

# FOIA MARKER

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**Subseries:**

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**OA/ID Number:** 10980

**FolderID:**

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**Folder Title:**

White House Conference on AIDS, Washington, D.C. 12-6-95 [4]

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draft 12/1/95

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON  
THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON HIV AND AIDS  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
DECEMBER 6, 1995

[Acknowledgements: Patsy Fleming, Secretary Shalala [other Cabinet members?], Scott Hitt, distinguished guests.]

Let me first welcome each of you to this historic White House Conference on HIV and AIDS. You are the frontline faces and voices of our national commitment to conquer the devastating disease known as AIDS. I welcome you and I thank you, not only for your participation here today but for the work you do every day to improve the lives of the people of our nation and around the world.

I'd also like to thank Dr. Hitt and the members of the President's Advisory Council on HIV and AIDS for their work on this critical issue and for suggesting that we convene this meeting.

And I want to express my appreciation to the two extraordinary Americans who have just shared the stories of their lives with all of us. It is the passion, the commitment, and, yes, the anger of people like Sean Sasser and Eileen Mitzman that remind us all of the extraordinary courage it takes to hold on to hope as we continue to even the odds in this struggle.

Each generation of Americans has faced an important challenge that has, in many ways, defined their time here on earth. For my parents' generation, World War Two was that defining moment, unifying a nation against a common foe. For my own generation, the civil rights movement provided the focus and the drive of our lives. But for the generation of my own child and all of those in her age group, the epidemic of HIV and AIDS may well be that defining challenge.

My daughter and her friends are growing up in the shadow of something we could never have imagined. They are coming of age in world in which AIDS is a very sobering reality.

That reality has already changed the lives of all of us in this room. It has taken from us too many friends and too many loved ones much too soon. It has shaken our faith in the future. But it has also brought us together and inspired a community spirit that strengthens our values as a nation.

It is our collective responsibility to rise to this challenge and change the future for our ourselves, for our children, and for their children. We can do this. In fact, we must do this.

I want to share with you the story of just one of the people who is here today. Just one of the human faces and human voices of AIDS.

It's the story of a young man who grew up in a typical American suburb as part of a typical American family. He attended college and became politically active. His quick mind and active spirit marked him as a "comer," and after graduating he joined the Corporation for National Service to help start AmeriCorps. It was while he was working for AmeriCorps that he found out he was HIV-positive. He was 23 years old.

Demetri Moshoyannis took that news as a challenge. A challenge to use his communication skills, his organizational skills, and his leadership skills to educate and support his peers and help them escape the fate that had been visited upon him.

It's that combination of heartbreak and hope that makes this epidemic so unique. And it is what challenges all of us to channel our energy and our talent into the fight to make AIDS a thing of the past.

Ten days ago, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reported that our nation has reached another sad milestone in the AIDS epidemic. Half a million Americans have now been diagnosed with AIDS and more than 300,000 men, women, and children have already died of AIDS.

As we meet, on this day, 120 more Americans will lose their lives to AIDS, another 220 people will be diagnosed with the disease and nearly 140 people in this country will become infected with HIV. And that will happen again tomorrow and the day after that and the day after that. It will continue to happen until we succeed in our efforts to defeat this epidemic.

That is why this meeting is so important. It is an opportunity for us to refocus and reenergize our national commitment to ending this epidemic. It is a time to rally our troops for the fight ahead and arm them with the weapons they need to win this battle. You and I have some important work to do.

We have a common goal -- a cure for all those who are living with HIV and a vaccine to protect all of us from this deadly virus. Let's be very clear on that. A cure and a vaccine are our number one priority.

In my own lifetime, we have eliminated smallpox from our planet. We have eliminated polio from our hemisphere. And we are within striking distance of controlling measles. We must -- we must -- find a way to rid our planet of the threat of HIV.

I am proud of the work we have done in these last three years to infuse new resources, new focus, and new leadership into our AIDS research effort. We have increased funding for AIDS research by more than 25 percent. We have dramatically strengthened the Office of AIDS Research and we have focused our work on basic science and applied research so that we can concurrently unlock the mysteries of HIV while we pursue treatment opportunities that extend and improve the quality of the lives of people living with HIV.

This investment in science has already paid tremendous dividends. Today, people with HIV live twice as long as they did just ten years ago. AIDS-related conditions that often meant a quick and many times painful death for people living with HIV can now be treated and even prevented.

And we have reason to believe that there will more progress in the near future. New classes of AIDS drugs are being approved for use by the FDA that will help to restore the damaged immune systems of people with HIV. Combination drug therapies are showing great promise as a means for controlling the virus in the human body.

And just last year we were able to show that the use of drug therapy could actually block HIV transmission from mother to child. Our scientists tell me that it is within our grasp to virtually eliminate pediatric AIDS by the end of this decade. This is neither science fiction nor a distant dream. It can be accomplished by offering all pregnant women HIV counseling and testing and guaranteeing that they have access to the treatment they need to protect their unborn children. If we do this, we can have a generation of Americans born without HIV. We can do this -- and we will.

These advances have resulted in longer and fuller lives for people living with HIV, but are they enough? Absolutely not! We must do more.

I am taking three steps today that I believe will move us forward at a faster pace.

First, I am asking the Vice President to convene a meeting of scientists and leaders of the pharmaceutical industry to identify ways to accelerate the development of vaccines, therapeutics, and microbicides that can protect people from HIV and the infections it causes. There are no guarantees in science, but the collective will of government and industry can overcome even the biggest obstacles.

Second, I am asking Patsy Fleming to convene an interdepartmental task force working group to develop a coordinated plan for AIDS

research, including a coordinated research budget. I will expect their report within 90 days.

Third, I want to make clear my personal commitment to make every feasible effort to find a cure and an effective vaccine or vaccines. To that end, I am intensifying my relationship with the Office of National AIDS Policy. We can't afford to miss any new opportunities. We can't afford any unnecessary delays. That's why I am asking Patsy Fleming to provide me even more regular updates on the emerging opportunities and obstacles in this struggle. No President can promise success in such an effort but I need to know what needs to be done to move this along.

Of course our work does not end in the laboratories of our great research institutions. It continues in the clinics and the hospitals and the doctors' offices around the country where people with HIV and AIDS go for the care they need to survive, to maintain their health, and to preserve their dignity. When we make advances in science we must match those strides with improvements in our delivery of health care.

For people with AIDS, the current discussions over a balanced federal budget are not some distant political firefight. Let me talk for a few minutes about a subject that is very important to me -- the future of Medicaid.

For people with AIDS, Medicaid is a lifeline of support. Medicaid provides health care for nearly half of the 200,000 Americans who are living with AIDS including 90 percent of the children. It provides access to doctors, hospitals, prescription drugs, and home care that allows people with HIV and AIDS to live their lives more fully. Medicaid pays for the drugs that keep HIV under control for longer and longer periods of time and it pays for the drugs that prevent the infections that often end the lives of those with AIDS. Medicaid pays for the care that allows families to stay together.

Yet today, Medicaid is under attack by the Republican leaders in Congress who want to slash its spending and eliminate the thirty-year common ground commitment we have made to the poor, the elderly, and those with disabilities. We cannot, we must not, and I will not allow us to destroy this vital lifeline.

Medicaid cannot do the job alone. That's why we created the Ryan White CARE Act to plug the holes in our health care system that left many people with HIV and AIDS out in the cold. Last year, more than 360,000 Americans received care under the Ryan White Act.

When I ran for President, I promised to fully fund the CARE Act and we have. Funding has increased by 108 percent, more than

doubling the number of cities receiving funds and enabling every state in the country to receive some level of assistance.

The CARE Act must be extended for another five years. Both houses of Congress have approved legislation to accomplish this but final legislation remains stalled. That's why on last Friday, World AIDS Day, I sent a letter to the Speaker of the House and the Senate Majority Leader, asking them to make every effort to get me a final bill by the end of this month so that I can sign it and we can get on with the work ahead.

I am also fighting for the funding increases that I have requested for the CARE Act as well as housing programs for people with AIDS and our AIDS prevention programs at CDC.

I am concerned by the continued rate of new infections in this country. In the 1980s, we made important progress in reducing the number of new infections by nearly 50 percent. But for the last five years, the estimated number of infections has hovered between 40,000 and 60,000 per year. We also know that as many as half of those infections occur among people under the age of 25 and half are among teenagers. Any new infection is an unnecessary infection. I am setting a goal, today, of reducing the number of new infections in the United States by half in the next five years and to zero within the next decade.

Until we have a cure and a vaccine, education and prevention are our best hope. For prevention to work it must be targeted and it must be sustained. We saw that at work in the gay community in the 1980s, when activists overcame the inertia of their government to protect their lives.

We must pay particular attention to two populations who are at the center of this epidemic -- young people and those who abuse drugs. I was pleased to see the new public service announcements released last week by Secretary Shalala. They point young people toward the tools they need to protect themselves.

We also need to recognize that substance abuse treatment is a form of HIV prevention. We must ensure that those who are receiving drug treatment also receive AIDS prevention services at the same time. We have increased the number of drug treatment slots available in this country and I am working to convince the Congress to approve our requests for money to bring that number even higher.

I have also asked the CDC to convene a meeting of state and local health officials and their counterparts on substance abuse to develop an action plan to assure the integration of HIV prevention and substance abuse prevention.

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We also cannot forget the basic human rights of people living with HIV and AIDS. The stories of AIDS related discrimination break the hearts of all Americans of conscience.

Five years ago, our nation took a huge step forward toward a more just society when we enacted the Americans with Disabilities Act. It offers more than 40 million Americans who are living with physical or mental disabilities -- including those who are living with HIV and AIDS -- protection against discrimination.

The Justice Department, the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission, and the Department of Health and Human Services have been vigorously enforcing the A.D.A. And we are about to launch a new effort to ensure that health care facilities -- nursing homes in particular -- are providing equal access to people with HIV or AIDS.

Still, all of us can do more. We can start by cleaning our own house. I am asking Patsy Fleming to conduct an immediate 60-day review of all government programs that require HIV testing as a condition of participation in government service and government programs. Those that do not have a strong public health rationale, must be amended or they must be ended.

We must continue to examine our societal attitudes toward racial and ethnic minorities, gays and lesbians, and others for whom fear of AIDS becomes a convenient excuse for discrimination. We cannot let our fear outweigh our common sense or our compassion. If we do, all of us will lose.

As I have said before, the thing we have to remember is that people with AIDS and those who are living with HIV are part of our American family. Whether they are gay or straight, black, white, Native American, Latino or Asian American, they are our sons and daughters; our brothers and sisters; our aunts and uncles; our mothers and fathers; our grandmothers and grandfathers. They are Americans one and all. They need our compassion. They deserve our respect.

Finally, let me say that the fight against AIDS is international in scope. HIV knows no geographic boundaries. It is found on every continent and virtually every country. The World Health Organization estimates that more than 18 million men, women, and children are living with HIV around the world. The United States is and will remain a full partner in the international effort to fight the pandemic.

As a world leader, we have a moral and a national responsibility to help developing nations with prevention programs, medical care, and other vital services. We also have much to learn from them. And when we do find the cure and the vaccine that we seek, it will not only be a victory for America, it will be a victory for the world.

When this country was in the throes of another sickness that threatened to tear us apart -- the sickness of slavery -- Frederick Douglas, the great American abolitionist, wrote:

*"It is not light that is needed, but fire. It is not the gentle shower, but thunder. We need the storm, the whirlwind, and the earthquake. The feeling of the nation must be quickened. The conscience of the nation must be roused. The propriety of the nation must be startled."*

Each of you have been the thunder and the lightening. Each of you is helping to awaken the conscience of our nation. Our challenge is to draw more of our citizens into our circle of hope. Together, I am certain, we can change our future for the better.

Thank you and God bless you all.

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Thank you and God bless you all.

To Terry Edmonds -  
Comments from OMB  
Thanks for giving  
December 1, 1995  
us the chance to  
review your  
draft



# Health Division



Office of Management and Budget  
Executive Office of the President  
Washington, DC 20503

Nancy A

Please route to:

Richard Turman  
Barry Clendenin  
Nancy-Ann Min

Decision needed \_\_\_\_\_  
Please sign \_\_\_\_\_  
Per your request \_\_\_\_\_  
Please comment \_\_\_\_\_  
For your information \_\_\_\_\_

With informational copies for:

Subject: Suggestions on the Draft Presidential Speech  
on AIDS

HD Chron, HPS Chron, HPS, mm, mm

From: <sup>GW</sup> Greg White and Gordon Agress

Phone: 202/395-4926  
Fax: 202/395-3910  
Room: #7026

We have reviewed the attached draft of the President's speech for the White House Conference on AIDS, comparing the figures in it with those available to us in journal articles and CDC surveillance materials. We have made several edits in the speech to improve its accuracy. We consulted with HFB staff on the Medicaid references in the speech.

On page 5, the speech commits the President to the goal of reducing new HIV infections to zero within a decade. While this goal addresses the right problem, meeting it is probably impossible, and advancing it would require substantial improvements in HIV data and prevention programs. We suggest a more feasible goal would be to reduce new HIV infections in each successive year until the number of new infections is zero. This would focus government programs on the right problem, motivate them, and could feasibly be met.

On page 6, the speech says "We cannot afford to freeze prevention funding..." -- we note the RMO recommendation for FY 1997 currently straightlines prevention funding from the Likely FY 1996 Level.

Attachment

12/1/95  
12:30 pm

Here is a draft of the President's remarks to the White House Conference on HIV and AIDS. Please review and send comments to Terry Edmonds by 9:00 Monday.

cc: Marsha Scott  
Michael Waldman  
Nancy Min  
Jeremy Ben-Ami

DC/RT -

This looks OK to me. Would you pls read through it & let me know if any ~~is~~ sum off to you?

Thx



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*national rights*  
*relax testing*  
*[initials]*

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We have a common goal -- a cure for all those who are living with HIV and a vaccine to protect all of us from this deadly virus. Let's be very clear on that. A cure and a vaccine are our number one priority.

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We also need to recognize that substance abuse treatment is a form of HIV prevention. We must ensure that those who are receiving drug treatment also receive AIDS prevention services at the same time. We have increased the ~~number of drug treatment slots available~~ in this country and I am working to convince the Congress to approve our requests for money to bring that number even higher. <sup>AMOUNT OF FEDERAL RESOURCES DEDICATED TO DRUG TREATMENT</sup>

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Five years ago, our nation took a huge step forward toward a more just society when we enacted the Americans with Disabilities Act. It offers more than 40 million Americans who are living with physical or mental disabilities -- including those who are living with HIV and AIDS -- protection against discrimination.

THIS IS CONSISTENT WITH THE GOAL OF REDUCING NEW INFECTIONS

The Justice Department, the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission, and the Department of Health and Human Services have been vigorously enforcing the A.D.A. And we are about to launch a new effort to ensure that health care facilities -- nursing homes in particular -- are providing equal access to people with HIV or AIDS.

Still, all of us can do more. We can start by cleaning our own house. I am asking Patsy Fleming to conduct an immediate 60-day review of all government programs that require HIV testing as a condition of participation in government service and government programs. Those that do not have a strong public health rationale, must be amended or they must be ended.

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We must continue to examine our societal attitudes toward racial and ethnic minorities, gays and lesbians, and others for whom fear of AIDS becomes a convenient excuse for discrimination. We cannot let our fear outweigh our common sense or our compassion. If we do, all of us will lose.

As I have said before, the thing we have to remember is that people with AIDS and those who are living with HIV are part of our American family. Whether they are gay or straight, black, white, Native American, Latino or Asian American, they are our sons and daughters; our brothers and sisters; our aunts and uncles; our mothers and fathers; our grandmothers and grandfathers. They are Americans one and all. They need our compassion. They deserve our respect.

Finally, let me say that the fight against AIDS is international in scope. HIV knows no geographic boundaries. It is found on every continent and virtually every country. The World Health Organization estimates that more than 18 million men, women, and children are living with HIV around the world. The United States is and will remain a full partner in the international effort to fight the pandemic.

As a world leader, we have a moral and a national responsibility to help developing nations with prevention programs, medical care, and other vital services. We also have much to learn from them. And when we do find the cure and the vaccine that we seek, it will not only be a victory for America, it will be a victory for the world.

When this country was in the throes of another sickness that threatened to tear us apart -- the sickness of slavery -- Frederick Douglas, the great American abolitionist, wrote:

*"It is not light that is needed, but fire. It is not the gentle shower, but thunder. We need the storm, the whirlwind, and the earthquake. The feeling of the nation must be quickened. The conscience of the nation must be roused. The propriety of the nation must be startled."*

Each of you have been the thunder and the lightning. Each of you is helping to awaken the conscience of our nation. Our challenge is to draw more of our citizens into our circle of hope. Together, I am certain, we can change our future for the better.

Thank you and God bless you all.

To Terry Edmonds -  
Comments from OMB  
Thanks for giving  
December 1, 1995  
us the chance to  
review your  
draft.



# Health Division



Office of Management and Budget  
Executive Office of the President  
Washington, DC 20503

Nancy A

Please route to:

Richard Turman  
Barry Clendenin  
Nancy-Ann Min

Decision needed \_\_\_\_\_  
Please sign \_\_\_\_\_  
Per your request \_\_\_\_\_  
Please comment \_\_\_\_\_  
For your information \_\_\_\_\_

With informational copies for:

Subject: Suggestions on the Draft Presidential Speech  
on AIDS

HD Chron, HPS Chron, HPS, mm, mm

From: <sup>GW</sup> Greg White and Gordon Agress

Phone: 202/395-4926  
Fax: 202/395-3910  
Room: #7026

We have reviewed the attached draft of the President's speech for the White House Conference on AIDS, comparing the figures in it with those available to us in journal articles and CDC surveillance materials. We have made several edits in the speech to improve its accuracy. We consulted with HFB staff on the Medicaid references in the speech.

On page 5, the speech commits the President to the goal of reducing new HIV infections to zero within a decade. While this goal addresses the right problem, meeting it is probably impossible, and advancing it would require substantial improvements in HIV data and prevention programs. We suggest a more feasible goal would be to reduce new HIV infections in each successive year until the number of new infections is zero. This would focus government programs on the right problem, motivate them, and could feasibly be met.

On page 6, the speech says "We cannot afford to freeze prevention funding..." -- we note the RMO recommendation for FY 1997 currently straightlines prevention funding from the Likely FY 1996 Level.

Attachment

12/1/95  
12:30 pm

Here is a draft of the President's remarks to the White House Conference on HIV and AIDS. Please review and send comments to Terry Edmonds by 9:00 Monday.

cc: Marsha Scott  
Michael Waldman  
Nancy Min  
Jeremy Ben-Ami

DC/RT -

This looks OK to me. Would you pls read through it & let me know if any ~~its~~ sum off to you?

Thx

ME

draft 12/1/95

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON  
THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON HIV AND AIDS  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
DECEMBER 6, 1995

[Acknowledgements: Patsy Fleming, Secretary Shalala [other Cabinet members?], Scott Hitt, distinguished guests.]

Let me first welcome each of you to this historic White House Conference on HIV and AIDS. You are the frontline faces and voices of our national commitment to conquer the devastating disease known as AIDS. I welcome you and I thank you, not only for your participation here today but for the work you do every day to improve the lives of the people of our nation and around the world.

I'd also like to thank Dr. Hitt and the members of the President's Advisory Council on HIV and AIDS for their work on this critical issue and for suggesting that we convene this meeting.

And I want to express my appreciation to the two extraordinary Americans who have just shared the stories of their lives with all of us. It is the passion, the commitment, and, yes, the anger of people like Sean Sasser and Eileen Mitzman that remind us all of the extraordinary courage it takes to hold on to hope as we continue to even the odds in this struggle.

Each generation of Americans has faced an important challenge that has, in many ways, defined their time here on earth. For my parents' generation, World War Two was that defining moment, unifying a nation against a common foe. For my own generation, the ~~civil rights~~ movement provided the focus and the drive of our lives. But for the generation of my own child and all of those in her age group, the epidemic of HIV and AIDS may well be that defining challenge.

My daughter and her friends are growing up in the shadow of something we could never have imagined. They are coming of age in a world in which AIDS is a very sobering reality.

That reality has already changed the lives of all of us in this room. It has taken from us too many friends and too many loved ones much too soon. It has shaken our faith in the future. But it has also brought us together and inspired a community spirit that strengthens our values as a nation.

It is our collective responsibility to rise to this challenge and change the future for our ourselves, for our children, and for their children. We can do this. In fact, we must do this.

*national rights*  
*relax testing*  
*[Signature]*

I want to share with you the story of just one of the people who is here today. Just one of the human faces and human voices of AIDS.

It's the story of a young man who grew up in a typical American suburb as part of a typical American family. He attended college and became politically active. His quick mind and active spirit marked him as a "comer," and after graduating he joined the Corporation for National Service to help start AmeriCorps. It was while he was working for AmeriCorps that he found out he was HIV-positive. He was 23 years old.

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Thank you and God bless you all.

# FAX

Date 11/30/95  
Number of pages including cover sheet 30

To: Terry Edmonds

From: Scott Hitt, M.D.  
Assistant Steve Tyler

Phone \_\_\_\_\_  
Fax Phone 202-456-5709  
CC: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone 310-278-6380  
Fax Phone 310-278-6380

## REMARKS

Urgent       For your review       Reply ASAP

Terry,

Dr. Hitt wanted me to be sure that you had these past speeches made by the President.

Please call me if you have any questions.

Steve Tyler  
Asst. to Dr Hitt

# "Let Us Rise to the Challenge"

Governor Bill Clinton  
Palace Theater, May 18, 1992



**T**hank you very much to David Mixer -- he's been at it -- for that wonderful for your friendship. To you who were co-chairs and

And I want to say a special word of thanks to ANGLE for their work on my behalf over the last several months. To all the others who are

**Y**ou know, I have said this is for the country. We get to know the country and compassion and

There are people in this room who have helped me to get

We just finished the election here begin to pick up. At this moment in our history, in the cities of our great land

We should be dancing. Three years ago anyone had said all of the governments of Eastern Europe would collapse and cut its defense budget by 50% in a year, and the threat of nuclear annihilation would be

If anybody had told you that would happen and we would still be deeply divided and anxiety-ridden at election time, it would be difficult to believe. But we are. And we are because as we celebrate the triumph of our values around the world, we see them lying in tatters here at home

Thank you. Thank you very much my longtime friend David Mixer. In his long speeches in his mind for thirty years, he's about to get good at it. Thank you Roberta Achtenberg for your statement and for you Scott and Diane and Roberta and Bob, all the rest of you who were in this event.

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At times that a campaign for president has two purposes. One is for the candidate to get to know the candidate, and the other is for the candidate to get to know the country. The candidate does not grow and deepen in understanding and compassion until the race itself is already half lost.

There are people in this room today to whom I owe a great debt of gratitude, for you have helped me to get to know my country better than I did when I began.

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**"Tonight, I want to talk to you about how we can be one people again -- without regard to race or gender or sexual orientation or age or region or income, how we can be one again."**

Date: 12/01/95 Time: 08:53

SJournal of Woman with AIDS Portrays Quiet Victims

YONKERS, N.Y. (AP) Janice Burns says she and her husband, William, were a ``nauseatingly cute'' couple who loved vacations and shopping for home furnishings.

``We love to eat out, go to Broadway shows, and shock people by revealing our liberal outlooks that hide under our conservative exteriors,'' Mrs. Burns wrote in 1987, when she was a 24-year-old university researcher married to a rising star in the financial community.

Then comes the kicker: ``We spend \$1,200 each month on prescription drugs, and we will never have children. ... We are HIV-positive.''

Thus begins ``Sarah's Song,'' Mrs. Burns' journal covering the years from 1987, when she and her husband were diagnosed with HIV, to 1994, when her husband died of AIDS at age 29.

The Warner Books publication named for the daughter Mrs. Burns desperately wanted is a painfully poignant rendering of death foretold, of a woman whose world turned into a numbers game: How many pills, how many T cells, how many hospitalizations, years, months, days, hours until the counting stops?

``There are still a lot of people who stereotype people with AIDS,'' said Mrs. Burns, now 32 with full-blown AIDS. She is partially deaf and blind in one eye, takes 40 pills a day and has been hospitalized four times since June.

``There are those who don't want someone like me to have AIDS because it means they or someone they love can be at risk,'' she said in an interview Wednesday, two days before today's commemoration of World AIDS Day.

More than 501,000 U.S. AIDS cases were diagnosed from 1981 through October 1995, according to the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. More than 311,000 of those people, or 62 percent, have died.

Most interesting to Mrs. Burns is that the number of cases attributed to heterosexual transmission increased from 3 percent during 1981-87 to 10 percent from 1993 to October 1995. Female cases increased from 4,035, or 8 percent of the total between 1981-87, to almost 18 percent 43,383 from 1993-October 1995.

``I see more and more women who look like myself in support groups,'' said Mrs. Burns, a middle-class Catholic from the New York City borough of the Bronx.

Her neat Yonkers apartment is filled with books, including a huge Bible on a stand in the living room, and is dominated by a nearly finished wooden Victorian dollhouse.

She started the dollhouse in 1992, before her husband died, and still plans to complete it. ``I'll get to it one day,'' she said, the only time she speaks of the future during a 90-minute interview.

Mrs. Burns believes her husband was infected with the virus that causes AIDS during a brief homosexual affair when he was 18. She married him a few years later and they were diagnosed as HIV-positive shortly after their first wedding anniversary, in February 1987.

The couple became activists, founding advocacy groups and speaking on television shows and before high school groups, trying to tell the world that AIDS can strike anyone.

Mrs. Burns maintains that even if she had known William Burns was HIV-positive, she still would have married him.

``I had a love, despite AIDS,'' she wrote at the end of her book. ``I could live off this love for the rest of my life. I think I will.''

APNP-12-01-95 0850EST

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

W

# OFFICE OF SPEECHWRITING

PHONE: (202) 456-2777  
FAX: (202) 456-5709

TO: Jeff Levi  
FROM: Terry Edwards  
RECEIVER FAX: \_\_\_\_\_

RECEIVER PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_

NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET): 9

COMMENTS: Here's our revised draft --  
please call me with any comments.  
Call by 9 A.M. Monday.  
Thanks,  
Terry

**STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON  
SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS  
MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON MONEY LAUNDERING  
DECEMBER 2, 1995**

Today, Treasury Secretary Rubin, representatives of the Department of Justice and the Department of State, joined the other nations of this hemisphere in signing a historic anti-money laundering communique. This accord will make it more difficult for international organized crime, including drug traffickers to profit from their criminal activities. As I stated in my address to the United Nations General Assembly in October, we must send a clear and unambiguous message to the cartels that profit from drug trafficking and other serious crimes: your dirty laundry is no longer welcome. You will no longer be able to wash the blood off profits from the sale of drugs from terror or from organized crimes. I have urged the nations of the world, and especially those in this hemisphere, to bring their banks and financial systems into conformity with international anti-money laundering standards. This communique is an important step in that direction.

The communique affirms the commitment made during the December, 1994 Summit of Americas Ministerial in Miami, Florida. During that conference, with U.S. leadership, a Declaration of Principles, including a strategy for combatting the problem of organized crime and money laundering, was adopted by the member nations. The communique specifically directs the member nations to enact laws that make the laundering of proceeds from drugs and other serious crimes unlawful. It permits the seizure of proceeds and the equitable sharing of those assets by the investigating nations. In addition, it allows for cooperative methods for reporting suspicious bank transactions, including special efforts to prevent and detect financial crimes.

As I have said many times, America will fight the war on drugs and crime on all fronts, both at home and abroad. Today, with our neighbors in the region, we are taking an important step by targeting the cartels and criminals who, until now, have moved vast sums of ill-gotten gains through the international financial system with absolute impunity. Finally, the nations of this hemisphere are standing as one to say, "No more."

**OFFICE OF NATIONAL AIDS POLICY  
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT**

750 17th Street, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20503

Phone: 202-632-1090  
Fax: 202-632-1096

**FACSIMILE COVER SHEET**

**TO:** Terry Edwards  
**FAX NUMBER:** 456-5709  
**FROM:** Richard Sami  
**DATE:** 12/2/95  
**PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET:** 3

**COMMENTS:**

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT  
FOR  
MONDAY DECEMBER 4, 1995  
FINAL**

**There is no public schedule.**

**BC AND JRC RON**

**THE WHITE HOUSE**

# December 1995 Presidential Calendar

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1	2
					Ireland World AIDS Day Residence Closed for Holiday Decorating	Depart For Germany (only a.m.) Bamaboder, Germany Depart For Spain (p.m.) RON Madrid, Spain
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madrid, Spain Return to United States Kennedy Center Honors, DC	Morning Off Event (T) Phone Calls Evening Off Residence Closed (Afternoon)	Meeting With Former President's (T) Phone Calls Congressional Ball Oregon Special Election Primary	WH Conference on AIDS Paegent of Peace WH Holiday Reception	Interview With People Magazine DNC Lunch, Off Complex Congressional Meeting (Budget) (T) Hold Evening (ss)	Congressional Meeting (Budget) (T) Dos Santos of Angola Tape Radio Address Oregon Reception, Off Complex WH Holiday Reception	Arkansas RON Arkansas
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Arkansas Christmas in Washington Photo With Social Aides RON DC	Meeting, Lunch & Press Conf. With PM Peres of Israel Congressional Meeting (T) Holiday Receptions (2)	Briefing & Interview Phone Calls Holiday Reception	DNC Coffee Briefing For Interview Interview With New York Times Holiday Receptions (2) Depart For Paris (late p.m.)	Paris, France Depart Paris en Route DC (p.m.)	Down Time (9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.) Presentation of Citizen's Medal to Families US Diplomats (T) DNC Afternoon Coffee WH Holiday Dinner	Live Radio Address Holiday Party
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Holiday Party	Hanukkah Briefing For Interview Hold HU (30 min) Ambassador Credentials Holiday Reception	Briefing For Nickelodeon Nickelodeon Taping, Off Complex DNC Jewish Lunch Off Complex Drop By OK City Scholarship Fund Mtg Holiday Press Receptions (2)	Hold 8:30 a.m. - 9:30 a.m. (SS) Briefing For Interview Interview With LA Times Budget Meeting 2hrs Holiday Press Receptions (2)	DNC Coffee VP Lunch Budget Meeting the Holiday Party (T) Hold Evening (ss)	Budget Meeting 2hrs Tape Radio Address Holiday Children's Party (afternoon) Residence Staff Party	Evening Off
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Phone Call to the Troops Day Off Evening Off	Christmas Day					Live Radio Address
31	Day & Evening Off					

November 95

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January 96

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# January 1996

## Presidential Calendar

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday																																																																																				
	<b>1</b> New Year's Day Day Off Evening Off	<b>2</b> Hold Evening	<b>3</b> Blair Dinner @ WH	<b>4</b> VP Lunch United Negro College Fund Dinner @ WH	<b>5</b> Tape Radio Address Evening Off	<b>6</b> Hold For Galston Group (T)																																																																																				
	<b>8</b> Evening Off	<b>9</b> Carol Moseley Braun Fundraiser, Off Complex DNC National Democratic Club Fundraiser	<b>10</b> Hold Evening	<b>11</b> Hold For CG Fundraising Dinner, NYC RON TBD	<b>12</b> Hold For CG Fundraising Dinner, Nashville RON TBD	<b>13</b> Hold For CG Travel Live Radio Address RON DC																																																																																				
	<b>15</b> Martin Luther King Jr. Day Evening Off	<b>16</b> WH Leadership Conf. on Youth Drug Abuse (T) Evening Off	<b>17</b> Hold Evening  <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">Anniv. of Northridge Earthquake</div>	<b>18</b> VP Lunch Evening Off	<b>19</b> Meeting 1 Hour (DS) Evening Off	<b>20</b> Live Radio Address Evening Off																																																																																				
	<b>22</b> Evening Off	<b>23</b> Hold For State of the Union	<b>24</b> Hold For State of the Union	<b>25</b> VP Lunch Hold Evening	<b>26</b> US Conf. of Mayors (T) Evening Off	<b>27</b> Live Radio Address Evening Off																																																																																				
	<b>29</b> Evening Off	<b>30</b> Hold per AW  <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">Oregon Special Election</div>	<b>31</b> Hold per AW	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>December 93</p> <table border="1" style="font-size: 8px;"> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td></tr> <tr><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td></tr> <tr><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>31</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>January 96</p> <table border="1" style="font-size: 8px;"> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td></tr> <tr><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td></tr> <tr><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>31</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> </div> </div>			S	M	T	W	T	F	S	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31							S	M	T	W	T	F	S		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31						
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D BAER

E X E C U T I V E   O F F I C E   O F   T H E   P R E S I D E N T

28-Nov-1995 05:37pm

TO:            James T. Edmonds

FROM:         Marsha Scott  
              Office of Political Affairs

SUBJECT:      AIDS Remarks

Three people that could be very helpful on this speech are:

Michael Itzkowitz - Sen. Kennedy - 224-6572

David Mixner - FOB - 310-289-1181

Dr. Scott Hitt ( Chair of WH AIDS Council)-310-278-1668

310-652-8729 ext

339

I know these three very well. They have all spent most of their adult lives working on this problem. All three are very articulate and extremely knowlegable. Even if you don't use anything they say, politically it would be a good thing to do.

Date: 11/22/95 Time: 13:50  
Growing AIDS Cases Overburden New York City

NEW YORK (Nov. 22) XINHUA - Rapid growth of AIDS cases is so overburdening the New York City administration that it has decided to partially shift the service work for AIDS patients to community organizations.

New York City established the Division of AIDS Service in 1987 to provide extensive services to people with AIDS, including providing case-workers to help obtain government assistance. At present, there are 18,000 people on the division's caseload with a diagnosis of AIDS or advanced HIV, with an additional 7,000 expected to seek help in the next three years.

The division has budgeted 28.5 million U.S. dollars this year for the work. Although the New York State and the Federal Government have also made contributions to it, the city authorities have found it difficult to manage the matter alone and announced a plan Tuesday to turn a large scope of services to community organizations.

According to the plan, the division will continue to provide a high level of AIDS services, but once a person's condition has stabilized, the case will be transferred to a community organization, which will follow up on the client's needs.

However, the plan has aroused criticism from a number of groups. Assemblyman Richard Gottfried, chairman of the Health Committee, said the city administration was simply turning its back on the city's AIDS cases.

draft 12/1/95

**REMARKS BY PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON  
THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON HIV AND AIDS  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
DECEMBER 6, 1995**

[Acknowledgements: Patsy Fleming, Secretary Shalala [other Cabinet members?], Scott Hitt, distinguished guests.]

Let me first welcome each of you to this historic White House Conference on HIV and AIDS. You are the frontline faces and voices of our national commitment to conquer the devastating disease known as AIDS. I welcome you and I thank you, not only for your participation here today but for the work you do every day to improve the lives of the people of our nation and around the world.

I'd also like to thank Dr. Hitt and the members of the President's Advisory Council on HIV and AIDS for their work on this critical issue and for suggesting that we convene this meeting.

And I want to express my appreciation to the two extraordinary Americans who have just shared the stories of their lives with all of us. It is the passion, the commitment, and, yes, the anger of people like Sean Sasser and Eileen Mitzman that remind us all of the extraordinary courage it takes to hold on to hope as we continue to even the odds in this struggle.

Each generation of Americans has faced an important challenge that has, in many ways, defined their time here on earth. For my parents' generation, World War Two was that defining moment, unifying a nation against a common foe. For my own generation, the civil rights movement provided the focus and the drive of our lives. But for the generation of my own child and all of those in her age group, the epidemic of HIV and AIDS may well be that defining challenge.

My daughter and her friends are growing up in the shadow of something we could never have imagined. They are coming of age in world in which AIDS is a very sobering reality.

That reality has already changed the lives of all of us in this room. It has taken from us too many friends and too many loved ones much too soon. It has shaken our faith in the future. But it has also brought us together and inspired a community spirit that strengthens our values as a nation.

It is our collective responsibility to rise to this challenge and change the future for our ourselves, for our children, and for their children. We can do this. In fact, we must do this.

I want to share with you the story of just one of the people who is here today. Just one of the human faces and human voices of AIDS.

It's the story of a young man who grew up in a typical American suburb as part of a typical American family. He attended college and became politically active. His quick mind and active spirit marked him as a "comer," and after graduating he joined the Corporation for National Service to help start AmeriCorps. It was while he was working for AmeriCorps that he found out he was HIV-positive. He was 23 years old.

Demetri Moshoyannis took that news as a challenge. A challenge to use his communication skills, his organizational skills, and his leadership skills to educate and support his peers and help them escape the fate that had been visited upon him.

It's that combination of heartbreak and hope that makes this epidemic so unique. And it is what challenges all of us to channel our energy and our talent into the fight to make AIDS a thing of the past.

Ten days ago, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reported that our nation has reached another sad milestone in the AIDS epidemic. Half a million Americans have now been diagnosed with AIDS and more than 300,000 men, women, and children have already died of AIDS.

As we meet, on this day, 120 more Americans will lose their lives to AIDS, another 220 people will be diagnosed with the disease and nearly 140 people in this country will become infected with HIV. And that will happen again tomorrow and the day after that and the day after that. It will continue to happen until we succeed in our efforts to defeat this epidemic.

That is why this meeting is so important. It is an opportunity for us to refocus and reenergize our national commitment to ending this epidemic. It is a time to rally our troops for the fight ahead and arm them with the weapons they need to win this battle. You and I have some important work to do.

We have a common goal -- a cure for all those who are living with HIV and a vaccine to protect all of us from this deadly virus. Let's be very clear on that. A cure and a vaccine are our number one priority.

In my own lifetime, we have eliminated smallpox from our planet. We have eliminated polio from our hemisphere. And we are within striking distance of controlling measles. We must -- we must -- find a way to rid our planet of the threat of HIV.

I am proud of the work we have done in these last three years to infuse new resources, new focus, and new leadership into our AIDS research effort. We have increased funding for AIDS research by more than 25 percent. We have dramatically strengthened the Office of AIDS Research and we have focused our work on basic science and applied research so that we can concurrently unlock the mysteries of HIV while we pursue treatment opportunities that extend and improve the quality of the lives of people living with HIV.

This investment in science has already paid tremendous dividends. Today, people with HIV live twice as long as they did just ten years ago. AIDS-related conditions that often meant a quick and many times painful death for people living with HIV can now be treated and even prevented.

And we have reason to believe that there will more progress in the near future. New classes of AIDS drugs are being approved for use by the FDA that will help to restore the damaged immune systems of people with HIV. Combination drug therapies are showing great promise as a means for controlling the virus in the human body.

And just last year we were able to show that the use of drug therapy could actually block HIV transmission from mother to child. Our scientists tell me that it is within our grasp to virtually eliminate pediatric AIDS by the end of this decade. This is neither science fiction nor a distant dream. It can be accomplished by offering all pregnant women HIV counseling and testing and guaranteeing that they have access to the treatment they need to protect their unborn children. If we do this, we can have a generation of Americans born without HIV. We can do this -- and we will.

These advances have resulted in longer and fuller lives for people living with HIV, but are they enough? Absolutely not! We must do more.

I am taking three steps today that I believe will move us forward at a faster pace.

First, I am asking the Vice President to convene a meeting of scientists and leaders of the pharmaceutical industry to identify ways to accelerate the development of vaccines, therapeutics, and microbicides that can protect people from HIV and the infections it causes. There are no guarantees in science, but the collective will of government and industry can overcome even the biggest obstacles.

Second, I am asking Patsy Fleming to convene an interdepartmental task force working group to develop a coordinated plan for AIDS

research, including a coordinated research budget. I will expect their report within 90 days.

Third, I want to make clear my personal commitment to make every feasible effort to find a cure and an effective vaccine or vaccines. To that end, I am intensifying my relationship with the Office of National AIDS Policy. We can't afford to miss any new opportunities. We can't afford any unnecessary delays. That's why I am asking Patsy Fleming to provide me even more regular updates on the emerging opportunities and obstacles in this struggle. No President can promise success in such an effort but I need to know what needs to be done to move this along.

Of course our work does not end in the laboratories of our great research institutions. It continues in the clinics and the hospitals and the doctors' offices around the country where people with HIV and AIDS go for the care they need to survive, to maintain their health, and to preserve their dignity. When we make advances in science we must match those strides with improvements in our delivery of health care.

For people with AIDS, the current discussions over a balanced federal budget are not some distant political firefight. Let me talk for a few minutes about a subject that is very important to me -- the future of Medicaid.

For people with AIDS, Medicaid is a lifeline of support. Medicaid provides health care for nearly half of the 200,000 Americans who are living with AIDS including 90 percent of the children. It provides access to doctors, hospitals, prescription drugs, and home care that allows people with HIV and AIDS to live their lives more fully. Medicaid pays for the drugs that keep HIV under control for longer and longer periods of time and it pays for the drugs that prevent the infections that often end the lives of those with AIDS. Medicaid pays for the care that allows families to stay together.

Yet today, Medicaid is under attack by the Republican leaders in Congress who want to slash its spending and eliminate the thirty-year common ground commitment we have made to the poor, the elderly, and those with disabilities. We cannot, we must not, and I will not allow us to destroy this vital lifeline.

Medicaid cannot do the job alone. That's why we created the Ryan White CARE Act to plug the holes in our health care system that left many people with HIV and AIDS out in the cold. Last year, more than 360,000 Americans received care under the Ryan White Act.

When I ran for President, I promised to fully fund the CARE Act and we have. Funding has increased by 108 percent, more than

doubling the number of cities receiving funds and enabling every state in the country to receive some level of assistance.

The CARE Act must be extended for another five years. Both houses of Congress have approved legislation to accomplish this but final legislation remains stalled. That's why on last Friday, World AIDS Day, I sent a letter to the Speaker of the House and the Senate Majority Leader, asking them to make every effort to get me a final bill by the end of this month so that I can sign it and we can get on with the work ahead.

I am also fighting for the funding increases that I have requested for the CARE Act as well as housing programs for people with AIDS and our AIDS prevention programs at CDC.

I am concerned by the continued rate of new infections in this country. In the 1980s, we made important progress in reducing the number of new infections by nearly 50 percent. But for the last five years, the estimated number of infections has hovered between 40,000 and 60,000 per year. We also know that as many as half of those infections occur among people under the age of 25 and half are among teenagers. Any new infection is an unnecessary infection. I am setting a goal, today, of reducing the number of new infections in the United States by half in the next five years and to zero within the next decade.

Until we have a cure and a vaccine, education and prevention are our best hope. For prevention to work it must be targeted and it must be sustained. We saw that at work in the gay community in the 1980s, when activists overcame the inertia of their government to protect their lives.

We must pay particular attention to two populations who are at the center of this epidemic -- young people and those who abuse drugs. I was pleased to see the new public service announcements released last week by Secretary Shalala. They point young people toward the tools they need to protect themselves.

We also need to recognize that substance abuse treatment is a form of HIV prevention. We must ensure that those who are receiving drug treatment also receive AIDS prevention services at the same time. We have increased the number of drug treatment slots available in this country and I am working to convince the Congress to approve our requests for money to bring that number even higher.

I have also asked the CDC to convene a meeting of state and local health officials and their counterparts on substance abuse to develop an action plan to assure the integration of HIV prevention and substance abuse prevention.

We cannot afford to freeze prevention funding -- as the Republicans in Congress have proposed -- because the epidemic cannot be frozen. It will just grow and grow and grow.

We also cannot forget the basic human rights of people living with HIV and AIDS. The stories of AIDS related discrimination break the hearts of all Americans of conscience.

Five years ago, our nation took a huge step forward toward a more just society when we enacted the Americans with Disabilities Act. It offers more than 40 million Americans who are living with physical or mental disabilities -- including those who are living with HIV and AIDS -- protection against discrimination.

The Justice Department, the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission, and the Department of Health and Human Services have been vigorously enforcing the A.D.A. And we are about to launch a new effort to ensure that health care facilities -- nursing homes in particular -- are providing equal access to people with HIV or AIDS.

Still, all of us can do more. We can start by cleaning our own house. I am asking Patsy Fleming to conduct an immediate 60-day review of all government programs that require HIV testing as a condition of participation in government service and government programs. Those that do not have a strong public health rationale, must be amended or they must be ended.

We must continue to examine our societal attitudes toward racial and ethnic minorities, gays and lesbians, and others for whom fear of AIDS becomes a convenient excuse for discrimination. We cannot let our fear outweigh our common sense or our compassion. If we do, all of us will lose.

As I have said before, the thing we have to remember is that people with AIDS and those who are living with HIV are part of our American family. Whether they are gay or straight, black, white, Native American, Latino or Asian American, they are our sons and daughters; our brothers and sisters; our aunts and uncles; our mothers and fathers; our grandmothers and grandfathers. They are Americans one and all. They need our compassion. They deserve our respect.

Finally, let me say that the fight against AIDS is international in scope. HIV knows no geographic boundaries. It is found on every continent and virtually every country. The World Health Organization estimates that more than 18 million men, women, and children are living with HIV around the world. The United States is and will remain a full partner in the international effort to fight the pandemic.

As a world leader, we have a moral and a national responsibility to help developing nations with prevention programs, medical care, and other vital services. We also have much to learn from them. And when we do find the cure and the vaccine that we seek, it will not only be a victory for America, it will be a victory for the world.

When this country was in the throes of another sickness that threatened to tear us apart -- the sickness of slavery -- Frederick Douglas, the great American abolitionist, wrote:

*"It is not light that is needed, but fire. It is not the gentle shower, but thunder. We need the storm, the whirlwind, and the earthquake. The feeling of the nation must be quickened. The conscience of the nation must be roused. The propriety of the nation must be startled."*

Each of you have been the thunder and the lightening. Each of you is helping to awaken the conscience of our nation. Our challenge is to draw more of our citizens into our circle of hope. Together, I am certain, we can change our future for the better.

Thank you and God bless you all.

**REMARKS BY PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON  
THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON HIV AND AIDS  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
DECEMBER 6, 1995**

[Acknowledgements: Patsy Fleming, Secretary Shalala [other Cabinet members?], Scott Hitt, distinguished guests.]

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I'd also like to thank Dr. Hitt and the members of the President's Advisory Council on HIV and AIDS for their work on this critical issue and for suggesting that we convene this meeting.

And I want to express my appreciation to the two extraordinary Americans who have just shared the stories of their lives with all of us. It is the passion, the commitment, and, yes, the anger of people like Sean Sasser and Eileen Mitzman that remind us all of the extraordinary courage it takes to hold on to hope as we continue to even the odds in this struggle.

Each generation of Americans has faced an important challenge that has, in many ways, defined their time here on earth. For my parents' generation, World War Two was that defining moment, unifying a nation against a common foe. For my own generation, the civil rights movement provided the focus and the drive of our lives. But for the generation of my own child and all of those in her age group, the epidemic of HIV and AIDS may well be that defining challenge.

My daughter and her friends are growing up in the shadow of something we could never have imagined. They are coming of age in world in which AIDS is a very sobering reality.

That reality has already changed the lives of all of us in this room. It has taken from us too many friends and too many loved ones much too soon. It has shaken our faith in the future. But it has also brought us together and inspired a community spirit that strengthens our values as a nation.

It is our collective responsibility to rise to this challenge and change the future for our ourselves, for our children, and for their children. We can do this. In fact, we must do this.

I want to share with you the story of just one of the people who is here today. Just one of the human faces and human voices of AIDS.

It's the story of a young man who grew up in a typical American suburb as part of a typical American family. He attended college and became politically active. His quick mind and active spirit marked him as a "comer," and after graduating he joined the Corporation for National Service to help start AmeriCorps. It was while he was working for AmeriCorps that he found out he was HIV-positive. He was 23 years old.

Demetri Moshoyannis took that news as a challenge. A challenge to use his communication skills, his organizational skills, and his leadership skills to educate and support his peers and help them escape the fate that had been visited upon him.

It's that combination of heartbreak and hope that makes this epidemic so unique. And it is what challenges all of us to channel our energy and our talent into the fight to make AIDS a thing of the past.

Ten days ago, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reported that our nation has reached another sad milestone in the AIDS epidemic. Half a million Americans have now been diagnosed with AIDS and more than 300,000 men, women, and children have already died of AIDS.

As we meet, on this day, 120 more Americans will lose their lives to AIDS, another 220 people will be diagnosed with the disease and nearly 140 people in this country will become infected with HIV. And that will happen again tomorrow and the day after that and the day after that. It will continue to happen until we succeed in our efforts to defeat this epidemic.

That is why this meeting is so important. It is an opportunity for us to refocus and reenergize our national commitment to ending this epidemic. It is a time to rally our troops for the fight ahead and arm them with the weapons they need to win this battle. You and I have some important work to do.

We have a common goal -- a cure for all those who are living with HIV and a vaccine to protect all of us from this deadly virus. Let's be very clear on that. A cure and a vaccine are our number one priority.

In my own lifetime, we have eliminated smallpox from our planet. We have eliminated polio from our hemisphere. And we are within striking distance of controlling measles. We must -- we must -- find a way to rid our planet of the threat of HIV.

I am proud of the work we have done in these last three years to infuse new resources, new focus, and new leadership into our AIDS research effort. We have increased funding for AIDS research by more than 25 percent. We have dramatically strengthened the Office of AIDS Research and we have focused our work on basic science and applied research so that we can concurrently unlock the mysteries of HIV while we pursue treatment opportunities that extend and improve the quality of the lives of people living with HIV.

This investment in science has already paid tremendous dividends. Today, people with HIV live twice as long as they did just ten years ago. AIDS-related conditions that often meant a quick and many times painful death for people living with HIV can now be treated and even prevented.

And we have reason to believe that there will more progress in the near future. New classes of AIDS drugs are being approved for use by the FDA that will help to restore the damaged immune systems of people with HIV. Combination drug therapies are showing great promise as a means for controlling the virus in the human body.

And just last year we were able to show that the use of drug therapy could actually block HIV transmission from mother to child. Our scientists tell me that it is within our grasp to virtually eliminate pediatric AIDS by the end of this decade. This is neither science fiction nor a distant dream. It can be accomplished by offering all pregnant women HIV counseling and testing and guaranteeing that they have access to the treatment they need to protect their unborn children. If we do this, we can have a generation of Americans born without HIV. We can do this -- and we will.

These advances have resulted in longer and fuller lives for people living with HIV, but are they enough? Absolutely not! We must do more.

I am taking three steps today that I believe will move us forward at a faster pace.

First, I am asking the Vice President to convene a meeting of scientists and leaders of the pharmaceutical industry to identify ways to accelerate the development of vaccines, therapeutics, and microbicides that can protect people from HIV and the infections it causes. There are no guarantees in science, but the collective will of government and industry can overcome even the biggest obstacles.

Second, I am asking Dr. William Paul, director of the Office of AIDS Research at NIH, to convene a permanent working group of

*Patricia Fleming*  
*interdepartmental task force - 90 days*  
B

scientists from all parts of government to assure a coordinated plan for AIDS research, including a coordinated research budget.

Third, I am asking AIDS Director Patsy Fleming to provide me with quarterly reports on our progress on our search for a cure and an effective vaccine or vaccines. No President can promise success in such an effort but I need to know what needs to be done to move this along.

Of course our work does not end in the laboratories of our great research institutions. It continues in the clinics and the hospitals and the doctors' offices around the country where people with HIV and AIDS go for the care they need to survive, to maintain their health, and to preserve their dignity. When we make advances in science we must match those strides with improvements in our delivery of health care.

For people with AIDS, the current discussions over a balanced federal budget are not some distant political firefight. Let me talk for a few minutes about a subject that is very important to me -- the future of Medicaid.

For people with AIDS, Medicaid is a lifeline of support. Medicaid provides health care for nearly half of the 200,000 Americans who are living with AIDS including 90 percent of the children. It provides access to doctors, hospitals, prescription drugs, and home care that allows people with HIV and AIDS to live their lives more fully. Medicaid pays for the drugs that keep HIV under control for longer and longer periods of time and it pays for the drugs that prevent the infections that often end the lives of those with AIDS. Medicaid pays for the care that allows families to stay together.

Yet today, Medicaid is under attack by the Republican leaders in Congress who want to slash its spending and eliminate the thirty-year common ground commitment we have made to the poor, the elderly, and those with disabilities. We cannot, we must not, and I will not allow us to destroy this vital lifeline.

Medicaid cannot do the job alone. That's why we created the Ryan White CARE Act to plug the holes in our health care system that left many people with HIV and AIDS out in the cold. Last year, more than 360,000 Americans received care under the Ryan White Act.

When I ran for President, I promised to fully fund the CARE Act and we have. Funding has increased by 108 percent, more than doubling the number of cities receiving funds and enabling every state in the country to receive some level of assistance.

The CARE Act must be extended for another five years. Both houses of Congress have approved legislation to accomplish this

*Living that's why*

*to that end - I want to make our lives preserved with clear make possible effort*

*On World AIDS Day  
I've asked  
that is why I sent*

but final legislation remains stalled. I am asking the Speaker of the House and the Senate Majority Leader to make every effort to get me a final bill by the end of this month so that I can sign it and we can get on with the work ahead.

I am also fighting for the funding increases that I have requested for the CARE Act as well as housing programs for people with AIDS and our AIDS prevention programs at CDC.

I am concerned by the continued rate of new infections in this country. In the 1980s, we made important progress in reducing the number of new infections by nearly 50 percent. But for the last five years, the estimated number of infections has hovered between 40,000 and 60,000 per year. We also know that as many as half of those infections occur among people under the age of 25 and half are among teenagers. Any new infection is an unnecessary infection. I am setting a goal, today, of reducing the number of new infections in the United States by half in the next five years and to zero within the next decade.

Until we have a cure and a vaccine, education and prevention are our best hope. For prevention to work it must be targeted and it must be sustained. We saw that at work in the gay community in the 1980s, when activists overcame the inertia of their government to protect their lives.

We must pay particular attention to two populations who are at the center of this epidemic -- young people and those who abuse drugs. I was pleased to see the new public service announcements released last week by Secretary Shalala. They point young people toward the tools they need to protect themselves.

We also need to recognize that substance abuse treatment is a form of HIV prevention. We must ensure that those who are receiving drug treatment also receive AIDS prevention services at the same time. We have increased the number of drug treatment slots available in this country and I am working to convince the Congress to approve our requests for money to bring that number even higher.

I have also asked the CDC to convene a meeting of state and local health officials and their counterparts on substance abuse to develop an action plan to assure the integration of HIV prevention and substance abuse prevention.

We cannot afford to freeze prevention funding -- as the Republicans in Congress have proposed -- because the epidemic cannot be frozen. It will just grow and grow and grow.

We also cannot forget the basic human rights of people living with HIV and AIDS. The stories of AIDS related discrimination break the hearts of all Americans of conscience.

**BUDGET PLANNING  
NOVEMBER 30, 1995**

**ISSUES FOR THIS WEEK AND NEXT**

**OVERALL:**

1. Veto of GOP Budget
2. Release of Impact Statement Thursday morning
3. Direct Lending Event Thursday 1:15 p.m.
  - Tyson involvement?
4. Identify Real People and Specific Incidents -- (Sub-group/Silverman)
5. Cabinet/Local Government Calls [Wednesday/Thursday]

**HEALTH CARE:**

1. Shalala Speech Friday
2. Elderly Women Report (Mrs. Clinton Speech)
3. Provider Meeting with Panetta (Congressional Leaders)
  - Stakeout for validation of taking too much out
4. Democratic Governors Meeting with POTUS on Medicaid
5. Medicare/Medicaid State-by-State
6. Medicare/Medicaid Walkthrough
7. Nursing Home vs. Homes and Family Farms
8. Disability Roundtable
9. Tyson/Stiglitz on Block Grants and Economic Downturns
10. Low-Income Medicare Recipients

**ENVIRONMENTAL:**

1. Op-Eds
  - Browner regional Op-Eds on 25th Anniversary of EPA
  - Response Op-Ed to attacks on President's credibility
2. Browner National Press Club Speech

**TAX:**

1. Release of State-by-State and District-by-District Analysis
1. EITC vs. Capital Gain/Estate Tax
2. Exploding Tax Cut

**EDUCATION:**

1. Direct Lending briefing and paper
2. Riley education speech TBD
3. Improving America's School Act Conference next Monday-Wednesday Hosted by DoEd, attended by 3000 educators w/Sec Riley.

**THURS**  
**11/30**

**BUDGET EVENTS OF THE DAY:**

- **Direct Lending/Education Kunin and groups**
- **VPOTUS meeting with Congressional Members and press conference**

**POTUS**

- London

**VPOTUS**

- Meeting with Congressional Democrats and statement

**CABINET/IGA**

- Cabinet conference calls with mayors
- Cisneros National League of Cities
  - Bump up CBPP Study in press conference with Mayors

**GROUPS**

- Panetta meeting with AHA at White House

**HILL DEMOCRATS**

- Press Briefing-"Republican Agenda for Medicare" w/Sens Graham, Kennedy, Rockefeller
- Floor Sp/ Satellite/ Radio:"Republican proposals are reckless & extreme, an assault on working families"
- Press Conf-Effect of Republican Budget on States w/DemGovs (t)
- Event-Mtg w/Natl Leadership Group on Sr Issues

**FRI**  
**12/1**

**BUDGET EVENT OF THE DAY:**

- **Shalala Medicare/Medicaid Speech**

**POTUS**

- Travel to Ireland (through Dec.3)

**GROUPS**

- Meeting with Disability groups [Room 180, 2:30 p.m.]

**HILL DEMOCRATS**

- Floor Sp/ Satellite/ Radio:"Republican proposals are reckless & extreme, an assault on working families"
- Press Briefing-"Nursing Home Stds Lost in Republican Budget" w/Sen Pryor et al
- Press Conf-"Republican Agenda for Rural America"

**SAT**

**12/2**

**POTUS**

- Ireland

**MILESTONES**

- 25th Anniversary of the EPA

**SUN**

**12/3**

**POTUS:**

- Travel to Madrid; EU/US Summit, Madrid
- Return to US

**MON**

**12/4**

**BUDGET EVENT OF THE DAY:**

- POTUS Veto?
- [If no veto today] Taxes event with Hill

**POTUS**

- DC

**VPOTUS**

- Travel to South Africa (through Dec.8)

**TUE**

**12/5**

**BUDGET EVENT OF THE DAY:**

**POTUS**

- Congressional Ball;
- Nickelodeon taping (t)

**VPOTUS**

- South Africa

**MILESTONES**

- 40th year of AFL-CIO

**WED**

**12/6**

**BUDGET EVENT OF THE DAY:**

- Medicare State-by-State

**POTUS:**

- WH Conference on AIDS;
- Pageant of Peace

**VPOTUS**

- South Africa

**THURS**

**12/7**

**BUDGET EVENT OF THE DAY:**

- Browner Environment speech at National Press Club

**POTUS**

- Budget meeting (daily through 22nd)
- Interview with *People* magazine

**VPOTUS**

- South Africa

**FRI**

**12/8**

**BUDGET EVENT OF THE DAY:**

**POTUS:**

- Budget meeting (daily through 22nd)
- President Dos Santos of Angola;
- Oregon reception

**VPOTUS**

- Return from South Africa

**SAT**

**12/9**

**POTUS**

- Arkansas

**SUN**

**12/10**

**POTUS**

- Arkansas (a.m.)
- Christmas in Washington (p.m.)

**MON**  
**12/11**

**BUDGET EVENT OF THE DAY:**

**POTUS**

- Budget meeting; Holiday Reception
- Mtg w/PM Peres of Israel

**VPOTUS**

- Budget meeting

**TUE**  
**12/12**

**BUDGET EVENT OF THE DAY:**

**POTUS**

- Budget meeting;
- Holiday Reception
- Briefing & Interview

**VPOTUS**

- Budget meeting

**WED**  
**12/13**

**BUDGET EVENT OF THE DAY:**

**POTUS**

- Holiday Reception
- Budget meeting
- Briefing & Interview

**VPOTUS**

- Budget meeting
- Prayer breakfast

**THURS**  
**12/14**

**BUDGET EVENT OF THE DAY:**

**POTUS**

- Budget meeting

**VPOTUS**

- Budget meeting
- Enviro breakfast

**FRI  
12/15**

**DEADLINE FOR BUDGET AGREEMENT/CR**

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