

# FOIA MARKER

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**Folder Title:**

AIDS, 2 of 2 [Africa] [6]

**Staff Office-Individual:**

African Affairs-Smith, Gayle/Barks-Ruggles, Erica/Sanders, Robin/Rice, Susan/Dempsey, Nora et al.

**Original OA/ID Number:**

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# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Erica Barks-Ruggles to Gayle Smith, re: SRB-AIDS in Africa Initiative (2 pages)	07/15/1999	P1/b(1)

### COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records  
National Security Council  
African Affairs (Smith, Gayle/Barks-Ruggles, Erica/Sanders, Robin/Rice, Susan/Dempsey, Nora et al.)  
OA/Box Number: 2853

### FOLDER TITLE:

AIDS, 2 of 2 [Africa] [6]

2007-1550-F  
kc2014

### 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]

## Battenfield, Pat A. (AF)

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**From:** Dempsey, Nora B. (AF)  
**Sent:** Friday, September 17, 1999 5:41 PM  
**To:** @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs  
**Cc:** @AFRICA - African Affairs  
**Subject:** HIV/AIDS Points for use tomorrow with CBC [UNCLASSIFIED]

Sandy Thurman passed along the following. We made it more bullet like; Ken Bernard has cleared.

\* Today and every day in Africa, AIDS buries more than 5500 women, men and children. And that number will more than double in the next few years. AIDS is now the leading cause of death among all people of all ages in Africa. In the next decade, 40 million children in Africa will be orphaned by AIDS - that is the same number as all children east of the Mississippi. And yet the pandemic rages on.

\* 22.5 million of the 34 million people infected with HIV worldwide reside in Africa. And each day, 11000 people in Africa become HIV infected - one every 8 seconds. Most of these new infections are among young people, under the age of 25. And by 2005, more than 100 million people worldwide will have been infected by HIV.

\* AIDS is not just a health problem - it is a development problem, a trade problem, a democracy problem. AIDS is having a devastating effect on the well being of the African economy. As you know, Africa is a critical economic partner to the U.S. - and a successful fight against AIDS is fundamentally important to our ability to sustain and improve economic ties. Skilled workers are being taken in the prime of their lives, forcing many companies to hire two employees for every one job - assuming one will die of AIDS.

\* In response, we have decided to launch a broad new initiative. The centerpiece of this initiative is a new \$100 million increase in the FY2000 budget to implement a four pronged strategy :

- - prevention, including the prevention of HIV transmission from Mother to Child
- - basic care and treatment
- - support for children orphaned by AIDS
- - and the development of infrastructure needed to accomplish these goals.

\* This is the largest-ever increase in U.S. support for fighting the global pandemic. It will more than DOUBLE our investment in HIV prevention and AIDS care and treatment in Africa - finally - a budget that BEGINS to reflect the magnitude of this rapidly escalating pandemic.

\* I hope that while you are here, you will urge members of Congress to fight hard for these life saving dollars. While this is just a first step, it is an essential foundation for progress.

\* But the United States government cannot and should not do this alone. It is for this reason that the initiative also seeks to galvanize an enhanced response from the other key stakeholders.

\* We will increase our dialogue with the political leadership in countries hardest hit

\* We will challenge our G-7 partners to match our increased commitment

\* And we will take steps to maximize coordination with multi-lateral institutions, the private sector and the many NGOs working in the most heavily impacted regions.

**Battenfield, Pat A. (AF)**

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**From:** Wasserman, Elaine P. (EXSEC)  
**Sent:** Saturday, September 18, 1999 10:19 AM  
**To:** Smith, Gayle E. (AF); Gray, Wendy E. (NSA); Shapiro, Daniel B. (LEGIS)  
**Cc:** @EXECSEC - Executive Secretary; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs; @AFRICA - African Affairs; Bernard, Kenneth W. (HEALTH)  
**Subject:** RE: HIV-AIDS in Africa [UNCLASSIFIED]

Printed and downloaded to diskette now.

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

**From:** Smith, Gayle E. (AF)  
**Sent:** Saturday, September 18, 1999 10:10 AM  
**To:** Gray, Wendy E. (NSA); Shapiro, Daniel B. (LEGIS)  
**Cc:** @EXECSEC - Executive Secretary; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs; @AFRICA - African Affairs; Bernard, Kenneth W. (HEALTH)  
**Subject:** HIV-AIDS in Africa [UNCLASSIFIED]  
**Importance:** High

<< File: CBCAIDS.doc >> Wendy - AIDS points, revised, for the CBC package. This was drawn by points already cleared by Ken Bernard, so believe you can safely assume his concurrence. Can you also let Mara know that Minyon Moore, who will attend the dinner with POTUS, asked yesterday if she can have a copy of the memo slipped under her door when it is finalized -- think this is a good idea given number of issues and questions she'll get.

Will now prepare African peacekeeping. Believe we should make sure we get a final Legis read of the revised/expanded package - am looking for Dan now.

Thanks

## HIV-AIDS in Africa

**Background:** AIDS is now the leading cause of death among all age groups in Africa, and threatens development, efforts to increase trade, democratization and, given the high rate of infection in African militaries, the continent's security. The U.S. provides more assistance to fight HIV-AIDS in African than any other bilateral donor, but international resources remain woefully inadequate. The AIDS Initiative launched by the White House in July includes a requested \$100 million increase in the FY 2000 budget to support HIV-AIDS prevention, basic care and treatment and children orphaned by AIDS, and the development of the infrastructure needed to accomplish these goals. We are also increasing our dialogue with African leaders. Ugandan President Museveni's leadership has led to an actual decline in the infection rate in Uganda, and at his inauguration, South African President Mbeki accurately highlighted fighting AIDS as a necessary priority. Under the Initiative, we will challenge our G7 partners to match our increased commitment, and coordinate with NGOs, the private sectors and multilateral institutions to maximize their contributions. The First Lady hosted a meeting with leaders of these groups on the global AIDS epidemic at the White House this month.

**Issue:** The CBC strongly supports our doing more to fight AIDS in Africa. Maxine Waters has been among the most forceful of the CBC's advocates on this issue. Some criticized the African Growth and Opportunity Act on the grounds that it did not include the provision of assistance to fight AIDS.

### Points:

- Fighting AIDS in Africa is a top priority. Hope that you will fight hard for the \$100 million we're requesting as part of my new AIDS Initiative.
- We're also using U.S. leadership to generate increased commitments from our G7 partners, the multilateral institutions, and the private sector.
- Hillary met with leaders from these communities at the White House earlier this month, and all agreed that we need to increase international public attention - and support - for the fight against AIDS in Africa.
- African governments need to provide more leadership, which we're urging them to do. Want to work with Museveni, Mbeki

and other leaders who've taken on the issue to generate increased leadership across the continent.

- Know many of you were concerned that the Africa trade bill - which we're committed to getting passed this year - did not include a provision on AIDS. This budget request we're making does address those concerns, and we count on you to work with us to get the resources we need and raise the profile of this life and death issue.

THE WHITE HOUSE

AIDS

Office of the Vice President

**For Immediate Release**  
**Monday, July 19, 1999**

**Contact:**  
**(202) 456-7035**

**VICE PRESIDENT GORE ANNOUNCES ADMINISTRATION WILL SEEK \$100 MILLION INITIATIVE – A RECORD INCREASE -- IN FUNDS TO FIGHT AIDS AROUND THE WORLD**

Washington, DC -- Vice President Al Gore today joined Archbishop Tutu, Director of the Office of National AIDS Policy Sandra Thurman, Members of Congress, and leaders of the African-American, religious, children's, and AIDS communities to announce that the Administration will seek the largest-ever budget increase in the global battle against AIDS – a new investment of \$100 million. The Vice President also unveiled a new report from the Office of National AIDS Policy that assesses the AIDS crisis in Africa and recommends this investment. In addition, the Vice President announced new efforts to encourage other public and private entities across the world to address AIDS across the world.

"AIDS in Africa is the worst infectious disease catastrophe in the history of modern medicine," Vice President Gore said. "More than twenty million people are now infected and nearly 500 more become infected each hour. We hope this initiative will not only provide much-needed relief but will inspire decisive action by other countries and institutions – and bring hope to the millions of children and families trapped in this horror." Today, the Vice President:

**RELEASED A NEW REPORT ON THE PRESIDENTIAL MISSION ON CHILDREN ORPHANED BY AIDS IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA.** Last December, President Clinton directed the Director of the Office of National AIDS Policy to go on a fact-finding mission to assess the problem of HIV/AIDS in Africa. Today, the Vice President is releasing the report that includes new findings and a plan of action resulting from this mission. The report finds that:

**AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa is one of the largest health crises in the history of the world.** In the past decade, twelve million people in sub-Saharan Africa have died of AIDS -- one quarter of them children -- and each day AIDS buries another 5,500 women and children. Over the next decade, AIDS will kill more people in sub-Saharan Africa than the total number of casualties in all of the wars of the 20th century combined. By 2005, the daily death toll will reach 13,000 people per day.

**Millions of children will be orphaned by this epidemic.** In some areas up to one-quarter of all children already live with an HIV-positive parent. In the next decade, more than forty million children in sub-Saharan Africa will lose a parent to HIV/AIDS.

**This epidemic has a devastating impact on many aspects of life in sub-Saharan Africa.** AIDS is undermining much of the progress in development that has been made in Africa. AIDS is reducing life expectancy by more than 20 years in some countries. Many children are dropping out of school to care for dying parents undermining improvements in education, and AIDS will continue to have a major negative impact on the economy, hitting a range of professionals, from teachers to military to business leaders and therefore undermine its current trade with other nations throughout the world.

**UNVEILED NEW \$100 MILLION INITIATIVE TO COMBAT HIV/AIDS ACROSS THE GLOBE.** The Vice President also unveiled a new initiative to double the existing efforts to prevent and treat AIDS. This initiative will be targeted to Africa in addition to other parts of the world where this epidemic is growing. It will help move forward on four critically important and interconnected fronts including:

**Containing the AIDS Pandemic.** A new \$48 million initiative will be used to implement a variety of prevention and stigma reduction strategies including: HIV education; engagement of political, religious and other leaders; voluntary counseling and testing; blood supply screening, and, interventions to reduce mother-to-child transmission (MTCT). In addition, the Department of Defense (DoD) will begin new efforts to work with African militaries to provide educational material and training on AIDS prevention.

**Providing Home and Community-Based Care.** This \$23 million investment will be used to deliver counseling, support palliative and basic medical care including treatment for sexually transmitted diseases, opportunistic infections, and tuberculosis (TB) through community-based clinics and home-based care workers and enhance training and technical assistance efforts.

**Caring for Children Orphaned by AIDS.** This new \$10 million initiative will be used to assist families, extended families, and communities in caring for their children through nutrition, education, health and counseling support, in coordination with micro-finance programs.

**Strengthening Prevention and Treatment by Augmenting Planning, Infrastructure, and Capacity Development.** This \$19 million initiative will help strengthen host country ability to plan and implement effective interventions. It will also strengthen the capacity for effective partnerships between local government and community-based organizations. Strengthen local surveillance systems to track the spread of HIV infection, AIDS, and the effects of interventions to enable the best targeting of HIV/AIDS prevention programs.

This United States Government investment would be provided through AID (\$55 million), HHS (\$35 million) and DOD (\$10 million) and will be fully offset.

**ENGAGING OTHER PARTNERS TO ADDRESS THIS CRISIS.** Addressing the crisis of AIDS worldwide will require a broad-based commitment from public and private partners across

the globe. The Vice President also unveiled a series of new initiatives to enhance efforts to address this problem including:

**Multi-lateral Partners Meeting to Enhance Coordination Around the World.** On September 7, 1999, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton will convene a meeting of donors, The World Bank, UNAIDS, international foundations, CEOs and others to discuss how we can best enhance and coordinate our AIDS efforts in Africa and around the world.

**A United Nations Conference on Children Orphaned by AIDS.** The United Nations, in conjunction with the National Black Leadership Commission on AIDS, The White House Office of National AIDS Policy, The Magic Johnson Foundation and a variety of NGOs, will organize a conference on World AIDS Day to focus attention on the growing number of children orphaned by AIDS worldwide, with a special emphasis on sub-Saharan Africa.

**New Partnerships with Private Sector Leaders to Address This Crisis, Such As the Religious, Business and Labor Communities.**

-- Given the impact of AIDS on businesses active in Africa as well as the overall economic-impact on African countries, the White House will facilitate a meeting of business leaders to encourage commitment and involvement in AIDS programs, such as workplace education, outreach to communities, and increased funding support for AIDS efforts.

-- The White House will host a meeting of US and African labor leaders, co-chaired by the AFL-CIO, to build on successes in working with the Council of South African Trade Unions to address AIDS.

-- The White House will also facilitate a religious summit of African, American, and other religious leaders to discuss the important role of communities of faith in the fight against AIDS. In Uganda and Senegal it is very clear that the involvement of religious communities and leaders had a dramatic impact on the ability of these two countries to reduce HIV prevalence or to maintain it at low levels over time.

## Battenfield, Pat A. (AF)

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**From:** Barks-Ruggles, Erica (AF)  
**Sent:** Thursday, July 15, 1999 1:15 PM  
**To:** Sanders, Robin R. (AF); Smith, Gayle E. (AF)  
**Cc:** @AFRICA - African Affairs  
**Subject:** RE: URGENT!!!! [UNCLASSIFIED]

Here is what she has for speakers:

VP  
Bishop Tutu - OVP is OK with him  
14 year old Ugandan girl orphaned by AIDS

That is it. They are trying to hold it to three.

With that in mind - IF we don't go to an Andy Young type to speak, could we get away with inviting Rev.'s Jackson and Sullivan (and Andy) to the event and not speak?

If we cannot get Bishop Tutu is there someone else (an African?) who could play the same role and has a similar record?

Are there other "must invite" guests?

I would suggest:

from CBC  
Don Payne  
Bill Jefferson  
Barbara Lee  
Juanita Millender-McDonald  
Sheila Jackson-Lee  
Charlie Rangel

this is incomplete - others?

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

**From:** Sanders, Robin R. (AF)  
**Sent:** Thursday, July 15, 1999 1:04 PM  
**To:** Smith, Gayle E. (AF)  
**Cc:** @AFRICA - African Affairs  
**Subject:** RE: URGENT!!!! [UNCLASSIFIED]

Pls let us not forget Rev. Sullivan on this. Need to also look at Hill/CBCers who are active on HIV/AIDS. Celebrities such as Magic Johnson would also be good -- rrs

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

**From:** Smith, Gayle E. (AF)  
**Sent:** Thursday, July 15, 1999 12:43 PM  
**To:** Barks-Ruggles, Erica (AF)  
**Cc:** @AFRICA - African Affairs  
**Subject:** RE: URGENT!!!! [UNCLASSIFIED]

We cannot invite JJ the Envoy and not let him speak. Would not work. And we cannot not invite. That said, Tutu would have effect. Strongly agree on African ambs, dean plus core. How is this being played with Hill. I am still on/off urgent conference calls on EE and then to briefing so cannot call Sandy back until 3:30 earliest so you all may need to go ahead.

Are we announcing that India and Cambodia included, as if so this is not same African Initiative and we need to think that through. Or is that understood among us but not announced.

What \$\$ are we announcing?

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

**From:** Barks-Ruggles, Erica (AF)  
**Sent:** Thursday, July 15, 1999 12:33 PM  
**To:** Smith, Gayle E. (AF)  
**Cc:** @AFRICA - African Affairs  
**Subject:** URGENT!!!! [UNCLASSIFIED]  
**Importance:** High

Sandy Thurman just called, the VP is now going to announce the HIV/AIDS initiative on Monday. She is going to fax over a list of speakers which I will give to everyone, but she is asking for a prominent

"Africanist" - either African or an American who has interest/history in Africa and has a good record on HIV/AIDS. They need this ASAP to call and invite the person. They are inviting a number of CBC members (and at least one of them to speak).

She is suggesting:

Bishop Tutu (he's at Emory)  
Rev. Sullivan  
Andrew Young

She is intending to invite Ron Dellums as a non-speaking guest. She wants our opinion on what to do with Rev. Jackson (she doesn't want him speaking).

I told her she also need to invite the African diplomats. She said they don't have space, I told her the dean and the regional senior core group (dean +5) at a minimum were essential. Should we push back?

Also told her we would come up with some press names for folks who are not on the AIDS issues, but care about Africa and would cover this:

Already gave her Tom Lippman, April Ryan and Lally Weymouth. Others?

She would like a call back from Gayle as soon as we get this together. - Erica

## **Battenfield, Pat A. (AF)**

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**From:** Barks-Ruggles, Erica (AF)  
**Sent:** Thursday, July 15, 1999 2:55 PM  
**To:** Bernard, Kenneth W. (HEALTH); Smith, Gayle E. (AF); Lackey, Miles M. (LEGIS)  
**Cc:** @AFRICA - African Affairs; @HEALTH - International Health Affairs; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs; Saunders, Richard M. (VP); Babbitt, James F. (VP)  
**Subject:** HIV/AIDS event [UNCLASSIFIED]

As some of you know, Sandy Thurman's office is planning a rollout of the HIV/AIDS Africa initiative on Monday, July 19th. The VP is going to feature at this event (here - I believe in Room 450 - time TBD).

They are working on the program today and have worked up the following speakers and invitees of note. We have not received a complete invitee list, but understand that the AIDS activist community will feature large. I have suggested to Sandy Thurman, and she agrees that we need to vet the members of Congress that are being invited to this event given that the VP is participating and other issues (like AGOA) that are out there and may have some positive and negative overlap.

### Speakers:

VP

Bishop Tutu (being invited today - not confirmed)  
A Ugandan 14 year-old AIDS orphan

### Possible speakers:

An American 14 year-old girl that was given AIDS at birth by her drug addicted mother.

### VIPs:

Rev. Jackson - I have warned Sandy that we must invite him as our Special Envoy, but that we will have to give him a speaking role if he is invited.

Rev. Leon Sullivan - same issues as with Jackson given his activism on this issue.

Ron Dellums - similar, though smaller issues to the two above

### Members of Congress:

Clyburn  
Waters  
Christian-Christianson  
Pelosi  
Kennedy  
Gephardt  
Leahy  
Specter  
Porter  
Payne  
Meeks  
Jackson-Lee  
Barbara Lee  
C. Kilpatrick

### Possible Members:

Jesse Jackson Jr.  
Bill Jefferson  
Juanita Millender-McDonald

They are not intending to invite other celebrities that would not speak (e.g. Magic Johnson, despite our recommendation that they consider him).

@legislat, @health; @ovp - can you look at the members and make sure they are OK for this event. Are there others they should consider?

I have a readout on budgeting and what the draft announcement/fact sheet looks like which I will get around this afternoon. - Erica

**Joining Forces for LIFE:**  
**Leadership and Investment in Fighting an Epidemic**  
*A Global AIDS Initiative*

AIDS

**I. Increasing the US Government investment in the global battle against AIDS to begin to reflect the magnitude of this rapidly escalating pandemic.**

Making a difference in Africa and in other highly impacted areas requires broader political commitment, enhanced community mobilization, and, most urgently, increased resources. In 1998, spending on AIDS in Africa totaled only \$165 million. Compared to the ever-escalating need and other health programs, this amount is woefully inadequate. For example, in 1998, over \$500 million was spent for basic childhood immunization programs in Africa. Based on our experience in those countries that are starting to demonstrate success, such as Uganda and Senegal, UNAIDS and donors now agree that a minimum of \$600 million is needed in sub-Saharan Africa per year for HIV prevention alone (\$2 per adult per year).

While we acknowledge the leadership role that the US plays globally and the urgent need to act, clearly an effort to combat AIDS must be driven by many actors including host countries, multi-lateral organizations, and bi-lateral donors, to be successful. In FY1999, the US Government spent \$74 million in USAID prevention and care in Africa and \$38 million in HHS research and surveillance/prevention. But more remains to be done in sub-Saharan Africa and in other seriously affected parts of the world.

**The Administration proposes to commit an additional \$100 million in FY2000 to the global battle against AIDS. This initiative will enable us to move forward on four critically important and interconnected fronts including:**

- **Containing the AIDS Pandemic (\$48 million)** Implement a variety of prevention and stigma reduction strategies, especially for women and youth, including: HIV education, engagement of political, religious, and other leaders; voluntary counseling and testing; interventions to reduce mother-to-child transmission (MTCT); and enhance training and technical assistance efforts, including Department of Defense efforts with African militaries.

- **Providing Home and Community-Based Care (\$23 million)** Deliver counseling, support, palliative and basic medical care including treatment for sexually transmitted diseases, opportunistic infections (OIs), and tuberculosis (TB) through community-based clinics and home-based care workers. Enhance training and technical assistance efforts.
- **Caring for Children Orphaned by AIDS (\$10 million)** Assist families, extended families, and communities in caring for their children through nutritional assistance, education, training, health, and counseling support, in coordination with micro-finance programs.
- **Strengthening Prevention and Treatment by Augmenting Planning, Infrastructure, and Capacity Development (\$19 million)** Strengthen host country ability to plan and implement effective interventions. Strengthen the capacity for effective partnerships and the ability of community based organizations to deliver essential services. Strengthen surveillance systems to track the epidemic and target HIV/AIDS programs.

This US Government assistance would be provided through AID (\$55 million), HHS (\$35 million), and DoD (\$10 million). The focus of this funding is HIV prevention, and AIDS care and treatment. In those areas, this initiative represents nearly a doubling of funding in Africa from current levels (\$81 million in FY99, which excludes research). The Administration recognizes the fight against AIDS must be sustained to keep pace with this burgeoning epidemic, and is committed to a multi-year effort in this critical area.

**II. Building partnerships with other key stakeholders to maximize our impact on the rapidly expanding pandemic.**

Increasing US investment in the global battle against AIDS is critical, but is not sufficient to achieve the outcomes needed. The commitment of in-country political leaders and of various segments of civil society are key to success. Moreover, resources provided by the US Government need to help leverage, and to be coordinated with, those of other donors, the private sector, and national governments to ensure synergy and to maximize impact. Building partnerships with key stakeholders in support of effective action at the community level is our greatest hope for progress.

**This initiative will pursue a variety of strategic opportunities for challenging other partners to join in an enhanced effort, including:**

- **Leadership Meeting** On September 7, 1999, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton will convene a meeting of key US officials, The World Bank, UNAIDS, as well as heads of foundations, corporate CEOs, and others to discuss how best to enhance AIDS prevention and treatment efforts in Africa and around

the world. The meeting will focus not only on leveraging additional resources, but also on establishing priorities, identifying effective public/private partnerships, and identifying targets for action to combat the crisis of HIV/AIDS.

- **African Leaders Summit** We propose hosting a high-level meeting with Africa government and community leaders within the next ten months. This meeting will highlight the critical role of leadership in arresting the epidemic and will work to encourage increased leadership efforts. Topics will include the economic impact of HIV/AIDS, examination of models of success in reducing the transmission of HIV, and addressing the need for increased investment in health programs. Additional topics will include AIDS care and treatment and support for children orphaned by AIDS.
- **UN Conference on Children Orphaned by AIDS** On December 1, 1999 (World AIDS Day), the United Nations in conjunction with the National Black Leadership Commission on AIDS, The White House Office of National AIDS Policy, The Magic Johnson Foundation and a variety of NGOs, will organize a conference to focus attention on the growing number of children orphaned by AIDS worldwide. Special emphasis will be placed on assessing the needs of orphaned children in sub-Saharan Africa and the Americas. Participants will include noted experts on the priority issues identified by UNAIDS, UNICEF, and other UN agencies.
- **Business** The Department of Commerce will facilitate a meeting of business leaders active in Africa to encourage them to increase their efforts to rise to the AIDS challenge. Given the impact that AIDS is having on businesses as well as the overall economic-impact on African countries, such a meeting will seek enhanced business commitment and involvement in AIDS programs.

The Commerce Department will work with American Chambers of Commerce abroad and other business organizations to publicize the successful AIDS efforts of US firms in Africa and to support others taking similar action. In addition, the Department will direct work to promote closer coordination in Africa between Commercial Service Offices, other USG agencies, the business community, and African NGOs in a united effort to promote corporate partnership in AIDS programs.

- **Labor** The Secretary of Labor will facilitate a meeting of US and African labor leaders, and will be co-chaired by the AFL-CIO. The success of the AFL-CIO and its Solidarity Center in South Africa (supported by USAID) in working with the South African Trade Union Federations to include AIDS as a key labor outreach and policy issue provides a model for similar action elsewhere. Outcomes include assisting labor organizations in educating their members and securing commitments to develop workplace-based AIDS education and prevention programs, including outreach to youth.

- **Religious Leaders Summit** The US government will facilitate a meeting of African, American, and other religious leaders to discuss the important role of communities of faith in the fight against AIDS. In Uganda and Senegal, the involvement of religious communities and leaders had a dramatic impact on the ability of these two countries to reduce HIV incidence and to maintain it at low levels over time. The outcome of such a meeting would be to increase attention to the need for involving religious communities, to mobilize these organizations and leaders in the fight against AIDS, and to identify ways to support their efforts.
- **Diplomatic Initiatives** The Department of State, NSC, and ONAP will work with US and African ambassadors to increase attention to AIDS within the diplomatic community. The NSC, the Department of State, and USAID will work with G-8 and other donors, and challenge them to match the increased investment put forward in this initiative.

*“Joining Forces for LIFE: Leadership and Investment in Fighting an Epidemic” is an excerpt from Report on the Presidential Mission on Children Orphaned by AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa: Findings and Plan of Action, The White House, June 19, 1999.*

**AIDS Convening  
September 7, 1999**

***Participants List***

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton

Secretary Donna Shalala  
Department of Health and Human Services

The Honorable David Satcher  
Surgeon General

Secretary Lawrence Summers  
Department of the Treasury

Administrator Brady Anderson  
US Agency for International Development

The Honorable Leon Fuerth  
Assistant to the Vice President for National Security Affairs  
The White House

The Honorable Sandy Thurman  
Director  
National AIDS Policy Office  
The White House

Ms. Gayle Smith  
Senior Director for African Affairs  
National Security Council  
The White House

Under Secretary Frank Loy  
Under Secretary for Global Affairs  
Department of State

Melanne Verveer  
Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff to the First Lady  
The White House

FILE

Dr. Ken Bernard  
International Health Affairs  
National Security Council  
The White House

Mr. James Wolfensohn  
President  
World Bank

Ms. Jan Piercy  
The Executive Director of the United States  
The World Bank

Dr. Peter Piot  
Executive Director  
Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS

Dr. Timothy Evans  
Team Director for Health Services  
The Rockefeller Foundation

Mr. Aryeh Neier  
President Soros Foundations Network  
Open Society Institute

Mr. Stewart Burden  
Senior Program Officer  
The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation

Dr. Gordon Perkin  
President of PATH  
William H. Gates Foundation

Dr. Drew Altman  
President and CEO  
Kaiser Family Foundation

Mr. Charles Heimbald  
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer  
Bristol Myers Squibb

Mr. Robert Johnson  
Chairman and CEO  
Black Entertainment Television

B.A. Rudolph  
Chief of Staff to the Administrator  
Agency for International Development

Paul Delay  
Agency for International Development

Dr. Jim Sherry  
United Nations Joint Program on HIV/AIDS

Mr. Eduardo Doryan  
Vice President and Head of Network  
The World Bank

Ms. Debrework Zewdie  
Lead Specialist, Population  
The World Bank

Timothy Geithner  
Under Secretary for International Affairs  
Department of the Treasury

William Schuerch  
Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Development, Debt and Environmental Policy  
Department of the Treasury

Ms. Marsha Martin  
Special Assistant to the Secretary  
Department of Health and Human Services

Ms. Debrah Lee  
President and COO  
Black Entertainment Television

Mr. Ken Weg  
Vice Chairman  
Bristol Myers Squibb

Dr. Seth Berkley  
President  
International AIDS Vaccine Initiative  
The Rockefeller Foundation

Mr. Terry Anderson  
Executive Director of Public Policy  
National Association of People with AIDS

Mr. Paul Boneberg  
Director  
Global AIDS Action Network

Ambassador Nancy Powell  
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for African Affairs  
State Department

Ms. Diane Graham  
Special Assistant for Global Affairs  
State Department

Richard Socaridies  
Special Assistant to the President and Senior Adviser for Public Liaison  
Office of the Public Liaison  
The White House

## Battenfield, Pat A. (AF)

---

**From:** Bernard, Kenneth W. (HEALTH)  
**Sent:** Thursday, August 26, 1999 9:01 AM  
**To:** Smith, Gayle E. (AF); Rudman, Mara E. (NSA); @AFRICA - African Affairs; Bouchard, Joseph F. (DEFENSE)  
**Cc:** @RUDMAN; @HEALTH - International Health Affairs  
**Subject:** RE: FLOTUS event on Sept 10 and S.Africa AIDS deliverable? [UNCLASSIFIED]

Drew Altman of the Kaiser Family Foundation, thru Ambassador Joseph in SA, made an offer of up to \$10 million in matching funds against any new US moneys for AIDS there. (I have some paper from this which I can get for you). The hitch is that the money would need to be directed into a specific NGO in South Africa already being substantially funded by Kaiser. The NGO is called "The National Adolescent Sexual Health Initiative." It is kind of a public/private partnership with the Board chaired by none other than Mrs. Mbeke. USAID thinks it is doing great work, consistent with our assistance efforts, and their SA staff would be willing to figure in some amt. that could be matched to help fund the project (not \$10 mil, however).

Obviously, we don't have the \$100 million in 2000 funds yet, and we can't promise money we don't have. However, this is just an example of the kind of "new" partnership we are looking for. The First Lady will be hosting a small leadership meeting on Sept 7, with attendance by Shalala, Brady Anderson, Wolfensohn, Frank Loy, Peter Piot (UN), Robert Johnson (BET) Bristol Meyers-Squibb, Rockefeller, Gates, and MacArthur Foundations and Altman from Kaiser. I have been working with Melanne Verveer and Sandy Thurman. (I have talked with Legal about NSC involvement in advising FLOTUS on this). This meeting was one of the "deliverables" in the new Administration initiative announced by the VP. and comes before the promised "business forum, which is still under discussion.

We are now at the stage of trying to work something out to take advantage of Kaiser's offer and also meets everyone's needs in what appears to be a "win-win" situation (without getting into trouble but still moving us forward). Comments, etc more than welcome. ---Ken Bernard



emo for Melanne - SA.doc

My note to Melanne:



sept7agnda.doc

Agenda for Sept 7 meeting:

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

**From:** Smith, Gayle E. (AF)  
**Sent:** Thursday, August 26, 1999 8:05 AM  
**To:** Rudman, Mara E. (NSA); Bernard, Kenneth W. (HEALTH); @AFRICA - African Affairs; Bouchard, Joseph F. (DEFENSE)  
**Cc:** @RUDMAN  
**Subject:** RE: FLOTUS event on Sept 10 and S.Africa AIDS deliverable? [UNCLASSIFIED]

Ken - I imagine that the September event is her meeting with corporate leaders. Sandy Thurman may know the answer to this specific question -- I do not & have not heard of such a matching proposal. But I like it...

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

**From:** Rudman, Mara E. (NSA)  
**Sent:** Wednesday, August 25, 1999 8:44 PM  
**To:** Bernard, Kenneth W. (HEALTH); @AFRICA - African Affairs; Bouchard, Joseph F. (DEFENSE)  
**Cc:** @RUDMAN  
**Subject:** FLOTUS event on Sept 10 and S.Africa AIDS deliverable? [UNCLASSIFIED]

Ken --

I've been asked about FLOTUS plans to announce deliverable on AIDS \$ for South Africa at a September event. There's an organization that will match whatever commitment she makes. I am told that it would come from the \$100m budget amendment we sent to the Hill.

Do you know anything about such event or any plans for committing any of the funds to South Africa? Please fill me in when you can. Thanks.

August 18, 1999

NOTE TO: MELANNE VERVEER

FROM: KENNETH BERNARD

SUBJECT: Kaiser Family Foundation offer of "matching"  
funds for HIV/AIDS prevention in South Africa

I have discussed the offer with Dr. Michael Sinclair, Senior VP of the Foundation, as well as with USAID staff in Washington and South Africa, and Marsha Martin and David Hohman at HHS. Dr. Sinclair made it clear that the "matched" funds (both from the USG and the Foundation) would be funneled through the National Adolescent Sexual Health Initiative. According to USAID, this organization is doing good work, consistent with our assistance objectives in South Africa.

HHS/USAID would not plan on using all of the new AIDS money for South Africa for this program, but thought it would likely be prepared to allocate some significant amount, if the details could be worked out. Several potential difficulties are being looked into, including the logistics of funds transfer, lack of real USG money until Congress acts, and ensuring that the offer of matching funds for NASHI would not excessively drive our HIV/AIDS bilateral relationship with South Africa.

Although there may be practical and legal issues that the relevant agencies must address, this seems like a "win-win" partnership with substantial foreign policy and public health benefits.

I will follow up with USAID and Drew Altman this week. Kaiser has been invited to the meeting on the 7<sup>th</sup>. Eric tells me Altman will attend.

Cc. Legal

# **HIV/AIDS Leadership Meeting**

**The White House  
September 7, 1999 - 10:30 a.m.**

## **Overview and scope of the problem**

### **Brief outline of the Administration's new Global AIDS Initiative**

- *Increasing U.S. Government investment*
  - Prevention
  - Care and treatment
  - Infrastructure/capacity development
  - Care of orphans
- *Building partnerships*

### **Open discussion by key stakeholders**

- *Sectors*
- *Topics*
  - Enhancing and coordinating AIDS efforts
  - Incorporating AIDS into existing portfolios (AIDS as a development issue; AIDS as a business issue; AIDS as an international finance issue)
  - Innovative approaches and partnerships

### **Next steps**

**For Immediate Release**  
August 25, 1999

**For More Information:**  
Robert Weissman, Essential Action 202-387-8030  
Erik Leaver, IPS 202-234-9382

## U.S. Balks at Developing Countries HIV/AIDS Drug Policies

With 22 million people in Africa living with HIV/AIDS, and more than two million dying annually, the United States should be working to make access to HIV/AIDS drugs easier and cheaper in South Africa. However, a report released today by the Foreign Policy In Focus project, finds that the U.S. is resisting measures to provide affordable drugs to South Africa and other developing nations.

Author Robert Weissman, co-director of the corporate accountability group Essential Action, writes that the U.S., led by drug company lobbyists, is challenging two ways to promote access to essential medicines: compulsory licensing and parallel imports. Both of these measures are legal under the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) of the World Trade Organization (WTO).

Weissman argues "Despite the WTO-legality of these policy tools, multinational pharmaceutical companies object to the practices, which they perceive as curtailing corporate profits. The U.S. has adopted a similar view, strongly opposing developing country efforts to make HIV/AIDS drugs and other essential medicines more available and affordable."

To halt the epidemic that U.S. Surgeon General David Satcher has likened to the plague that decimated Europe in the fourteenth century, the U.S. should take the following measures:

- Announce that it will terminate all bilateral pressure on countries pursuing compulsory licensing policies, parallel imports, or any other WTO-legal policy.
- Reject such measures as the African Growth and Opportunity Act. The proposed Act would condition new benefits to developing countries on whether they enforce "appropriate policies relating to protection of intellectual property rights." Such provisions should not be enacted into law or be revised to clarify that "appropriate policies" include compulsory licensing and other measures that help make life-saving drugs more available.
- Immediately license to the WHO all HIV/AIDS drugs that have been developed with government funding and for which the U.S. government holds patent or other intellectual property rights.

Foreign Policy In Focus (FPIF) is a joint project of the Institute for Policy Studies and the Interhemispheric Resource Center. FPIF produces briefs analyzing a range of issues including international trade and the global economy, peace and security, and regional and country analysis. Our website houses an archive of all In Focus briefs (<http://www.foreignpolicy-infocus.org>) and our guide of policy experts, *Global Perspectives: A Media Guide to Progressive Foreign Policy Experts*.

### *Interhemispheric Resource Center*

P.O. Box 4506  
Albuquerque, NM 87196-4506  
Phone: (505) 842-8288 ♦ Fax: (505) 246-1601  
Email: [resourcectr@igc.apc.org](mailto:resourcectr@igc.apc.org) <http://www.foreignpolicy-infocus.org>

### *Institute for Policy Studies*

733 15th Street NW, 10th Floor, Ste. 1020  
Washington, DC 20005  
Phone: (202) 234-9382/3 ♦ Fax: (202) 387-7915  
Email: [ipsps@igc.apc.org](mailto:ipsps@igc.apc.org)



# Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

## Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Erica Barks-Ruggles to Gayle Smith, re: SRB-AIDS in Africa Initiative (2 pages)	07/15/1999	P1/b(1)

### COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records  
National Security Council  
African Affairs (Smith, Gayle/Barks-Ruggles, Erica/Sanders, Robin/Rice, Susan/Dempsey, Nora et al.)  
OA/Box Number: 2853

### FOLDER TITLE:

AIDS, 2 of 2 [Africa] [6]

2007-1550-F  
ke2014

### 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]

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

5508 redo 2

August 10, 1999

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL R. BERGER

FROM: GAYLE E. SMITH

SUBJECT: Response to a Letter to the President on Debt and  
HIV/AIDS from 18 Members of Congress

Eighteen members of Congress wrote to the President on July 1 urging the creation of an "AIDS-Factor" that would factor in the impact of HIV/AIDS into determinations of the amount of debt relief a poor country would receive.

Attached is a memorandum from you to the President recommending that he sign the response, which highlights the Cologne Debt Initiative's call for a new IFI framework that will link debt relief to social spending, including on health and HIV/AIDS. The response also highlights our new HIV/AIDS initiative announced by the Vice President on July 19.

This response was delayed because we did not receive the incoming letter until July 20.

Concurrences by: Ken ~~Be~~ Bernard, Rick ~~S~~ Samans, Dan ~~S~~ Shapiro

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached memorandum to the President.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum to the President  
Tab A Response to Members of Congress  
Tab B Letter from Members of Congress

## THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

'99 AUG 19 PM 8:46

August 19, 1999

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER  
LARRY STEINSUBJECT: Letter from 18 Members of Congress on Debt Relief  
and HIV/AIDS in AfricaPurpose

Respond to a letter from 18 Members of Congress concerning debt relief for African nations where HIV/AIDS infections levels are very high.

Background

Following the announcement of the G-7 Cologne Debt Initiative, eighteen Members of Congress wrote to urge that we develop a formula for determining debt relief for poor countries that takes into account the impact of HIV/AIDS. They call this the "AIDS-Factor."

Your response notes that the Cologne initiative calls on the international financial institutions to develop a new framework that links debt relief with poverty reduction and a better targeting of resources on social spending, including health care and HIV/AIDS prevention. You also note that the United States continues to lead the world in resources devoted to fighting HIV/AIDS, including the new \$100 million LIFE initiative announced by the Vice President on July 19.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached response to Members of Congress.

## Attachments

Tab A Response to Members of Congress  
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

cc: Vice President  
Chief of Staff

UNCLASSIFIED  
ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

RECORD ID: 9905508

DOC ACTION OFFICER

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

001 SMITH, G	Z 99072015 PREPARE MEMO FOR BERGER
002 BERGER	Z 99080517 FWD TO PRESIDENT FOR SIGNATURE
002 SMITH, G	Z 99080609 FOR REDO
003 BERGER	Z 99080620 FWD TO PRESIDENT FOR SIGNATURE
003 SMITH, G	Z 99080915 FOR REDO
004 BERGER	Z 99081011 FWD TO PRESIDENT FOR SIGNATURE
004 STEIN, L	Z 99081611 FOR SIGNATURE
005 PRESIDENT	Z 99081920 FOR SIGNATURE
006	X 99082314 PRESIDENT SGD LTRS

DISPATCH DATA SUMMARY REPORT

<u>DOC</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>DISPATCH FOR ACTION</u>	<u>DISPATCH FOR INFO</u>
006	990819	WH STRIPPING DESK	STATE
006	990819	ACKERMAN, GARY L	CIA
006	990819	BACHUS, SPENCER	FBI
006	990819	BROWN, CORRINE	
006	990819	BROWN, SHERROD	
006	990819	CAPUANO, MICHAEL	
006	990819	CARSON, JULIA	
006	990819	CHRISTIAN-CHRISTENSEN, DONNA	
006	990819	FRANK, BARNEY	
006	990819	GUTIERREZ, LUIS V	
006	990819	HALL, TONY P	
006	990819	LAFALCE, JOHN J	
006	990819	LANTOS, TOM	
006	990819	LEE, BARBARA	
006	990819	MEEKS, GREGORY W	
006	990819	PAYNE, DONALD M	
006	990819	WATERS, MAXINE	
006	990819	WATT, MELVIN	
006	990819	WAXMAN, HENRY A	

UNCLASSIFIED

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 19, 1999

Dear Gary:

Thank you for your letter regarding debt relief for Africa's poorest nations and the provision of resources to fight the growing HIV/AIDS crisis.

The Cologne Initiative calls on the international financial institutions (IFI) to develop a new framework for linking debt relief with poverty reduction. Funds freed by debt relief would be directed to priority social expenditures, including health, child survival, HIV/AIDS prevention, and education. This will require greater transparency in government budgeting, and much wider consultation with civil society in the development and implementation of economic programs. At the Summit in Cologne, we gained agreement that HIV/AIDS prevention would be one of the elements of the IFIs' new emphasis on poverty alleviation in the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility's (ESAF) reform programs. These programs, as you know, will accompany debt relief that will be deeper, faster, and open to more countries. I believe that this new approach is a very positive development in our fight against HIV/AIDS, particularly in Africa.

In addition, we are committed to working with you to expand support for greater international efforts to combat HIV/AIDS. I am pleased that the United States is again leading the way through our commitment, announced by the Vice President on July 19, to more than double our spending on the fight against HIV/AIDS in Africa and globally.

Again, thank you for writing on this important matter, and I look forward to continuing to work with you to build a better future for Africa and for all our children.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Gary L. Ackerman  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515-1602

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 19, 1999

Dear Representative Bachus:

Thank you for your letter regarding debt relief for Africa's poorest nations and the provision of resources to fight the growing HIV/AIDS crisis.

The Cologne Initiative calls on the international financial institutions (IFI) to develop a new framework for linking debt relief with poverty reduction. Funds freed by debt relief would be directed to priority social expenditures, including health, child survival, HIV/AIDS prevention, and education. This will require greater transparency in government budgeting, and much wider consultation with civil society in the development and implementation of economic programs. At the Summit in Cologne, we gained agreement that HIV/AIDS prevention would be one of the elements of the IFIs' new emphasis on poverty alleviation in the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility's (ESAF) reform programs. These programs, as you know, will accompany debt relief that will be deeper, faster, and open to more countries. I believe that this new approach is a very positive development in our fight against HIV/AIDS, particularly in Africa.

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Again, thank you for writing on this important matter, and I look forward to continuing to work with you to build a better future for Africa and for all our children.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bill Clinton". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

The Honorable Spencer T. Bachus, III  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515-0106

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 19, 1999

Dear Corrine:

Thank you for your letter regarding debt relief for Africa's poorest nations and the provision of resources to fight the growing HIV/AIDS crisis.

The Cologne Initiative calls on the international financial institutions (IFI) to develop a new framework for linking debt relief with poverty reduction. Funds freed by debt relief would be directed to priority social expenditures, including health, child survival, HIV/AIDS prevention, and education. This will require greater transparency in government budgeting, and much wider consultation with civil society in the development and implementation of economic programs. At the Summit in Cologne, we gained agreement that HIV/AIDS prevention would be one of the elements of the IFIs' new emphasis on poverty alleviation in the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility's (ESAF) reform programs. These programs, as you know, will accompany debt relief that will be deeper, faster, and open to more countries. I believe that this new approach is a very positive development in our fight against HIV/AIDS, particularly in Africa.

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Again, thank you for writing on this important matter, and I look forward to continuing to work with you to build a better future for Africa and for all our children.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Corrine Brown  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515-0903

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 19, 1999

Dear Sherrod:

Thank you for your letter regarding debt relief for Africa's poorest nations and the provision of resources to fight the growing HIV/AIDS crisis.

The Cologne Initiative calls on the international financial institutions (IFI) to develop a new framework for linking debt relief with poverty reduction. Funds freed by debt relief would be directed to priority social expenditures, including health, child survival, HIV/AIDS prevention, and education. This will require greater transparency in government budgeting, and much wider consultation with civil society in the development and implementation of economic programs. At the Summit in Cologne, we gained agreement that HIV/AIDS prevention would be one of the elements of the IFIs' new emphasis on poverty alleviation in the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility's (ESAF) reform programs. These programs, as you know, will accompany debt relief that will be deeper, faster, and open to more countries. I believe that this new approach is a very positive development in our fight against HIV/AIDS, particularly in Africa.

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Again, thank you for writing on this important matter, and I look forward to continuing to work with you to build a better future for Africa and for all our children.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bill", written in a cursive style.

The Honorable Sherrod Brown  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515-3513

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 19, 1999

Dear Michael:

Thank you for your letter regarding debt relief for Africa's poorest nations and the provision of resources to fight the growing HIV/AIDS crisis.

The Cologne Initiative calls on the international financial institutions (IFI) to develop a new framework for linking debt relief with poverty reduction. Funds freed by debt relief would be directed to priority social expenditures, including health, child survival, HIV/AIDS prevention, and education. This will require greater transparency in government budgeting, and much wider consultation with civil society in the development and implementation of economic programs. At the Summit in Cologne, we gained agreement that HIV/AIDS prevention would be one of the elements of the IFIs' new emphasis on poverty alleviation in the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility's (ESAF) reform programs. These programs, as you know, will accompany debt relief that will be deeper, faster, and open to more countries. I believe that this new approach is a very positive development in our fight against HIV/AIDS, particularly in Africa.

In addition, we are committed to working with you to expand support for greater international efforts to combat HIV/AIDS. I am pleased that the United States is again leading the way through our commitment, announced by the Vice President on July 19, to more than double our spending on the fight against HIV/AIDS in Africa and globally.

Again, thank you for writing on this important matter, and I look forward to continuing to work with you to build a better future for Africa and for all our children.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Michael E. Capuano  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515-2108

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 19, 1999

Dear Julia:

Thank you for your letter regarding debt relief for Africa's poorest nations and the provision of resources to fight the growing HIV/AIDS crisis.

The Cologne Initiative calls on the international financial institutions (IFI) to develop a new framework for linking debt relief with poverty reduction. Funds freed by debt relief would be directed to priority social expenditures, including health, child survival, HIV/AIDS prevention, and education. This will require greater transparency in government budgeting, and much wider consultation with civil society in the development and implementation of economic programs. At the Summit in Cologne, we gained agreement that HIV/AIDS prevention would be one of the elements of the IFIs' new emphasis on poverty alleviation in the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility's (ESAF) reform programs. These programs, as you know, will accompany debt relief that will be deeper, faster, and open to more countries. I believe that this new approach is a very positive development in our fight against HIV/AIDS, particularly in Africa.

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Again, thank you for writing on this important matter, and I look forward to continuing to work with you to build a better future for Africa and for all our children.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Julia M. Carson  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515-1410

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 19, 1999

Dear Donna:

Thank you for your letter regarding debt relief for Africa's poorest nations and the provision of resources to fight the growing HIV/AIDS crisis.

The Cologne Initiative calls on the international financial institutions (IFI) to develop a new framework for linking debt relief with poverty reduction. Funds freed by debt relief would be directed to priority social expenditures, including health, child survival, HIV/AIDS prevention, and education. This will require greater transparency in government budgeting, and much wider consultation with civil society in the development and implementation of economic programs. At the Summit in Cologne, we gained agreement that HIV/AIDS prevention would be one of the elements of the IFIs' new emphasis on poverty alleviation in the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility's (ESAF) reform programs. These programs, as you know, will accompany debt relief that will be deeper, faster, and open to more countries. I believe that this new approach is a very positive development in our fight against HIV/AIDS, particularly in Africa.

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Again, thank you for writing on this important matter, and I look forward to continuing to work with you to build a better future for Africa and for all our children.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Donna Christian-Christensen  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515-5501

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 19, 1999

Dear Barney:

Thank you for your letter regarding debt relief for Africa's poorest nations and the provision of resources to fight the growing HIV/AIDS crisis.

The Cologne Initiative calls on the international financial institutions (IFI) to develop a new framework for linking debt relief with poverty reduction. Funds freed by debt relief would be directed to priority social expenditures, including health, child survival, HIV/AIDS prevention, and education. This will require greater transparency in government budgeting, and much wider consultation with civil society in the development and implementation of economic programs. At the Summit in Cologne, we gained agreement that HIV/AIDS prevention would be one of the elements of the IFIs' new emphasis on poverty alleviation in the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility's (ESAF) reform programs. These programs, as you know, will accompany debt relief that will be deeper, faster, and open to more countries. I believe that this new approach is a very positive development in our fight against HIV/AIDS, particularly in Africa.

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Again, thank you for writing on this important matter, and I look forward to continuing to work with you to build a better future for Africa and for all our children.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Barney Frank  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515-2104

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 19, 1999

Dear Luis:

Thank you for your letter regarding debt relief for Africa's poorest nations and the provision of resources to fight the growing HIV/AIDS crisis.

The Cologne Initiative calls on the international financial institutions (IFI) to develop a new framework for linking debt relief with poverty reduction. Funds freed by debt relief would be directed to priority social expenditures, including health, child survival, HIV/AIDS prevention, and education. This will require greater transparency in government budgeting, and much wider consultation with civil society in the development and implementation of economic programs. At the Summit in Cologne, we gained agreement that HIV/AIDS prevention would be one of the elements of the IFIs' new emphasis on poverty alleviation in the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility's (ESAF) reform programs. These programs, as you know, will accompany debt relief that will be deeper, faster, and open to more countries. I believe that this new approach is a very positive development in our fight against HIV/AIDS, particularly in Africa.

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Again, thank you for writing on this important matter, and I look forward to continuing to work with you to build a better future for Africa and for all our children.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bill", written in a cursive style.

The Honorable Luis V. Gutierrez  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515-1304

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 19, 1999

Dear Tony:

Thank you for your letter regarding debt relief for Africa's poorest nations and the provision of resources to fight the growing HIV/AIDS crisis.

The Cologne Initiative calls on the international financial institutions (IFI) to develop a new framework for linking debt relief with poverty reduction. Funds freed by debt relief would be directed to priority social expenditures, including health, child survival, HIV/AIDS prevention, and education. This will require greater transparency in government budgeting, and much wider consultation with civil society in the development and implementation of economic programs. At the Summit in Cologne, we gained agreement that HIV/AIDS prevention would be one of the elements of the IFIs' new emphasis on poverty alleviation in the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility's (ESAF) reform programs. These programs, as you know, will accompany debt relief that will be deeper, faster, and open to more countries. I believe that this new approach is a very positive development in our fight against HIV/AIDS, particularly in Africa.

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Again, thank you for writing on this important matter, and I look forward to continuing to work with you to build a better future for Africa and for all our children.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Tony P. Hall  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515-3503

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 19, 1999

Dear John:

Thank you for your letter regarding debt relief for Africa's poorest nations and the provision of resources to fight the growing HIV/AIDS crisis.

The Cologne Initiative calls on the international financial institutions (IFI) to develop a new framework for linking debt relief with poverty reduction. Funds freed by debt relief would be directed to priority social expenditures, including health, child survival, HIV/AIDS prevention, and education. This will require greater transparency in government budgeting, and much wider consultation with civil society in the development and implementation of economic programs. At the Summit in Cologne, we gained agreement that HIV/AIDS prevention would be one of the elements of the IFIs' new emphasis on poverty alleviation in the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility's (ESAF) reform programs. These programs, as you know, will accompany debt relief that will be deeper, faster, and open to more countries. I believe that this new approach is a very positive development in our fight against HIV/AIDS, particularly in Africa.

In addition, we are committed to working with you to expand support for greater international efforts to combat HIV/AIDS. I am pleased that the United States is again leading the way through our commitment, announced by the Vice President on July 19, to more than double our spending on the fight against HIV/AIDS in Africa and globally.

Again, thank you for writing on this important matter, and I look forward to continuing to work with you to build a better future for Africa and for all our children.

Sincerely,



The Honorable John J. LaFalce  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515-3229

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 19, 1999

Dear Tom:

Thank you for your letter regarding debt relief for Africa's poorest nations and the provision of resources to fight the growing HIV/AIDS crisis.

The Cologne Initiative calls on the international financial institutions (IFI) to develop a new framework for linking debt relief with poverty reduction. Funds freed by debt relief would be directed to priority social expenditures, including health, child survival, HIV/AIDS prevention, and education. This will require greater transparency in government budgeting, and much wider consultation with civil society in the development and implementation of economic programs. At the Summit in Cologne, we gained agreement that HIV/AIDS prevention would be one of the elements of the IFIs' new emphasis on poverty alleviation in the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility's (ESAF) reform programs. These programs, as you know, will accompany debt relief that will be deeper, faster, and open to more countries. I believe that this new approach is a very positive development in our fight against HIV/AIDS, particularly in Africa.

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Again, thank you for writing on this important matter, and I look forward to continuing to work with you to build a better future for Africa and for all our children.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Tom Lantos  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515-0512

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 19, 1999

Dear Barbara:

Thank you for your letter regarding debt relief for Africa's poorest nations and the provision of resources to fight the growing HIV/AIDS crisis.

The Cologne Initiative calls on the international financial institutions (IFI) to develop a new framework for linking debt relief with poverty reduction. Funds freed by debt relief would be directed to priority social expenditures, including health, child survival, HIV/AIDS prevention, and education. This will require greater transparency in government budgeting, and much wider consultation with civil society in the development and implementation of economic programs. At the Summit in Cologne, we gained agreement that HIV/AIDS prevention would be one of the elements of the IFIs' new emphasis on poverty alleviation in the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility's (ESAF) reform programs. These programs, as you know, will accompany debt relief that will be deeper, faster, and open to more countries. I believe that this new approach is a very positive development in our fight against HIV/AIDS, particularly in Africa.

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Again, thank you for writing on this important matter, and I look forward to continuing to work with you to build a better future for Africa and for all our children.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Barbara Lee  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515-0509

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 19, 1999

Dear Gregory:

Thank you for your letter regarding debt relief for Africa's poorest nations and the provision of resources to fight the growing HIV/AIDS crisis.

The Cologne Initiative calls on the international financial institutions (IFI) to develop a new framework for linking debt relief with poverty reduction. Funds freed by debt relief would be directed to priority social expenditures, including health, child survival, HIV/AIDS prevention, and education. This will require greater transparency in government budgeting, and much wider consultation with civil society in the development and implementation of economic programs. At the Summit in Cologne, we gained agreement that HIV/AIDS prevention would be one of the elements of the IFIs' new emphasis on poverty alleviation in the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility's (ESAF) reform programs. These programs, as you know, will accompany debt relief that will be deeper, faster, and open to more countries. I believe that this new approach is a very positive development in our fight against HIV/AIDS, particularly in Africa.

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Again, thank you for writing on this important matter, and I look forward to continuing to work with you to build a better future for Africa and for all our children.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Gregory W. Meeks  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515-3206

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 19, 1999

Dear Don:

Thank you for your letter regarding debt relief for Africa's poorest nations and the provision of resources to fight the growing HIV/AIDS crisis.

The Cologne Initiative calls on the international financial institutions (IFI) to develop a new framework for linking debt relief with poverty reduction. Funds freed by debt relief would be directed to priority social expenditures, including health, child survival, HIV/AIDS prevention, and education. This will require greater transparency in government budgeting, and much wider consultation with civil society in the development and implementation of economic programs. At the Summit in Cologne, we gained agreement that HIV/AIDS prevention would be one of the elements of the IFIs' new emphasis on poverty alleviation in the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility's (ESAF) reform programs. These programs, as you know, will accompany debt relief that will be deeper, faster, and open to more countries. I believe that this new approach is a very positive development in our fight against HIV/AIDS, particularly in Africa.

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Again, thank you for writing on this important matter, and I look forward to continuing to work with you to build a better future for Africa and for all our children.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Donald M. Payne  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515-3010

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 19, 1999

Dear Maxine:

Thank you for your letter regarding debt relief for Africa's poorest nations and the provision of resources to fight the growing HIV/AIDS crisis.

The Cologne Initiative calls on the international financial institutions (IFI) to develop a new framework for linking debt relief with poverty reduction. Funds freed by debt relief would be directed to priority social expenditures, including health, child survival, HIV/AIDS prevention, and education. This will require greater transparency in government budgeting, and much wider consultation with civil society in the development and implementation of economic programs. At the Summit in Cologne, we gained agreement that HIV/AIDS prevention would be one of the elements of the IFIs' new emphasis on poverty alleviation in the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility's (ESAF) reform programs. These programs, as you know, will accompany debt relief that will be deeper, faster, and open to more countries. I believe that this new approach is a very positive development in our fight against HIV/AIDS, particularly in Africa.

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Again, thank you for writing on this important matter, and I look forward to continuing to work with you to build a better future for Africa and for all our children.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Maxine Waters  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515-0535

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 19, 1999

Dear Mel:

Thank you for your letter regarding debt relief for Africa's poorest nations and the provision of resources to fight the growing HIV/AIDS crisis.

The Cologne Initiative calls on the international financial institutions (IFI) to develop a new framework for linking debt relief with poverty reduction. Funds freed by debt relief would be directed to priority social expenditures, including health, child survival, HIV/AIDS prevention, and education. This will require greater transparency in government budgeting, and much wider consultation with civil society in the development and implementation of economic programs. At the Summit in Cologne, we gained agreement that HIV/AIDS prevention would be one of the elements of the IFIs' new emphasis on poverty alleviation in the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility's (ESAF) reform programs. These programs, as you know, will accompany debt relief that will be deeper, faster, and open to more countries. I believe that this new approach is a very positive development in our fight against HIV/AIDS, particularly in Africa.

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Again, thank you for writing on this important matter, and I look forward to continuing to work with you to build a better future for Africa and for all our children.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Melvin L. Watt  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515-3312

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 19, 1999

Dear Henry:

Thank you for your letter regarding debt relief for Africa's poorest nations and the provision of resources to fight the growing HIV/AIDS crisis.

The Cologne Initiative calls on the international financial institutions (IFI) to develop a new framework for linking debt relief with poverty reduction. Funds freed by debt relief would be directed to priority social expenditures, including health, child survival, HIV/AIDS prevention, and education. This will require greater transparency in government budgeting, and much wider consultation with civil society in the development and implementation of economic programs. At the Summit in Cologne, we gained agreement that HIV/AIDS prevention would be one of the elements of the IFIs' new emphasis on poverty alleviation in the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility's (ESAF) reform programs. These programs, as you know, will accompany debt relief that will be deeper, faster, and open to more countries. I believe that this new approach is a very positive development in our fight against HIV/AIDS, particularly in Africa.

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Again, thank you for writing on this important matter, and I look forward to continuing to work with you to build a better future for Africa and for all our children.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Henry A. Waxman  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515-0529

The Honorable Gary L. Ackerman  
House of Representatives  
2243 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515-1602

The Honorable Spencer T. Bachus, III  
House of Representatives  
442 Cannon House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515-0106

The Honorable Corrine Brown  
House of Representatives  
1610 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515-0903

The Honorable Sherrod Brown  
House of Representatives  
328 Cannon House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515-3513

The Honorable Michael E. Capuano  
House of Representatives  
1232 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515-2108

The Honorable Julia M. Carson  
House of Representatives  
1541 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515-1410

The Honorable Donna Christian-  
Christensen  
House of Representatives  
1711 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515-5501

The Honorable Barney Frank  
House of Representatives  
2210 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515-2104

The Honorable Luis V. Gutierrez  
House of Representatives  
2438 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515-1304

The Honorable Tony P. Hall  
House of Representatives  
1432 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515-3503

The Honorable John J. LaFalce  
House of Representatives  
2310 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515-3229

The Honorable Tom Lantos  
House of Representatives  
2217 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515-0512

The Honorable Barbara Lee  
House of Representatives  
2108 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515-0509

The Honorable Gregory W. Meeks  
House of Representatives  
1035 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515-3206

The Honorable Donald M. Payne  
House of Representatives  
2244 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515-3010

The Honorable Maxine Waters  
House of Representatives  
2344 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515-0535

The Honorable Melvin L. Watt  
House of Representatives  
1230 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515-3312

The Honorable Henry A. Waxman  
House of Representatives  
2204 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515-0529

MEMORANDUM FOR: WH STRIPPING DESK

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: TO: ACKERMAN, GARY L

SOURCE: PRESIDENT

DATE: 19 AUG 99

SUBJ: RESPONSE TO 18 MEMBERS OF CONGRESS RE DEBT RELIEF & HIV/AIDS IN  
AFRICA

---

REQUIRED ACTION: FOR DISPATCH

DUE DATE: 24 AUG 98

COMMENT:

  
FOR JOHN W. FICKLIN

NSC RECORDS MANAGEMENT OFFICE

**MAXINE WATERS**

MEMBER OF CONGRESS  
35TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

CHIEF DEPUTY WHIP

COMMITTEES:

BANKING AND FINANCIAL  
SERVICES

JUDICIARY

5508 3/10/31  
PLEASE REPLY TO:  
2344 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
 WASHINGTON, DC 20515-0535  
(202) 225-2201  
FAX (202) 225-7854  
DISTRICT OFFICE:  
10124 S. BROADWAY  
SUITE 1  
 LOS ANGELES, CA 90003  
(323) 757-8900  
FAX (323) 757-9506

**Congress of the United States**  
**House of Representatives**  
**Washington, DC 20515-0535**

July 1, 1999

President Bill Clinton  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We are writing to you out of deep concern about the HIV/AIDS crisis and the need for debt relief for poor countries in Africa. We were pleased that your Administration conveyed our concerns about the HIV/AIDS crisis in Africa to the participants at the G-7 Summit. However, more needs to be done to build on the progress that was made at the G-7 Summit.

It is imperative that the countries of the G-7 forgive the debts of Sub-Saharan African poor countries. Furthermore, these impoverished countries should use the savings from debt relief to respond to the HIV/AIDS crisis and provide health care, education and other basic social services to their populations. However, it is also imperative that priority in the allocation of debt relief be given to those countries where poverty and health care needs are the greatest.

We urge the Administration to develop a formula that will factor in the impact of HIV/AIDS in determining the amount of debt relief a poor country will receive and the speed with which it will be provided. This "AIDS-Factor" could be based on World Health Organization data on the number of AIDS-related deaths, the incidence of new HIV infections and/or the number of people who are currently living with HIV/AIDS in various countries. The formula could also include the number of children born with the AIDS virus and/or the number of children orphaned by AIDS.

The impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic on Sub-Saharan Africa has been especially severe. Since the beginning of the epidemic, 83% of all AIDS deaths have occurred in Sub-Saharan Africa. There are an estimated 22 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa today who are infected with the AIDS virus; that is two-thirds of the total number of AIDS-infected people worldwide. In Sub-Saharan Africa, there are over five thousand AIDS-related funerals per day.

President Bill Clinton

July 1, 1999

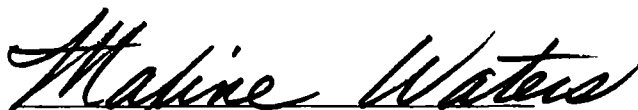
Page 2

HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention efforts in Sub-Saharan Africa are complicated by poverty. Most Africans lack access to the most basic health care services, and only the wealthiest people in Africa can afford HIV/AIDS medications and advancements in treatment therapies. Furthermore, high illiteracy rates combined with low levels of education funding have made prevention efforts more difficult.

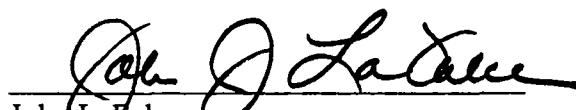
The tremendous debt burden on African countries has exacerbated the HIV/AIDS crisis by forcing governments to cut funding for health care services and public education in order to make payments on their debts. In Zambia, Niger, Mozambique and Uganda, government spending on debt service payments is greater than government spending on health and education combined. Tanzania spends four times as much money on debt payments as it does on health and education combined. It is increasingly difficult for African countries to provide care and treatment for the victims of HIV/AIDS and stop the spread of this devastating disease while continuing to service their debts.


Debt relief is essential to enable Sub-Saharan African poor countries to provide health care, education and other vital social services to their impoverished populations, and an "AIDS-Factor" will allow those countries that are most severely impacted by the HIV/AIDS crisis to receive additional debt relief above and beyond what they would otherwise receive. We look forward to learning of your plans to alleviate the suffering that debts and HIV/AIDS together have imposed upon the peoples of Sub-Saharan Africa.


Sincerely,

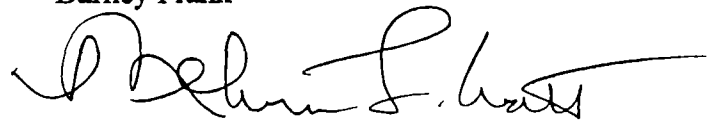
  
Maxine Waters


  
Spencer Bachus

  
John LaFalce

  
Barney Frank

  
Barbara Lee

  
Melvin Watt

  
Gary Ackerman

  
Gregory Meeks

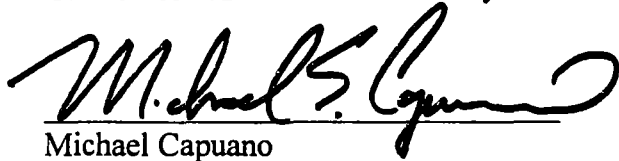
President Bill Clinton

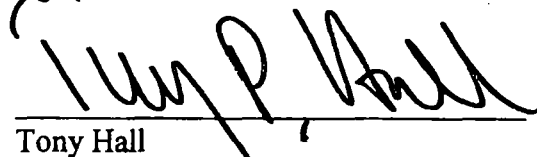
July 1, 1999

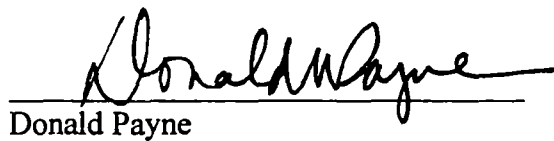
Page 3

  
Luis Gutierrez

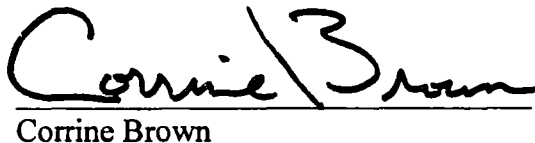
  
Julia Carson

  
Michael Capuano

  
Tony Hall

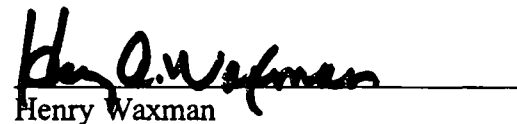
  
Donald Payne

  
Tom Lantos

  
Corrine Brown

  
Sherrod Brown

  
Donna Christian-Christensen

  
Henry Waxman

cc: Mr. Robert E. Rubin, Secretary of the Treasury  
Mr. Lawrence H. Summers, Deputy Secretary of the Treasury  
Mr. Paul Martin, Minister of Finance, Canada  
Mr. Dominique Strauss-Kahn, Minister of Economy, Finance and Industry, France  
Mr. Hans Eichel, Minister of Finance, Germany  
Mr. Romano Prodi, Minister of the Treasury, Italy  
Mr. Kiichi Miyazawa, Minister of Finance, Japan  
Mr. Gordon Brown, Chancellor of Exchequer, United Kingdom

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 16, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR GLYN T. DAVIES  
NSC Executive Secretariat

FROM: JANET MURGUIA  
Legislative Affairs

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Attached are copies of letters sent to the President by various Members of Congress. Since these letters address national security issues, we would appreciate your assistance in drafting the responses.

Thank you very much for your assistance. If you have any questions, please call Courtney Crouch at x67500.

The following is a brief description of the letters:

- 1) Sen. Arlen Specter (R-PA), concerning funding for the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY);
- 2) Rep. Robert E. Andrews (D-NJ), concerning the long-standing conflict in Cyprus;
- 3) Rep. James E. Clyburn (D-SC) and twenty-five other Member of Congress, concerning the possible sale of International Monetary Fund gold reserves to finance debt relief for several countries in Sub-Saharan Africa;
- 4) Rep. John Conyers, Jr. (D-MI) and Rep. Sheila Jackson Lee (D-TX), concerning the potential admission of twenty-thousand additional Kosovar refugees into the United States;
- 5) Rep. Frank Pallone, Jr. (D-NJ), concerning the current situation involving India and Pakistan;
- 6) Rep. Maxine Waters (D-CA) and fourteen other Members of Congress, concerning the recent Summit of the Eight and the Cologne Debt Initiative;

JUL 16 17:14

- 7) Rep. Maxine Waters (D-CA) and seventeen other Members of Congress, concerning the HIV/AIDS crisis and the need for debt relief for impoverished nations in Sub-Saharan Africa; and,
- 8) Rep. Robert Wexler (D-FL), concerning the current status of the Middle East peace process.

Enclosures

THE WHITE HOUSE  
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: JULY 13, 1999

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE MAXINE WATERS

SUBJECT: URGES THE ADMINISTRATION TO DEVELOP A FORMULA  
THAT WILL FACTOR IN THE IMPACT OF HIV/AIDS IN  
DETERMINING THE AMOUNT OF DEBT RELIEF A POOR  
COUNTRY WILL RECEIVE & THE SPEED WITH WHICH

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
LARRY STEIN	ORG	99/07/13		99/7/16
<i>NJC</i> REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /

COMMENTS: IT WILL BE PROVIDED

*E/c*

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: 17 MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 1230

MAIL USER CODES: (A) D CA (B) (C)

- \*\*\*\*\*
- |                          |                      |                      |   |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|
| *ACTION CODES:           | *DISPOSITION         | *OUTGOING            | * |
| *                        | *                    | *CORRESPONDENCE:     | * |
| *A-APPROPRIATE ACTION    | *A-ANSWERED          | *TYPE RESP=INITIALS  | * |
| *C-COMMENT/RECOM         | *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL | * OF SIGNER          | * |
| *D-DRAFT RESPONSE        | *C-COMPLETED         | * CODE = A           | * |
| *F-FURNISH FACT SHEET    | *S-SUSPENDED         | *COMPLETED = DATE OF | * |
| *I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC* |                      | * OUTGOING           | * |
| *R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY * |                      |                      | * |
| *S-FOR-SIGNATURE         |                      |                      | * |
| *X-INTERIM REPLY         |                      |                      | * |
- \*\*\*\*\*

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE  
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590  
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING  
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS  
MANAGEMENT.

*J*

July 27, 1999

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL R. BERGER

FROM: GAYLE E. SMITH

SUBJECT: Letter to the President from CBC re HIV/AIDS

At Tab I is a memorandum to the President forwarding a proposed response to a letter from Representatives Clyburn and Millender-McDonald and Del. Christian-Christensen on behalf of the CBC regarding the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Africa.

Concurrences by: Joe Bouchard, Dan Shapiro, Ken Bernard,  
Mara Rudman (10/1/99)

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum to the President.

**NSC received the letter on July 21, 1999.**

Attachments

Tab I Memo to President  
Tab A Proposed Response  
Tab B Incoming Letter

*signed 8-4-99*

## THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON  
August 4, 1999ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER *SB*  
LARRY STEIN *LS*

SUBJECT: Response to Letter from Congressional Black  
Caucus on HIV/AIDS in Africa

Purpose

Respond to a letter on the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Africa.

Background

Representatives Clyburn, Millender-McDonald and Christian-Christensen wrote you on behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC) regarding the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Africa and its potentially devastating consequences for the future of trade, economic development and democratization.

Your response indicates that you share their sense of urgency on the need to move swiftly to counter this growing threat to Africa's stability and prosperity. You mention that Sandy Thurman has made two visits to Africa on your behalf, and you will seek a \$100 million initiative to fight HIV/AIDS around the world, with a central focus on Africa. Additionally, you state that the First Lady will convene a meeting on September 7 to discuss how we can expand and coordinate our efforts to fight the global threat of HIV/AIDS. Finally, you express your hope that when considering the FY 00 budget, they will support our recent amendment and work with us to ensure this HIV/AIDS initiative is fully funded.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letters to Representatives Clyburn, Millender-McDonald and Christian-Christensen.

## Attachments

Tab A Response to Representatives Clyburn, Millender-McDonald  
and Christian-Christensen  
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

cc: Vice President  
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 9, 1999

Dear Donna:

Thank you for your letter concerning the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Africa. I share your desire to move swiftly to counter this growing threat to Africa's stability and prosperity.

On World AIDS Day last year I asked Sandy Thurman, our Director for AIDS Policy, to travel to Africa and to report on conditions there. Her report formed the basis for the Vice President's announcement on July 19 that we will seek a record increase in funds to fight HIV/AIDS around the world, focusing on Africa. The \$100 million initiative will assist African leaders' efforts to contain the pandemic, provide home and community-based care, assist children orphaned by AIDS, and augment their planning and infrastructural capacities.

I agree that the fight against HIV/AIDS requires a commitment from both the public and private sectors, and we must encourage increased commitment from other nations as well. In September, the First Lady will convene a meeting of significant donors to expand our collective efforts to fight this global threat. Also, in December 1999, the White House Office of National AIDS Policy will help organize a UN Conference on Children Orphaned by AIDS, with special emphasis on sub-Saharan Africa. In the coming months we will conduct sessions with the U.S. business community, as well as African and American labor leaders and religious leaders.

When you consider the Fiscal Year 2000 budget, I hope you will fully support our request for an additional \$100 million to ensure that this critical first step in a worldwide effort to counter AIDS in Africa is fully funded.

Again, thank you for writing on this important matter and for your support of our efforts to combat AIDS in Africa.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Donna Christian-Christensen  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515-5501

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 9, 1999

Dear Juanita:

Thank you for your letter concerning the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Africa. I share your desire to move swiftly to counter this growing threat to Africa's stability and prosperity.

On World AIDS Day last year I asked Sandy Thurman, our Director for AIDS Policy, to travel to Africa and to report on conditions there. Her report formed the basis for the Vice President's announcement on July 19 that we will seek a record increase in funds to fight HIV/AIDS around the world, focusing on Africa. The \$100 million initiative will assist African leaders' efforts to contain the pandemic, provide home and community-based care, assist children orphaned by AIDS, and augment their planning and infrastructural capacities.

I agree that the fight against HIV/AIDS requires a commitment from both the public and private sectors, and we must encourage increased commitment from other nations as well. In September, the First Lady will convene a meeting of significant donors to expand our collective efforts to fight this global threat. Also, in December 1999, the White House Office of National AIDS Policy will help organize a UN Conference on Children Orphaned by AIDS, with special emphasis on sub-Saharan Africa. In the coming months we will conduct sessions with the U.S. business community, as well as African and American labor leaders and religious leaders.

When you consider the Fiscal Year 2000 budget, I hope you will fully support our request for an additional \$100 million to ensure that this critical first step in a worldwide effort to counter AIDS in Africa is fully funded.

Again, thank you for writing on this important matter and for your support of our efforts to combat AIDS in Africa.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Juanita M. Millender-McDonald  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515-0537

UNCLASSIFIED  
ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

RECORD ID: 9905560

DOC ACTION OFFICER

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

001 SMITH, G	Z 99072119	PREPARE MEMO FOR BERGER
002 BERGER	Z 99072809	FWD TO PRESIDENT FOR SIGNATURE
002 STEIN, L	Z 99080216	FOR SIGNATURE
003 PRESIDENT	Z 99080421	FOR SIGNATURE
003 EXECSEC	Z 99080609	FOR FURTHER ACTION
003 PRESIDENT	Z 99080609	FOR SIGNATURE
004	X 99081006	PRESIDENT SGD LTR
004 WH STRIPPING DESK	X 99081006	FOR DISPATCH
005	X 99081217	PRESIDENT SGD LTR
005 WH STRIPPING DESK	X 99081217	FOR DISPATCH

DISPATCH DATA SUMMARY REPORT

<u>DOC</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>DISPATCH FOR ACTION</u>	<u>DISPATCH FOR INFO</u>
004	990809	CLYBURN, JAMES E	
004	990809	WH STRIPPING DESK	
005	990809	WH STRIPPING DESK	
005	990809	CHISTIAN-CHRISTENSEN, DONNA	
005	990809	MILLENDER-MCDONALD, JUANITA	

UNCLASSIFIED

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DISPATCH DATA SUMMARY REPORT

DOC DATE DISPATCH FOR ACTION

DISPATCH FOR INFO

004	990809	CLYBURN, JAMES E
004	990809	WH STRIPPING DESK

UNCLASSIFIED

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 9, 1999

Dear Jim:

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Again, thank you for writing on this important matter and for your support of our efforts to combat AIDS in Africa.

Sincerely,



The Honorable James E. Clyburn  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515-4006

5560

99 JUL 19 PM 1:48

**Congress of the United States**  
**House of Representatives**  
Washington, DC 20515

President William Clinton  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

June 28, 1999

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC), we are writing to express a grave sense of urgency concerning the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Africa and its potentially devastating consequences for the future of trade, economic development and democratization. While CBC members represent the interests of many poor and working class Americans who have a myriad of needs that our government must address, we cannot turn a blind eye to the overwhelming epidemic facing millions of people in Africa. Last year, when you visited Africa, you saw the faces of hope particularly among the youth. There will be no hope for them if we do not address this crisis immediately.

Presently, we are debating what to do with the \$1trillion surplus anticipated over the next decade. While we propose ways to use these funds to protect Social Security, Medicare, education, the environment, and other programs at home, the CBC believes it is also a time to consider our obligations to fellow citizens in Africa who do not enjoy such bounty. While we are not directly responsible for the poor conditions in Africa, we will demonstrate a dereliction of duty based on our historic ties to the continent if we do not act. In that regard, we call upon you to recommend \$1billion dollars, a mere 1% of our surplus, to go directly to Africa to address not only the immediate HIV/AIDS crisis, but to invest in modernization of the physical and economic infrastructures that will keep Africa's economies competitive into the next century.

The World Health Organization estimates nearly 23 million women, men, and children living in sub-Saharan Africa are infected with HIV/AIDS. If you include those who have died since the epidemic hit, the number affected rises to 34 million. Throughout Africa, HIV/AIDS has decimated the ranks of skilled and professional workers. While this portion of the population should be building economic and democratic life for generations to come, they are instead dying. Life expectancy in Africa has plummeted as a result of this crisis. Instead of rising and reaching 64 years by 2010 - 2015 which would be expected without AIDS, life expectancy will regress on average in Africa to 47 years.

While the cohort of economically active individuals is devastated by this disease, it also is having its impact on the next generation of children and youth. Deceased parents leave thousands of orphans in city after city. Orphaned children are poorer than even their impoverished families, are not educated, and often become victims of predatory adults. It was reported recently in South Africa that a new "urban myth" about AIDS suggests it can be cured if the infected male has intercourse with a virgin girl. While extended families may remain intact, they are often

JUL 21 19:01

The aggregated impact of the HIV/AIDS crisis on economic development is staggering. UN Secretary General Kofi Annan reported this month that Africa loses 5,500 people daily due to AIDS. Translated more graphically, this mean that every minute, four young Africans are infected with HIV. This toll on Africa's human capacity to continue its economic growth begun this decade will reverse all gains unless we do something immediately.

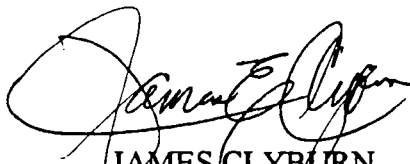
In spite of these statistics, Africa still is the most profitable region in the world for American investors. Returns on investment far outpace investments in other emerging markets. As we prepare to vote on the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (HR 434), we must be mindful of Africa's need for increased assistance to reverse the impact of HIV/AIDS on the economy. If we make prudent, strategic economic interventions, we will not only turn around the African economy for the Africans, we will increase Africa as a viable investment market for American businesses.

Africa needs funds to bring its physical and economic infrastructures up to world standards. It also needs to invest in its human capital that is primed to take on the challenges presented by the new global technologies and communications opportunities. Foremost, the new global economic architecture requires that African countries focus on trade and investment in order to capitalize on worldwide economic growth.

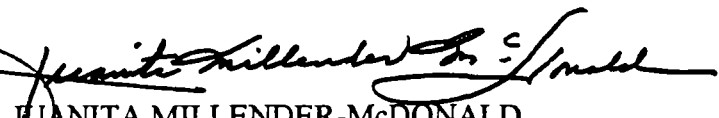
Presently, Africa does not have the resources to address these issues with due speed. However, if the United States boldly invests \$1billion of the surplus toward Africa's development, we will put Africa on the right road of progress for the next century. This is not a recommendation based soley on altruism. We feel very strongly that in the long run, this investment in Africa's development will capture African markets for the United States and promote our business interests over competing ones from other world regions.

On behalf of the CBC, we strongly urge you to consider this proposal. Your interest in and support of Africa has been demonstrated many times over. This will be yet another demonstration of your concern and commitment to the growth of US-Africa interests far into the future.

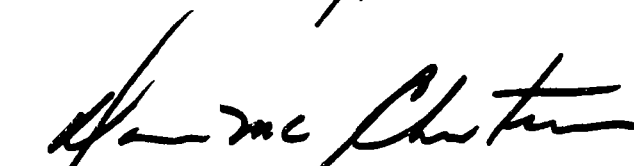
Sincerely,



JAMES CLYBURN  
Chair, Congressional Black Caucus



JUANITA MILLENDER-McDONALD  
Vice Chair, Women's Caucus



DONNA CHRISTIAN-CHRISTENSEN  
Chair, AIDS Brain Trust

## Battenfield, Pat A. (AF)

---

**From:** Bartlett, L. June (EXSEC)  
**Sent:** Thursday, July 29, 1999 9:47 PM  
**To:** Shapiro, Daniel B. (LEGIS); Smith, Gayle E. (AF)  
**Cc:** @AFRICA - African Affairs; @CROSS - Cross Hatches; @RUDMAN; Bernard, Kenneth W. (HEALTH); @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs; Sargeant, Stephen T. (EXSEC)  
**Subject:** RE: Pckg 5560 - CBC Letter on HIV/AIDS in Africa; [UNCLASSIFIED]

Gayle:

Additional version of letter saved to diskette as extra document. Your revised letter went to Steve for review first a.m., Friday. Pending action: updating cover memoranda

June

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

**From:** Shapiro, Daniel B. (LEGIS)  
**Sent:** Thursday, July 29, 1999 8:42 PM  
**To:** Smith, Gayle E. (AF)  
**Cc:** Bartlett, L. June (EXSEC); @AFRICA - African Affairs; @CROSS - Cross Hatches; @RUDMAN; Bernard, Kenneth W. (HEALTH); @EXECSEC - Executive Secretary; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs  
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**Sent:** Thursday, July 29, 1999 7:33 PM  
**To:** Bartlett, L. June (EXSEC)  
**Cc:** Shapiro, Daniel B. (LEGIS); @AFRICA - African Affairs; @CROSS - Cross Hatches; @RUDMAN; Bernard, Kenneth W. (HEALTH); @EXECSEC - Executive Secretary  
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**Subject:** RE: Pckg 5560 - CBC Letter on HIV/AIDS in Africa; [UNCLASSIFIED]

Here is the current version for your revision:

<< File: 5560ltr.doc >> << File: 5560prs.doc >> << File: 5560srb.doc >>

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**To:** Shapiro, Daniel B. (LEGIS); Smith, Gayle E. (AF)  
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**Subject:** RE: Pckg 5560 - CBC Letter on HIV/AIDS in Africa; [UNCLASSIFIED]

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**From:** Smith, Gayle E. (AF)  
**Sent:** Thursday, July 29, 1999 3:41 PM  
**To:** Bartlett, L. June (EXSEC)  
**Cc:** @EXECSEC - Executive Secretary; @AFRICA - African Affairs; @CROSS - Cross Hatches; Sargeant, Stephen T. (EXSEC); @RUDMAN; Bernard, Kenneth W. (HEALTH); Shapiro, Daniel B. (LEGIS)  
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Gayle (and Dan):

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OFFICE OF THE VICE  
PRESIDENT  
NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS

FAX COVER SHEET

NATIONAL  
SECURITY  
AFFAIRS

17th & Penn, N.W.  
Washington, D.C.  
20504

Did you get a complete,  
clear transmission? If not,  
please call:

(202) 456-9513

From: JIM BABBITT

To: JOE PAPOVICH, JOHN BLANEY, ERICA  
BARKS-RUGGLES

Agency: USTR, DOS AF/S

Fax Number: 395-3891/647-5007/456-9290

Date/Time: 281015JUN99

No. of pages to follow: 2

Message: Ambassador Joseph In Pretoria has agreed for  
OVP to release an OPED in his name. Attached is the draft  
approved by him. I ask all to review the piece for comment  
and clearance. Please call me with you clearance ASAP.  
Our press spokesperson is looking to get it in print as early  
as possible. -- Thanks for the assist. -- Jim

**Ambassador James Joseph**  
**Draft Op-ed**

As the United States Ambassador to South Africa, I have seen first hand Vice President Al Gore's work with South African leaders to build the health and strength of this young democracy. As founding co-chair of the U.S.-South Africa Binational Commission, he has taken a special interest in bringing to South Africa the world's best knowledge, ideas, and efforts in fighting the scourge of AIDS.

Naturally, then, I have been astonished to hear claims - from groups that purport to know and care about this issue - that the Vice President, at the bidding of drug companies, has personally threatened Deputy President (now President) Mbeki with trade sanctions if South Africa proceeds with efforts to provide lower-cost AIDS drugs.

Their story is not just wrong; it makes no sense. Vice President Gore has made an immense personal investment over the past four years working with South Africans to improve health, expand trade, and build stronger bilateral ties. Why would he undercut his own efforts?

Here are the facts: In 1997, the South Africa National Assembly passed legislation that granted the Government unspecified new powers which appear to infringe on pharmaceutical patent rights. Concerned about the new law, more than 40 pharmaceutical firms - from Europe, the U.S. and South Africa -- challenged the law in South African courts, claiming it violates the South African Constitution. After more than a year, that case is still pending.

The United States Government has shared its own concerns with South Africa over the more vague provisions of the Medicines Act. We have asked the Government of South Africa for assurances that the actions it would take under the law would be consistent with international agreements.

Groups now claim that the Vice President has been "bullying" the Deputy President to force South Africa to abandon its rights under those same international agreements. (Again, it makes no sense. Anyone who knows the Vice President knows his respect for Mr. Mbeki and for South Africa; anyone who knows President Mbeki knows that he cannot be bullied).

The groups point to a State Department report from February of this year as evidence supporting their charge. The report mentions an August, 1998 meeting between the Vice President and Deputy President where, the report said, the two "agreed on a basis for a mutually satisfactory, Government-to-Government negotiated solution to the impasse." On that evidence, they claim the Vice President threatened the Deputy President.

Nonsense. I was there. The Vice President made it clear he supports South Africa's efforts to make lower cost AIDS drugs available to its people. He proposed resolving the issue in a context that would include parallel importing and compulsory licensing - consistent with international agreements. He knew the drug companies were likely to object to such an approach, but he knew it was the right thing to do - the best way to protect the search for new and better drugs, and also protect the lives of people suffering with AIDS right now.

As it turned out, some months later the pharmaceutical industry recommended that the United States Trade Representative escalate trade pressure on South Africa over the Medicines Act. And, as U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Susan Rice has pointed out, Vice President Gore led the way in urging USTR to reject that recommendation.

The AIDS crisis in Africa is unlike any epidemic we've seen in our lifetime. It is good that these activists protest to bring attention to the issue. But when advocates begin to turn on their allies, they undercut their own cause.

They should consider the Vice President's friendship with President Mbeki; his record of support for South Africa; his efforts to help fight AIDS in South Africa; and the testimony of those of us who were at Gore-Mbeki meetings and can attest to the Vice President's compassionate and statesmanlike approach.

If they consider these facts, they will recognize that Vice President Gore is a great friend of Africa and a bitter foe of AIDS, and they would serve their cause best by working with the Vice President, not protesting against him.

en français  
en Español

Geneva, 11 May 1999

## **AIDS moves up to fourth place among world killers**

**AIDS Is Now Leading Cause Of Death In Africa;  
AIDS Kills More People Worldwide Than Any Other Infectious Disease**

**H**IV/AIDS is now the number one overall cause of death in Africa, and has moved up to fourth place among all causes of death worldwide, according to the latest annual World Health Report, which outlines a new approach to current health challenges. The report, released today by the World Health Organization (WHO), uses HIV/AIDS estimates from the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and WHO, and WHO's own estimates of other diseases, to rank the world's major causes of mortality, morbidity and disability.

"AIDS has been with us for just twenty years and already it is killing more people than any other infectious disease", said Peter Piot, Executive Director of UNAIDS. "It is the most formidable pathogen to confront modern medicine, with the potential to undermine this century's massive improvements in health and well-being of people around the world."

According to the new report, heart disease, strokes, and acute lower respiratory infections - typical causes of death in old age - are the only causes of death to surpass HIV/AIDS. The epidemic was responsible for one in five deaths in Africa in 1998, approximately 2 million people, according to UNAIDS/WHO estimates. Furthermore, HIV/AIDS is now the primary cause of disease burden in developing countries. In other words, AIDS is making the most destructive impact not only on death rates but on premature death and disability in the developing world.

"HIV is unusually catastrophic for two reasons: AIDS targets young adults, and the number of deaths are accelerating quickly", said Dr Piot. "Even if we stopped HIV today, because of the millions of people now living with the infection, the burden of AIDS will continue to be severely felt. This is only the tip of the iceberg."

While only small fluctuations in impact have been seen over the years with other causes of death, the AIDS curve is rising sharply. In addition, recent work has shown that the role of AIDS as a leading cause of death had been previously underestimated when compared to other causes. Last year, HIV/AIDS was ranked as the seventh highest cause of death worldwide.

"These new findings challenge the world to make better use of the tools we have to reduce the impact of AIDS, including prevention and care, and speed up the search for an AIDS vaccine", said Dr Piot.




**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES**

Office of the Secretary

Office of International Affairs  
Washington, D.C. 20201

June 11, 1999

NOTE FOR JIM STEINBERG

FROM: David Hohman 

Secretary Shalala asked me to let you know that she has spoken to Larry Summers about the attached memo, and that he is very supportive of her recommendation.

The Secretary had also tried to reach you before she left town today.

cc: Ken Bernard



THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

JUN 11 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR LARRY SUMMERS

I was very pleased to learn that a paragraph has been added to the draft Cologne communiqué (para. 26) that recognizes the link between debt relief and providing a greater focus on poverty reduction by releasing resources for investment in health, education and social needs.

While there is good language, later in the communiqué, that refers to UNAIDS, TB, malaria and other infectious diseases, this paragraph on debt relief provides an opportunity to focus attention on the global threat of HIV/AIDS – a true international humanitarian disaster, and one that the President is committed to addressing.

I recommend that the last line of this paragraph be modified to read "... by releasing resources for investment in health, **especially HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment**, education and social needs."

Over 90 percent of HIV/AIDS cases are in the developing world. HIV/AIDS is now the number one cause of death in Africa. It can and will reverse development and destabilize the military, social structures, and economy of the continent.

As you know, AIDS disproportionately kills people with college degrees, professionals, workers and others with jobs and resources – just those who are most needed in developing economies.

We must do more - and invest more - if we are to stem this tragic situation. Modifying paragraph 26 as I have suggested would highlight the special economic needs resulting from AIDS.

**Page 2 - Memorandum for Larry Summers**

If it is not possible to amend the text, the President, in discussing this issue, should mention the threat of HIV/AIDS in this context, stressing the opportunity, through debt relief, to provide countries in greatest need with a real incentive for community spending to help control the impact of this epidemic. And convincing other G-8 countries to join in this endeavor would leverage even greater funds.



Donna E. Shalala

cc: Jim Steinberg, NSC

# NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

## FAX COVER SHEET

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SECURITY  
COUNCIL**

17th & Penn, N.W.  
Washington, D.C.  
20504

Did you get a complete,  
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please call:

(202) 456-9394

**From: Dr. Kenneth W. Bernard  
International Health Affairs**

**To:**

*Erica*

**Agency:**

**Fax Number:**

**Date/Time:**

**No. of pages to follow:**

**Message:**

*per discussion*

*x 69260*



396-5010

Thurman

# FAX TRANSMISSION

## Department of the Treasury

Office of International Debt Policy  
Office 202-622 0212  
Fax 202-622 0218

**To:** Sandra L. Thurman **Date:** 18 May 1999

**Fax #:** 456 2438 **Pages:** 1, including this cover sheet

**From:** Max Hudgins

**Subject:** Debt Reduction to Fight AIDS

### COMMENTS

It was a great pleasure to meet you on Monday. As you requested, I am supplying you with some estimates of the amount of local currency that could be generated to fight AIDS and the cost to the Treasury to reduce these debts. You had requested these calculations for eight countries: Côte d'Ivoire, Zambia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and Zimbabwe. Only four of these countries, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, have debts to the USG. The table below provides you with my results.

Local Currency Generated to Fight AIDS Treatment of Debt by Selected African Countries (all amounts in \$ millions)			
Country	Debt/Kind	Budget Cost	Local Currency
Côte d'Ivoire	\$91/PL 480	\$7	\$7.0
Kenya	\$38/USAID	0	\$3.0
Zambia	\$7/PL 480	\$1	\$15.2
Zimbabwe	49/PL 480 & \$4/USAID	0	\$4.0
Total	\$315	\$8	\$25.0

I assumed that we would reduce only 25 percent of the outstanding debt, and permit the interest on the remaining 75 percent to be paid in local currency to fight AIDS. This is how it was done under the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative (EAI), implemented in 1991 and 1992 to support the environment and child survival in selected Latin American and Caribbean countries.

Please call me with any questions you may have. Since these are my own estimates, I would appreciate that you not release them. They are for discussion purposes only. Any final figures would have to be cleared by OMB, as well as my superiors.

FAX 66244 YES SHE GOT IT

PAT - Can you check w/  
Melanne's office to  
make sure she got  
this fax. This **FILE AIDS**

**TO:** *Melanne Verveer*  
**FROM:** *Gayle Smith*  
**RE:** *FLOTUS AIDS Event*

Melanne:

Sorry we have been unable to connect. Sometimes I think voicemail is a terrible curse.

I've talked to Sandy Thurman and to my team about corporate invitees for the FLOTUS event, and have come to the conclusion that what we need to aim for is inspiring and leveraging a greater commitment from the corporate community, as opposed to simply coordinating with those companies which are already engaged. My reasoning is pragmatic: few large American corporations investing in Africa have taken on the HIV/AIDS issue in a serious way, as yet.

As such, I recommend the following:

**Johnson, BET.** As we discussed

**CEO, Coca-Cola.** Coke has not taken the AIDS crisis seriously enough, but has engaged on social issues through its foundations. I suspect that there may be some apprehension about the impact on corporate profit of being seen to be raising a sensitive issue. It is possible, however, for Coke to initiate support for HIV/AIDS prevention in countries – like Uganda – that have taken the issue into the public arena at the highest levels, and where association is not a risk, simply because the AIDS issue is not sensitive.

**CEO, American Airlines.** I understand that among U.S. corporations active in this country, American Airlines is among the best. AA is establishing a partnership with South African Airlines, and thus offers a link between a corporation with a track record of involvement (and experience) here, and a new link with Africa.

**Chevron.** We need one of the oil companies (NSC, State and others can follow up with all of the oil companies, including through our extensive work

with the Corporate Council on Africa), simply because they are our biggest investors.

Please let me know if you'd like additional information, and what assistance we can offer as you put this event together.

And now, on an important note --- **Erica Barks-Ruggles is about to depart the NSC.** As you may know, she will be moving back to State to work with Tom Pickering. As you may suspect, I am devastated. I will be hosting a reception on August 11 at 5:00 in the Indian Treaty Room for her and another member of my staff who is departing. We will send you an invitation, and I sincerely hope you'll be able to join us. I know that Erica has loved working with you, the First Lady, and your office.

I'm in over the weekend if you have questions.

HIV/AIDS

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ADVISER

# FAX TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

<b>DATE:</b> 7/15/99	
<b>TO:</b> Dan Shapiro Erica B-R Ken Bernard	<b>FROM:</b> Mary DeRosa
<b>PHONE NO.:</b>	<b>PHONE NO.:</b> (202) 456-9111
<b>FAX NO.:</b>	<b>FAX NO.:</b> (202) 456-9110
<b>COMMENTS:</b>	
<b>NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover page):</b> 9	

L/EBC

ID:

JUL 15 '99

10:51 No. 006 P. 09



THE VICE PRESIDENT  
WASHINGTON

June 25, 1999

The Honorable James E. Clyburn  
Chairman, Congressional Black Caucus  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Thank you for your letter on behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus inquiring into the issue of affordable AIDS medicines in South Africa. I share with the Caucus an abiding interest and affection for the people of South Africa and of Africa as a whole, and I am happy to bring you abreast of developments in our efforts to resolve our differences with South Africa over trade in pharmaceuticals.

I want you to know from the start that I support South Africa's efforts to enhance health care for its people -- including efforts to engage in compulsory licensing and parallel importing of pharmaceuticals -- so long as they are done in a way consistent with international agreements.

As you know all too well, AIDS has reached epidemic proportions in South Africa. More than three million South Africans are HIV positive, and the virus is spreading at an astonishing, horrifying speed -- infecting more than a thousand people a day. AIDS is tearing apart communities and wiping out families, turning wives into widows and children into orphans. At the current pace, more than 2.5 million South African children will lose both parents to AIDS in the next ten years. And the financial means to battle the crisis is itself a casualty; South Africa's economic growth is slowed by 1 percent each year due to the impact of HIV/AIDS.

That is why I put the issue of AIDS at the top of my agenda during my trip to Cape Town last February for a session of the U.S.-South Africa Binational Commission. Then-Deputy President Thabo Mbeki and I had a lengthy discussion on the crisis. He has launched an important campaign of awareness and prevention, but he knows he needs to provide effective treatment to those for whom prevention is no longer an option.

In 1997, in an effort to enhance health care for all South Africans, the National Assembly passed amendments to the Medicines Act that granted the government broad, but unspecified authority to provide more affordable drugs to its people. Out of concern that this new law might be used in ways that violate patent rights, more than 40 pharmaceutical firms -- about one third from South Africa, one third from Europe, and one third from the U.S. -- challenged the law in

The Honorable James E. Clyburn  
June 25, 1999  
Page Two

South African courts, claiming the law violates the South African Constitution. After more than a year, that case is still pending.

Clearly, there is a global consensus on the need to protect intellectual property. That is why the 134 nations of the WTO concluded the WTO/TRIPS (Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) agreement to establish international standards for intellectual property protection.

The Administration has shared its own concerns with South Africa over the more vague provisions of the Medicines Act. We have asked the Government of South Africa to clarify the actions it would take under the Act, and assure us the actions would comply with international agreements and not undermine legal protections for patent holders.

Under her independent authority mandated by Congress, the United States Trade Representative named South Africa to the "watch list" during her Special 301 Annual Review in 1998. Naming a country to the "watch list" -- the lowest designation in the review -- triggers no sanctions or threat of sanctions, but calls for bilateral efforts to resolve the issue. It is also important to note that naming South Africa to the watch list was not done solely in response to pharmaceuticals, but extended to other issues, including protections for computer software, CDs, and other intellectual property.

As you may know, the pharmaceutical industry recommended this year that South Africa be elevated two levels to the designation "Priority Foreign Country." Such a designation would have required the Government of South Africa to resolve this issue to the USTR's satisfaction within a set time, or face trade sanctions. I believe that such an action would have undercut our cooperative efforts to resolve this issue with South Africa, and I urged the USTR to reject the industry recommendation. In the end, USTR maintained South Africa on the "watch list," where it had been the previous year.

In my meeting with then-Deputy President Mbeki here in Washington in August of last year, he and I agreed to seek a solution that addressed the need to bring better health care to South Africans and, at the same time, account for the legitimate interests of manufacturers. I proposed to then-Deputy President Mbeki that -- to speed the availability of lower-cost pharmaceuticals in South Africa -- we work toward a resolution within a framework that included parallel importing and compulsory licensing, consistent with international agreements.

Our efforts to resolve the issue have been slowed by the ongoing litigation, but my view is the same now as it was then: I support South Africa's effort to provide AIDS drugs at reduced prices through compulsory licensing and parallel importing, so long as they are carried out in a way that is consistent with international agreements.

L/EBC

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JUL 15'99

10:52 No.006 P.11

**The Honorable James E. Clyburn**  
**June 25, 1999**  
**Page Three**

**During our meeting in Cape Town in February of this year, then-Deputy President Mbeki and I again reviewed the issue and agreed to continue our efforts to resolve our differences. I am confident that we will reach a mutually satisfactory agreement.**

**Meanwhile, I thank you for your support of the U.S.-South Africa friendship, and for the commitment of the Congressional Black Caucus to confront the growing crisis of AIDS in Africa.**

*Al Gore*  
Al Gore

L/EBC

ID:

JUL 15 '99

10:52 No. 006 P. 12

**JAMES E. CLYBURN**

SOUTH AFRICA, SOUTH AFRICA

DEMOCRATIC STEERING COMMITTEE

CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS  
CHAIRCAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM  
TASK FORCE  
CO-CHAIR

**Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515-4006**

June 24, 1999

The Honorable Albert Gore  
Vice President of the United States  
The White House  
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Mr. Vice President:

On behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC), I am writing with regards to your ongoing efforts in South Africa.

As you know for the past two Congresses, the CBC has made addressing the crisis of AIDS in minority communities a top priority. We applaud your efforts to strengthen U.S.-South Africa ties through the Gore-Mbeki Commission, and we are well aware of your efforts to focus attention on the fight against AIDS in South Africa. You have brought senior-level U.S. health officials with you on your trips to Cape Town, and when the Commission met in Washington, South African health officials had access to America's top minds in the fight against AIDS.

Your willingness to pioneer this new instrument of foreign relations -- and make such a substantial personal investment in the U.S.-South African relationship -- has brought far more help to the South African people's fight against AIDS than they would have had otherwise.

That is why we in the CBC are concerned with the recent characterizations of your conversations with President Mbeki and your position on trade sanctions against South Africa -- characterizations that are entirely out of line with your record.

We know you are committed to a viable U.S.-South Africa relationship and that you are committed to helping those who are suffering of those with AIDS. We urge you to continue a flexible approach toward resolving our trade differences with South Africa over the Medicines Act.

I would be grateful if you could give a brief update on your efforts on this matter. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Rep. James E. Clyburn  
Chairman, Congressional Black Caucus

COMMITTEE  
APPROPRIATIONSSUBCOMMITTEE  
ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT  
TRANSPORTATIONHOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540

L/EBC

ID:

JUL 15 '99 10:48 No.006 P.03

7/14 6:14 pm version w/ Job's 7:30 pm edits handwritten in

**Amendment to H.R. 245 - Section 211 Prohibition on Interference with Intellectual Property Law Relating to Pharmaceuticals of Certain Foreign Countries.**

**Department Position: Oppose**

**Talking Points**

- Intellectual property protection is fundamental to U.S. research based pharmaceutical firms in order to ensure continued innovation.
- This proposed amendment is contrary to US Trade Policy as articulated in Title III Chapter 1 Sections 301 - 310 of the Trade Act of 1974 as amended. ← see Job's e-mail
- For example, Congress has always recognized that TRIPS is a set of minimal standards, a lowest common denominator assessment, many instances below U.S. standards. Therefore, Congress has urged us to seek IPR protection from other countries at levels higher than those provided in Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS). Section 301(d)(3)(B)(I)(II) Definitions and Special Rules <sup>state</sup> that "provision of adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights notwithstanding the fact that the foreign country may be in compliance with the specific obligations of the Agreement on TRIPS referred to in Section 101 (d) (15) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act."
- The State Department plays a crucial role in protecting intellectual property world-wide. This includes working with the Office of the United States Trade Representative to determine if countries offer adequate and effective intellectual property protection to U.S. rights holders as described in the statute. In addition Department of State, through its embassies and consulates works to implement decisions taken in the Special 301 determinations.

Drafted: EB/IPC:Scronin  
 Cleared: EB/TPP:WCRAFT  
 EB/IPC:Twalsh  
 L/EB:JBrooks

"acts, policies, and practices that are unreasonable include" those which deny fair and equitable

L/EBC ID: JUL 15 '99 10:49 No.006 P.06

**Brooks, Jo**

**From:** Brooks, Jo  
**Sent:** Wednesday, July 14, 1999 7:31 PM  
**To:** Cronin, Susan P  
**Cc:** Isaacson, Paul W.; Kim, John J  
**Subject:** FW: H.R. 2415 talkers re sections 211 & Title VIII

**Importance:** High

Sue:

Sorry I didn't get back to my office until 6:30 and couldn't reach you.

Your 3d bullet in each talker (copies attached) had only part of the sentence you needed to quote. I read Paul a change (after "Special Rules" on line 3 of the attached version, which I understand is no longer line 3 because other changes have been made) as follows: replace "says that" with "specifies that 'acts, policies, and practices that are unreasonable include' those which deny fair and equitable" and then pick up with the language you've quoted.

Also, I noted that the Vice President's views on this issue make this a potential landmine, and I wasn't sure where one could tread safely but it might be more politic to replace "is contrary to US Trade Policy" in bullet 2 of each set of talkers with something along the lines of "would restrict the ability of the State Department to implement US Trade Policy." I hastened to note that I'm not in the thick of this issue and it isn't really an L point so obviously would defer to others who are more knowledgeable. Perhaps you or Paul could e-mail me the final for my files.

Regards,  
Jo 7-8975

---Original Message---

**From:** Cronin, Susan P  
**Sent:** Wednesday, July 14, 1999 4:24 PM  
**To:** Brooks, Jo; Wilson, Jaci L.  
**Cc:** Sambaiew, Vladimir P; Craft, William E; Donoghue, Joan E  
**Subject:**  
**Importance:** High



Amendment to 1.doc



Amendment to H.doc

position papers on amendments -- L/EB please clear asap. Jaci -- these are cleared

by IPC but not as yet by L.

Jo -- you can call Tom Walsh, 7 3985 or me on this.

L/EBC

ID:

JUL 15'99 10:48 No.006 P.04

**Amendment to H.R 2415 - Title VIII - Intellectual Property  
or Competition Law Relating to Pharmaceutical of Other  
Medical Technologies in Sub-Saharan African Countries**

**Department Position: Oppose**

**Talking Points**

- Intellectual property protection is fundamental to U.S. research based pharmaceutical firms in order to ensure continued innovation.
- This proposed amendment is contrary to US Trade Policy as articulated in Title III Chapter 1 Sections 301 - 310 of the Trade Act of 1974 as amended.
- For example, Congress has always recognized that TRIPS is a set of minimal standards, a lowest common denominator assessment, many instances below U.S. standards. Therefore, Congress has urged us to seek IPR protection from other countries at levels higher than those provided in Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS). Section 301(d)(3)(B)(I)(II) Definitions and Special Rules says that "provision of adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights notwithstanding the fact that the foreign country may be in compliance with the specific obligations of the Agreement on TRIPS referred to in Section 101 (d) (15) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act."
- The State Department plays a crucial role in protecting intellectual property world-wide. This includes working with the Office of the United States Trade Representative to determine if countries offer adequate and effective intellectual property protection to U.S. rights holders as described in the statute. In addition Department of State, through its embassies and consulates works to implement decisions taken in the Special 301 determinations.
- On the issue of competition law, the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission under the authority of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, the Clayton Anti-Trust Act and Federal Trade Commission Act need to work in cooperation with the Department of State in all international anti-trust matters. It is with the assistance of our embassies that civil and criminal

*SAME  
CHANGES  
AS OTHER  
TALKERS  
→*

L/EBC

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JUL 15'99 10:49 No.006 P.05

investigations of anti-competitive practices are initiated.

Drafted: EB/IPC:Scronin  
Cleared: EB/TPP:WCRAFT  
EB/IPC:Twalsh  
L/EB:JBrooks