vacation in South Africa in early July.

Suddenly, she could not breathe. Terrified, Grethe flew to Copenhagen, sustained on the flight by bottled oxygen. For months now, the top medical specialists of Denmark had tested and studied the surgeon. None, however, could fathom why the woman should, for no apparent reason, be dying. There was also the curious array of health problems that suddenly appeared. Her mouth became covered with yeast infections. Staph infections spread in her blood. Serum tests showed that something had gone awry in her immune system; her body lacked T-cells, the quarterbacks in the body's defensive line against disease. But biopsies showed she was not suffering from a lymph cancer that might explain not only the T-cell deficiency but her body's apparent inability to stave off infection. The doctors could only gravely tell her that she was suffering from progressive lung disease of unknown cause. And, yes, in answer to her blunt questions, she would die.

Finally, tired of the poking and endless testing by the Copenhagen doctors, Grethe Rask retreated to her cottage near Thisted. A local doctor fitted out her bedroom with oxygen bottles. Grethe's longtime female companion, who was

a nurse in a nearby hospital, tended her. Grethe lay in the lonely whitewashed farmhouse and remembered her years in Africa while the North Sea winds piled the first winter snows across Jutland.

In Copenhagen, Ib Bygbjerg, now at the State University Hospital, fretted continually about his friend. Certainly, there must be an answer to the mysteries of her medical charts. Maybe if they ran more tests. . . . It could be some common tropical culprit they had overlooked, he argued. She would be cured, and they would all chuckle over how easily the problem had been solved when they sipped wine and ate goose on the Feast of the Hearts. Bygbjerg pleaded with the doctors, and the doctors pleaded with Grethe Rask, and reluctantly the wan surgeon returned to the old *Rigshospitalet* in Copenhagen for one last chance.

Bygbjerg would never forgive himself for taking her away from the cottage north of the fjord. The virulent microbes that were haunting her body would not reveal themselves in the bombardment of tests she endured in those last days. On December 12, 1977, just twelve days before the Feast of the Hearts, Margrethe P. Rask died. She was forty-seven years old.

Later, Bygbjerg decided he would devote his life to studying tropical medicine. Before he died, he wanted to know what microscopic marauder had come from the African jungles to so ruthlessly rob the life of his best friend, a woman who had been so intensely devoted to helping others.

An autopsy revealed that Grethe Rask's lungs were filled with millions of organisms known as *Pneumocystis carinii*; they had caused a rare pneumonia that had slowly suffocated the woman. The diagnosis raised more questions than answers: Nobody died of *Pneumocystis*. Intrigued, Bygbjerg wanted to start doing research on the disease, but he was dissuaded by wizened professors, who steered him toward work in malaria. Don't study *Pneumocystis*, they told him; it was so rare that there would be no future in it.

3 BEACHES OF THE DISPOSSESSED

August 1980

FIRE ISLAND, NEW YORK

Larry Kramer looked across the table toward Enno Poersch. Larry could tell from the edge on Enno's deep, broad voice that he was frantic with concern.

Enno recounted, again, the mysterious diarrhea, vague fatigue, and stubborn rashes that had devastated his lover Nick. Endless tests by countless doctors had found nothing, and the strict health-food regimen to which Nick had adhered religiously for years wasn't doing any good either. Larry was a famous author who seemed to know everybody, Enno thought; he should know something.

"Aren't there hospitals where they specialize in treating bizarre sicknesses?" Enno asked.

Larry remembered when he had met Nick on an all-gay cruise of the Caribbean.

Witty, gregarious, and handsome in a compact Italian way, Nick was a popular cruise staffer. Every day, Nick had sat away from the continuous partying to write long love letters to Enno, and at each port, packets of Enno's romantic missives waited for Nick. They were the kind of lovey-dovey letters that Larry had always wanted, and the pair's love seemed to have lost none of its luster in the eight years since they had met on a sunny Fire Island beach.

As Enno talked about taking Nick from hospital to hospital, Larry imagined Enno, a tall, broad-shouldered lumberjack of a man, cradling the small, wiry Nick in his arms while he carried him up steep, steely stairways to save his life. The image made Larry want to cry, but no, he didn't know anything about hospitals or doctors or what could be ailing Nick.

After Enno excused himself, Larry thought about how strange it was that summer. All that people seemed to talk about were the latest intestinal parasites going around. Dinner conversation often evolved into guys swapping stories about which medications stomped out the stubborn little creatures and whether Flagyl, the preferred antiparasite drug, was really carcinogenic. It was like eavesdropping on a bunch of old ladies sharing arthritis stories on shaded benches in Miami.

Later that night, Larry made his way toward the Ice Palace, where the never-

ending Fire Island summer party was in full swing. He walked tentatively through the crowded doorway and saw the "Marlboro Man" saunter languorously through the disco. Larry knew that, intellectually, he could hold his own with anybody in New York, but the sight of Paul Popham, so self-assured in his model-handsome good looks, always left Larry in awe, the way you have to catch your breath after you see a movie star.

At the Y, Larry had told Paul that he had such a naturally well-defined body that he didn't need to work out, and Paul responded with a shy aw-shucks ingenuousness that reminded Larry of Gary Cooper or Jimmy Stewart. At the Ice Palace, the thumping heart of Fire Island nightlife, Larry wondered what it would be like to be Paul, to fit in so well and be accepted in a way Larry, the outsider, had never experienced. No matter where he was, Paul seemed to settle naturally among the beautiful people. On Fire Island, he lived in *the* house with Enno, Nick, and a few other handsome men who made the A-list of every major island party.

This was not Larry's summer to fit in. He hadn't even bothered to buy a house share, slipping to the island for a weekend here or there. He kept a decidedly low profile, but that didn't prevent some nasty moments. The gay man who owned the grocery store had glared at Larry when he was buying an orange juice. "You're trying to ruin the island," the grocer glowered. "I don't understand why you come here."

As the deejay turned up the volume on a Donna Summer song, Larry watched an old friend, another writer, enter the Ice Palace, glance in his direction, and purposefully walk the other way.

The antipathy, Larry Kramer knew, surrounded the book he had written about gay life in New York and on this island. Everything, from its title, *Faggots*, to its graphic descriptions of hedonism on the Greenwich Village-Cherry Grove axis had stirred frenzy among both gay reviewers and the people whose milieu Larry had set out to chronicle. Manhattan's only gay bookstore had banned the novel from its shelves while gay critics had advised readers that its purchase represented an act inimical to the interests of gay liberation.

Faggots had explored every dark corner of the subculture that gays had fashioned in the heady days after gay liberation. There were scenes of drug-induced euphoria at the discos, all-night orgies in posh Upper East Side co-ops, and fist-fucking at The Toilet Bowl, one of the many Manhattan sleaze bars where every form of exotic sexuality was explored with gritty abandon. The story climaxed with a weekend of parties and dancing on Fire Island, punctuated by cavorting in the Meat Rack, a stretch of woods that is home to some of the most animated foliage since Birnam Wood marched to Dunsinane.

Against this backdrop, lovers argued about fidelity and the plausibility of having anything resembling a meaningful commitment in the midst of such omnipresent carnality. When the book's protagonist, a Jewish screenwriter-movie producer not unlike Larry Kramer himself, sees his own hopes for love fade, he delivers a tirade that raised many troubling questions.

"Why do faggots have to fuck so fucking much?" Larry had written. "It's as if we don't have anything else to do . . . all we do is live in our Ghetto and dance

and drug and fuck . . . there's a whole world out there! . . . as much ours as theirs . . . I'm tired of being a New York City-Fire Island faggot, I'm tired of using my body as a faceless thing to lure another faceless thing, I want to love a Person! I want to go out and live in a world with that Person, a Person who loves me, we shouldn't *have* to be faithful!, we should *want* to be faithful! . . . No relationship in the world could survive the shit we lay on it."

It all needs to change, Larry's protagonist told an unfaithful lover at the book's climax, "before you fuck yourself to death."

The book had proved a sensation, but ever since its publication, Larry had been something of a persona non grata on the island, returning only occasionally to visit friends and observe. It was already past 1:00 A.M. as he watched Paul Popham squire his handsome boyfriend, Jack Nau, back to the dance floor. The beautiful people, at last, were beginning to descend on the Ice Palace. Life on this long spit of sand in the Atlantic, Larry knew, was a regimen of sybaritic sameness.

Afternoons on the beaches were followed by light dinners, perhaps a nap, and then some outrageous party, before adjournment to whatever was the fashionable disco of the season. Of course, nobody got to the Ice Palace before 2:00 A.M., so you'd need some drugs to stay up. Once properly buzzed, it would be hard to get to sleep early, so you'd stop at the Meat Rack after dancing, and then you'd eventually walk home as the sun was rising over the sand. The unchanging ritual made Larry feel old. At forty-five, he didn't have the long nights in him anymore, and he wondered how the other guys could subject themselves to weekends that were more of a burnout than even the hectic pace of life in Manhattan.

At times, Larry Kramer compared the gay life of New York with San Francisco; it was another penchant that irritated the Manhattan gay intelligentsia. Larry had been in San Francisco the day Harvey Milk and Mayor George Moscone were shot, and he had wept the night that 30,000 candles glimmered outside City Hall and speakers talked idealistically of changing the world. He had been amazed to see the governor of California, the entire state supreme court, and scores of other officials at Milk's memorial service. Gays in New York had never achieved such power and respect, he thought, because they seemed more intent on building a better disco than a better social order. Being gay in New York was something you did on weekends, it seemed. During the week everybody went back to their careers and played the game, carefully concealing their sexuality and acting like everything was okay.

Of course, this was not to say that Larry was some crazy gay militant. In fact, he didn't have much use for the gay activist types in New York. The radicals seemed ensconced in rhetoric that was as passé as Chairman Mao. The more respectable gays, who talked earnestly of civil rights, seemed more intent on defending the current gay life-style than on changing it to something more meaningful. Rather than fight for the right to get married, the gay movement was fighting for the prerogative of gays to bump like bunnies.

The community seemed lost, and sometimes Larry felt lost. He had created two hits in his life and those were now behind him. First, after years in the movie

business, Larry had written and produced a film based on a D. H. Lawrence novel that everybody agreed could never be made into a movie. *Women in Love* became one of the most acclaimed films of its year, winning an Oscar nomination in screenwriting for Larry and an Academy Award for one of its stars, Glenda Jackson. He had produced other films, but his next big hit as an artist, albeit controversial, was *Faggots*. And now he was fiddling with another novel and typing some screenwriting assignments, but in truth, he felt something like the gay community itself, at sixes and sevens and not really set in any particular direction.

Paul Popham had noticed Larry Kramer at the Ice Palace and thought, briefly, that he ought to give *Faggots* another try. He had managed to read only twenty or thirty pages before he got bored. He had a hard time seeing why anybody would be so deadly serious about being homosexual. Yes, Paul was gay, but it was no more an overwhelming trait than the fact he had been a Green Beret or that he had grown up in Oregon. It just was, and he didn't see any reason to talk about it much. He never felt discriminated against, never pondered suicide, nor wrestled with any guilt about being homosexual. Being gay had, at worst, been only a mild inconvenience, something he had to maneuver around.

None of Paul's private life was anybody else's damn business, he thought. None of it had much to do with politics either. Like a lot of gays on Wall Street, he voted his pocketbook as a registered Republican. This year, he wasn't crazy about the Reaganites, but Carter was a wimp. Come November, Paul had every intention of voting for independent presidential candidate John Anderson, a moderate Republican congressman from Illinois.

Paul scanned the dance floor, taking in the cream of New York gay society, the taut-bodied mustachioed men who were so beautiful you worried they might break if you stared too hard. It all made Paul regret that he hadn't taken better advantage of his share in the beat-up old house on Ocean Walk. Enno had been renting the place for years, and Paul had moved in this year to take the room of his best friend Rick Wellikoff.

Rick had mentioned last September that he had some funny bumps behind his ear. He hadn't wanted to go to the doctor, but Paul talked him into going to the famous dermatologists at New York University, where Paul was being treated for persistent psoriasis. Both Paul and Rick were stunned when the doctors said Rick had cancer, an unheard-of kind of cancer called Kaposi's sarcoma. It was even stranger when the doctor mentioned that there was another gay man with the same cancer at a nearby hospital. Rick and the second patient, it turned out, even had some mutual friends.

Rick hadn't seemed too sick until lately, and even now it wasn't that he was terribly ill. He just felt dog-tired all the time. Paul thought that maybe Rick's job as a fifth-grade teacher in a rough Brooklyn neighborhood was burning him out, but Rick insisted it was more than that. He quit his job and stayed holed up with his lover in their brownstone on West 78th Street. With a heavy load of work and the bedside visits with Rick, it was all Paul could do to get away for a rare weekend of carefree nights at the Ice Palace and days on friendly Fire Island sands.

Back at the house on Ocean Walk, Enno Poersch stared down at Nick's sleeping form. The idea had been for Nick to spend a relaxed summer at the beach and regain his health. Enno had stayed in the city all summer working on a major architectural drawing project. He wasn't prepared for how much Nick had changed.

Nick looked emaciated and rarely had the strength to move off the deck of the run-down, three-bedroom beach house. It was certainly peculiar that such two good friends as Rick and Nick should both be sick, Enno thought occasionally. At least Rick looked healthy enough to him. Recently, the thought had pierced the thick layers of Enno's Oregonian optimism that Nick wasn't doing as well. Enno felt as though he were breaking inside, because he loved Nick so much.

Enno thought back to their Aspen skiing trip in January, five months ago. People had said Nick's fatigue was a typical reaction to the altitude, the thin air. When they returned to Manhattan, Nick went to his Roling but came home a couple of hours later with the flu. He felt better the next day and went back to work, only to return again in a few hours, complaining of the same vague malaise. That was the last time he had tried to go to work. All the health foods Nick so carefully prepared and all the Rolfers and psychic healers he had consulted weren't helping.

Enno wondered again: Where could they get Nick fixed? Nick shifted restlessly and shouted something, waking himself up. He dozed back to sleep, the sheets only accenting how much weight he had lost. Tomorrow, Enno knew, Nick would mention hearing somebody shout and that it had woken him up. Maybe he'd blame Enno, and then he'd drift back into the vacant daydreams that seemed to occupy so much of his days now. Enno thought back to the warning Nick's best friend had sternly delivered a few months back.

"Nick is going to die if we don't do something."

"You're being overdramatic," Enno had said.

Saturday, August 9

NEW YORK CITY

"What do I call you?"

Senator Kennedy absently ran his hand through his graying hair while he quizzed Bill Kraus.

"Is it just gay? Or lesbians and gays? Or gay men and gay women?"

With the Democratic National Convention scheduled to convene at Madison Square Garden in just two days, the senator's fight with President Carter was coming down to the wire. The key issue was Kennedy's move for an "open convention." If Kennedy could force a rules change to permit delegates to vote their consciences and not the dictates of the party primaries, he might be able to squeak to victory. It was his last chance. The convention's Gay and Lesbian Caucus cocktail party presented a friendly audience since two-thirds of the gay

delegates were already committed to the senator. As a member of the Platform Committee, Bill Kraus was the highest-ranking Kennedy delegate in the caucus, and he was going to introduce the candidate. Kennedy was trying to pick his way through the etiquette of eighties politics and get the salutation just right.

"Or is it lesbians and gay men?"

Bill rolled his eyes toward Gwenn Craig. Gwenn knew her friend was in ecstasy, squiring Kennedy around the party and not-too-subtly gloating at the New York delegates pledged to President Carter. Nobody from the Carter campaign had bothered to attend the gay event.

Kennedy settled on lesbians and gay men and started delivering his ringing endorsement of gay concerns, accompanied by a reminder that he was the first major candidate to endorse these issues. Bill couldn't believe that New York activists were arguing that it was in gays' interests to support a president who had done nothing for gay rights over Kennedy, who supported the entire gay agenda. It was typical New York gay shit, he had confided to Gwenn.

The New York gay leaders seemed to view homosexual rights as something of a driver's license—they were privileges that were doled out by the state. Bill Kraus saw the issue simply in terms of what gays deserved. They were talking about rights, not privileges, for Christ's sake. Bill would later reflect that so much of what would happen in the coming years could be understood in terms of what happened at that 1980 convention, where the split between the California and New York styles of gay politics had so clearly emerged.

It had started a month before at the Democratic Platform Committee in Washington, where Democrats drew up the statement of principles on which they would run their campaign. Bill Kraus wanted to push for the full set of gay demands. An executive order from the president could immediately end discrimination against gays by all federal agencies "with the stroke of a pen," as Bill was fond of noting. He thought it was disgusting that foreign gays could be excluded from even setting foot in this country on the ground that they were "pathological" under a law passed during the McCarthy era. He wanted a promise to change the immigration laws, as well.

The proposals horrified the Carter camp, who were worried about the increasingly contentious fundamentalists in the former Georgia governor's political base in the South. Kennedy promised enough delegates to take the issue to the convention floor in the form of a minority plank if that's what gays wanted. Bill relished the thought of a floor debate on the issue. The gay cause needed that kind of nationally televised attention if it was to be taken seriously as a legitimate social issue, he thought.

The Carter camp would have preferred not mentioning gay rights at all, but, in an attempt to avoid the floor fight, they held out the compromise of a general plank opposing discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. New York gays supported the president, saying gays would not even get so much as this plank if they caused trouble. Bill Kraus didn't want to compromise and figured it was better to put the issue in front of 50 million television viewers than to get some nebulous statement in a document that nobody ever read anyway. With a compromise, they would get not only less than they deserved, but far

less than they were politically capable of achieving. After the moderate position prevailed, Bill started talking openly of how New Yorkers were committed to "a strategy of enduring subservience." He looked forward to getting to the convention, where the greater strength of West Coast activists could take charge.

"The problem lies not in evil personalities or traitorous acts, but rather in the political orientation which believes that an oppressed group gets what it needs by being careful not to offend the powerful," Bill reported to the Milk Club after the platform compromise. "The problem lies in the desire to protect the little that we have gotten by not risking a fight for what we deserve. The problem lies in believing that what we have gotten is somehow a favor given by politicians rather than the politicians' recognition of what we have the political power to demand and to get."

The New Yorkers, Bill thought, were still unable to build the kind of power that was not dependent on the largess of the elite. It was because of all the closet cases in Manhattan, the Californians told each other. Without visibility and a concrete voting bloc, gays there would always be dispossessed and beholden to the kindness of strangers. And it would be their own fault. Begging for favors from party bosses was politics with a small "p," Bill thought. Playing Politics with a capital "P" meant using the political system to establish the long-term social change you're seeking.

For their part, New York gay leaders, led by lesbian Carter delegate Virginia Apuzzo, thought the Californians were far too militant for mainstream America. Not everybody could live like the out-of-the-closet types who were always rioting in San Francisco. You had to play the game, they thought, and that meant getting along in the real world. And Carter certainly was better than the Republican alternative who had just been nominated in Detroit, former California Governor Ronald Reagan.



Everybody applauded Senator Kennedy, who shook some hands before bustling out to another party. The gay caucus event, high above the East Side in the Olympic Tower, clearly was the "in" event for liberals that night. Gloria Steinem held court in one corner while a number of congressmen pressed Bill Kraus to be introduced. Nobody could get over how far gays had come since the 1976 Democratic Convention, where the gay caucus consisted of four delegates. Here, they had seventy-six delegates and alternates, and they had already achieved the long-elusive goal of getting their concerns written into the platform of the nation's largest political party. It was also clear that the center of the gay movement had shifted west to California, where half the gay delegates lived. Politicos from the other nineteen states represented in the gay caucus huddled around the San Francisco delegates to hear stories about Harvey Milk and how gays had engineered their political power. The gay cause now belonged to the more aggressive activists like Bill Kraus, not the moderates from the East. The next day, Bill was unanimously elected co-chair of the gay caucus.

Kennedy's defeat for both the open convention and the nomination came as

a bitter disappointment to Bill and his allies. The Democrats were headed for certain defeat with a loser like Carter at the head of the ticket, Bill moaned to Gwenn Craig. Despite the large gay presence, the East Coast media also mostly ignored the new political force at the convention. Bill was still eager to get the gay cause on television and pushed the notion of nominating a gay vice-presidential candidate; that way the nominating speeches could make television. Because he wasn't the constitutionally required age of thirty-five, Bill couldn't go for it himself. But the gay delegates quickly fanned out throughout the convention and, at the eleventh hour, gathered the necessary petition signatures for the vice-presidential nomination of a black gay leader from Washington, Mel Boozer. On the morning of the final day of the convention, Bill Kraus climbed onto the podium to deliver the nominating speech.

"We are here," he said. "We are here with strength. We are here with pride. And I am happy to say we are here with friends. Many of you worked with us to pass this party's platform plank, which calls for the first time for lesbians and gay men to receive the same protection against discrimination which all other Americans enjoy."



On the flight back to San Francisco, Bill Kraus and Gwenn Craig consoled themselves with the thought that it would not be utter disaster for gays once Reagan was elected. A Democratic Congress could probably hold back the anti-gay legislation of the New Right. Although the other points on the agenda they held dear would suffer from spending cuts, the gay cause was essentially a battle for social legitimacy, not any specific spending programs. And the most basic rights of being free from police harassment and job discrimination were being won not on the federal level but in the major urban areas where gay clout was concentrated. Ronald Reagan or Jerry Falwell couldn't take away their local political power. Thank God, gays weren't after any money for social programs.

Bill nursed a vodka and tonic and fumed about the wimpy New Yorkers. If a situation ever arose in which gays needed more than reassurances of liberal tolerance, he thought, the New Yorkers would get the shaft.

Late August

VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA

The psychic sat stoically listening to Nick recount his problems. Nick's steel-gray eyes betrayed his desperation. He had been sick all year now. Would anything help?

Enno Poersch had wanted his younger lover to try the Mayo Clinic in Minnesota, but Nick instead made the trip to the psychic healer in the Shenandoah Valley. The psychic turned on the portable tape recorder and lapsed into a trance. "You are suffering from toxoplasmosis," the psychic said, finally.

Nick didn't know what the hell he was talking about.

The psychic spelled it out, but that didn't help much. Toxoplasmosis, it turned out, was some cat disease. Big help.

After his return to New York City, Nick stayed with a friend while Enno closed up the house on Ocean Walk. Though Enno remained optimistic, Nick deteriorated rapidly. Just rising from his bed required a herculean effort of thought and strength. First, Nick would consciously take some moments to make the decision to rise; there was no longer any spontaneous physical movement. Once decided, he would set about each separate act required in rising, from moving his legs, and his back, to each movement required to put on his shoes and pants. By September, such a process of rising and dressing consumed an hour. When Nick walked, every step commanded more conscious effort, placing one foot in front of the other. At times, Nick looked as though he would collapse from lack of support.

Most frightening to Enno were the bizarre changes in Nick's body. His frame seemed to be curling in upon itself. Nick became pigeon-toed while his trunk hunched over, his shoulders turning toward each other as if he were returning to some macabre and wasted fetal position.

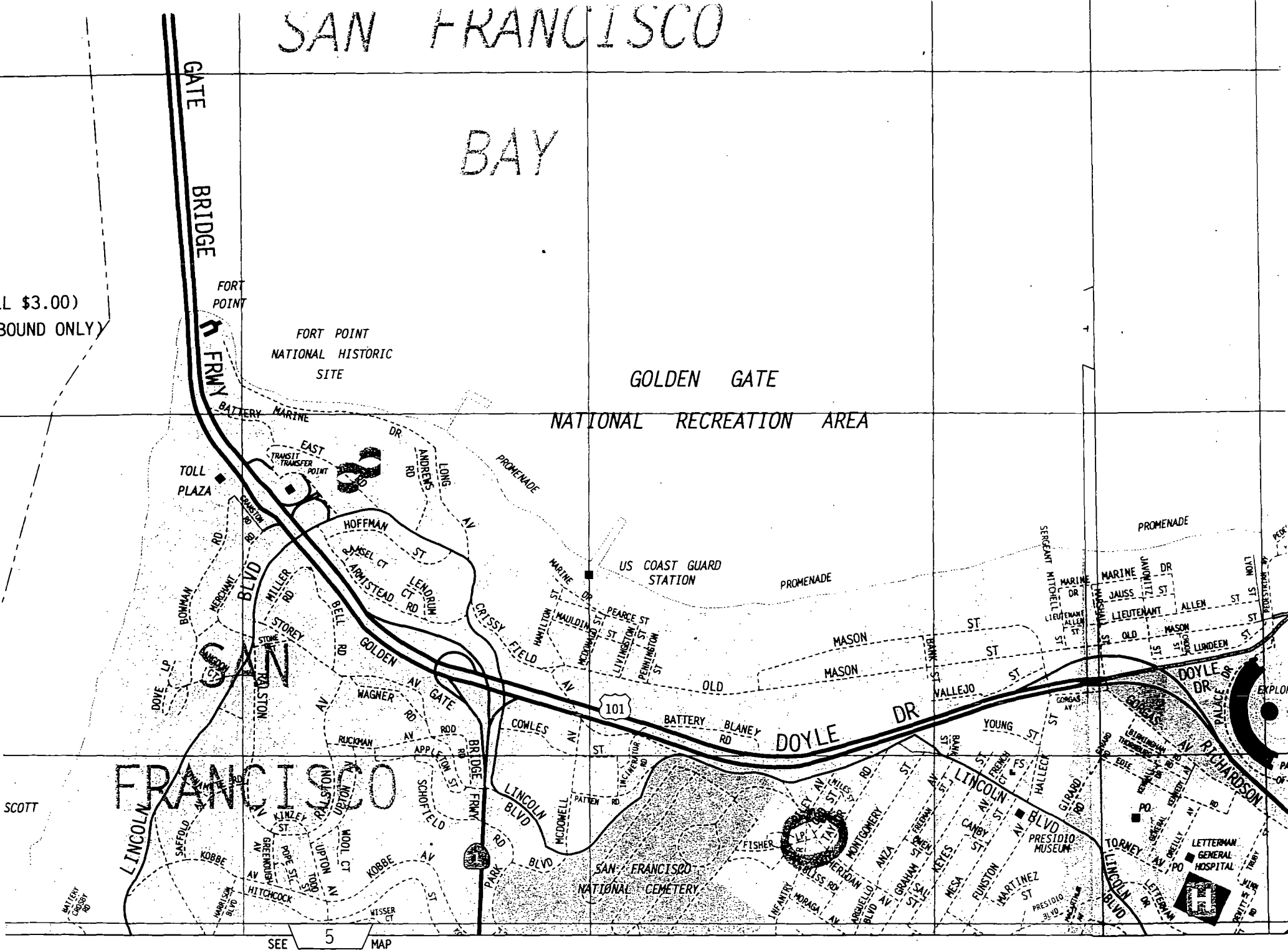
Nick's friend was right, Enno realized. Nick was dying. He replayed the psychic's tape, trying to scour some clue that might resurrect his friend. The cassette again revealed only that strange word, spelled out slowly by the psychic: "T-O-X-O-P-L-A-S-M-O-S-I-S."

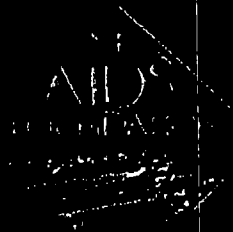
SAN FRANCISCO

BAY

L \$3.00)
BOUND ONLY

SCOTT





MEMORANDUM

To: YPO Members

Date: 10 April 2006

From: Pat Turner and John Lewis

Re: A Memo, Selected Readings & Biographies for Tuesday, April 13th

Hi Folks!

Enclosed are some materials we thought might be of interest to you.

In preparation for our meeting on April 13th please find attached:

1. Final Agenda

2. Overview and Outline of the evening and Friday the Program

3. A list of speakers for the Panel Friday, April 13th (which includes speakers who will be in the room during the night of the meeting, the Panel Friday, who will be in the room during the night of the meeting, and who will be in the room during the night of the meeting).

4. A list of speakers for the Panel Friday, April 13th (which includes speakers who will be in the room during the night of the meeting, the Panel Friday, who will be in the room during the night of the meeting, and who will be in the room during the night of the meeting).

5. A list of speakers for the Panel Friday, April 13th (which includes speakers who will be in the room during the night of the meeting, the Panel Friday, who will be in the room during the night of the meeting, and who will be in the room during the night of the meeting).

6. A list of speakers for the Panel Friday, April 13th (which includes speakers who will be in the room during the night of the meeting, the Panel Friday, who will be in the room during the night of the meeting, and who will be in the room during the night of the meeting).

YPO – Barbary Coast Chapter

April Chapter Meeting

April 18, 2000

Location: The Golden Gate Club, The Presidio, San Francisco, CA

Host: Pat Christen

Important Phone Numbers:

Janet's Cellular: (925) 413-4397

Pat's Cellular: (415) 987-2289

Golden Gate Club: (415) 561-3922 until 4:00 p.m. [Hit # to skip the greeting]

FAX at Golden Gate Club: (415) 561-3920

Final Agenda

<u>Member</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Location</u>
8:30 – 9:00	Continental Breakfast	Golden Gate Club West Ballroom
9:00 – 12:00	Forums	Golden Gate Club East Mezzanine, Center Mezzanine, & Prince Room
12:00 – 1:00	Member Lunch	Golden Gate Club Main Ballroom
1:00 – 1:30	Business Meeting	Golden Gate Club Main Ballroom
1:30 – 3:00	Forums Continue	Golden Gate Club East Mezzanine, Center Mezzanine, & Prince Room
3:15-3:30	Prospect Presentations	Golden Gate Club West Ballroom
3:00 – 5:00	Joint Educational Session	Golden Gate Club West Ballroom
5:00 – 6:00	Cocktails	Golden Gate Club Main Ballroom
6:00 – 8:00	Dinner	Golden Gate Club Main Ballroom

<u>Partner/ Spouse</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Location</u>
8:30 – 9:00	Continental Breakfast	Golden Gate Club West Ballroom
9:00 – 11:55	Screening: "And the Band Played On"	Golden Gate Club West Ballroom
11:55 – 12:30	Q&A with Dr. Don Francis	Golden Gate Club West Ballroom
12:30 – 1:30	Partner/Spouse Lunch	Golden Gate Club West Ballroom
1:30 – 3:00	Panel Discussion: People Living with HIV	Golden Gate Club West Ballroom
3:15-3:30	Prospect Presentations	Golden Gate Club West Ballroom
3:30 – 5:00	Joint Educational Session	Golden Gate Club West Ballroom
5:00 – 6:00	Cocktails	Golden Gate Club Main Ballroom
6:00 – 8:00	Dinner	Golden Gate Club Main Ballroom

Golden Gate Club, The Presidio, San Francisco

Janet's Cellular: (925) 413-4397

Pat's Cellular: (415) 987-2289

Golden Gate Club: (415) 561-3922 until 4:00pm

Directions:

From Highway 101 North: Take 101 North to San Francisco. Upon reaching the City, take the Fell Street exit. Continue on Fell Street to Divisadero. Turn right onto Divisadero. Take Divisadero to Lombard. Turn left on Lombard/US101. Continue on Lombard staying in left lane. At the end of Lombard take a slight left to the junction of Lombard and Lyon. You will see the Lombard Gate into the Presidio. Enter the Gate. At the three-way stop sign turn right onto Presidio Blvd. Keep going straight. Presidio turns into Lincoln Blvd. At the row of red brick buildings, take a left onto Montgomery St. Turn right onto Sheridan Ave. and at the three-way intersection take a left onto Ord St. Follow Fisher Loop up the hill. The Golden Gate Club is the building to your right w/ ceiling-to-floor glass windows. Parking is abundant; the closest is just up a slight rise above the Club, with steps from the parking lot to the grounds. Head for the main entrance where you will see Janet and/or YPO signs.

From Highway 280 North: Take 280 North to San Francisco. Follow signs to Golden Gate Bridge. Follow signs for 19th Ave./Park Presidio. Continue through McArthur tunnel and follow signs for Downtown/Lombard St. Turn right at Lyon St. and turn right into the Presidio at Lombard Gate. Enter the Gate. At the three-way stop sign turn right onto Presidio Blvd. Keep going straight. Presidio turns into Lincoln Blvd. At the row of red brick buildings, take a left onto Montgomery St. Turn right onto Sheridan Ave. and at the three-way intersection take a left onto Ord St. Follow Fisher Loop up the hill. The Golden Gate Club is the building to your right w/ ceiling-to-floor glass windows. Parking is abundant; the closest is just up a slight rise above the Club, with steps from the parking lot to the grounds. Head for the main entrance where you will see Janet and/or YPO signs.

From Marin County: Take 101 South, across Golden Gate Bridge. Be sure to stay in the far right toll lane. From toll plaza take the very first exit and immediately turn right onto Merchant (25th Ave Exit). Follow the signs for Golden Gate NRA. Merchant ends at Lincoln Blvd. Take a left onto Lincoln Blvd. Once you pass the National cemetery on your right, turn right onto Infantry Terrace, and take another immediate right onto Fisher Loop. The Golden Gate Club is the building to your right w/ ceiling-to-floor glass windows. Parking is abundant; the closest is just up a slight rise above the Club, with steps from the parking lot to the grounds. Head for the main entrance where you will see Janet and/or YPO signs.

From Bay Bridge / East Bay: From Berkeley and points further north/east, take Highway 80 West towards San Francisco and the Bay Bridge. Come across the Bay Bridge. While on the bridge stay in the far right lane. Take the first exit off of the bridge, which is Fremont. Turn right at the first street which is Howard. At the end of Howard is the Embarcadero, turn left. Continue down the Embarcadero until you reach Bay St., turn left. Continue down Bay St. until you reach Van Ness Ave., turn left. Then turn right onto Lombard/US101. Continue on Lombard staying in left lane. At the end of Lombard take a slight left to the junction of Lombard and Lyon. You will see the Lombard Gate into the Presidio. Enter the Gate. At the three-way stop sign turn right onto Presidio Blvd. Keep going straight. Presidio turns into Lincoln Blvd. At the row of red brick buildings, take a left onto Montgomery St. Turn right onto Sheridan Ave. and at the three-way intersection take a left onto Ord St. Follow Fisher Loop up the hill. The Golden Gate Club is the building to your right w/ ceiling-to-floor glass windows. Parking is abundant; the closest is just up a slight rise above the Club, with steps from the parking lot to the grounds. Head for the main entrance where you will see Janet and/or YPO signs.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. form	SF 1012, Travel Voucher, Sandra Thurman (partial) (1 page)	nd	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National AIDS Policy Office

OA/Box Number: 21065

FOLDER TITLE:

Atlanta-San Francisco, 04/14-19/00 [1]

2007-1550-F
kc1270

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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.

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

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

[051]

TRAVEL VOUCHER (Read Privacy Act Statement on the back)		1. DEPARTMENT OR ESTABLISHMENT BUREAU DIVISION OR OFFICE OPD		2. TYPE OF TRAVEL ☒ TEMPORARY DUTY ☐ PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION		3. VOUCHER NO. TOJONA23 4. SCHEDULE NO.	
5. a. NAME (Last, first, middle initial) THURMAN, SANDRA L.				b. SOCIAL SECURITY NO. (b)(6)		6. PERIOD OF TRAVEL a. FROM 04/15/00 b. TO 04/19/00	
c. MAILING ADDRESS (Include ZIP Code) OEOB, ROOM 145 MGT&ADMIN WASHINGTON, DC 20502				d. OFFICE TELEPHONE NO.		7. TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION a. NUMBER(S) b. DATE(S) 05/05/00	
e. PRESENT DUTY STATION WASHINGTON, DC			f. RESIDENCE (City and State) Washington, DC			10. CHECK NO.	
8. TRAVEL ADVANCE a. Outstanding 0.00 b. Amount to be applied 0.00 c. Amount due Government (Attached ☐ Check ☐ Cash) D. E ☐ outstanding				9. CASH PAYMENT RECEIPT a. DATE RECEIVED b. AMOUNT RECEIVED \$ c. PAYEE'S SIGNATURE			
11. PAID BY							

12. GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTATION REQUESTS, OR TRANSPORTATION TICKETS, IF PURCHASED WITH CASH (List by number below and attach passenger coupon; if cash is used show claim on reverse side)	I hereby assign the United States any right I may have against any parties in connection with reimbursable transportation charges described below, purchased under cash payment procedures (FPMR 101-7)						Traveler's Initials
	AGENT'S VALUATION OF TICKET (a)	ISSUING CARRIER (Initials) (b)	MODE CLASS OF SERVICE AND ACCOMMODATIONS (c)	DATE ISSUED (d)	POINTS OF TRAVEL		
					FROM (e)	TO (f)	
7781901138	560.00			04/13/00	ATL-Atlanta, GA	AiSFO-San Francisco	

COMMENTS:
 Trip Number 1. Lodging is under the allowable reimbursement amount of 232.00 (15 0% of 139) for San Francisco.

13. I certify that this voucher is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that payment or credit has not been received by me. When applicable, per diem claimed is based on the average cost of lodging incurred during the period covered by this voucher.			
TRAVELER SIGN HERE		DATE	AMOUNT CLAIMED 750.45
NOTE: Falsification of an item in an expense account works a forfeiture of claim (28 U.S.C. 2514) and may result in a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 5 years or both (18 U.S.C. 287; i.d. 1001).			

14. This voucher is approved. Long distance phone calls, if any, are certified as necessary in the interest of the Government. (NOTE: If long distance telephone calls are included, the approving official must have been authorized in writing by the head of the department or agency to so certify (31 U.S.C. 680a).)			17. FOR FINANCE OFFICE USE ONLY COMPUTATION a. DIFFERENCES, IF ANY (Explain and show amount)	
APPROVING OFFICIAL SIGN HERE			\$	
15. LAST PRECEDING VOUCHER PAID UNDER SAME TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION a. VOUCHER NO. b. D.O. SYMBOL c. MONTH & YEAR			b. TOTAL VERIFIED CORRECT FOR CHARGE TO APPROPRIATION Certifier's initials:	
18. THIS VOUCHER IS CERTIFIED CORRECT AND PROPER FOR PAYMENT			c. APPLIED TO TRAVEL ADVANCE (Appropriation symbol):	
AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL SIGN HERE			\$ 0.00	
DATE			d. NET TO TRAVELER	
DATE			\$ 750.45	

18. ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION
 SEE BLOCK 12 ABOVE

SCHEDULE OF EXPENSES AND AMOUNTS CLAIMED	INSTRUCTIONS TO TRAVELER (Unlisted items are self explanatory)										Complete this information if this is a continuation sheet. TRIP# 1 PAGE <u>2</u> OF <u>1</u> PAGES	
	Col. (c) If the voucher includes per diem allowances for members of employee's immediate family, show members' names, ages, and relationships to employee and marital status of children (unless information is shown on the travel authorization.)	Complete only for actual expense travel	Col. (d) Show amount incurred for each meal, including tax and tips, and daily total meal cost. (h) Show expenses, such as: laundry, cleaning and pressing of clothes, tips to bellboys, porters, etc. (other than for meals). (i) Complete for per diem and actual expense travel. (j) Show total subsistence expense incurred for actual expense travel. (m) Show per diem amount, limited to maximum rate, or travel on actual expense, show the lesser of the amount from col. (j) or maximum rate. (n) Show expenses, such as: taxi/limousine fares, air fare (if purchased with cash), local or long distance telephone calls for Government business, car rental, relocation other than subsistence, etc.								TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION NO. TRAVELER'S LAST NAME THURMAN	

DATE 19 <u>00</u>	TIME (Hour and am/pm)	DESCRIPTION (Departure/arrival city, per diem computation, or other explanation of expenses)	ITEMIZED SUBSISTENCE EXPENSES							MILEAGE RATE: <u>0.000</u> NO. OF MILES (k)	AMOUNT CLAIMED		
			MEALS				MISCELLANEOUS SUBSISTENCE (h)	LODGING (i)	TOTAL SUBSISTENCE EXPENSE (j)		MILEAGE (l)	SUBSISTENCE (m)	OTHER (n)
			BREAK-FAST (d)	LUNCH (e)	DINNER (f)	TOTAL (g)							
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)
04/15		D-:Washington, DC											
04/15		Airline Flight											
04/15		A-:SAN FRANCISCO, CA				34 50			34.50			34 50	
04/15		Taxi to Atlanta Airport											25 00
04/15		Hotel to SFAF Meeting											9 00
04/15		Meeting to Business Dinner											7 00
04/15		Return to Hotel											5 00
04/16		Subsistence				46 00			46.00			46 00	
04/17		Subsistence				46 00		15500	201.00			201 00	
04/17		Hotel to YPO's Meeting											11 00
04/17		Authorized Business Calls											7 00
04/17		YPO's Meeting to Hotel											11 00
04/17		Taxi - Airport to Hotel											25 00
04/17		Lodging Tax											21 70
04/18		Subsistence				46 00		15500	201.00			201 00	
04/18		Taxi to SFAF Community Inn											11 00
04/18		Authorized Business Calls											43 05
04/18		Lodging Tax											21 70
04/18		SFAF/return to Hotel											11 00
04/19		D-:SAN FRANCISCO, CA											
04/19		A:Washington, DC											
04/19		Subsistence				34 50			34.50			34 50	
04/19		Hotel to Airport											25 00
SUBTOTALS											0 00	517 00	233 45
TOTALS													

If additional space is required, continue on another 1012-A BACK, leaving the front blank.

If additional space is required, continue on another 1012-A BACK, leaving the front blank.

In compliance with the Privacy Act of 1974, the following information is provided: Solicitation of the information on this form is authorized by 5 U.S.C. Chap. 57 as implemented by the Federal Travel Regulations (FPMR 101.7), E.O. 11609 of July 22, 1971, E.O. 11012 of March 27, 1962, E.O. 9397 of November 22, 1943, and 26 U.S.C. 6011(b) and 6109. The primary purpose of the requested information is to determine payment or reimbursement to eligible individuals for allowable travel and/or relocation expenses incurred under appropriate administrative authorization and to record and maintain costs of such reimbursements to the Government. The information will be used by officers and employees who have a need for the information in the performance of their official duties. The information may be disclosed to

criminal, or regulatory investigations or prosecutions, or when pursuant to a requirement by this agency in connection with the hiring or firing of an employee, the issuance of a security clearance, or investigations of the performance of official duty while in Government service. Your Social Security Account Number (SSN) is solicited under the authority of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 6011(b) and 6109), and E.O. 9397, November 22, 1943, for use as a tax payer and/or employee identification number; disclosure is MANDATORY on vouchers claiming travel and/or relocation allowance expense reimbursement which is, or may be, taxable income. Disclosure of you SSN and other requested information is voluntary in all other instances; however, failure to provide the information (other than SSN) required to support the claim may result in delay or loss of reimbursement.

Enter grand total of columns (l), (m) and (n), below and in item 13 on the front of this form.

**TOTAL
AMOUNT
CLAIMED** ▶

SCHEDULE OF EXPENSES AND AMOUNTS CLAIMED	INSTRUCTIONS TO TRAVELER		<i>(Unlisted items are explanatory)</i>	Complete this information if this is a continuation sheet	PAGE <u>3</u>
	Col. (c) If the voucher includes per diem allowances for members of employee's immediate family, show members' names, ages, and relationships to employee and marital status of children (unless information is shown on the travel authorization.)	Complete only for actual expense travel	Col. (d) Show amount incurred for each meal, including tax and tips, and daily total meal cost. (h) Show expenses, such as: laundry, cleaning and pressing of clothes, tips to bellboys, porters, etc. (other than for meals). (i) Complete for per diem and actual expense travel. (j) Show total subsistence expense incurred for actual expense travel. (m) Show per diem amount, limited to maximum rate, or travel on actual expense, show the lesser of the amount from col. (j) or maximum rate. (n) Show expenses, such as: taxi/limousine fares, air fare (if purchased with cash), local or long distance telephone calls for Government business, car rental, relocation other than subsistence, etc.	TRIP# <u>1</u> PAGES	
TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION NO.				TRAVELER'S LAST NAME THURMAN	

TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION NO.

TRAVELER'S LAST NAME
THURMAN

In compliance with the Privacy Act of 1974, the following information is provided: Solicitation of the information on this form is authorized by 5 U.S.C. Chap. 57 as implemented by the Federal Travel Regulations (FPMR 101.7), E.O. 11609 of July 22, 1971, E.O. 11012 of March 27, 1962, E.O. 9397 of November 22, 1943, and 26 U.S.C. 6011(b) and 6109. The primary purpose of the requested information is to determine payment or reimbursement to eligible individuals for allowable travel and/or relocation expenses incurred under appropriate administrative authorization and to record and maintain costs of such reimbursements to the Government. The information will be used by officers and employees who have a need for the information in the performance of their official duties. The information may be disclosed to criminal, or regulatory investigations or prosecutions, or when pursuant to a requirement by this agency in connection with the hiring or firing of an employee, the issuance of a security clearance, or investigations of the performance of official duty while in Government service. Your Social Security Account Number (SSN) is solicited under the authority of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 6011(b) and 6109) and E.O. 9397, November 22, 1943, for use as a tax payer and/or employee identification number; disclosure is MANDATORY on vouchers claiming travel and/or relocation allowance expense reimbursement which is, or may be, taxable income. Disclosure of you SSN and other requested information is voluntary in all other instances; however, failure to provide the information (other than SSN) required to support the claim may result in delay or loss of reimbursement.

Enter grand total of columns (l), (m) and (n), below and in item 13 on the front of this form.

TOTAL AMOUNT CLAIMED ►	750.45
---------------------------------------	--------



MARK HOPKINS
INTER-CONTINENTAL
SAN FRANCISCO

MISS SANDRA THURMAN
WHITE HSE OFC NTL AIDS PLCY
736 JACKSON PLACE
WASHINGTON, DC

Acct. No. 20503

Room No.

Arrival	
Departure	4/17/00
No. In Party	4/19/00
Rate	1

155.00

*** PRELIMINARY ***

Number	Date	Description	Amount
	4/17/00	1126	
2	4/17/00	TELEPHONE-LOCAL...../1126/4172240001 10:10	1.50
3	4/17/00	TELEPHONE-LOCAL...../1126/4172242002 10:11	1.00
4	4/17/00	TELEPHONE-LOCAL...../1126/4172256001 10:18	1.50
5	4/17/00	TELEPHONE-LOCAL...../1126/4172257001 10:19	1.00
6	4/17/00	ROOM SERVICE BKFST../1126/7609/10:58	25.88
7	4/17/00	TELEPHONE-LOCAL...../1126/4172756002 16:20	1.00
8	4/17/00	TELEPHONE-LOCAL...../1126/4172758002 16:22	1.00
9	4/17/00	TOP OF MARK EVENINGS/1126/3256/18:31	71.00
10	4/17/00	ROOM CHARGE...../1126/1	155.00
11	4/17/00	ROOM TAX...../1126/1	21.70
12	4/17/00	INTMS...../1126/1/INTMS	.50-
13	4/18/00	ROOM SERVICE BKFST../1126/7647/07:02	20.27
14	4/18/00	TELEPHONE-LONG DIST../1126/4183188005 08:57	10.39

CONTINUE...

OK'd By	Company	Street
------------	---------	--------

City	State	Postal Code
------	-------	-------------

I have received the goods and/or services in the amount shown hereon. I agree that my liability for this bill is not waived and agree to be held personally liable in the event that the indicated person, company, association, or credit card issuer fails to pay for any part or the full amount of these charges. If a credit card charge, I further agree to perform the obligations set forth in the Cardholder's agreement with the issuer.

Signature

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
--------------------------	---------------	------	-------------

002. invoice	Mark Hopkins Intercontinental, San Francisco, CA, Sandra Thurman (partial) (1 page)	04/19/2000	b(6)
--------------	--	------------	------

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National AIDS Policy Office

OA/Box Number: 21065

FOLDER TITLE:

Atlanta-San Francisco, 04/14-19/00 [1]

2007-1550-F
kc1270

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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.

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

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



[002]

MARK HOPKINS
INTER-CONTINENTAL
SAN FRANCISCO

MISS SANDRA THURMAN
WHITE HSE OFC NTL AIDS PLCY
736 JACKSON PLACE
WASHINGTON, DC

Acct. No. 20503

Room No.

Arrival	
Departure	4/17/00
No. In Party	4/19/00
Rate	1

155.00

*** PRELIMINARY ***

Number	Date	Description	Amount
	04/18/00	1126	
15	4/18/00	TELEPHONE-LONG DIST./1126/4183207002 09:16	7.53
16	4/18/00	TELEPHONE-LONG DIST./1126/4183229012 09:21	17.05
17	4/18/00	TELEPHONE-LOCAL...../1126/4183525001 11:57	1.00
18	4/18/00	ROOM SERVICE LUNCH../1126/7660/13:41	20.89
19	4/18/00	MINIBAR...../1126/18	17.09
20	4/18/00	TELEPHONE-LONG DIST./1126/4184213001 20:49	6.57
21	4/18/00	ROOM CHARGE...../1126/1	155.00
22	4/18/00	ROOM TAX...../1126/1	21.70
24	4/19/00	ROOM SERVICE BKFST../1126/7689/06:27	20.27
25	4/19/00	AMERICAN EXPRESS.... /222802/10	577.84-
		(b)(6)	
		* BALANCE DUE *	.00

OK'd
By

Company

Street

City

State

Postal Code

I have received the goods and/or services in the amount shown hereon. I agree that my liability for this bill is not waived and agree to be held personally liable in the event that the indicated person, company, association or credit card issuer fails to pay for any part or the full amount of these charges. If a credit card charge, I further agree to perform the obligations set forth in the Cardholder's agreement with the issuer.

Signature

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. ticket stub	Sandra Thurman, trip to San Francisco (partial) (1 page)	04/04/2000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National AIDS Policy Office

OA/Box Number: 21065

FOLDER TITLE:

Atlanta-San Francisco, 04/14-19/00 [1]

2007-1550-F
kc1270

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

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

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.

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

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

003

DOCUMENT IS HEAT SENSITIVE -
Do not expose to prolonged periods of excessive heat or light

00 3400 3000
PASSENGER TICKET AND BAGGAGE CHECK
SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT
NOT TRANSFERABLE

KC5ST0J0WA231

1695000023 0054597 A5B

PASSENGER RECEIPT

XXXXXX

BOARDING PASS

ISSUE BY
UNITED AIRLINES
AMERICAN EXPRESS
THORMAN/SANDY

ARC
XXXXX
COUPON

TOUR CODE
WASHINGTON
DC

AGENCY
AA09910935

NAME OF TRAVELER
THORMAN/SANDY

DATE OF ISSUE
08 OCT 1977

FROM
SFO

TO
ATL

FLIGHT CLASS
Y

DATE
15 APR 78

NOT VALID BEFORE
19 APR 78

NOT VALID AFTER
19 APR 78

REMARKS
THIS IS YOUR RECEIPT

ENDORSEMENTS/RESTRICTIONS
TRANSPORTATION

FARE
XF 3.00
USD 513.49
DUX US 38.51
DUX ZP 5.00
TOTAL USD 560.00

EQUIV. FARE PD.
STOCK CONTROL NO. TX 600 CK
261339337732

CPN
0 016 7781901138 5

DOCUMENT NUMBER
CK
0 016 7781901138 5

AA09910935

NOT VALID FOR TRAVEL

IF A LINE IS WRITTEN IN THE SPACE ABOVE OR BELOW THIS TICKET IT WILL BE VOID. ANY OTHER TICKET OTHER THAN THE ISSUED ONE MUST BE PRESENT ON THE AUTHORIZED AGENT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICIAL TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION
(Privacy Act Statement and instructions on back)

1. TYPE OF AUTHORIZATION

- ☐ TDY ☒ Amendment
(Show items amended)
- ☐ Invitational (Non EOP Employees Only) ☐ Relocation

2. Traveler (First name, middle initial, last name)

Sandra L. Thurman

3. Title of Traveler

Director

4. AGENCY/DIVISION

OPD/AIDS Policy

5. Office Phone

6-2959

6. Official Duty Station

736 Jackson Place, NW

7. ☐ Per Diem

☐ Actual Subsistence (unusual circumstances)*
Rate(s):

8. TRAVEL INFORMATION

PURPOSE: speak at AIDS and Malaria in Africa Conference in Atlanta and
speak at San Francisco AIDS Foundation Board Meeting and the
Young President's Organization in San Francisco

DATE(S): Travel Begin On 4/14/00

Travel End On 4/19/00

ITINERARY: Point of Origin (City, State) Washington, DC

Place(s) of Official Visitation (City, State)

Atlanta, GA

San Francisco, CA

Point of Return (City, State)

Washington, DC

9. MODE OF TRAVEL					10. ESTIMATED COST		AMOUNT
(a) Commercial Transportation					Per Diem/Actual Subsistence	\$	130
Rail		Air			Transportation		560
Coach	Extra Fare*	Coach Tourist	Business *	First Class ‡	Rental Car		
		X			Miscellaneous		258
‡ First Class must have approval of Agency Head or Deputy					TOTAL		\$ 948
(b) Privately Owned Vehicle					11. SPECIAL EXPENSE AUTHORIZED		
Auto	Other	Rate auth per mile	☐ Determined more advantageous to government *		☐ Registration Fees (meeting, training, etc.)		
			☐ For convenience of traveler NTE common carrier cost		☐ Commercial Rental Car		
(c) Gov't Owned Vehicle					☐ Excess Baggage not to exceed		
(d) Other (specify)					☐ Other (Please identify)		
					12. ADVANCE REQUESTED \$		
					(meals and miscellaneous expenses only)		

13. * Special Provisions/Remarks (Justification for first class /business /extra fare travel, annual leave enroute, actual subsistence, etc.)

- Lodging needed 2 nights only (4/17-4/18). Traveler will stay with acquaintances other night
- Airfare only includes ATL-SF-DC. Traveler will travel with President DC-ATL.

14(a) Requested by

15. Accounting data (Appropriation, division, project, vendor number)

1102200 J108E

14(b) I certify that the travel herein was reviewed and determined to be essential for the accomplishment of agency programs and missions

16. Funds are available to defray travel cost specified above
Funds Manager's Certification (Signature)

Approval Official (Signature and Title)

17. Date

4/13/00

18. Travel Authorization No.

TOJONAZ3-1

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICIAL TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION
(Privacy Act Statement and instructions on back)

WHITE HOUSE MANAGEMENT
AND ADMINISTRATION

1. TYPE OF AUTHORIZATION

2000 APR 11 AM 9:51

☒ TDY

☐ Amendment
(Show items amended)

☐ Invitational
(Non EOP Employees Only)

☐ Relocation

2. Traveler (First name, middle initial, last name)

Sandra L. Thurman

3. Title of Traveler

Director AIDS Policy

5. Office Phone

62959

6. Official Duty Station

736 Jackson Place

4. AGENCY/DIVISION

OPD

7. ☒ Per Diem

☐ Actual Subsistence (unusual circumstances)*
Rate(s):

8. TRAVEL INFORMATION

PURPOSE: speak at luncheon plenary for AIDS and Malaria Conference in Africa, organized by Ambassador Andrew Young and attended by 32 African Ministers of Health

DATE(S): Travel Begin On 4/14/00

Travel End On 4/14/00

ITINERARY: Point of Origin (City, State) Washington, DC

Place(s) of Official Visitation (City, State) Atlanta, GA

Point of Return (City, State) Washington DC

9. MODE OF TRAVEL					10. ESTIMATED COST		AMOUNT
(a) Commercial Transportation					Per Diem/Actual Subsistence	\$	38.00
Rail		Air			Transportation		523.00
Coach	Extra Fare*	Coach Tourist	Business *	First Class †	Rental Car		
		X			Miscellaneous		
† First Class must have approval of Agency Head or Deputy					TOTAL \$ 561.00		
(b) Privately Owned Vehicle					11. SPECIAL EXPENSE AUTHORIZED		
Auto	Other	Rate auth per mile	☐ Determined more advantageous to government *		☐ Registration Fees (meeting, training, etc.)		
			☐ For convenience of traveler NTE common carrier cost		☐ Commercial Rental Car		
(c) Gov't Owned Vehicle					☐ Excess Baggage not to exceed		
(d) Other (specify)					☐ Other (Please identify)		
					12. ADVANCE REQUESTED \$		
					(meals and miscellaneous expenses only)		

13. * Special Provisions/Remarks (Justification for first class /business /extra fare travel, annual leave enroute, actual subsistence, etc.)

14(a) Requested by

15. Accounting data (Appropriation, division, project, vendor number)

1102200 J1086

14(b) I certify that the travel herein was reviewed and determined to be essential for the accomplishment of agency programs and missions

16. Funds are available to defray travel cost specified above
Funds Manager's Certification (Signature)

Approval Official (Signature and Title)

17. Date

4/12/00

18. Travel Authorization No.

TOJONA023