

# FOIA MARKER

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**Collection/Record Group:** Clinton Presidential Records

**Subgroup/Office of Origin:** Speechwriting

**Series/Staff Member:** Terry Edmonds

**Subseries:**

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**OA/ID Number:** 10985

**FolderID:**

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**Folder Title:**

5-20-96 Ryan White Bill Signing White House

**Stack:**

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**Row:**

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**Shelf:**

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# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## Clinton Library

| DOCUMENT NO.<br>AND TYPE | SUBJECT/TITLE   | DATE     | RESTRICTION |
|--------------------------|---|----------|-------------|
| 001. schedule            | Cover Sheet for Schedule (1 page)                       | 05/20/96 | P6/b(6)     |
| 002. fax                 | To Richard Sorian from Terry Edmonds (partial) (1 page) | nd       | P6/b(6)     |

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**COLLECTION:**

Clinton Presidential Records  
 Speechwriting  
 Terry Edmonds  
 OA/Box Number: 10985

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**FOLDER TITLE:**

5-20-96 Ryan White Bill Signing White House

2006-0462-F

ry649

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### RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
- PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
- RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON  
RYAN WHITE BILL SIGNING  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
MAY 20, 1996**

Good morning. Today, I am pleased to sign legislation to continue the Ryan White CARE Act for the next five years. But before I do, I want to thank Secretary Donna Shalala, who is in Geneva; AIDS Policy Director, Patsy Fleming; the members of Congress who are here today; Senator Ted Kennedy who could not be with us today, but who has been a leader on this issue; and the dozens of organizations represented in this room today, who are on the front lines of this struggle.

Finally, I want to thank Jeanne [JEANNIE] White for standing with me today. Your son was an American hero. He taught the truth about AIDS. And he helped people all over the world to understand that people with AIDS deserve, not only the best medical care available, but also our compassion and our love. For that, we are all eternally grateful.

It is hard to believe but AIDS has been with us now for almost two decades. In that time, more than half a million Americans have been diagnosed with AIDS and more than 300,000 of our sisters and brothers have died. AIDS has taken too many friends and loved ones from every one of us in this room. It has shaken the faith of many, but it has also inspired a remarkable community spirit, as evidenced by your presence here today.

The truth is, we are not powerless in the face of this challenge. Look how far we have come. At one time we thought of AIDS as the end of life and the death of hope. But, today, through the twin miracles of science and spirit, we have made great progress. People are living longer. Infection rates are going down among a number of previously high-risk groups. And there is hope for a cure.

We now know that AIDS affects all Americans. Every person with HIV or AIDS is somebody's son or daughter, somebody's brother or sister, somebody's parent or grandparent. We cannot allow discrimination of any kind to blind us to what we must do.

The Ryan White CARE Act has been a big part of our progress. Since it became law in 1990, this bill has helped hundreds of thousands of people get the care they need in clinics and doctors' offices. It has kept people out of hospitals so they could be cared for at home surrounded by family and loved ones. And it has paid for the growing assortment of promising drugs that are helping so many people with AIDS live longer and healthier lives. I am proud that our FDA has speeded up the approval of these new drugs.

As I sign this legislation, I am pleased to announce that today the Department of Health and Human Services has awarded \$350 million in funds authorized under this bill to all 50 states and 49 U.S. cities. We are also making available another \$52 million to help more people with AIDS get the drugs they need. And this legislation will help states

capitalize on a recent medical breakthrough -- we now know that with voluntary testing and the use of AZT, we can prevent HIV transmission from a pregnant mother to her child. It is estimated that we can end this tragic form of transmission by the end of the century. It is our job to make it happen.

But even as we celebrate our progress, we should not forget that this fight is not over. We must do more to stop the rising tide of infection among women, communities of color and young people -- particularly young, gay men. Until there is a cure, we cannot, and we must not rest.

In his autobiography, Ryan White described himself as "just another kid from Kokomo." We all know he was more than that. He taught a nation to care instead of hate; to embrace people living with AIDS as part of our American family; to always extend the hand of hope.

The legislation I am signing today offers that hope for another five years. Let us all pray that no President will ever need to sign another bill because we will have found a cure for AIDS and a vaccine to protect every American.

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# May 1996

## \* Presidential Calendar

| Sunday  | Monday  | Tuesday   | Wednesday   | Thursday  | Friday  | Saturday   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |  |   |
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| <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">April</p> <table style="font-size: 8px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <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>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td></tr> <tr><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td></tr> <tr><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td></tr> <tr><td>29</td><td>30</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">June</p> <table style="font-size: 8px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <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>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td></tr> <tr><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td></tr> <tr><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td></tr> <tr><td>29</td><td>30</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> </div> </div> |   | S   | M   | T   | W   | T  | F | S | 1 | 2 | 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 |  |  |  |  |  | S | M | T | W | T | F | S | 1 | 2 | 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 |  |  |  |  |  | <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">1</p> <p>Champions in Life Olympic Event<br/>Meeting w/ Arabid<br/>DNC Afternoon Coffee<br/>Tea w/ Billy &amp; Ruth Graham<br/>WH Reception For 25th Anniv. of Wolf Trap<br/>IV Olympic Dinner, Off Complex</p> | <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">2</p> <p>Morning Coffee<br/>Memorial Service<br/>VP Lunch<br/>Product Liability Veto Event<br/>Congressional Meeting<br/>White House Movie &amp; Reception<br/>Dinner Honoring Billy Graham</p> | <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">3</p> <p>Meeting w/ Sec. Perry &amp; CINCS<br/>Down For Day &amp; Evening @ 1020<br/>and</p> | <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">4</p> <p>Live Radio Address<br/>Taping<br/>Hold For Family Time<br/>WH Correspondent's Dinner</p> |
| S   | M   | T   | W   | T   | F   | S  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |  |   |
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| 8   | 9   | 10  | 11  | 12  | 13  | 14   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |  |   |
| 15  | 16  | 17  | 18  | 19  | 20  | 21   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |  |   |
| 22  | 23  | 24  | 25  | 26  | 27  | 28   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |  |   |
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| 15  | 16  | 17  | 18  | 19  | 20  | 21   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |  |   |
| 22  | 23  | 24  | 25  | 26  | 27  | 28   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |  |   |
| 29  | 30  |   |   |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |  |   |
| <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">5</p> <p>Cinco de Mayo<br/>Day &amp; Evening Off</p>  | <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">6</p> <p>Day Off<br/>Hold For Family Time (afternoon)<br/>In Performance @ the White House</p>  | <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">7</p> <p>DNC Coffee<br/>NEW JERSEY TRAVEL<br/>DNC / TORRICELLI DINNER, NJ</p>   | <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">8</p> <p>Ph. &amp; Off (9:00 am - 12:30 pm)<br/>Foreign Policy Meeting (1 hour)<br/>VP Lunch<br/>AFTERNOON COFFEE<br/>DNC GALA<br/>Saxophone Club</p>     | <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">9</p> <p>Greek State Visit<br/>Meeting w/ Director Deutch<br/>Congressional Meeting</p>   | <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">10</p> <p>Presentation of the Commander in Chief's Trophy<br/>Tepe Radio Address<br/>Post State Commemorative Address</p> | <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">11</p> <p>Day &amp; Evening Off</p>                      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |  |   |
| <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">12</p> <p>Mother's Day<br/>Day &amp; Evening Off<br/>Hold For Family Time</p>   | <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">13</p> <p>DNC Coffee<br/>Gangs Event<br/>VP Meeting<br/>Military &amp; FPD Departures (30 min)<br/>DNC DINNERS, OFF COMPLEX</p>   | <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">14</p> <p>MORNING COFFEE<br/>DNC LUNCH, OFF COMPLEX<br/>DC Community Leaders<br/>Washington Post Interview (E.J. Dianne)<br/>Hold Evening</p>           | <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">15</p> <p>Conference Call w/ Mayors<br/>Interview w/ USA Today<br/>Peace Officer's Memorial (12:45 pm - 1:45 pm)<br/>Down For Day @ 2:00 pm</p>           | <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">16</p> <p>Corporate Responsibility Breakfast @ WH<br/>Corporate Responsibility Event, DC<br/>Drop By NAACP Legal Defense Fund Reception, DC<br/>SW Voter Dinner, DC</p> | <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">17</p> <p>DNC Coffee<br/>Megan's Law Bill Signing<br/>Tepe Radio Address<br/>Public Event, MO<br/>Geopondr Dinner, MD</p> | <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">18</p> <p>Armed Forces Day<br/>Day &amp; Evening Off</p> |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |  |   |
| <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">19</p> <p>Day &amp; Evening Off<br/>Hold For Family Time</p>  | <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">20</p> <p>BRI Signing<br/>Remarks to Pacific Basin Economic Council, DC<br/>VP Meeting<br/>DNC WH Lunch<br/>Photo w/ NCAA Basketball Champions<br/>Gov. Dean Fundraiser, DC<br/>DNC Jewish Dinner, DC</p> | <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">21</p> <p>DNC Coffee<br/>Memorial Service (T)<br/>DNC LUNCH @ WH<br/>Interview<br/>Speech Prep<br/>DNC Dinner, Off Complex</p>                          | <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">22</p> <p>Commencement Address @ US Coast Guard Academy, New London, CT<br/>Fundraiser Event, NYC<br/>DNC Fundraiser, Stamford, CT<br/>RON Wisconsin</p>  | <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">23</p> <p>Working Meeting w/ C. Lincoln Kohl, Wisconsin (2hr)<br/>Hold Evening For Family Time</p>  | <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">24</p> <p>Hold Day</p>  | <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">25</p> <p>Live Radio Address<br/>Evening Off</p>         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |  |   |
| <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">26</p> <p>Day &amp; Evening Off</p>   | <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">27</p> <p>Memorial Day Observed<br/>Veteran's Events, Arlington, VA<br/>Evening Off</p>   | <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">28</p> <p>DNC Coffee<br/>Meeting of the President's Council on Counter Narcotics<br/>VP Lunch<br/>Videos<br/>WH Hispanic Reception<br/>Hold Evening</p> | <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">29</p> <p>Morning Coffee<br/>Blue Ribbon Schools Event<br/>Meeting w/ Democratic Governors<br/>Meeting w/ Gov. Casperon (10 min)<br/>Office Photo-Ops</p> | <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">30</p> <p>New Orleans, LA<br/>Baton Rouge, LA<br/>RON WH</p>  | <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">31</p> <p>Day &amp; Evening Off</p>   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |  |   |

# Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

## Clinton Library

| DOCUMENT NO.<br>AND TYPE | SUBJECT/TITLE                     | DATE     | RESTRICTION |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------|
| 001. schedule            | Cover Sheet for Schedule (1 page) | 05/20/96 | P6/b(6)     |

### COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records  
Speechwriting  
Terry Edmonds  
OA/Box Number: 10985

### FOLDER TITLE:

5-20-96 Ryan White Bill Signing White House

2006-0462-F  
ry649

### 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]

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT  
FOR  
MONDAY, MAY 20, 1996  
FINAL**

tba

**MORNING RUN**

9:00 am-  
9:15 am

**MEETING  
OVAL OFFICE  
Staff Contact: Leon Panetta**

9:15 am-  
9:30 am

**BRIEFING  
OVAL OFFICE  
Staff Contact: Tony Lake**

9:35 am-  
9:45 am

**BRIEFING  
OVAL OFFICE  
Staff Contact: Laura Tyson**

9:50 am

**THE PRESIDENT** departs the White House via motorcade en route  
Constitution Hall  
[drive time: 5 minutes]

9:55 am

**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Constitution Hall

**Greeters:** Russell Finmore, Chairman, Pacific Basin  
Economic Council  
Gary Tooker, Incoming Chairman, Pacific Basin  
Economic Council, Chairman and CEO,  
Motorola Company

10:00 am-  
10:50 am

**REMARKS TO THE PACIFIC BASIN ECONOMIC COUNCIL  
CONSTITUTION HALL  
Remarks: Vinca Showalter  
Staff Contact: Laura Tyson  
Event Coordinator: Lucie Naphin  
OPEN PRESS**

- Off-stage announcement of the President, accompanied by Russell Finmore, Chairman, Pacific Basin Economic Council.
- Russell Finmore makes remarks and introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks.

- Upon conclusion of remarks, the President works a ropeline and departs.

10:55 am

**THE PRESIDENT** departs Constitution Hall via motorcade en route the White House  
[drive time: 5 minutes]

11:00 am

**THE PRESIDENT** arrives the White House

11:05 am-  
11:15 am

**BRIEFING**  
**OVAL OFFICE**  
Staff Contact: John Hilley

11:20 am-  
11:45 am

**BILL SIGNING CEREMONY FOR THE RYAN WHITE RE-AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1996**  
**ROOSEVELT ROOM**  
Remarks: Terry Edmonds  
Staff Contact: John Hilley  
Event Coordinator: Nicole Elkon  
**POOL PRESS**

- The President, accompanied by Jeanie White, enters the Roosevelt Room and proceeds to the podium.

- The President makes a statement.

- The President signs the bill.

- The President shakes hands and departs.

12:00 pm-  
1:00 pm

**LUNCH WITH VICE PRESIDENT GORE**  
**OVAL OFFICE**

1:15 pm-  
2:15 pm

**LUNCH**  
**BLUE ROOM**  
Staff Contact: Doug Sosnik, Ann Stock

2:15 pm-  
5:05 pm

**PHONE/OFFICE TIME**  
**OVAL OFFICE**

5:10 pm-  
5:15 pm

**BRIEFING**  
**OVAL OFFICE**  
Staff Contact: Kitty Higgins

5:15 pm  
5:25 pm

**CONFERENCE CALL WITH WAYNE COUNTY  
OFFICIALS ON AIRPORT EXPANSION  
OVAL OFFICE**

Remarks: Gabrielle Bushman  
Staff Contact: Kitty Higgins  
**CLOSED PRESS (Oval Office)  
OPEN PRESS (Detroit)**

5:30 pm-  
6:10 pm

**OFFICIAL PHOTOS WITH THE 1995 - 1996 MEN'S  
AND WOMEN'S NCAA BASKETBALL CHAMPIONS  
EAST ROOM**

Remarks: Russell Horwitz  
Staff Contact: Alexis Herman  
Event Coordinator: Sarah Farnsworth  
**OPEN PRESS**

- The President and the Vice President arrive in the Green Room for an event briefing.
- The President and the Vice President are announced into the East Room and proceed to the stage.
- The Vice President makes welcoming remarks and introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks and introduces Pat Summitt, Coach, University of Tennessee women's basketball team and Rick Pitino, Coach, University of Kentucky men's basketball team.
- Pat Summitt makes remarks and invites Michelle Marcinik, player, University of Tennessee women's basketball team and Latina Davis, player, University of Tennessee women's basketball team, to present the President with a gift.
- Rick Pitino makes remarks and invites Mark Pope, University of Kentucky men's basketball team, to present the President with a gift.
- The President and the Vice President pose for a group photograph with each team.
- The President and the Vice President proceed to the Blue Room for a receiving line.
- Upon conclusion of the receiving line, the President and the Vice President depart.

6:20 pm

**THE PRESIDENT** departs the White House via motorcade en route the Washington Court Hotel  
[drive time: 10 minutes]

6:30 pm

**THE PRESIDENT** arrives the Washington Court Hotel

Greeters: Governor Howard Dean  
Governor Gaston Caperton

6:35 pm-  
6:55 pm

**RECEPTION FOR GOVERNOR DEAN**  
**MONTPELIER ROOM**  
The Washington Court Hotel  
Staff Contact: Doug Sosnik  
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham  
**CLOSED PRESS**

- The President does a photo receiving line.

7:00 pm-  
7:30 pm

**DINNER FOR GOVERNOR HOWARD DEAN**  
**ATRIUM BALLROOM**  
The Washington Court Hotel  
Remarks: Jordan Tamagni  
Staff Contact: Doug Sosnik  
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham  
**CLOSED PRESS**

- Off-stage announcement of the President, accompanied by Governor Howard Dean and Governor Gaston Caperton.

- Governor Gaston Caperton makes welcoming remarks and introduces Governor Howard Dean.

- Governor Howard Dean makes remarks and introduces the President.

- The President makes remarks.

- Upon conclusion of remarks, the President works a ropeline and departs.

7:35 pm

**THE PRESIDENT** departs the Washington Court Hotel via motorcade en route the Jefferson Hotel  
[drive time: 5 minutes]

7:40 pm

**THE PRESIDENT** arrives the Jefferson Hotel

**Greeters:** Don Fowler, Chairman, Democratic National Committee  
Marvin Rosen, Finance Chair, Democratic National Committee  
Stan and Sydney Shuman  
Ann Marie Fowler, Catering Manager, Jefferson Hotel

7:45 pm-

**DINNER FOR DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE  
MONTICELLO ROOM**

8:45 pm

The Jefferson Hotel  
Staff Contact: Doug Sosnik  
Event Coordinator: Lucie Naphin  
**CLOSED PRESS**

- The President, accompanied by Don Fowler, Chairman, Democratic National Committee, Marvin Rosen, Finance Chair, Democratic National Committee, Stan Shuman and Sydney Shuman, enters the room, greets guests and proceeds to his seat at the table.
- Don Fowler makes welcoming remarks and introduces Stan Shuman.
- Stan Shuman makes remarks and introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks and opens an informal discussion with guests.
- Upon conclusion of the discussion, the President departs.

8:50 pm

**THE PRESIDENT** departs the Jefferson Hotel via motorcade en route the White House  
[drive time: 10 minutes]

9:00 pm

**THE PRESIDENT** arrives the White House

**BC AND HRC RON**

**THE WHITE HOUSE**

**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 Edmonds

**FAX NUMBER:** 456-5709

**FROM:** Richard Sorian

**DATE:** 5/19/96

**PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET:** 4

**COMMENTS:**

Terry, these are our comments. I have tried to differentiate between things we have to have versus things we would like to have. The former are indicated by the use of the word "should." The latter are indicated by the use of the word "could." Let me know if you have any other questions.

Thanks!

**DRAFT**

Card 9  
Card 1  
Card 5

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON  
RYAN WHITE BILL SIGNING  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
MAY 20, 1996**

Good morning. Today, I am pleased to sign legislation to continue the Ryan White CARE Act for the next five years. But before I do, I want to thank Secretary Donna ~~Chilly~~, who is in Geneva; AIDS Policy Director, Patsy Fleming; the members of Congress who are here today; Senator Ted Kennedy who could not be with us today, but who has been a leader on this issue; and the dozens of organizations represented in this room today, who are on the front lines of this struggle.

Finally, I want to thank Jeanne [JEANNIE] White for standing with me today. Your son was an American hero. He taught the truth about AIDS. And he helped people all over the world to understand that people with AIDS deserve, not only the best medical care available, but also our compassion and our love. For that, we are all eternally grateful.

It is hard to believe but AIDS <sup>have been diagnosed</sup> has been with us now for almost two decades. <sup>In that time</sup> Today, more than half a million Americans ~~are living~~ with AIDS and more than 300,000 of our sisters and brothers have died. AIDS has taken too many friends and loved ones from every one of us in this room. It has shaken the faith of many, but it has also inspired a remarkable community spirit, as evidenced by your presence here today.

The truth is, we are not powerless in the face of this challenge. Look how far we have come. At one time we thought of AIDS as the end of life and the death of hope. But, today, through the twin miracles of science and spirit, we have made great progress. People are living longer. Infection rates are going down among a number of ~~previously high-risk~~ groups. And there is hope for a cure. ~~We have also come a long way in our understanding of who gets AIDS and how they get it.~~

We now know that AIDS affects all Americans. Every person with HIV or AIDS is somebody's son or daughter, somebody's brother or sister, somebody's parent or grandparent. We cannot allow discrimination of any kind -- against gays and lesbians, or anyone -- to blind us to what we must do.

The Ryan White CARE Act has been a big part of our progress. Since 1990, this bill has helped hundreds of thousands of people get the care they need in clinics and doctors' offices. It has kept people out of hospitals so they could be cared for at home surrounded by family and loved ones. And it has paid for the growing assortment of ~~miracle~~ drugs that are helping so many people with AIDS live longer and healthier lives. I am proud that our FDA has speeded up the approval of these new drugs. <sup>to record times.</sup> <sup>promising</sup>

As I sign this legislation, I am pleased to announce that today the Department of Health and Human Services has awarded \$350 million in funds authorized under this bill to

05/17/96 09:47



003

all 50 states and 49 U.S. cities. We are also making available another \$52 million to help *MORE* people with AIDS get the drugs they need. And this legislation will help states capitalize on a recent medical breakthrough -- we now know that with voluntary testing and the use of AZT, we can prevent HIV transmission from a pregnant mother to her child. This legislation will help us get this life-saving information out to more women.

But even as we celebrate our progress, we should not forget that this fight is not over. We must do more to stop the rising tide of infection among women, communities of color and young people -- particularly young, gay men. Until there is a cure, we cannot, and we must not rest.

In his autobiography, Ryan White described himself as "just another kid from Kokomo." We all know he was more than that. He taught a nation to care instead of hate; to embrace people living with AIDS as part of our American family; to always extend the hand of hope.

The legislation I am signing today offers that hope for another five years. Let us all pray that no President will ever need to sign another bill because we will have found a cure for AIDS and a vaccine to protect every American.

Thank you.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

May 20, 1996

MEMORANDUM TO TERRY EDMONDS

FROM: RICHARD SORIAN, OFFICE OF NATIONAL AIDS POLICY

SUBJECT: DRAFT RYAN WHITE SIGNING REMARKS

Thanks for giving us a look at the rewrite. It's excellent! We have only a few suggestions.

**1st paragraph:** Third sentence, I would suggest changing the spelling of the Secretary's name from "Chillily" to "Shalala." She stopped using the old spelling last year.

**3rd paragraph:** The second sentence should read: "In that time, more than half a million Americans have been diagnosed with AIDS and more than 300,000 of our sisters and brothers have died."

**4th paragraph:** You should take out the words "previously high-risk" from the sixth sentence.

The last sentence should be deleted.

**6th paragraph:** Second sentence should begin: "Since its enactment in 1990, ..."

Fourth sentence: You could change "miracle" to "promising"

Sixth sentence could be amended by adding the words "in record time."

**7th paragraph:** Second sentence could be amended to say "We are also making available another \$52 million to help more people with AIDS get the drugs they need."

The language on mother-to-child transmission should be strengthened. How about adding back the sentence you had in the last draft about "having the power to virtually end mother-to-child transmission of HIV by the end of this century. It is our job to make that hope a reality."

**DRAFT**

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON  
RYAN WHITE BILL SIGNING  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
MAY 20, 1996**

Good morning. Today, I am pleased to sign legislation to continue the Ryan White CARE Act for the next five years. But before I do, I want to thank Secretary Donna Chillily, who is in Geneva; AIDS Policy Director, Patsy Fleming; the members of Congress who are here today; Senator Ted Kennedy who could not be with us today, but who has been a leader on this issue; and the dozens of organizations represented in this room today, who are on the front lines of this struggle.

Finally, I want to thank Jeanne [JEANNIE] White for standing with me today. Your son was an American hero. He taught the truth about AIDS. And he helped people all over the world to understand that people with AIDS deserve, not only the best medical care available, but also our compassion and our love. For that, we are all eternally grateful.

It is hard to believe but AIDS has been with us now for almost two decades. Today, more than half a million Americans are living with AIDS and more than 300,000 of our sisters and brothers have died. AIDS has taken too many friends and loved ones from every one of us in this room. It has shaken the faith of many, but it has also inspired a remarkable community spirit, as evidenced by your presence here today.

The truth is, we are not powerless in the face of this challenge. Look how far we have come. At one time we thought of AIDS as the end of life and the death of hope. But, today, through the twin miracles of science and spirit, we have made great progress. People are living longer. Infection rates are going down among a number of previously high-risk groups. And there is hope for a cure. We have also come a long way in our understanding of who gets AIDS and how they get it.

We now know that AIDS affects all Americans. Every person with HIV or AIDS is somebody's son or daughter, somebody's brother or sister, somebody's parent or grandparent. We cannot allow discrimination of any kind -- against gays and lesbians, or anyone -- to blind us to what we must do.

The Ryan White CARE Act has been a big part of our progress. Since 1990, this bill has helped hundreds of thousands of people get the care they need in clinics and doctors' offices. It has kept people out of hospitals so they could be cared for at home surrounded by family and loved ones. And it has paid for the growing assortment of miracle drugs that are helping so many people with AIDS live longer and healthier lives. I am proud that our FDA has speeded up the approval of these new drugs.

As I sign this legislation, I am pleased to announce that today the Department of Health and Human Services has awarded \$350 million in funds authorized under this bill to

all 50 states and 49 U.S. cities. We are also making available another \$52 million to help people with AIDS get the drugs they need. And this legislation will help states capitalize on a recent medical breakthrough -- we now know that with voluntary testing and the use of AZT, we can prevent HIV transmission from a pregnant mother to her child. This legislation will help us get this life-saving information out to more women.

But even as we celebrate our progress, we should not forget that this fight is not over. We must do more to stop the rising tide of infection among women, communities of color and young people -- particularly young, gay men. Until there is a cure, we cannot, and we must not rest.

In his autobiography, Ryan White described himself as "just another kid from Kokomo." We all know he was more than that. He taught a nation to care instead of hate; to embrace people living with AIDS as part of our American family; to always extend the hand of hope.

The legislation I am signing today offers that hope for another five years. Let us all pray that no President will ever need to sign another bill because we will have found a cure for AIDS and a vaccine to protect every American.

Thank you.

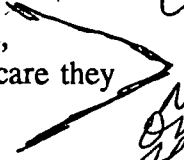
Richard 547-2855

babies from infection. We now have it in our power to virtually put an end to perinatal transmission of HIV by the end of this century. This bill will help us accomplish that and we must all apply ourselves to this critical task.

Finally, let me say to all of you, and to all Americans, if we continue to work together, I am confident we will win this fight. Look at how far we have come. In the four budgets I have submitted to the Congress, we have increased the Ryan White Care Act by 129 percent, bringing help to many thousands of Americans who would otherwise have nowhere else to turn. We have also increased funding for AIDS-related research and prevention. And we have fought discrimination against people living with HIV and AIDS on every front. People are living longer. Infection rates are declining among a number of previously high-risk groups. We are making progress. But we must do more -- particularly to stop the rising rate of infection among women, communities of color, and young people -- especially young, gay men. Until there is a cure for AIDS, we cannot, and we will not rest.

AIDS used to be death sentence but now their is hope for a cure

[AIDS affects all Americans -- men, women and children. For a long time, discrimination, including homophobia, kept many people from getting the kind of care they needed. This act goes a long way towards tearing down those barriers.]



In his autobiography, Ryan White described himself as "just another kid from Kokomo." We all know he was more than that. He taught a nation to care instead of hate; to embrace people living with AIDS as part of our American family; to always extend the hand of hope.

No one shall be discriminated because of their sexual preference race-sexual

I am signing this legislation for Ryan, for Jeanne, and for the thousands and thousands of Americans who live every day fighting this virus and this disease. Let us all rededicate ourselves to the fight ahead. And let us resolve to win.

This 1990 - reautherizes it - let's hope for

years from now - we can

tone down the optimism re-define 15 years ago thought it would wise

died when was 15 but accomplished more than most

This is an area where we have come together - bipartisan consensus

best humanity success we want

FAX 62604 5:25

10 percent drop - Jay Heinbach - non-partisan overwhelming bipartisan support

AIDS Conference speech What Ryan let say - you will get w/regard to w...

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| DOCUMENT NO.<br>AND TYPE | SUBJECT/TITLE   | DATE | RESTRICTION |
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| 002. fax                 | To Richard Sorian from Terry Edmonds (partial) (1 page) | nd   | P6/b(6)     |

### COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records  
Speechwriting  
Terry Edmonds  
OA/Box Number: 10985

### FOLDER TITLE:

5-20-96 Ryan White Bill Signing White House

2006-0462-F  
ry649

### 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]

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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]
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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

# OFFICE OF SPEECHWRITING

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

TO: Richard Sorian

FROM: Terry Edmonds

RECEIVER FAX: 632-1096

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

NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET): 3

COMMENTS: Please get back to me by

8:30 Monday morning if you have

any comments. I can be reached at

home at (b)(6) Thanks,

Terry

[002]

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

# OFFICE OF SPEECHWRITING

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

TO: Kevin Thurm

FROM: Terry Edmonds

RECEIVER FAX: 690 7755 7203

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NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET): 4

COMMENTS: \_\_\_\_\_

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**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 Edmonds

**FAX NUMBER:** 456-5709

**FROM:** Richard Sorian

**DATE:** 5/17/96

**PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET:** 2

**COMMENTS:**

Thanks again for your great work!

**Suggested language for RWCA signing statement:**

**I am very pleased to announce that today, the Department of Health and Human Services has awarded nearly \$450 million in funds authorized under this bill to all 50 states and 49 U.S. cities. We have also announced the availability of another \$52 million in funding for AIDS drug assistance programs. This money is a lifeline of support for thousands of men, women, and children across this country who struggle, day to day, with the virus in their bodies.**

6-

Kevin

690-  
6133

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

17-May-1996 04:30pm

TO:           Michael Waldman

FROM:          Jeremy D. Benami  
                Domestic Policy Council

CC:            James T. Edmonds

SUBJECT:       Ryan White remarks

The draft remarks from Terry look good. I understand there is some concern they may be too long. I just wanted to make sure you knew that there is no other program for the signing - no other speakers. So we have the audience and the members here for just the POTUS remarks. I would urge erring on the side of an extra minute or two of remarks from him since the whole thing will be rather short.

Thanks.

otherwise have nowhere else to turn. We have increased funding for AIDS-related research and prevention and fought discrimination against people living with HIV and AIDS on every front.

Just today, seven American cities (Cleveland/Lorain/Elyria OH; Fort Worth/Arlington TX; Hartford CT; Middlesex/Somerset/Hunterdon NJ; Minneapolis/St. Paul MN; Sacramento CA; and San Jose CA) were added to the list of metropolitan areas receiving assistance under this Act. That brings the total number of communities receiving direct assistance under this Act to 49. Over the last three years, the number of cities eligible for Ryan White CARE Act funding has nearly doubled. That is a somber reflection of an epidemic that continues to grow.

Six years ago, when this law was first enacted, 161,000 Americans had been diagnosed with AIDS and 100,000 men, women, and children had already lost their lives. Today, those numbers are much, much greater. In December, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reported that more than half a million Americans have been diagnosed with AIDS and more than 300,000 of our sisters and brothers have died. So, clearly the need is much greater than it was before.

The Ryan White CARE Act has provided hundreds of thousands of Americans with care that improves the length and quality of their lives. It delivers primary care to those who are living with HIV or AIDS who are either uninsured or do not have sufficient insurance to

cover the costs of their care. The CARE Act keeps people with AIDS out of the hospital and at home with their families and loved ones. Without the Ryan White CARE Act, people with AIDS often would be adrift in a world filled with immediate threats to their health and their lives. The CARE Act reaches out a hand of hope to people with HIV and AIDS and their families.

Before the Ryan White CARE Act was enacted in 1990, our health care infrastructure was crumbling under the weight of costly illnesses. States, cities, and individual families were struggling to cope with the rising and unmet demand for care. Hospital emergency rooms were crowded with people living with AIDS who, because of their lack of coverage, had no other choice.

The Ryan White CARE Act provides us with a model of care that should be emulated in other parts of our health care system. Its emphasis on outpatient care and prevention means people with AIDS are living longer and living better despite their HIV infection.

Our investment in AIDS research, prevention, and care has begun to pay important dividends. In the past ten years, the average life expectancy of a person diagnosed with AIDS has doubled from five to ten years. We were all encouraged recently by the very rapid approval by the Food and Drug Administration of the first three members of a new class of drugs known as protease inhibitors -- the last one was approved in just 42 days.

5

also rising quickly among women, communities of color, and young people, especially young gay men. So we must do more and we will.

All of this is encouraging. But until there is a cure for AIDS we cannot -- and we will not -- rest. We must continue to reach out a hand of hope.

The legislation I am signing today offers that hope for another five years. It is my sincere wish that no President will ever need to sign another bill extending this program again because we will have found a cure to AIDS and a vaccine to protect everyone from this deadly disease.

In his autobiography, Ryan White described himself as "just another kid from Kokomo." Well, we all know that he was much more than that. He taught a nation to care instead of hate; to embrace people living with AIDS and make them members of our families; and to always, always reach out a hand of hope. This Act, which bears Ryan's name, is but one reminder to our nation of a life that was far too short but so full of love.

For Ryan, for Jeanne, for the thousands and thousands of Americans who live every day fighting this virus and this disease, for all the other parents and children of our nation, let us rededicate ourselves to the fight ahead. For them, and for all of us, let us win that fight.

Thank you.

*(Jeanne)*  
*Carrying on Ryan's work*  
*as educator & fighter w/*  
*Ryan White Foundation*

These drugs have the promise of stopping the AIDS virus in its tracks so we must work together to make sure that every person who needs these drugs can obtain them.

I was pleased, too, that the Congress saw fit to approve my request for \$52 million in additional funds for the AIDS Drug Assistance Program under the Ryan White CARE Act. This money, when combined with Medicaid coverage, will help to ensure that Americans living with HIV have access to these remarkable drugs.

I am also extremely encouraged by the fact that we now know that we can block transmission of HIV from a pregnant woman to her child. To do that, we all must do a better job of empowering women by providing them with information about the benefits of antibody testing and AZT treatment during pregnancy and childbirth and for a short period of time after birth. ~~We know that mandatory testing of newborns will not prevent a single baby from becoming infected.~~ The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention have provided us with very valuable guidelines recommending routine counseling and voluntary testing for all pregnant women. This is very sound advice and I am pleased that this legislation embraces that public health approach. We have it in our power to virtually put an end to perinatal transmission of HIV by the end of this century. This bill gives us the tools to accomplish that and we all must apply ourselves to this critical task.

We are also seeing some progress in our AIDS prevention efforts. Infection rates have declined in several populations that were heavily impacted by the epidemic. But the rates are

**Statement of the President**

**on**

**Signing of S.641**

**The Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act Amendments of 1996**

Thank you Secretary Shalala and AIDS Policy Director Fleming for your constant leadership in the national fight against AIDS. Thank you Jeanne (Jeannie) White for being here today and for sharing with our nation your remarkable son, Ryan, whose fight we all carry on. And let me express my appreciation to the dozens of organizations who are represented in this room today who are on the front lines of this war on AIDS.

Today, I sign into law S. 641, the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act Amendments of 1996. In my heart -- and I think in all of our hearts -- I wish that this legislation were not necessary. It is my hope that in the future it will not be necessary. But today, with nearly one hundred Americans losing their lives to AIDS every day and another two hundred Americans being diagnosed with AIDS every twenty-four hours, it is, indeed, quite necessary. In fact, it is essential.

As President, I am committed to fighting and winning the war against AIDS. In the four budgets that I have submitted to the Congress, we have increased funding for the Ryan White CARE Act by 129 percent, bringing help to many thousands of Americans who would

**The Ray Family** BC (Orlando, Florida)

The family of Ricky Ray faced the tragedy of losing a teenage son and brother to AIDS. Ricky, a hemophiliac received a blood transfusion containing the AIDS virus. He spent much of his life fighting discrimination of HIV-positive people. On November, 8, 1992 the President telephoned Ricky in the hospital. Ricky died on December 13, 1992 at age 15.

The Ray family presented the President with a picture of Ricky when they came to the White House for the Pageant of Trees Christmas celebration. (They were invited guests of the First Family and they sat in the President's box.) The picture of Ricky is among the President's personal belongings in the Oval Office.

Last November, Louise Ray lost her bid to become State Representative in Florida's 3rd District. The boys, Robert and Randy are continuing their monthly AIDS treatment at N.I.H. Robert is very ill and has been hospitalized several times in the past few months. Their daughter Candi is fine. Clifford Ray, the father, works at Central Florida Reception Center in Orlando-- a prison facility serving all of Central Florida, but is hoping to go to theological school soon.

**Teann Scoggins** MEG (York County, Pennsylvania)

Teann Scoggins met the First Lady and Mrs. Gore during the 1992 Campaign. Upset that the Mayor would not welcome the Clinton's and the Gore's to York, Ms. Scoggins arranged for flowers to be put in their hotel room. The First Lady called Ms. Scoggins to thank her; Mrs. Gore sent a thank you letter. Continually during the campaign, and since, Ms. Scoggins has communicated with the President and Vice President on issues of concern to her.

Ms. Scoggins' community involvement has grown over the last year. She is Chair of the York County Crop Walk, which raises money for the hungry. She is active with the local Easter Seals chapter. She has also worked with the Susan Byrnes Health Education Center, teaching children in Pennsylvania and Maryland about issues ranging from dental hygiene to AIDS

Ms. Scoggins is also an "outspoken activist" opposed to the U.S. position on the illegal Chinese immigrants awaiting deportation, who have been held up in the York County jail for over two years. She fears that if the immigrants are returned to China they will most likely be executed. To help pay for their legal services, the immigrants make origami from paper brought to them by their lawyers who then sell them in the community. Ms. Scoggins has written to the President and Vice President regarding this situation and plans to bring a piece of the origami for the President to the luncheon.

THE ~~WHITE HOUSE~~ HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

December 6, 1995

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
AT THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE  
ON HIV AND AIDS

The Cash Room  
Treasury Building

1:10 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: First of all, thank you, Sean, and thank you, Eileen. Thank you, Patsy Fleming and Secretary Shalala, Secretary Cisneros. Thank you, Dr. Scott Hitt, and all the members of the President's Advisory Council. I think most of them were actually sitting in the overflow room so the rest of you can be here. But I thank them -- we heard them; let's give them a hand, maybe they can hear us. (Applause.)

I thank Dr. Varmus, Dr. Kessler, all the others here who are involved in dramatic effort that they are making in the fight against AIDS. Most of all, I thank all of you for coming and for giving us a chance to have this first-ever White House Conference on HIV and AIDS.

So much has been said by the speakers who have spoken before, and so much is still to be said by the panelists and perhaps by some of you in the audience, but I'm going to do what I can to shorten my remarks, because I want to spend most of my time listening to you and focusing on where we go from here. But there are a few things that I would like to say.

First of all, this is a disease, and we have never before had a disease we could not conquer. We can conquer this. (Applause.) I believe that -- in my lifetime, we've eliminated small pox from the planet and polio from our hemisphere. We can do better, and we can do better until we prevail.

The threat of AIDS, just the very threat of it, has changed the lives of millions of people. And you heard from the talk about prevention, about which I want to say more in a moment, it needs to change the lives of millions of more Americans. It has taken too many friends and loved ones from every one of us in this room. For millions of people it has shaken their very faith in the

future.

### THE WHITE HOUSE

But it's also inspired a remarkable community spirit. One of the people on this program today, Demetri Moshoyannis, who is right behind me, grew up in a typical American -- I think he's still there -- (laughter) -- grew up in a typical American suburb in a typical American community. He attended college, became politically active, with a quick mind and an active spirit. He was clearly a rising star. After graduating, he joined the Corporation for National Service to help us start AmeriCorps.

While he was working for AmeriCorps, he found out he was HIV positive at the ripe old age of 23. He took the news as a challenge, to use his communications skills, his organizational skills and his leadership skills to educate and support his peers and help them escape the threat. He represents the combination of heartbreak and hope that makes this epidemic so unique. I am grateful to him, grateful to Sean, grateful to Eileen, grateful to every one of you who also represents that remarkable combination. We have to be worthy of your continuing courage.

Twelve days ago, the Centers for Disease Control reported that our nation reached another sad milestone in the AIDS epidemic -- a half million Americans have now been diagnosed with AIDS and more than 300,000 have died. On this very day, and on every day from this day forward until we do something to change it, 120 more Americans will lose their lives, another 160 people will be diagnosed with the disease, nearly 140 will become infected with HIV.

That's why this meeting is important. It gives us an opportunity to say to America what the facts are, to rally our troops, to search our minds and hearts, to leave here with more weapons than we came to make progress in this battle.

Our common goal must ultimately be a cure, a cure for all those who are living with HIV, and a vaccine to protect all the rest of us from the virus. A cure and a vaccine, that must be our first and top priority. (Applause.)

When I ran for President, I said that I would do everything I could to pull together the necessary resources and to organize them, and to exercise real direction toward this goal. At a time of dramatic spending cuts, as Secretary Shalala said, we have nonetheless increased overall AIDS funding by about 40 percent. If my budget passes -- and on this item, it actually might pass this year -- we'll have a 26 percent increase in research. For the first time since the beginning of the epidemic, there is now one person in charge of the nation's entire NIH AIDS research program, Dr. William Paul. And though more budget cuts are coming, we have got to protect the research budget and the Office of AIDS Research. I will oppose any effort to undermine the research effort or the Office of AIDS Research. (Applause.)

I want all our fellow Americans to know that this

investment in science has paid tremendous dividends. Today people with AIDS live twice as long as they did just 10 years ago, especially those who seek early treatment. AIDS-related conditions that used to mean a quick and often very painful death for people living with HIV can now be treated and even prevented.

Since this administration began, I also want to compliment Dr. Kessler and the FDA. In record time they are now approving new classes of AIDS drugs that will help to restore the damaged immune systems of people with HIV. Indeed, there was a study released last week which says that the United States is now approving drugs faster than any European nation. And a drug company executive was recently quoted as saying that we are now two years ahead of Europe in the approval of AIDS drugs. Thank you, bring on more. This is a good direction. (Applause.)

Again, we have a lot to look forward to. Combination drug therapies are showing great promise as a means for controlling the virus in the human body. And just last year we found that the use of drug therapy could actually block HIV transmission from mother to child. Our scientists tell me it's within our grasp to virtually eliminate pediatric AIDS by the end of the decade 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. We can give a generation of Americans the freedom of being born without HIV. We can do it, and we will. (Applause.)

I think all of us know we have to do more. And you may have ideas for us. In the end -- I want to emphasize this over and over again -- whenever we have these conferences, it's important for the President to speak, but it's also important for the President and the administration to hear. And you don't learn much when you're talking. So I want to urge you all here during this meeting today and afterward in following up, we are combing the country and the world for the best ideas about what to do next.

To move the search for a cure forward and to accelerate the pace, I have asked the Vice President to convene a meeting of scientists and leaders of the pharmaceutical industry to identify all the ways in which we might 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, of course, but the collective will of government and energy -- industry -- can overcome huge obstacles as we have seen just in the last few years.

Second, let me say I am very pleased that the decision that was made at the NIH to put Dr. Paul in charge of coordinating the AIDS research of the NIH, for the first time to have it all reconciled, coordinated and directed, has worked out very well. But we need to extend this effort government-wide. That's why I have asked Patsy Fleming to coordinate an inner-departmental working group that will be chaired by Dr. Paul to develop a coordinated plan for HIV and AIDS research all across every single department of our

government, including developing a coordinated research budget. And I want a report in the next 90 days. <sup>THE WHITE HOUSE</sup> That is the next important step -- (applause).

WASHINGTON

We can't afford any unnecessary delays or missed opportunities. And I'm convinced that these two steps will help us to avoid those.

In addition to the work in research, we have to continue to do what we can to assure that those who are living with HIV and AIDS get the support and the care they need. And I want to talk about this in some detail.

For people with AIDS, the current debate over how to balance the federal budget is far more than a question of political rhetoric. It is a matter of survival, primarily because of Medicaid. Even if we are successful, and I believe we will be, in reauthorizing the Ryan White CARE Act, at higher levels of funding -- and as you heard the Secretary say, we've increased funding by, I believe, 108 percent in the last three years -- that is less than 20 percent of the total money spent to care for people with HIV and AIDS.

Medicaid is the lifeline of support. It provides health care for nearly half of the 190,000 Americans living with AIDS. It provides health care for nearly half of the 190,000, including 90 percent of the children. It provides access to doctors, to hospitals, to drugs, to home care, the things that allow people to live their lives more fully. It pays for the drugs that keep HIV under control for longer and longer periods of time. And it pays for 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, a program that parenthetically also is eligible to cover one in five American children -- that's how many -- 22 percent of our children are living in such difficult circumstances that they are eligible for Medicaid. And one of the things about the congressional budget that I objected to so strongly is that it slashes spending on Medicaid by over \$160 billion and turns it into a block grant, thus eliminating a 30-year national commitment we have made to the poor, especially to poor children, which I might say has given us the lowest infant mortality rate in our history. It is the one thing we have done that has helped us to drive down infant mortality among poor people who otherwise never see doctors. It has given elderly people -- millions of them -- a dignified life in nursing home, or getting home care. And it has helped people with disabilities, not just people with HIV and AIDS, but millions and millions of families on limited incomes with children born with cerebral palsy, children born with spina bifida, families that could never afford to buy a decent wheelchair for their children, much less send them to camp in the summertime or have them in an appropriate living setting. And it is the lifeline for people with HIV and AIDS.

I say again, the Ryan White health care Act is important. I'm proud of the fact that we have doubled the funding. I am fighting for more funding this year. I am proud of the fact that it enjoys some bipartisan support in the Congress. I am proud of the fact that when there was an attempt in the Senate to eviscerate it, and turn it into a political football, the Senate almost unanimously turned it back.

But be not deceived, we could double it. And if this Medicaid budget goes through, it is a stake in the heart of our efforts to guarantee dignity to the people with AIDS in this country. (Applause.) Thank you. (Applause.)

I want to say one other thing. I want to thank the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development for the work that he has done to increase opportunities in housing for people living with AIDS. (Applause.) We have taken some tremendous hits in the HUD budget, some of them we have inflicted in an attempt to get the deficit down. And there will doubtless be further reductions which will require reorganization on an unprecedented scale at the Department. But Henry Cisneros and I were together on the day before Thanksgiving at a shelter serving food, and he told me again the one thing that we must not do is to undermine the ability of the Department of Housing and Urban Development to try to provide dignified, adequate, compassionate housing opportunities for people living with AIDS.

So I say to you, when we talk about balancing the budget, I'd like to remind you that our administration has cut the deficit nearly in half in ways that were honorable and fair and enabled us to increase our investment in things that mattered, not just the war against AIDS, but education, technology, medical research, the environment, to bring the deficit down and lift the society up. And that's the way we ought to approach this.

I want to say more about this in a minute, but this budget debate, because it requires tough choices, will inevitably require us to define what kind of people we really are. When times are easy and you can just dole out money to everybody that shows up at the door, it's pretty hard to tell what your values are. When times are tough, and you have say yes some places and no others, it becomes far, far clearer.

So I ask you to help us in the fight against the Medicaid cuts, to help us to preserve Secretary Cisneros's ability to support housing opportunities.

I got the message. I heard what you said about prevention. I would point out that in the last two years we have asked for increases in our prevention budget. But I am very worried about what's happening there because of what has already been said.

We have to set a goal. And I hope you will suggest one coming out of this conference. We have to reduce the number of new

infections each and every year until there are no more new infections. And we all have to do that. (Applause.)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

We know that for this to work it has to be targeted and it has to be sustained, as the gay community demonstrated in the 1980s. We know now we have to pay particular attention to young people and those who abuse drugs. There is a lot of evidence that huge numbers of our young teenagers continue to be completely heedless of the risks of their behavior.

I was pleased to see the public service announcements that Secretary Shalala released to educate young people and to urge them to take responsibility to protect themselves. I would say we ought to go further, and you need to help us. We have to educate these kids, but we also have to tell them they cannot be heedless of the consequences of their behavior.

It is not enough to know -- they must act. It is in the nature -- it is one of the joys of childhood that children think they will live forever. It is one of the curses of childhood in some of our meanest neighborhoods that children think they won't live to be much beyond 25 anyway. In a perverse way, both of those attitudes are contributing to the problem, because one group of our children think that they are at no risk because nothing can ever happen to them -- they're bulletproof; another group believes that no matter what they do, they don't have much of a future anyway. And they are bound together in a death spiral when it comes to this. This is crazy. We have got to find some way to tell them you must stop this.

We are doing what we can to make those toughest neighborhoods safer. Believe it or not, amidst all the talk here in Washington, you could hardly know it, but out there in America in almost every community, the crime rate is down, the welfare rolls are down, the food stamp rolls are down, the poverty rolls have dropped for the first time in over a decade. Why? Because if you invest in people and their future and jobs are created and people go to work and hope begins to be infused in people's lives, all of the problems we talk about here in Washington give way to opportunities in the lives of people.

But we see with this -- with this problem, whether there is an atmosphere of opportunity or an atmosphere of hopelessness, too many teenagers are ignoring the responsibilities they have to protect themselves. We have to find better ways, and maybe more help from different people, to get inside their minds, to shake their spirits, to make them know care about them and we want them to have a future. But we cannot do the one thing that only they can do, which is to control their own decisions. And we have to do more. And if you've got any better ideas for me, believe me, I am all ears.

I want to say, too, just a little word about the importance of trying to tie our prevention efforts with HIV and AIDS to our prevention efforts with drugs and substance abuse, because that's the second big problem area of populations. In 1993 and again

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

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Washington, DC 20503

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**FACSIMILE COVER SHEET**

**TO:** Terry Edmonds

**FAX NUMBER:** 456-5709

**FROM:** Richard Sorian

**DATE:** 5/13/96

**PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET:** 6

**COMMENTS:**

Here's my draft. Let me know what I can do to help. Thanks.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

# OFFICE OF SPEECHWRITING

PHONE: (202) 456-2777

FAX: (202) 456-5709

TO: Jay Heinbach

FROM: Terry Edmonds

RECEIVER FAX: 6-2604

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

NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET): \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS: Per your request - Call me  
by 8:30 AM Monday with any comments.

Thanks,  
Terry

6-24-99

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DRAFT

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON  
RYAN WHITE BILL SIGNING  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
MAY 20, 1996

Good morning. Today, I am pleased to sign legislation to continue the Ryan White CARE Act for the next five years. But before I do, I want to thank Secretary Donna Shalala, who is in Geneva, and AIDS Policy Director, Patsy Fleming for their excellent leadership in the national fight against AIDS. I want to thank the members of Congress who are here today ~~for your support of this vital legislation, which passed with overwhelming bipartisan support.~~ Senator Ted Kennedy could not be with us today, but he deserves a special thanks for his leadership in the passage of the original bill and his work on this reauthorization. I also want to express my appreciation to the dozens of organizations represented in this room today, who are on the front lines of this struggle. Finally, I want to thank Jeanne [JEANNIE] White for standing with me today. Your son was an American hero. He taught the truth about AIDS. ~~He showed us the meaning of dignity and the pain that discrimination causes.~~ And he helped people all over the world to understand that people with AIDS deserve, not only the best medical care available, but also our compassion and our love. For that, we are all eternally grateful.

*and Sen. Kennedy who could not be here with us*

*It is hard for to believe that AIDS has now been with us for almost two decades.*  
~~Six years ago, when this law was first enacted, 161,000 Americans had been diagnosed with AIDS and 100,000 men, women and children had already lost their lives.~~

~~Today, those numbers are much greater. In December the CDC reported that more than half a million Americans are living with AIDS and more than 300,000 of our sisters and brothers have died. AIDS has taken too many friends and loved ones from every one of us in this room. It has shaken the faith of many, but it has also inspired a remarkable community spirit, as evidenced by your presence here today.~~

The truth is, we are not powerless in the face of this challenge. Look how far we have come. At one time we thought of AIDS, the end of life and the death of hope. But, today, through the twin miracles of science and spirit, we have made great progress. People are living longer. Infection rates are going down among a number of previously high-risk groups. And there is hope for a cure. We have also come a long way in our understanding of who gets AIDS and how they get it.

We now know that AIDS affects all Americans. Every person with HIV or AIDS is somebody's son, or daughter, somebody's brother or sister, somebody's parent or grandparent. ~~No one should be discriminated against because they have AIDS, not because they are poor, not because they are people of color, and not because they are gay or lesbian.~~

*We cannot allow discrimination of any kind - against anyone*

The Ryan White CARE Act has been a big part of our progress. Since 1990, this bill has helped hundreds of thousands of people get the care they need in clinics and doctors' offices. It has kept people out of hospitals so they could be cared for at home surrounded by family and loved ones. And it has paid for the growing assortment of miracle drugs that are

*to what we need to do.*

*8:30 - A.M. Monday - Don*

in the crime bill in 1994, we increased our federal investment in drug treatment. And I'm working to try to convince Congress to do even more. We know that the right kind of treatment programs work. We know that the right kind of prevention programs work. And we know that we can marry the two.

I've asked the CDC to convene a meeting of state and local people involved in both public health and drug prevention to develop an action plan that integrates HIV prevention and substance abuse prevention. And I hope that we can do that and do it now, because I think it will make a significant difference.

I have to tell you that I am very worried that what we see with the HIV rates among juveniles is now being mirrored in drug use. Last year's statistics showed unbelievably that drug use among people 18 to 34 was going down, but casual drug use among people 12 to 17 was going up. I think it is clearly because there are too many kids out there raising themselves, thinking nobody cares about them and not thinking there's much of a future. So we have to deal with these two things together.

And while we search for a cure, work to improve treatment, strive to prevent new cases and to protect the hard-won gains of the past, I'd also like to say just a word about the basic human rights of people living with HIV and AIDS.

AIDS-related discrimination unfortunately remains a problem that offends America's conscience. The Americans with Disabilities Act now offers more than 40 million Americans living with physical or mental disabilities, including those living with HIV and AIDS, protection against discrimination. And the Justice Department, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, they have been vigorously enforcing the ADA. We're about to launch a new effort to ensure that health care facilities provide equal access to people with HIV and AIDS.

We simply cannot let our fears outweigh our common sense or our compassion. And as Sean said, we can't let our bigotry -- to use his word, we can't let our homophobia blind us to our obligations. (Applause.)

I say that for two reasons. One is that the fastest growing group of people with the HIV virus are not gay men. This is not a disease that fits into the homophobic world view. But the second reason is that regardless of sexual orientation or race or income or even whether a person has sadly fallen victim to drug abuse -- as someone who has lived in a family with an alcoholic and with a drug abuser -- every person -- I say this with clear knowledge, experience and conviction -- every person with HIV or AIDS is somebody's son or daughter, somebody's brother or sister, somebody's parent, somebody's grandparent.

And when we forget this, when we forget that all the

people who deal with this are our fellow Americans and that most of them share our values and our hopes and our dreams and deserve dignity and decency in the treatment of them, we forget a very great thing that makes this a special country. And we forget it at our own peril.

In one way or another nearly every person in America at one time in his or her life has been subject to some sort of scorn. Woodrow Wilson once said that you could break a person with scornful words just as surely as with sticks, and beat him. And I think that's an important thing, too, to remember.

The American people need to know that everybody in this country and, indeed, throughout the world, is now vulnerable to this disease. We need to identify what our responsibilities are in this country, and our responsibilities to developing countries, are to deal with the problem, to search for a cure, to search for a vaccine, to deal with the treatment issues. But I'm not sure it doesn't begin with dealing with our own hearts and minds on this. That's where you have to come in.

Frederick Douglas said, during the great struggle against slavery, that it was not light that is needed, but fire; not the gentle shower, but thunder; the feeling of the nation must be quickened, the conscious of the nation must be roused. That's what you came here to do.

Don't forget this -- most Americans are good people. The great burden we have as Americans is that when we have to deal with something new, too often we can't deal with it from imagination and empathy, we have to actually experience it first. I do not want to wait until every single family has somebody die before we have a good policy -- (applause) --.

So I ask you -- I understand anger and frustration, but I will never understand it until someday and something happens to me and I know the sand is running out of my hour glass. So I can't totally understand it. But I ask all of you to remember this -- this is fundamentally a good country. Alexis de Tocqueville said in the 1830s that this was a great country because we are a good country. And if we ever stop being a good country, we would no longer be a great country.

So I ask you to use this moment to give America a chance to be great about this issue, give our people a chance to feel this the way you feel it, to see it the way you see it, to know it the way you know it.

When I was getting ready for the conference yesterday, I called Bob Hattoy sitting back there in the room. I said, what do you think I ought to say tomorrow? What do you think is going to happen? We were talking. And he said, I think you ought to think about all the people who waged this battle with us in 1992 who aren't around anymore. And so we just went through them name by name.

And then right before I came over here <sup>THE WHITE HOUSE</sup> I looked at the picture of little Ricky Ray that was on my desk at the White House in the Oval Office. And I remembered his family and the members that are still struggling with it.

Give the country a chance to be great about this. Shake them up. Shake me up. Push us all hard. But do it in a way that remembers this is fundamentally a good country. Every now -- when we stray, we get off the track a little bit, but we're still around for more than 200 years because most of the time when the chips are down, we do the right thing. And I am convinced that people like you can get this country, starting here in Washington, to do the right thing.

Thank you, and God bless you all. (Applause.)

Q Mr. President, we will now begin the roundtable discussion with reports from each of the workshops. I'd like to begin with Dr. Renslow Sherer. He will report to you from the primary care and benefits workshop.

Dr. Sherer is a dedicated clinician and researcher who is head of the AIDS program at Chicago's Cook County Hospital.

Q Mr. President, let me add my voice to thank you for being the first President in 14 years to convene such a conference. I have four messages for you from the primary health care group, and that's for you and the Advisory Council and for the nation. And I'm really echoing many of the comments that you've just made.

Mr. President, we've made great progress in HIV care since the epidemic began. We have therapies now, as you mentioned, combination therapies that can improve the length of an individual's life and the quality of their life. We've learned a great deal in the management of HIV and established systems of care, much of which is through the benefits of the Ryan White CARE Act. In future, we need to build on the experience and expertise of those caregivers around the country who have worked for so hard for so long.

But in order to do that, we're concerned about the fact that our care system is seriously threatened by the potential for Medicaid cuts that are being debated right now. We urgently need you and the nation to support full funding for Medicaid and for the Ryan White CARE Act without mandatory testing requirements. Included in that need is the availability for all who need it for lifesaving drugs. Today, in several states -- in New York state and Kansas -- people who have had access to life-saving drugs may not now be able to receive them because of funds having expired through Title II of the CARE Act and through other means for the availability of those drugs.

Third, we need to improve access into our health care system for all who need it. In Chicago where I work, we think there are 34,000 with HIV, but only 10,000 of those are identified, know

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON  
RYAN WHITE BILL SIGNING  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
MAY 20, 1996

Good morning. Today, I am pleased to sign legislation to continue the Ryan White CARE Act for the next five years. But before I do, I want to thank Secretary Donna Shalala, who is in Geneva, and AIDS Policy Director, Patsy Fleming for their excellent leadership in the national fight against AIDS. I want to thank the members of Congress who are here today for your support of this vital legislation and for all our efforts in the struggle against AIDS. And I want to express my appreciation to the dozens of organizations represented in this room today, who are on the front lines of this struggle. Finally, I want to thank Jeanne [JEANNIE] White for standing with me today. Your son was an American hero, <sup>the</sup> who taught the truth about AIDS. ~~By his courageous example,~~ he showed us the meaning of dignity and the pain that discrimination causes. And he helped people all over the world to understand that people with AIDS deserve, not only the best medical care available, but also our compassion and our love. For that, we are all eternally grateful.

Since its inception in 1990, The Ryan White CARE Act has provided hundreds of thousands of people with care that improves the length and quality of their lives. It delivers primary care to those living with HIV or AIDS who are either uninsured or do not have sufficient insurance to cover the cost of their care. The CARE Act ~~also~~ keeps people with AIDS out of the hospital and at home with their families and loved ones. And it ~~helps them~~ obtain essential prescription drugs that are <sup>helping</sup> ~~helping~~ so many people with AIDS live longer, healthier lives. *enables*

I am proud that we have speeded up the approval of these new drugs. ~~Just~~ <sup>just</sup> recently, the FDA gave very rapid approval of the first three members of a new class of protease [PRO-T-ACE] inhibitor drugs. The last one was approved in just 42 days. The legislation I am signing today will help ensure that Americans living with AIDS have access to these remarkable drugs.

As I sign this legislation, I am pleased to announce that today the Department of Health and Human Services has awarded \$350 million in funds authorized under this bill to all 50 states and 49 U.S. cities. We have also announced the availability of another \$52 million in funding for AIDS drug assistance programs. This money is a lifeline of support for thousands of men, women, and children across this country who struggle, day to day, with the virus in their bodies.

This legislation also gives us the tools to help prevent transmission of HIV from a pregnant woman to her child. We now know how to do this. In fact, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention have published guidelines recommending routine counseling and voluntary testing for all pregnant women. This legislation releases money to the states to empower women to learn their HIV status, to get treatment with AZT and to protect their

**DRAFT**

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*F  
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~~And the pain that discrimination causes -~~  
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<sup>voluntary</sup> This legislation also gives us the tools to help prevent transmission of HIV from a pregnant woman to her child. We now know how to do this. In fact, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention have published guidelines recommending routine counseling and testing for all pregnant women. This legislation releases money to the states to empower women to learn their HIV status, to get treatment with AZT and to protect their babies from infection. We now have it in our power to virtually put an end to perinatal transmission of HIV by the end of this century. This bill will help us accomplish that and we must all apply ourselves to this critical task.

Finally, let me say to all of you, if we continue to work together, I am confident we will win this fight. Look at how far we have come. In the four budgets I have submitted to the Congress, we have increased the Ryan White Care Act by 129 percent, bringing help to many thousands of Americans who would otherwise have nowhere else to turn. We have also increased funding for AIDS-related research and prevention and fought discrimination

against people living with HIV and AIDS on every front. People are living longer. Infection rates are declining among a number of previously high-risk groups. So, we are making progress. But we must do more -- particularly to stop the rising rate of infection among women, communities of color, and young people -- especially young, gay men. Until there is a cure for AIDS, we cannot, and we will not rest.

In his autobiography, Ryan White described himself as "just another kid from Kokomo." We all know he was more than that. He taught a nation to care instead of hate; to embrace people living with AIDS as part of our American family; to always extend the hand of hope.

I am signing this legislation for Ryan, for Jeanne, and for the thousands and thousands of Americans who live every day fighting this virus and this disease. Let us all rededicate ourselves to the fight ahead. And let us resolve to win.

Thank you.

*I am very pleased to announce that the  
DHHS authorized under this bill -*

# DRAFT

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
MAY 20, 1996

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This legislation also gives us the tools to help block transmission of HIV from a pregnant woman to her child. We now know how to do this. We just have to do a better job of educating women about the benefits of antibody testing and AZT treatment during pregnancy and childbirth and for a short time after birth. We now have it in our power to virtually put an end to perinatal transmission of HIV by the end of this century. This bill will help us accomplish that and we must all apply ourselves to this critical task.

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DRAFT

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THE WHITE HOUSE

MAY 20, 1996

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Ryan  
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Pre-  
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Example sentence Terrible battle - takes young, old - real struggle Ryan

AIDS  
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terrible

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cannot afford to pay for their

OK

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don't have health care  
anybody who has AIDS gets medical care

Recent  
breakthrough  
science  
& medicine

This legislation also gives us the tools to help prevent transmission of HIV from a pregnant woman to her child. We now know how to do this. In fact, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention have published guidelines recommending routine counseling and voluntary testing for all pregnant women. This legislation releases money to the states to empower women to learn their HIV status, to get treatment with AZT and to protect their

to buy drugs?

ATC  
w/obstetrics  
testing

educate, counsel, and inform, advise - CDC helps state

Breakthrough - we - end tragedy of babies being born with HIV - We have ability to teach women how to stop it,

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

17-May-1996 05:50pm

TO:           (See Below)

FROM:        Ann M. Cattalini  
              Office of Legislative Affairs

SUBJECT:     Participants for Ryan White Bill Signing

PARTICIPANTS IN THE SIGNING OF THE RYAN WHITE REAUTHORIZATION ACT

Monday, May 20, 1996

Jeanne White, the mother of Ryan White

Sen. Bill Frist (R-TN)  
Sen. Tom Harkin (D-IA)  
Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-UT)  
Sen. Nancy Kassebaum (R-KS)  
Rep. Steve Gunderson (R-WI)  
Rep. Nancy Pelosi (D-CA)  
Rep. John Porter (R-IL)  
Rep. Henry Waxman (D-CA)

*Patsy Fleming*

*Sen. Ted Kennedy was  
the moving force on this  
issue - didn't be there  
1990s for reauthorization  
original bill + reauthorization*

Distribution:

TO: Jeremy D. Benami  
TO: Jeffrey Levi  
TO: Marsha Scott  
TO: Nicole Elkon  
TO: James T. Edmonds  
TO: Anne E. McGuire

CC: Helen P. Howell

AIDS affects all Americans--men, women and children. For a long time, discrimination, including homophobia, kept many people from getting the kind of care they needed. This act goes a long way to get that much needed care to all Americans.

364-4283

Terry -

Martha

Can this be inserted either in the beginning or the end?

Bruce Reed

FAX -  
690-7755

I'll be back in 1 hr.

Jason

(go in) to BC  
tonight Mon. 8 -

where is  
Don - 632-  
1090

people  
part of process -  
once a source of fear +  
discrimination  
now everybody can get  
human

# 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 E.

FAX NUMBER: 456-5709

FROM: Richard Swan

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 17

### COMMENTS:

see last page for  
voluntary testing language

helping so many people with AIDS live longer and healthier lives.

I am proud that <sup>our FDA has</sup> we have speeded up the approval of these new drugs. ~~Recently, the FDA gave very rapid approval of the first three members of a new class of protease [PRO-T ACE] inhibitor drugs. The last one was approved in just 42 days.~~ *And it will help State*

As I sign this legislation, I am pleased to announce that today the Department of Health and Human Services has awarded \$350 million in funds authorized under this bill to all 50 states and 49 U.S. cities. ~~We have also announced the availability of another \$52 million in funding for AIDS drug assistance programs.~~ *We are making people w/ AIDS get the drug they need. This money is a lifeline of support for thousands of men, women, and children across this country who struggle, day to day, with the virus in their bodies. And it help states cap on medical breakthrough*

*2 sentences* This legislation also releases money to the states to better inform and counsel *discuss* pregnant women about how they can prevent HIV transmission to their child. One of the *it is* most exciting breakthroughs in our fight against AIDS is the discovery that voluntary testing *pos* and the use of AZT can block HIV transmission from mother to child. We know this works. *can already make* ~~Already it has resulted in a 10 percent drop in the number of babies born with HIV between 1994 and '95. This legislation will help us save more innocent lives.~~ *on the tragedy of babies being born with HIV.*

But even as we celebrate our progress, we should not forget that this fight is not over. We must do more to stop the rising tide of infection among women, communities of color and young people -- particularly young, gay men. Until there is a cure, we cannot, and we must not rest.

In his autobiography, Ryan White described himself as "just another kid from Kokomo." We all know he was more than that. He taught a nation to care instead of hate; to embrace people living with AIDS as part of our American family; to always extend the hand of hope.

The legislation I am signing today offers that hope for another five years. Let us all pray that no President will ever need to sign another bill because we will have found a cure for AIDS and a vaccine to protect every American.

Thank you.

21ST REFERENCE of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1990 Gale Research Inc.  
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Newsmakers 1990

1990; Issue 3

LENGTH: 676 words

NAME: Ryan White

SIDELITES:

OBITUARY NOTICE: Born c. 1972 in Kokomo, Ind.; died of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), April 8, 1990, in Indianapolis, Ind. Ryan White became a prominent spokesperson for people with AIDS. While movie star Rock Hudson was the first well-known American to die of AIDS, young Ryan was the first to tear down AIDS stereotypes, and, as his minister said at his funeral, to "make AIDS a disease, not a dirty word." White, a hemophiliac, was diagnosed with the disease in 1985, after he was given a transfusion of blood which had been contaminated with the AIDS virus. Because of ignorance about AIDS at that time, his hometown neighbors and classmates harassed and ostracized him. White and his mother fought education officials who tried to bar him from attending Kokomo's public high school, but even after the courts declared that White could legally attend classes, half of the teenaged students stayed home. White and his family felt compelled to leave the town. In 1987 the 15-year-old student was welcomed in Cicero, another Indiana town, where White found the companionship he had been missing. People quoted White as saying that the worst thing for him in Kokomo was that, "I had no friends. I was lonely. All I wanted was to go to school and fit in."

Many people in the mid-1980s thought that AIDS was an easily transmitted disease and that only homosexuals could get it. Even after medical research proved these theories false, a hysteria gripped many communities and people with AIDS were harassed throughout the country. The Village Voice quoted Ryan White's explanation of the hecklers: "Their fear just took hold of them." White fought prejudice against people with AIDS by speaking to groups around the country about AIDS facts and answering questions regarding his experiences. Although he was not the typical AIDS carrier, White empathized with all the social groups particularly ravaged by the disease: intravenous drug users, the poor, and homosexuals. "I've learned that God doesn't punish people," White said at a question-and-answer meeting about AIDS reported in People. "I've learned that God doesn't dislike homosexuals, like a lot of Christians think. AIDS isn't their fault, just like it isn't my fault. God loves homosexuals as much as He loves everyone else."

The ordeal in Kokomo added emotional strain to the physical battle White was fighting against AIDS. Students in his high school defaced his locker and folders, and his family's house and car were regularly vandalized. White was severely underweight and ill during this period, but when he was welcomed to Cicero, all of his acquaintances agreed that he blossomed. Several Cicero school officials made special efforts to educate students and their parents about AIDS before White began attending school. As a result, White was warmly received in the community and made many friends. In 1988, People quoted Indiana University

## Newsmakers, 1990

Medical Center's Dr. Kleiman, who said that "all the scientific data we had would not have pointed to him being with us today and doing so well.... I'd like to think it's because I'm a good doctor, but I can't take full credit.... He's got a great attitude, and that plays a big part. He's optimistic, not a quitter."

White's courage and willingness to share his experience taught many people to fight stereotypes and ignorance. President George Bush said of him: "Ryan has helped us to understand the truth about AIDS, and he's shown all of us the strength and bravery of the human heart." Many of the celebrities who had befriended Ryan White attended his funeral; his pallbearers included rock star Elton John, talk show host Phil Donahue, and football player Howie Long. Despite all the notoriety, a high school friend recalled that Ryan White "didn't want people to feel sorry for him. He hated that. He just wanted to be a regular kid."

SOURCES: New York Times, April 12, 1990;  
Newsweek, April 23, 1990;  
People, May 30, 1988; April 23, 1990;  
Village Voice, April 24, 1990.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: August 12, 1991

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Congressional  
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+ former Congressman  
 Frank Horton - who were

Primary the co-sponsors of the study  
 Asian Pacific American Heritage Fest  
 in the observance of Congress - all members  
 from Minolta and two former employees

you know  
 best

Norman Minetta

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 5/15 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 5/15 6:15pm

SUBJECT: Remarks - Asian Pacific Caucus Dinner

|                | ACTION                              | FYI                      |                | ACTION                              | FYI                                 |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| VICE PRESIDENT | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | McCURRY        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| PANETTA        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | McGINTY        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
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| LIEBERMAN      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | RASCO          | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| RIVLIN         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | REED           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| BAER           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | SOSNIK         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| CURRY          | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | STEPHANOPOULOS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| EMANUEL        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | STIGLITZ       | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| GIBBONS        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | STREETT        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| HALE           | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | TYSON          | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| HERMAN         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | WALLEY         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| HIGGINS        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | WILLIAMS       | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| HILLEY         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>Spoting</u> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| KLAIN          | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>Toiv</u>    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| LAKE           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>Waldmen</u> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| LINDSEY        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>Matsui</u>  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
|                |                                     |                          | <u>kyt</u>     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |

REMARKS:

Comments to Terry Belmonts by 6:00 pm

RESPONSE:

Memorandum for T. Stern

The NSC concurs on the Remarks for the Asian Pacific Caucus Dinner.

Anthony Lake

Staff Secretary  
Ext. 6-2702

We have reinforced our military engagement – through our five security alliances, our forward-deployed presence and our commitment to maintain 100,000 American troops in the Pacific. And we are harnessing the region's tremendous growth to benefit the American people.

The dynamic economies of the Asia Pacific region are already accounting for one-quarter of the world's output and growing every day. Already, more than 50 percent of America's trade is with the nations of the Pacific, sustaining three million good American jobs. In the last three-and-a-half years, exports to Asia have increased by more than 44 percent. And the late Commerce Secretary, Ron Brown, the best friend American business ever had, worked tirelessly to help U.S. firms expand business opportunities in Asian countries. His successor, Mickey Kantor, will continue on that path. But, our healthy economic ties have always been rooted in mutual trust and respect for the law. We want to keep it that way. That's why we will be firm in our insistence on fairness and we will not hesitate to take actions ~~like the sanctions we are imposing on China in response to the pirating of American property~~ *to protect American economic interests when necessary.*

This year you are going to hear two different visions of what America should be in the 21st century. My vision is clear: I believe that the future requires not only the existence of opportunity, but making sure that every American has the chance to seize that opportunity. We should all be working to give people the ability to make the most of their own lives – as workers, as family members and as citizens in communities.

America is in the best position to seize the vast opportunities of the new global economy because of the depth of our values and the strength of our diversity. I believe that our best days are ahead of us, but only if we step up to our common responsibilities to help all our children live up to their fullest dreams. If we all pull together, we will continue to be the greatest nation on earth.

Thank you and God bless you all.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

THE DIRECTOR

May 10, 1996 96 MAY 10 P7:08

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Enrolled Bill S. 641 - Ryan White CARE Act  
Amendments of 1996  
Sponsors - Sen. Kassebaum (R) KS and 65 others

Last Day for Action

May 20, 1996 - Monday

Purpose

Reauthorizes appropriations for and amends the programs contained in the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency (CARE) Act of 1990.

Agency Recommendations

|   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Office of Management and Budget               | Approval (Signing statement attached) |
| Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | Approval (Signing statement attached) |
| Office of National AIDS Policy                | Approval (Informally)                 |
| Department of Labor                           | Approval (Informally)                 |
| Office of Science and Technology Policy       | Approval (Informally)                 |
| Department of Housing and Urban Development   | Approval (Informally)                 |
| Department of the Treasury                    | No objection (Informally)             |
| Department of Justice                         | No objection (Informally)             |
| Office of Personnel Management                | No objection (Informally)             |
| Department of the Interior                    | No objection (Informally)             |
| Office of National Drug Control Policy        | No comment                            |

## Discussion

S. 641 would authorize appropriations of such sums as may be necessary for each of FYs 1996-2000 for grants that fund health and support services to people with HIV in States, cities, and local communities across the Nation. The enrolled bill is in keeping with your strong support for legislation to reauthorize the programs and activities contained in the Ryan White CARE Act. S. 641 passed the House by a vote of 402-4 and the Senate by voice vote.

As enrolled, S. 641 would maintain the current structure of the Ryan White CARE Act:

- Part A provides emergency relief grants to eligible metropolitan areas (EMAs) disproportionately affected by HIV. One-half of the Part A funds are distributed by formula, and the remaining funds are distributed competitively.
- Part B provides grants to States and territories. The funds are used to provide medical support services; continue insurance payments; provide home care services; and purchase medications necessary for the care of individuals with HIV. Funding for Part B is distributed by formula.
- Part C supports early intervention services on an outpatient basis -- including counseling, testing, referrals, and clinical, diagnostic, and other therapeutic services. This funding is distributed by competitive grants.
- Part D provides grants for research and services for pediatric AIDS patients.

The major provisions of S. 641 are described below. A detailed summary of the bill's provisions is attached to the HHS views letter.

### Major Provisions of S. 641

Limit eligibility under Part A. Part A eligibility would be defined to include only those areas that have a population of at least 500,000 individuals. This new definition would take effect immediately upon enactment of S. 641. In addition, beginning on October 1, 1996, only cities with a cumulative total of more than 2,000 cases of AIDS over the previous five-year period would be eligible for Part A funds. Under current law, the qualifying factors are 2,000 or more cumulative cases and a per capita incidence of not less than 0.0025. The new eligibility standards would not apply to current EMAs.

New formulas. S. 641 would authorize new formulas for both Parts A and B funds. For Part A funds, the formula would be based on the most recent ten-year weighted estimate of living AIDS cases in each EMA, instead of cumulative AIDS cases. This change is designed to correct the inequity in the current formula that tends to benefit those EMAs where the epidemic has been present the longest. For Part B funds, the formula would be revised to use a ten-year weighted estimate of living cases in each State, instead of a two-year AIDS case count. In calculating State grant awards, 80 percent of the Part B appropriation would be allocated based on the weighted ten-year estimate of living AIDS cases across the State. Twenty percent of the appropriation would be allocated based on the above formula minus those cases within EMAs in each State. This change responds to the criticism that the current formula double counts -- i.e., some States have received double benefits by counting all cases in the State, even though Part A funds were available to provide services in EMAs.

Both the new Part A and B formulas would become effective upon enactment. In addition, under S. 641, areas that received either Part A or B funds in FY 1995 would be guaranteed at least the same amount in FY 1996. Guarantees for future years would be decreased minimally.

Special Projects of National Significance (SPNS). The enrolled bill would establish a new Part in the Ryan White CARE Act to include SPNS. Currently, SPNS is funded by a 10 percent Part B set-aside. Under S. 641, it would receive either \$20 million annually or a three percent set-aside from each of the other four Parts of the Ryan White CARE Act, whichever is greater (but never to exceed \$25 million). In addition, The AIDS Education and Training Centers program would be transferred from Federal health professions education authorities to the new Part of the Ryan White CARE Act. S. 641 would authorize appropriations of such sums as may be necessary for each of FYs 1996-2000 for the AIDS Education and Training Centers program.

Perinatal testing. In the Spring of 1995, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) issued guidelines recommending that all pregnant women be counseled on the benefits of HIV testing and AZT treatment and that they be offered voluntary HIV antibody testing. The enrolled bill would require all States -- within 120 days of enactment of S. 641 -- to certify to the Secretary of HHS that they have in effect regulations or other measures to implement the guidelines from CDC for HIV counseling and voluntary testing of pregnant women. S. 641 would authorize appropriations of \$10 million for each of FYs 1996-2000 to assist States in implementing the existing CDC guidelines.

S. 641 also would require the Secretary of HHS to determine by 1998 whether HIV testing of newborns has become a national standard of practice. By the year 2000, mandatory State testing of children born to women who have not undergone prenatal HIV testing would take effect if counseling alone does not reduce the number of infected children by 50 percent, or if less than 95 percent of women counseled actually get tested. States that do not meet at least one of the above standards and fail to institute a mandatory newborn HIV testing program, would lose Federal funding under Part B of the Ryan White CARE Act.

Other provisions. S. 641 would: (1) authorize technical assistance and planning grants to cities that will become eligible for Part A funds; (2) require cities to allocate a specified percentage of its funds for providing services to women, infants, and children; and (3) require States to use a portion of its Part B funds for drug assistance programs, including the provision of "therapeutics to treat HIV disease".

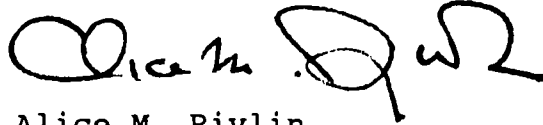
Under S. 641, Federal employees would not be required to attend HIV/AIDS training programs. According to the Office of Personnel Management, this is consistent with current Federal employee training guidelines. In addition, none of the funds authorized under Part D of the Ryan White CARE Act can be used to fund "AIDS programs, or to develop materials, designed to promote or encourage . . . intravenous drug use or sexual activity . . . ."

#### Conclusion and Recommendations

In its views letter, HHS states that the Ryan White CARE Act programs offer crucial assistance that has made it possible for people with HIV and AIDS to lead more productive lives in their community. HHS notes that its "concerns with requiring HIV testing for newborns have been met in large part by provisions which place primary emphasis on counseling and voluntary testing of pregnant women for HIV." The Department has attached a draft signing statement to its views letter and recommends that a signing ceremony be scheduled for S. 641.

We join HHS and the Office of National AIDS Policy in recommending approval of S. 641. Attached for your consideration is a draft signing statement that was prepared by HHS and edited by the Office of National AIDS Policy. It highlights the achievements and importance of the Ryan White CARE programs and the advances being made to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS.

The draft signing statement has been reviewed and approved by HHS, the Office of National AIDS Policy, the Departments of Housing and Urban Development, the Interior, and Justice, the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, the Office of National Drug Control Policy, and this Office.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Alice M. Rivlin". The signature is stylized and cursive, with a large initial "A" and "R".

Alice M. Rivlin  
Director

Enclosures

## STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Today I am signing into law S. 641, the "Ryan White CARE Act Amendments of 1996." This law reflects our Nation's continuing commitment to care for people living with HIV and AIDS, as well as our efforts to extend the quality and length of their lives. The reauthorization of this vital program by overwhelming bipartisan majorities in the Congress sends a clear message that this country continues to care about the thousands of our fellow citizens affected by the AIDS epidemic. Under my Administration, funding for the Ryan White CARE Act grants has more than doubled since fiscal year 1993.

S. 641 would authorize appropriations during fiscal years 1996-2000 for grants that fund medical and support services to people with HIV and AIDS across the Nation. Under S. 641, the Ryan White CARE programs will continue partnerships between the Federal Government, the States, many cities, community organizations and clinics, and a broad array of health care providers. With its emphasis on locally determined, outpatient community-based care, we will relieve the fiscal burden caused by utilizing inappropriate and expensive inpatient care in public hospitals.

Six short years ago when the Ryan White CARE Act was first enacted, a cumulative total of over 161,000 cases of AIDS had been reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and over 100,000 Americans had died of the disease. As of March 1996, over 530,000 cases have been reported, and there have been more than 320,000 American deaths. AIDS is the leading cause of death for all Americans aged 25 to 44. It is estimated that between 600,000 and 900,000 Americans are now living with HIV disease, and CDC estimates that approximately 40,000 Americans become infected every year.

Prior to the Ryan White CARE Act, there were many communities where the health care infrastructure was collapsing under the sudden and intense burden posed by the AIDS epidemic. Many individuals with HIV disease were not receiving needed health care and support services. States, cities, and individual service providers were struggling to provide care for the growing numbers of people with HIV disease who increasingly came from disenfranchised groups, with little or no income, and no health insurance or other sources of support to pay for needed care.

Today more than 300,000 people receive services under the various programs supported by the Ryan White CARE Act. These services range from direct provision of outpatient primary care to supportive services that permit people living with HIV and AIDS to continue living productive, independent lives. Since the original passage of the Ryan White CARE Act six years ago, the number of cities eligible for special assistance has grown from 16 to 49, which reflects the growth in the number of individuals needing services.

Despite this harsh reality, the investment in research to find a treatment and cure for HIV disease is making progress. The rapid approval of a new class of anti-HIV therapies offers new hope that this virus can be held in check for extended periods of time. As soon as we learned of the benefits of these new therapies, I proposed -- and Congress enacted -- a \$52 million Budget Amendment for fiscal year 1996 so people with HIV could purchase these and other medications. We have also learned that by administering the drug AZT, we can reduce the transmission of HIV infection from mothers to infants by approximately two-thirds.

The Ryan White CARE Act provides the mechanisms and the resources to translate these and other research advances into practice by providing access to state of the art health care for thousands of Americans living with HIV and AIDS. The AIDS Drug Assistance Program, funded under Title II of the Ryan White CARE Act, will help make life-saving and life-extending treatments available to people who could not otherwise afford them. The implementation of the voluntary prenatal counseling and testing guidelines through Ryan White funded programs should dramatically reduce perinatal transmission of HIV infection.

There is a long way to go toward finding a cure or a vaccine. Until then, the Ryan White CARE Act programs will continue to help all people with HIV disease to access care-related services.