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Vice President

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Dear [Mr./Mrs./Senator/Representative/Title
Name] :

On January 10, 2000, I had the honor to address the United Nations Security Council on the threat that HIV/AIDS poses to peace and security in Africa. Throughout the continent, AIDS is reaping a sorrowful toll. Some 14 million have already died – one quarter of them children. Each day, 11,000 individuals join the ranks of the more than 20 million currently infected with the HIV virus. The scale and scope of this pandemic represent not only a humanitarian crisis of historic proportions, but, also a threat to regional security and stability that directly affects our own interests.

During my presentation, I made a number of announcements. First, the Administration will seek to expand the public resources we are directing at the crisis by an additional \$100 million in fiscal year 2001. Second, we will contribute \$50 million to the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations to help fund the research, purchase, and distribution of lifesaving medicines in the developing world. Lastly, I also announced an intent to work with members of the business community engaged in Africa with a goal of expanding public-private partnerships in the battle against AIDS.

I believe that the business community recognizes not only a social responsibility to join in the fight against HIV/AIDS, but also a self-interest in protecting its present workforce and future consumers. Many American firms conducting business in Africa have demonstrated a heightened sense of social responsibility by reaching out with corporate resources and efforts to join with others in the fight against HIV/AIDS. Yet, I believe there is much

more to be done, if, collectively, we are to turn the tide against this foe.

In the coming months, I will ask members of the corporate sector to offer their assistance in furthering this effort. My hope is that first, in cooperation with business leaders, we can develop a set of voluntary principles for corporate policy, which will establish the workplace as a focal point for education and preventative efforts to counter the spread of HIV/AIDS. Second, I hope that representatives from business will join with us in supporting cooperative efforts to deal with this disease. There are many possibilities for real action, but I would especially call attention to breaking the cycle of transmission of HIV from mother to child.

Prior to establishing a date and extending an invitation to business leaders to meet with me in the White House, I have asked my National Security Advisor Leon Fuerth, together with Sandy Thurman, Director of the National AIDS Policy Office, to engage with a broad-range of individuals seeking their recommendations on how we can achieve our aims. I welcome your sharing your organization's own experience and thoughts on this initiative. You can expect to hear from Leon in this regard. I look forward to joining with you and others to discuss strategies and to form new partnerships to confront this scourge head-on.

Sincerely,

[Name/Title in Initial Caps]
[Title/Senate/House in Initial Caps]
[Organization/Position - Initial Caps]
[Address - Initial Caps]

QUICK NOTE

To: Jim

From: Sandy

RE: International HIV/AIDS Spending

OK. So I don't type but I am home alone so here we go!

These are not exact figures but they are close. I will verify these for you first thing in the morning.

Funding levels for international HIV/AIDS programs are as follows:

	1999	2000
USAID	\$125 million	\$200 million
CDC	\$10 million	\$45 million
NIH	\$40 million	\$40 million

The vast majority of this funding is spent on prevention (USAID = 75+% and CDC) and research (NIH). Of the FY99 funding, only \$8.75 million or 5% of US funding was used for care and support – and all at USAID.

UNAIDS says that a annual \$1 billion investment is needed for HIV prevention in Africa alone, and currently, all donors and host governments combined are spending \$350 million. In addition, a \$1 billion is needed to provide basic care and support in Africa alone, and almost nothing beyond our very small contribution is being dedicated to this purpose.

I hope this helps!
Call if you have
any questions —
SF

OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7-90)

FAX TRANSMITTAL

of pages ▶

SPECTRUM

To	SANDY THORNSAN		
Dept./Agency	NAVY AIRS POL	Phone #	6-9513
Fax #	6-2438	Fax #	6-9500

NSN 7540-01-317-7388

5099-101

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

PREVENTION

- **Announce [foreshadow?] additional funding to combat HIV/AIDS in FY 01 (\$100M)**
 - Enhancement of the LIFE Program
 - Enhance present prevention programs
 - Develop basic medical infrastructure
 - Enhance community-based care for those orphaned by AIDS
- Develop and fund mil-to-mil HIV/AIDS programs beginning with FY 00 – Initial focus on ACRI and PKO participants (Discussions initiated with DepSecDef)
- Announce the VP's business outreach effort to
 - Promote the establishment of mother-to-child transmission interventions as an international focus
 - Promote greater social responsibility on the part of U.S. business interests engaged in Africa
 - Foster a set of guiding principles for U.S. business interests active in Africa
- Complement the First Lady's initiative to forge greater public-private cooperative efforts to address the crisis
- Highlight Labor's HIV/AIDS outreach event to engage organized labor in the fight
- Establish specific proposals for dealing with HIV/AIDS within PKOs
- Address the transportation sector as a key vector for HIV/AIDS

TREATMENT

- Review U.S. trade policy to assure we are not establishing inappropriate barriers to the provision of effective treatments
- Work with the IFIs to earmark additional funds to expand basic health care
 - WB assistance to finance ministries on planning for healthcare demands
 - Address HIV/AIDS as an element of the WB's civil service reform and post-conflict demobilization programs
- Identify incentives to enhance access for the developing world to effective pharmaceutical interventions
- Develop targeted education programs for women and community cooperatives to promote the effective utilization of available pharmaceuticals

SEARCH FOR THE LONG-TERM ANSWER

- Advance the President's call to promote the development and delivery of vaccines for the developing world to include the search for an effective HIV vaccine
 - Foreshadow [announce?] \$50 M FY 01 U.S. donation to the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI)
 - Increase funding for basic research on diseases affecting the developing world
 - Call for the creation of a Millennium Trust Fund – combining public and private

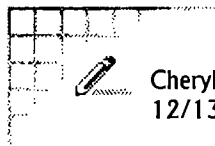
funds to purchase pharmaceuticals, as they become available

- Investigate the possibility of tax incentives for new vaccines
- Highlight the President's meeting with industry – 2 Mar

GENERAL

- **Establish a senior interagency review** to develop a series of options for new unilateral/multilateral initiatives and report to the President
 - Short suspense date – EOM Feb, State of the Union
 - Address possible range of considerations in the VP's address
 - Refer results back to UNSC
- Establish a periodic mechanism for senior review of Administration efforts to combat the global crisis
- Continue development of HIV/AIDS as a specific agenda topic for the G8
- Advance the President's call for social spending debt swaps made in Cologne – Identify debt swap options for nations not qualifying for HIPC
- **Challenge the international community** to follow the U.S. lead in bringing focused attention and additional resources to combat the crisis

NOTE: Items in bold are considered key for an effective message at the Security Council meeting.



Cheryl S. Bauerle
12/13/99 05:16:29 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Tyler S. Beardsley/OVP@OVP

CC:

Subject: AIDS Policy questions for the Vice President- answers tomorrow

1) Why is the U.S. strong-arming foreign governments in their attempt to secure low cost drugs for people who are HIV-positive?

- If the Administration has made an agreement with South Africa regarding compulsory licensing, why can't the same policy work for other countries that are in similar situations?

2) Would you support requiring all states to report the names of people who are HIV-positive in order to slow down the spread of this deadly virus?

- The CDC recently recommended that States adopt names reporting. If it is proven to save lives, why didn't the Federal government require it?

3) You (The Vice President) said two years ago that you wanted to expand Medicaid coverage for people who are HIV-positive so they could afford drugs to keep them healthy. Why hasn't the Administration acted on this proposal?

4) This past July, you (The Vice President) announced the LIFE Initiative, which called for a \$100 million increase in global AIDS funding for FY99. How much will the Administration ask for in FY00 to begin to keep pace with this burgeoning pandemic?

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

To: **Ms. Sandra Thurman**
Company: **The White House**
Fax number: **+1 (202) 456-2438**
Business phone: **1 202 245-2437**

From: **Jose F. Colon/A. Fonseca**
Fax number: **+1 (787) 283-8623**
Home phone:
Business phone:

Date & Time: **12/21/99 9:16:17 AM**
Pages sent: **4**
Re: **Update San Juan AIDS Institute Scandal**

The best is yet to come.
Thank you
Anselmo Fonseca

Díaz meets again with AIDS-case prosecutors

By MARTY GERARD DELFIN
Of the STAR Staff

New Progressive Party Rep. Leonides Díaz Urbina appeared Friday before federal prosecutors investigating the San Juan AIDS Institute fraud and embezzlement scandal.

Díaz, who chaired a House committee that began an inquiry into mismanagement at the institute, met with prosecutors one day after former House Speaker Zaida Hernández Torres was also questioned. It was the second time this week he met with prosecutors over the issue. Díaz declined to provide any details as to what was discussed.

He said he was questioned by assistant U.S. Attorneys María Domínguez and Edgar Rosario for more than one hour. An FBI agent and Comptroller's Office Auditor Juan Agosto were also present, he said.

"They asked me questions and wanted to corroborate some data," he said. Díaz had already met with them on Tuesday for about 15 minutes.

Investigators telephoned Díaz on Thursday afternoon at about the same time investigators were interviewing Hernández Torres who is now a judge with the San Juan Circuit Court of Appeals.

Hernández Torres told reporters before her meeting that she was willing to provide everything she knew about the House investigation.

During the first trial, which yielded

three convictions, it was brought out in testimony that certain lawmakers had received political pressure to derail the House investigation into the institute that began in 1994.

Then-House vice president Edison Misa Aldarondo wrote a letter to Harvard University officials on behalf of former coordinator Yamil Kouri that the inquiry was not going anywhere.

Kouri, who was sentenced last month to 15 years in prison for embezzlement and money laundering, was a consultant with the Harvard Institute for International Development.

While he didn't know whether he would be called again by prosecutors, Díaz said he had no problem testifying before the grand jury if he was subpoenaed. "I can't discount anything," he said.

As they prepare for the second stage of the trial, prosecutors are still continuing to investigate if any politicians were involved in the pilfering of federal funds at the institute.

Lawyer Luis E. Dubón Otero, a powerful NPP fund-raiser, and former medical director Jorge Garib go on trial on Jan. 10.

The U.S. Attorney's Office is also carrying out a separate investigation into whether some witnesses lied under oath during the first trial and whether Kouri's defense lawyers participated in any obstruction of justice.

Dubón lawyers ask for jury questionnaires

By MARTY GERARD DELFIN
Of the STAR Staff

Lawyers for Luis E. Dubón have asked U.S. District Court to submit questionnaires to potential jurors in the upcoming San Juan AIDS Institute trial because of the publicity surrounding the case.

David Román and Fred Hafetz, who represent Dubón, the former chairman of Advanced Community Health Services, filed a motion asking that jurors be questioned in different areas. Among the questions they propose concern the publicity surrounding the first AIDS Institute trial, and their sentiments related to AIDS, health and politics.

The motion cites that in high-profile federal cases such as the Oklahoma bombing trial of Timothy McVeigh jurors were subjected to two screening questionnaires, individual questioning by the court and questioning by the counsel and government.

In the World Trade Center bombing trial, Román said in his motion that each person was given a 19-page questionnaire.

"The enormous amount of publicity which has surrounded this [AIDS Institute] case in connection with the highly volatile nature of the charges, mandate that the court conduct a probing individual [questionnaire] to determine whether potential jurors harbor bias against the defendants," he wrote.

Dubón and former medical director Dr. Jorge Garib go on trial Jan. 10 for conspiracy in allegedly defrauding the federal government of money destined for AIDS patients.

Garib's lawyer Howard Srebnick also joined in Dubón's motion.

Prosecutors have said that they intend to bring evidence that money was paid to certain high political figures in the legislature to derail a House investigation into mismanagement at the AIDS Institute.

The Associated Press reported Thursday that prosecutors are expected to begin sending subpoenas next week for witnesses to testify in the trial.

Lawyers and prosecutors met Thursday in an hour-long status conference in Judge José A. Fusté's chambers.

Dubón's lawyers have proposed in their motion to submit the questions to speed up the process.

cards) are excluded by the committee.

Misla again denies trying to derail AIDS Institute probe

By MARTY GERARD DELFIN
Of the STAR Staff

House Speaker Edison Misla Aldarrondo again emphatically denied Friday that he exerted any type of pressure to derail the 1994 legislative investigation into the San Juan AIDS Institute.

At a news conference, Misla said there was no way he could have influenced then House Speaker Zaida Hernández Torres because she never allowed him in her office. At the time, Misla was vice president of the House.

He also denounced former Rep. David Noriega of the Puerto Rican Independence Party who Thursday accused Misla of trying to stop the investigation on Yamil Kouri's orders.

Kouri, the institute's former coordinator, was sentenced to 15 years after being convicted of a money-laundering conspiracy in diverting federal AIDS money.

"I have nothing to hide; everything that has been said is totally false," an emotional Misla said.

Misla's meeting with reporters comes as federal prosecutors have announced in court papers they are compiling more evidence that AIDS Institute officials diverted funds for contributions and bribes to "prominent political figures."

One former senator, Edgardo Rosario Burgos, has already pleaded guilty to charges he benefited from federal money given to him by Kouri.

But prosecutors hope to present new evidence during next month's trial of former institute medical director Jorge Garib and New Progressive Party fund-raiser and lawyer Luis E. Dubón. They face charges they conspired to defraud federal funds for AIDS patients. Garib will also be tried for perjury.

Prosecutors allege that Garib was aware that the the



An emotional Edison Misla Aldarrondo says he never interfered with investigations into recent money-laundering scandals at the AIDS Institute.

STAR photo by
Francesca von Rabenau
O'Reilly

diversion of funds was occurring until Feb. 25, 1999. The AIDS Institute closed in 1997 amid the growing scandal, and Garib and Dubón were indicted on Feb. 19, 1999.

"Garib was to benefit from political favors resulting from political contributions made with (institute money) after Garib left his position as medical director in June 1992," the court filing states.

Former Rep. José Granados Navedo has admitted receiving more than \$100,000 in a large cardboard box from Garib in 1988 when he was running for San Juan mayor. Granados, who resigned from the House under a political cloud, said the money was split between him and then gubernatorial candidate Baltasar Corrada del Rio, now a Supreme Court justice.

Misla said he never knew or met Garib. As for Dubón, the House speaker said that he never discussed the House investigation with the NPP lawyer.

However, Misla said he now regrets writing a letter to Harvard University officials on behalf of Kouri saying that the investigation would not proceed. Kouri was

on staff at the Harvard Institute for International Development which was hired to set up the institute.

"[Kouri] convinced many people on this island that his vision was correct, and I was one of them. I can say it candidly and honestly," he said.

During Kouri's trial, two witnesses, including Rosario Burgos, testified that they heard Kouri complain during the height of the investigation that Misla hadn't done anything to stop it.

Last week, assistant U.S. Attorneys Maria Dominguez and Edna Rosario interviewed on separate occasions Hernández Torres, now a circuit court appeals judge, and Rep. Leonides Diaz, who chaired the committee that carried out the House investigation.

Misla, who in the past has had discrepancies with Hernández Torres when she was speaker, said he was not allowed access to her.

"I could only enter this office when there was a caucus of the House majority. I couldn't use the phone and say 'Mrs. Speaker, I would like to talk to you.' That couldn't happen," Misla said.

Federal judge reaffirms Kouri must pay \$1.3 million in restitution

By MARTY GERARD DELFIN
Of the STAR Staff

A federal judge has reaffirmed that convicted San Juan AIDS Institute coordinator Yamil Kouri must pay \$1.3 million in restitution from the money he was convicted by a jury of embezzling.

At the same time, U.S. District Judge José A. Fusté said in the same order filed last week that he won't rule yet on Kouri's petition to reconsider a \$17,000 fine because of his financial liabilities.

Lawyers for Kouri had asked the judge on Dec. 1 to reconsider the fine and amend a pre-sentencing report so that it can reflect his financial condition.

Before he was sentenced last month, Kouri said that he was in financial arrears.

After he submitted his petition, the U.S. Probation Office filed a motion asking for the judge not to abolish the amount of restitution he has to pay.

Kouri was convicted of money-laundering, theft to a federal program and conspiracy in defrauding the government of money that was supposed to go to AIDS patients. He was sentenced to 15 years in a federal prison.

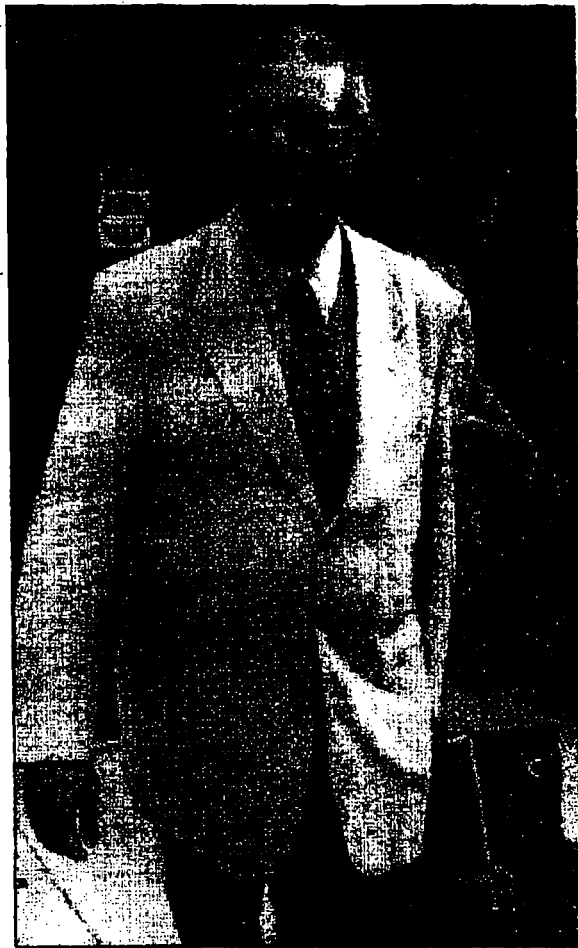
Fusté also granted a request by Kouri recommending that he be allowed to serve his sentence at a federal facility so that he could receive treatment for drug and alcohol abuse. Kouri's lawyers admitted in court during the sentencing phase of the trial that their client had an alcohol dependency problem.

Kouri's lawyers had tried to get their client released from prison while they appeal the case. However, Fusté said that he feared that Kouri would flee to Mexico.

In other matters related to the case, co-defendant Milagros García León is scheduled to be sentenced next Tuesday.

After reaching an agreement with prosecutors, García León, a former personnel officer at the San Juan AIDS Institute, pleaded guilty in August to one count of obstruction of justice.

Her sentencing is scheduled for 1:30 p.m. Dec. 28 before Fusté.



STAR file photo

Former San Juan AIDS Institute coordinator Yamil Kouri

For Immediate Release Contact:
Monday, January 10, 2000 (202) 456-7035

**REMARKS AS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BY VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE
UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL OPENING SESSION**

I call to order this first meeting of the United Nations Security Council in the 21st Century.

Let me thank the distinguished members of the Council for the honor of presiding, and for your willingness to greet the dawn of this new millennium by exploring a brand new definition of world security.

Today marks the first time, after more than 4,000 meetings stretching back more than half a century, that the Security Council will discuss a health issue as a security threat.

We tend to think of a threat to security in terms of war and peace. Yet no one can doubt that the havoc wreaked and the toll exacted by HIV/AIDS do threaten our security. The heart of the security agenda is protecting lives -- and we now know that the number of people who will die of AIDS in the first decade of the 21st Century will rival the number that died in all the wars in all the decades of the 20th Century.

When 10 people in sub-Saharan Africa are infected every minute; when 11 million children have already become orphans, and many must be raised by other children; when a single disease threatens everything from economic strength to peacekeeping -- we clearly face a security threat of the greatest magnitude.

This historic session not only recognizes the real and present danger to world security posed by the AIDS pandemic -- which I will discuss in further detail during my remarks as head of the U.S. delegation -- this meeting also begins a month-long focus by this Council on the special challenges confronting the continent of Africa. The powerful fact that we begin by concentrating on AIDS has a still larger significance: it sets a precedent for Security Council concern and action on a broader security agenda. By the power of example, this meeting demands of us that we see security through a new and wider prism, and forever after, think about it according to a new, more expansive definition.

For the past half century, the Security Council has dealt with the classic security agenda -- built upon common efforts to resist aggression, and to stop armed conflict. We have witnessed wars among nations, and violence on the scale of war within nations, for many reasons:

--Because of claims of religious or racial superiority,

--Because of lust for power, disguised as ideology or rationalized as geo-strategic doctrine.

--Because of a sense that a small place or a larger region -- or the whole world itself -- was too small to allow for the survival and prosperity of all, unless the powerful could dominate the weak.

--Because of the tendency of too many to see themselves solely as separate groups, celebrating and defending their exclusivity, by demonizing and dehumanizing others.

--Because of poverty, which causes the collapse of hopes and expectations, the coming apart of a society, and makes people first desperate, then freshly open to evil leadership.

But while the old threats still face our global community, there are new things under the sun -- new forces arising that now or soon will challenge international order, raising issues of peace and war. As our world enters the year 2000, it is not the change in our calendar that matters. What matters is that in this symbolic transition from old to new, we find one of those precious few moments in all of human history when we have a chance to become the change we wish to see in the world -- by seeking a common agreement to openly recognize a powerful new truth that has been growing just beneath the surface of every human heart: it is time to change the nature of the way we live together on this planet. From this new vantage point, we must forge and follow a new agenda for world security, an agenda that includes:

--The global environmental challenge, which could render all our other progress meaningless, unless we deal with it successfully.

--The global challenge of defeating drugs and corruption, which now spill across our borders.

--The global challenge of terror -- magnified by the availability of new weapons of mass destruction so small they can be concealed in a coat pocket.

--The new pandemics, laying waste to whole societies, and the emergence of new strains of old diseases that are horrifyingly resistant to the anti-biotics that protected the last three generations.

Our new security agenda should be pursued with determination, adequate resources, and creative use of the new tools at the world's disposal that can be used to bring us together in successful common efforts -- tools such as the Internet and the emerging Global Information Infrastructure -- which, if used imaginatively, will enable new depths of insight and cooperation by nations, non-governmental organizations, and citizens at all levels.

Our task is not merely to recognize and confront these challenges, but to rise to our higher ideals, and work together to make our brightest dreams real in the lives of our children. In order to succeed, I believe, along with growing billions around this planet, that we must create a world where people's faith in their own capacity for self-governance unlocks their human potential, and justifies their growing belief that all can share in an ever-widening circle of human dignity and self-sufficiency. A world of freedom and free markets. A world where the free flow of ideas and information, and freer access to education, sustain our more fundamental freedoms. A world in which parents are free to choose the size of their families with the confidence that the children they bring into this world will survive to become healthy adults, with economic opportunity in prosperous and peaceful communities. A world where we educate girls as well as boys, and secure the rights of women everywhere, as full members of the human family.

All this and more constitutes the great global challenge of our time: to create and strengthen a sense of solidarity, as we seek a newer world of security for all -- security not only from loss of life and the ravages of war, but security from constant fear and degradation, and from a loss of the quality of life and liberty of spirit that should belong to all.

If we are to succeed in addressing this new security agenda, we must recognize that because of our rapid growth in population, and the historically unprecedented power of the new technologies at our widespread disposal, mistakes which once were tolerable can now have consequences that are multiplied many-fold.

For example, for almost all the years of recorded history, people could do whatever they wished to their environment, and do little to permanently harm it. People could wage war in the world, and do nothing to destroy it. But now, threats that were once local can have consequences that are regional or global; damage once temporary can now become chronic and catastrophic.

As a world community, we must prove to our citizens that we are wise enough to control what we have been smart enough to create. We must understand that the old conception of global security -- with its focus almost solely on armies, ideologies, and geopolitics -- has to be enlarged.

We need to show that we not only can contain aggression, prevent war, and mediate conflicts, but that we can work together to anticipate and respond to a new century with its new global imperatives.

The human mind -- our ingenuity, our dreaming, our restless quest to do better -- created this moment. Now the human will -- not of one individual, not of one nation or group of nations -- but the collective will of truly united nations, must master this moment. We must bend it in the direction of life, not death; justice, not oppression; opportunity, not deprivation -- a new security for the new world we now inhabit.

The future is not something that we merely try to predict. The future is something that we make. For ourselves. Together. It is up to us to move forward -- with faith in our principles, in our foresight, and in our common humanity. The Spanish poet Antonio Machado once said: "Pathwalker, there is no path, we create the path as we walk."

There is great hope in this pathmaking meeting. It is an honor to open it. And my hope is that the first days and years of the millennium -- and all those that follow -- will be guided by the vision that marks this first meeting. We live in a new time. We face new and larger responsibilities. Meet them we can, and meet them we must -- for the new threats to humanity are as grave as war itself -- and the new hopes we have are as precious as peace.

Now I am pleased to present the distinguished Secretary General of the United Nations, who has given so much to the cause of peace and security, Kofi Annan.



Office of National AIDS Policy

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate Release Contact:
Monday, January 10, 2000 (202) 456-7035

CLINTON-GORE ADMINISTRATION UNVEILS NEW \$150 MILLION INITIATIVE TO COMBAT THE SPREAD OF AIDS AND CONTRIBUTE TO INTERNATIONAL INFECTIOUS DISEASE PREVENTION EFFORTS

Today, in a speech before the United Nations, Vice President Gore will announce that the Administration's FY 2001 budget include a new \$150 million investment to assist efforts to combat the international AIDS pandemic and contribute to international infectious disease prevention efforts. This new initiative provides \$100 million for preventing and treating HIV and AIDS in Africa, Asia, and other regions of the world – double last year's increase.

It also dedicates \$50 million for purchasing vaccines against other diseases that ravage poor nations, including hepatitis B, certain forms of meningitis and yellow fever, helping to save millions of children. Purchasing existing vaccines is the first step toward accelerating the development and delivery of vaccines for AIDS, malaria, TB, and other diseases disproportionately affecting the developing world. This investment is part of a comprehensive plan for action that will meet the Administration's commitment in this area, as described in the President's September speech to the U.N. General Assembly.

"AIDS and other infectious diseases are the largest catastrophes in the history of modern medicine," Vice President Gore said. "We hope this initiative will provide relief and hope to the millions of children and families around the world."

THE AIDS PANDEMIC THREATENS THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STABILITY OF SUB SAHARAN AFRICA AND ASIA. The United Nations calls the AIDS pandemic in sub-Saharan Africa "the worst infectious disease catastrophe since the bubonic plague." An estimated 5.7 million people were infected with HIV by the end of 1999, and India may have become the country with the largest number of new infections this year.

Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia disproportionately bear the impact of the AIDS epidemic. While sub-Saharan Africa accounts for only one-tenth of the global population, over 70 percent of individuals infected with AIDS globally live there. Currently, 22.5 million people in sub-Saharan Africa are infected with HIV, and every day, an additional 11,000 become infected. In Asia, HIV and AIDS is already widespread. Because this region has 60 percent of the world's population and has the steepest infection curve, experts are predicting that Asia will soon become the epicenter of the epidemic. In addition, during the next decade, more than 40 million children in Africa will be orphaned by AIDS, making it difficult – if not impossible – for them to obtain adequate food, clothing, education, and health care services.

The AIDS epidemic is jeopardizing the economic stability of the sub-Saharan African and Asian regions. The economic toll in HIV and AIDS are taking in Africa underscores the linkage between the spread of this disease and poverty in the region. Although Africa is making unprecedented economic gains, they are jeopardized by an infection which is killing skilled personnel – and which demands increased investment in government spending.

The AIDS pandemic threatens Africa and Asia's regional and national security. High levels of HIV infection among members of the armed forces weakens their ability to perform their national duties. In addition, studies have linked the growing number of children orphaned by AIDS to future increases in crime and civil unrest as these children raise themselves alone, often turning to crime, drugs, prostitution, and gangs to survive.

ONE THIRD OF ALL DEATHS EACH YEAR WORLDWIDE – 17 MILLION PEOPLE – RESULT

FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES. The developing world bears a disproportionate burden of these diseases, which not only destroy lives, but perpetuate the cycle of sickness and poverty. Vaccines have been critical and cost-effective weapons that have eradicated smallpox, reduced polio to the lowest levels in history, and drastically lowered measles rates. Building upon these extraordinary achievements, we must work to ensure that all children have access to effective vaccines.

Over eight million children die each year of centuries-old diseases – and more than four million of these deaths could be prevented by existing vaccines. The dramatic expansion of vaccine coverage in the past several decades now saves almost three million lives each year, and prevents hundreds of thousands of cases of paralysis and blindness. Yet, the wider use of existing vaccines against hepatitis B, certain forms of meningitis, yellow fever, and other diseases could prevent an additional four million deaths each year and reduce untold suffering.

Immunization is one of the most cost-effective health interventions. It costs only \$15 to immunize a child, yet in developing countries, children remain 10 times more likely to die of a vaccine-preventable disease than those in the industrialized world.

Vaccines are one of the most cost-effective ways to improve the wellbeing and productivity of the poorest countries. Investments in health are as central to economic progress in poor countries as investments in education and physical infrastructure. Yet, because these countries often cannot afford to buy vaccines, the market does not provide incentives for pharmaceutical companies to develop vaccines for diseases that disproportionately affect developing nations.

Effective vaccines do not yet exist for malaria, TB and AIDS, which kill nearly 6 million people each year. Because developing countries often cannot afford to buy vaccines, the market does not provide incentives for pharmaceutical companies to develop vaccines for diseases that disproportionately affect those countries. Only 2 percent of all global biomedical research by the public and private sectors is devoted to the major killers in the developing world. Vaccines are the best solution for these diseases, but progress has stalled. The global community must intensify both research and development, and make commitments to purchase new vaccines for these diseases when developed.

VICE PRESIDENT GORE UNVEILS NEW, \$150 MILLION INITIATIVE TO COMBAT AIDS AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES. Today, in a speech before the United Nations, Vice President Gore will announce that the President's FY 2001 budget will include a new, multi-million dollar investment in combating the spread of HIV, AIDS, and other infectious diseases in Africa, Asia and other developing countries. This initiative will:

Invest an additional \$100 million in HIV and AIDS prevention and treatment efforts in Africa and Asia. The President's budget will invest a total of \$342 million in HIV prevention and AIDS treatment around the world, doubling last year's allocation. Funds will be targeted to the countries where the disease is most widespread and where our efforts will have the greatest impact. Activities include:

Increasing primary prevention efforts. To reduce the incidence of new HIV infections, this initiative will help to: implement mass education efforts and community based counseling and testing services, provide AZT short-course therapy to infected individuals to prevent further transmission, implement treatment protocols to reduce mother to child transmissions, and implement blood supply screening procedures.

Providing care and treatment for individuals infected with HIV. Currently, treatment options for HIV infected people in sub-Saharan Africa and India are limited; less than 5 percent of people know their HIV status, and health care providers are often without the tools necessary to diagnose and treat HIV and the associated opportunistic infections. This initiative will provide medical and social services to individuals with HIV, including treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, opportunistic infections associated with HIV, and tuberculosis.

Caring for children orphaned by AIDS. Together with host government and social service agencies, this initiative will invest \$10 million to provide school fees, food assistance, counseling, basic health care, and other services that orphaned children need through community mobilization programs.

Strengthening the public health infrastructure. This initiative will assist African and Asian institutions in effectively tracking the spread of HIV infections throughout the Sub-Saharan and Asian regions, in order to focus HIV and AIDS prevention and treatment resources and provide training and technical assistance to developing clinics and community based organizations delivering prevention and care.

Assisting armed forces in preventing the spread of HIV within military organizations. The DoD will work with its African counterparts to invest \$10 million to prevent the spread of HIV within military agencies throughout Africa.

Initiating HIV prevention programs in the workplace. This initiative will invest \$10 million to initiate workplace programs designed to reduce discrimination against employees infected with HIV and AIDS. Funds will also be used to develop partnerships with the business and labor communities to launch HIV prevention activities for employees, their families and communities.

Invest \$50 million in purchasing vaccines for developing countries. As part of a broad Administration vaccine initiative, the budget includes a new \$50 million investment in the Global Fund for Children's Vaccines. The fund, administered by the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI), a new, collaborative effort of UNICEF, the World Bank, the World Health Organization, and other governments and private organizations around the world.

Initial contributions to this fund will be used to purchase existing vaccines for hepatitis B, haemophilus influenzae B, and yellow fever, along with related safe injection equipment. Vaccine purchases will be administered through UNICEF, which runs an efficient immunization program today.

This fund is one step toward encouraging the development and delivery of new vaccines. The developed nations have the scientific and technological capacity to make new vaccines possible, and a renewed international commitment to purchase vaccines will encourage private research and development. The Administration is now developing further proposals to accelerate the invention and production of new vaccines, and to increase investment by developing nations in building sound delivery systems for vaccines, medicines, and other basic health services.



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IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

**OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS**

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FAX COVER SHEET

From:	Ted Osius
To:	Robert Brown, Sandy Thurman, Roger Ballentine, Jan Kalicki, David Jhirad, Jonathan Fritz, Bill Dilday, Marianne Bailey, and Paul Anastas.
Subject:	Draft VP letter to Zhu Rongji
Fax Number:	X55197, x62438, x61736, 482-6330, 586-0861, 647-6820, 647-6876, 565-2412, x66028
Date/Time:	09/08/00
No. of pages to follow + cover:	3
Please provide final suggestions and comments by COB Monday, September 11. Thanks, Ted Osius	

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DRAFT

SEPTEMBER XX, 2000

HIS EXCELLENCY
ZHU RONGJI
PREMIER
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
BEIJING

DEAR MR. PREMIER:

THE UNITED STATES HAS IDENTIFIED COUNTERING THE WIDESPREAD USE OF ILLEGAL DRUGS AND CONFRONTING THE THREAT POSED BY THE CONTINUED GLOBAL SPREAD OF HIV/AIDS AS NATIONAL SECURITY ISSUES. IN THIS CONCERN WE HAVE BEEN JOINED BY MANY OTHERS WITHIN THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY. I'M AWARE FROM RECENT COMMENTS MADE BY LEADERS OF YOUR COUNTRY THAT THESE ISSUES ALSO OCCUPY A POSITION OF PROMINENCE ON YOUR DOMESTIC AGENDA. THE UNITED STATES HAS COMMITTED SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES AND EFFORT TO FORGE PARTNERSHIPS WITH OTHER NATIONS TO ADDRESS THESE ISSUES IN A COLLABORATIVE MANNER. WE HAVE SOUGHT TO INCLUDE CHINA AMONGST THIS GROUP. LAST NOVEMBER AND AGAIN IN JUNE OF THIS YEAR, MEMBERS OF THE U.S. NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH MET WITH THEIR CHINESE COUNTERPARTS TO DISCUSS BILATERAL COOPERATION IN THE PRIORITY SEARCH FOR AN AIDS VACCINE. ALSO IN JUNE, OUR DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY WAS PRESENT IN CHINA TO DISCUSS COMMON INTERESTS IN COUNTERING DRUG ABUSE. THIS MONTH, U.S. SURGEON GENERAL DAVID SATCHER MET WITH YOUR MINISTER OF HEALTH TO DISCUSS HIV/AIDS, AMONG OTHER ISSUES.

TO ADVANCE OUR MUTUAL AIMS IN THESE AREAS AND TO DEEPEN OUR PRESENT COOPERATION, I SUGGEST AN EXCHANGE OF EXPERTS IN BOTH AREAS, PERHAPS UNDER THE AUSPICES OF OUR FORUM'S SCIENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT WORKING GROUP. WE MIGHT, FOR EXAMPLE, INITIALLY CONSIDER EXCHANGES BETWEEN HEALTH AND OTHER APPROPRIATE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AT THE NATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND LOCAL LEVELS, WHO DAILY CONFRONT THE IMPOSING CHALLENGES OF DRUG ABUSE OR HIV/AIDS. LATER EXCHANGES MIGHT INCLUDE REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER SECTORS OF SOCIETY, INCLUDING THE MEDIA AND NON-GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, WHOSE CONTRIBUTIONS ARE SO VITAL TO EVENTUAL SUCCESS IN BOTH THESE FIGHTS.

NEXT MONTH A DELEGATION FROM THE DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE AND ENERGY – AND A MEMBER OF MY STAFF – WILL TRAVEL TO BEIJING, SHANGHAI AND CHENGDU TO DISCUSS THE DEVELOPMENT OF WESTERN CHINA AND OTHER IMPORTANT ISSUES ON OUR AGENDA IN THE FORUM ON

ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT. NO GOAL ON THAT AGENDA IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN EXPANDING THE USE OF CLEAN ENERGY IN OUR TWO COUNTRIES, AN EFFORT WHICH WILL BENEFIT FROM CHINA'S AMBITIOUS PROGRAM TO INCREASE SIGNIFICANTLY THE USE OF NATURAL GAS. U.S. ENERGY FIRMS HAVE THE MOST EXPERIENCE WITH NATURAL GAS WORLDWIDE AND CAN MAKE VALUABLE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA'S NATURAL GAS INFRASTRUCTURE. IN PARTICULAR, I HOPE THAT THEIR PARTICIPATION IN THE GUANGDONG LNG TERMINAL CAN DEMONSTRATE OUR SUCCESSFUL COOPERATION.

SINCERELY,

AL GORE

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FAX COVER SHEET

From:	Ted Osius
To:	Sandy Thurman and Michael Iskowitz
Subject:	HIV/AIDS in China
Fax Number:	X62438
Date/Time:	08/16/00
No. of pages to follow + cover:	3
Please see attached.	

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

August 16, 2000

MEMORANDUM TO SANDY THURMAN AND MICHAEL ISKOWITZ

CC: JIM BABBITT AND KEN BERNARD

FROM: TED OSIUS, OVP *TO*

First, to Sandy: Congratulations on your appointment as Presidential Envoy for AIDS Cooperation.

Second, Leon has been following with interest the elevation of the HIV/AIDS issue to China's State Council. While previously the Chinese were not enthusiastic about working with us on AIDS, Frank Loy recently met with State Planning Vice Minister Zhang Guobao who said help from the U.S. with drug control and AIDS prevention would be welcome. Leon would like the VP to write to Premier Zhu Rongji -- as part of our ongoing correspondence on the U.S.-China Forum on Environment and Development -- to propose an exchange of experts to discuss programs for preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS. Jim Babbitt and Ken Bernard have suggested that joint programs in Africa and Thailand could serve as a model.

Early in September, Leon wants to introduce Chinese Ambassador Li Zhaoxing to Johns Hopkins' Donald Burke and others who might be helpful in launching this process. I would like to consult closely with you, Ken and Jim in preparing for this meeting and in drafting the Vice President's letter (rough draft attached). In addition, I will be in Chengdu, Beijing and Shanghai October 10-17 and will do whatever possible to engage the Chinese.

By the time you return from Los Angeles, I will be on leave until Labor Day. You may wish to get in touch with Jim or Ken in my absence.

DRAFT

SEPTEMBER X, 2000

HIS EXCELLENCY
ZHU RONGJI
PREMIER
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
BEIJING

DEAR MR. PREMIER:

INTRO

I KNOW FROM RECENT COMMENTS BY LEADERS IN CHINA THAT MEETING THE CHALLENGE OF THE WORLDWIDE HIV/AIDS EPIDEMIC IS FRONT-AND-CENTER ON YOUR NATIONAL HEALTH AGENDA. IT IS ON OURS AS WELL, AND WE HAVE COMMITTED INCREASED RESOURCES TO DEALING WITH THE SOCIAL AND MEDICAL COSTS OF THIS EPIDEMIC. IN ADDITION, THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN WORKING CLOSELY WITH A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING CHINA, ON THE TREATMENT OF HIV/AIDS-RELATED ILLNESSES. LAST NOVEMBER AND AGAIN IN JUNE, SCIENTISTS FROM OUR NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH MET WITH CHINESE HEALTH WORKERS IN BEIJING TO DISCUSS U.S.-CHINA COOPERATION ON AIDS VACCINE RESEARCH.

I PROPOSE THAT WE STRENGTHEN AND DEEPEN OUR COOPERATION THROUGH AN EXCHANGE OF EXPERTS UNDER THE AUSPICES OF OUR FORUM'S SCIENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT WORKING GROUP TO DISCUSS PROGRAMS FOR PREVENTING THE SPREAD OF HIV/AIDS. WE MIGHT, FOR EXAMPLE, CONSIDER EXCHANGES TO SHARE EXPERIENCES BETWEEN OUR HEALTH DEPARTMENTS AT THE NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS. WE COULD ALSO LOOK AT WAYS FOR EFFECTIVELY USING THE MEDIA TO EDUCATE THOSE MOST AT RISK, PARTICULARLY OUR YOUNG PEOPLE, ABOUT THE DANGERS OF HIV/AIDS. IN ADDITION, WE SHOULD CONSIDER THE ROLE OF NGOS IN THE EDUCATION AND COUNSELING PROCESS.

COUNTERNARCOTICS.

REFER TO OCTOBER VISIT OF ENERGY/COMMERCE DELEGATION AND HIV/AIDS EXPERTS.

CLOSING

SINCERELY,
AL GORE



OPTIONAL FORM 89 (7-90)

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FAX TRANSMITTAL

of pages ▶

w/
Jan

To	SANDY THURMAN	
Dept./Agency	NAI2 AIDS PK	Phone # 6-9513
Fax #	6-2438	Fax # 6-9500

NSN 7540-01-317-7368

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

MEMORANDUM FOR

JOHN PODESTA
SANDY BERGER
GENE SPERLING

FROM:

LEON FURTH

SUBJECT:

The Vice President's Speech to the UN Security Council

Late last week, the Vice President accepted Dick Holbrooke's invitation to address the Security Council on the AIDS crisis in Africa on January 10. The Vice President will chair the first UNSC session of the new U.S. Presidency (and the new Millennium), and he will kick off the Council's month-long Africa agenda.

The Vice President's message to the Council is a unique opportunity to complement ongoing Presidential initiatives by focusing the Council's attention on the social, political, and security consequences of HIV/AIDS in Africa and elsewhere and on what the international community can do in response. In order to be effective, however, we need to coordinate his message within the Administration, thoroughly and rapidly. I ask your help in doing this.

In particular, we need internal agreement on the extent to which the Vice President should announce – or preview – the Administration's commitment of Fiscal Year '01 resources to international AIDS programs. Here, I'm talking about both the plan to increase international AIDS funding as well as our efforts to stimulate the development and distribution of vaccines against HIV/AIDS and other diseases plaguing poor countries. At the same time, we should produce an inventory of the U.S. Government's existing international HIV/AIDS programs and identify any new proposals that are close enough to implementation to be announced by the time of his speech.

Another thing the Vice President might usefully do before the UNSC is to call for an "open season" on new ideas within the U.S. Government for attacking the international HIV/AIDS crisis. He could announce an expedited interagency effort to address existing programs and develop and evaluate new ideas, with the results to be presented to the President by a date-certain, in the very near future. If we commit to such a search for new ideas, we must be willing to cast the net as widely as possible. Examples of issues we might address include how trade and tax policy might be used to make treatments more readily available and how to coordinate the efforts of international donor countries,

the private sector, and recipient governments so that inevitably limited resources can be brought to bear more effectively.

This agenda cuts across national security and economic boundaries. Further, there are obvious Presidential equities involved. I need your help in figuring out how to make the most out of the speech in a way that sits atop an orderly policy process – clearly there are decisions involved that I do not want to take on my own. Such a process might range from a meeting among us to a full-up NSC/NEC PC. I regret that so little time remains, but the opportunity only recently presented itself.