

FOIA MARKER

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Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records

Subgroup/Office of Origin: National AIDS Policy Office

Series/Staff Member: Sandra Thurman

Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 40015

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Folder Title:

Memos to POTUS [1]

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6

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1

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1

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Sandra Thurman to President Clinton re: Report on Presidential Mission looking at children orphaned by AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa (6 pages)	04/26/1999	P1/b(1)
002. memo	Sandra Thurman to President Clinton re: Report on Presidential Mission looking at children orphaned by AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa [Duplicate of 001] (6 pages)	04/26/1999	P1/b(1)
003. memo	Sandra Thurman to President Clinton re: Report on Presidential Mission looking at children orphaned by AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa [Duplicate of 001] (6 pages)	04/26/1999	P1/b(1)
004. memo	Samuel Berger and Sandra Thurman to President Clinton re: Follow-up to the UN Security Council meeting on AIDS (5 pages)	02/02/2000	P1/b(1)
005. memo	Samuel Berger and Sandra Thurman to President Clinton re: Follow-up to the UN Security Council meeting on AIDS (3 pages)	02/01/2000	P1/b(1)
006. memo	Samuel Berger to President Clinton re: Response to your comment on New York Times article on HIV/AIDS (2 pages)	00/00/0000	P1/b(1)
007. memo	Sandra Thurman to President Clinton re: Report on Presidential Mission looking at children orphaned by AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa (6 pages)	04/16/1999	P1/b(1)
008. memo	Sandra Thurman to President Clinton re: Report on Presidential Mission looking at children orphaned by AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa [Duplicate of 007] (6 pages)	04/16/1999	P1/b(1)
009. memo	Sandra Thurman to President Clinton re: Report on Presidential Mission looking at children orphaned by AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa [Duplicate of 007] (6 pages)	04/16/1999	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National AIDS Policy Office
Sandra Thurman
OA/Box Number: 40015

FOLDER TITLE:

Memos to POTUS [1]

2018-0764-F

jm2012

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]
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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.

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

11-2-00

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 30, 2000

Dear Mr. President,

John Ibekwe, the President of the Nigerian Network of People Living with AIDS who spoke at the AIDS event in Nigeria and his wife sent this to me so I would make sure you actually got it. I thought you would like to see it.

I am considering asking him to join us at the World AIDS Day religious leaders summit at the White House with Archbishop Tutu. Don't you think his story is worth telling again?

Thanks,


Sandy



copied
Thurman
Podesta

WHEN
YOU CARE
ENOUGH
TO SEND
THE VERY
BEST

Send

B

ONLY THE BEST

Bosmade Cards™



10
President Bill Clinton

Kindness in words
creates confidence
Kindness in thinking
creates profoundness
Kindness in feeling
creates love

*Thank you for the wonderful things
you have done for me
I feel too flattered to be so remembered
in a wonderful way
Hence it means a lot sending this
little Card
What a Kindness!... You have shown
Accept my Appreciation*

From

Mr. & Mrs. Jeffre Angela L.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

11-2-00

c/o Resident Advisor
Family Health International
18, Temple Road
Ikoyi, Lagos
Nigeria
Tel: 234-1-2670361
Tel/Fax: 234-1-2600021
e-mail: Foke@usips.org

October 13, 2000

The President
United States of America
White House
Washington, D. C.
USA

All items asked
for by POTUS
taken care of by
Chief of Staff

Your Excellency,

Good day. I write to acknowledge the receipt and express my appreciation for the wonderful life time gift you sent to me.

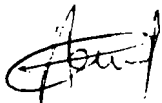
My husband and I were very excited and honoured to have received such a memorable gift from the President of the United States of America on September 29, 2000. It was a great day when my husband presented it to the members of National Action Committee on AIDS (NACA) during their meeting on October 4, 2000 at Abuja.

We wish you peace, good health and long life as you retire from active politics as well as hoping you continue to touch many homes and hearts in Africa with your good works in the area of health.

God bless you!

I remain

Yours sincerely



Angela J. Ibekwe
Wife of John Ibekwe
President, Nigerian Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS

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ATTACHMENT A

PRESIDENTIAL MISSION TO AFRICA MARCH 27, 1999 – APRIL 5, 1999

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Rep. Carolyn Kilpatrick, Foreign Operations Subcommittee, Appropriations,
Congressional Black Caucus
Rep. Barbara Lee, Africa Subcommittee, International Relations,
Congressional Black Caucus
Rep. Sheila Jackson Lee, Founder and Chair, Congressional Children's Caucus,
Congressional Black Caucus

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Bruce Artim, Health Staff, Senator Hatch
Mary Lynn Qurnell, Legislative Assistant, Senator Helms
Stephanie Robinson, General Counsel, Senator Kennedy
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David Dinkins, Chair, Black Leadership Coalition on AIDS
Dr. Jacob Gayle, World Bank
Rory Kennedy, Documentary filmmaker
Nick Doob, Documentary filmmaker

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Sandy Thurman, Director, Office of National AIDS Policy
Michael Iskowitz, Consultant, USAID
Dr. Paul DeLay, Director, HIV/AIDS Programs, USAID
Maria Sotiropoulos, Protocol Officer, State Department
Phil Drouin, Africa Bureau, State Department

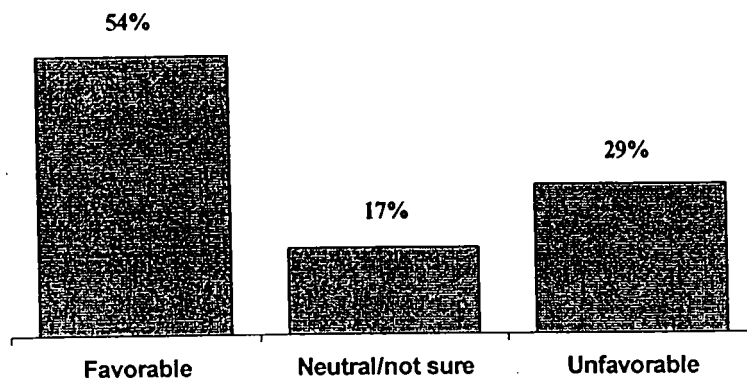
MILITARY PERSONNEL

Lt. Commander James Erskine
Dr. Anthony Barile
Brenda Geist, Director Congressional Travel

Peter D. Hart Research Associates, Inc.

1724 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009
202-234-5570
202-232-8134 FAX

Increase U.S. Assistance to Fight AIDS in Africa



Peter D. Hart Research Associates surveyed 1,411 registered voters, including 310 African Americans, by telephone between February 20 and 26, 1999, for the Children's Research and Education Institute.

American voters view the spread of AIDS in Africa as a serious problem. Although many voters have not heard much about the issue, they nonetheless believe that it is likely to have an impact here at home. A majority of Americans have a favorable view of a proposal to increase U.S. government assistance for international AIDS programs in Africa.

- ♦ The spread of AIDS in Africa is viewed as a serious problem by two-thirds (67%) of American voters, with 45% saying that it is an extremely serious problem and an additional 22% describing it as a quite serious problem.
- ♦ The same proportion (67%) believe that it is false to say that the global AIDS crisis is coming under control.
- ♦ In addition, three-quarters (75%) of voters believe that the AIDS epidemic in Africa will affect people in the United States.
- ♦ Although the issue is important, only 19% of voters say that they have read or heard a lot about it. Nearly half (48%) say that they have heard little or nothing about it.
- ♦ A 54% majority are favorable to a proposal to increase government assistance for international efforts to fight the spread of AIDS in Africa. Only 29% are unfavorable.
 - An overwhelming 83% majority of African Americans are favorable (55% strongly favorable), and only 10% are unfavorable.
- ♦ Support for greater assistance increases when it is placed in the context of an international effort. Three-quarters (76%) of voters say that they would be more likely to support assistance to help Africa deal with the AIDS epidemic if they knew that it would be a part of a larger international effort with Europe, Japan, and other countries doing their share.

AIDS in Africa

I'm going to mention some different issues, and I'd like to find out how serious a problem you consider each one to be in our country today. For each one, please tell me whether you consider it to be an extremely serious problem, a quite serious problem, a somewhat serious problem, or not that serious a problem.

	<u>Extremely Serious Problem</u>	<u>Quite Serious Problem</u>	<u>Somewhat Serious Problem</u>	<u>Not That Serious A Problem</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>
The spread of AIDS in Africa	45	22	13	8	12

Now I'm going to read you another list of statements. For each statement, please tell me whether you're sure it's true, think it's probably true, think it's probably false, or are sure it's false.

	<u>Sure It's True</u>	<u>Think It's Probably True</u>	<u>Think It's Probably False</u>	<u>Sure It's False</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>
The global AIDS crisis is coming under control	2	20	37	30	11

Now, I'm going to mention several proposals and I'd like to get your reaction. For each proposal I read, please tell me whether your reaction is very favorable, somewhat favorable, neutral, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable.

	<u>Very Favorable</u>	<u>Somewhat Favorable</u>	<u>Neutral</u>	<u>Somewhat Unfavorable</u>	<u>Very Unfavorable</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>
Increasing U.S. government assistance for international efforts to fight the spread of AIDS in Africa						
ALL VOTERS	23	31	15	14	15	2
African Americans	55	28	6	5	5	1

How much have you heard or read about the issue of AIDS in Africa -- a lot, some, just a little, or not very much? **

	<u>ALL VOTERS</u>	<u>African Americans</u>
<u>Heard/Read</u>		
A lot	19	31
Some	32	28
Just a little	22	22
Have not heard/read very much	23	16
Heard/read nothing (VOL)	3	1
Not sure	1	2

** Asked of one-half the respondents (FORM B).

Study #5408
 CREI/Social Issues
 Interviews: 1411 voters, including 310 African Americans
 Dates: February 20-26, 1999

AIDS in Africa

Do you think that the AIDS epidemic in Africa will affect people in the United States, or not? **

	<u>ALL VOTERS</u>	<u>African Americans</u>
Yes, will affect people in the U.S.....	75	83
No, will not affect people in the U.S ...	16	10
Not sure.....	9	7

** Asked of one-half the respondents (FORM B).

If you knew that the U.S. assistance to help Africa deal with the AIDS epidemic would be part of a larger international effort with Europe, Japan, and other countries doing their share, would you be much more likely to support it, somewhat more likely to support it, or no more likely to support it? **

	<u>ALL VOTERS</u>	<u>African Americans</u>
Much more likely to support	37	49
Somewhat more likely to support	39	35
No more likely to support.....	20	12
Less likely to support (VOL)	1	-
Not sure.....	3	4

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Now I am going to read you some reasons that people might give for supporting increased U.S. government assistance to fight the spread of AIDS in Africa . For each one, please tell me how convincing a reason it is to support increased assistance – very convincing, fairly convincing, only somewhat convincing, or not that convincing. **

	<u>Very Convincing</u>	<u>Fairly Convincing</u>	<u>Only Somewhat Convincing</u>	<u>Not That Convincing</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>
We all live on one planet, and the whole world benefits from fighting the spread of AIDS--if the epidemic has spread that much in Africa, we are fooling ourselves if we think that it won't affect the U.S.--it will, unless we do something now					
ALL VOTERS	44	14	21	16	5
African Americans.....	67	12	11	7	3
The AIDS epidemic is creating millions of orphans that are overwhelming the capacities of orphanages and churches, and filling the streets of many African cities. An estimated forty million children will lose a parent to AIDS by 2010					
ALL VOTERS	40	15	23	15	7
African Americans.....	56	18	17	6	3

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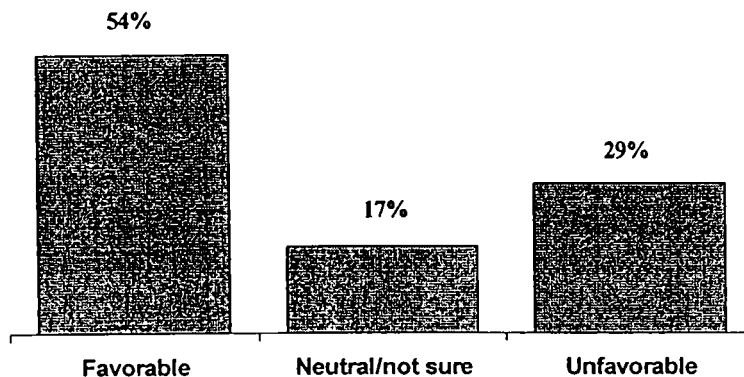
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Stephanie Robinson, General Counsel, Senator Kennedy
Carolyn Bartholomew, Legislative Director, Rep. Pelosi,
Minority Staff, Foreign Operations Subcommittee, Appropriations

NON-GOVERNMENTAL PARTICIPANTS

William Harris, President, Children's Education and Research Institute
Bishop Felton May, General Board of Global Ministries, United Methodist Church
David Dinkins, Chair, Black Leadership Coalition on AIDS
Dr. Jacob Gayle, World Bank
Rory Kennedy, Documentary filmmaker
Nick Doob, Documentary filmmaker

ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS

Sandy Thurman, Director, Office of National AIDS Policy
Michael Iskowitz, Consultant, USAID
Dr. Paul DeLay, Director, HIV/AIDS Programs, USAID
Maria Sotiropoulos, Protocol Officer, State Department
Phil Drouin, Africa Bureau, State Department

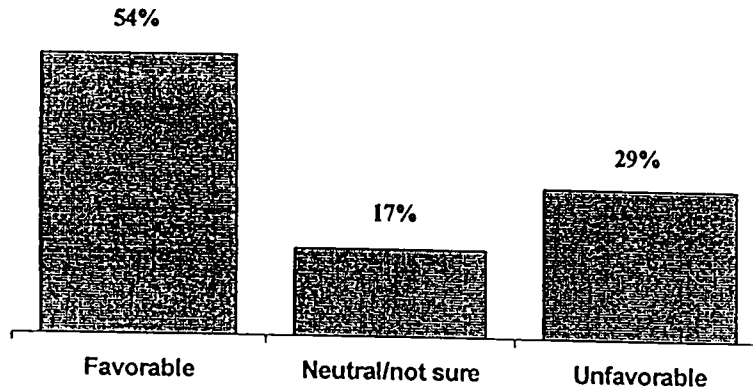
MILITARY PERSONNEL

Lt. Commander James Erskine
Dr. Anthony Barile
Brenda Geist, Director Congressional Travel

Peter D. Hart Research Associates, Inc.

1724 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009
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202-232-8134 FAX

Increase U.S. Assistance to Fight AIDS in Africa



Peter D. Hart Research Associates surveyed 1,411 registered voters, including 310 African Americans, by telephone between February 20 and 26, 1999, for the Children's Research and Education Institute.

American voters view the spread of AIDS in Africa as a serious problem. Although many voters have not heard much about the issue, they nonetheless believe that it is likely to have an impact here at home. A majority of Americans have a favorable view of a proposal to increase U.S. government assistance for international AIDS programs in Africa.

- ♦ The spread of AIDS in Africa is viewed as a serious problem by two-thirds (67%) of American voters, with 45% saying that it is an extremely serious problem and an additional 22% describing it as a quite serious problem.
- ♦ The same proportion (67%) believe that it is false to say that the global AIDS crisis is coming under control.
- ♦ In addition, three-quarters (75%) of voters believe that the AIDS epidemic in Africa will affect people in the United States.
- ♦ Although the issue is important, only 19% of voters say that they have read or heard a lot about it. Nearly half (48%) say that they have heard little or nothing about it.
- ♦ A 54% majority are favorable to a proposal to increase government assistance for international efforts to fight the spread of AIDS in Africa. Only 29% are unfavorable.
 - An overwhelming 83% majority of African Americans are favorable (55% strongly favorable), and only 10% are unfavorable.
- ♦ Support for greater assistance increases when it is placed in the context of an international effort. Three-quarters (76%) of voters say that they would be more likely to support assistance to help Africa deal with the AIDS epidemic if they knew that it would be a part of a larger international effort with Europe, Japan, and other countries doing their share.

AIDS in Africa

I'm going to mention some different issues, and I'd like to find out how serious a problem you consider each one to be in our country today. For each one, please tell me whether you consider it to be an extremely serious problem, a quite serious problem, a somewhat serious problem, or not that serious a problem.

	<u>Extremely Serious Problem</u>	<u>Quite Serious Problem</u>	<u>Somewhat Serious Problem</u>	<u>Not That Serious A Problem</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>
The spread of AIDS in Africa	45	22	13	8	12

Now I'm going to read you another list of statements. For each statement, please tell me whether you're sure it's true, think it's probably true, think it's probably false, or are sure it's false.

	<u>Sure It's True</u>	<u>Think It's Probably True</u>	<u>Think It's Probably False</u>	<u>Sure It's False</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>
The global AIDS crisis is coming under control	2	20	37	30	11

Now, I'm going to mention several proposals and I'd like to get your reaction. For each proposal I read, please tell me whether your reaction is very favorable, somewhat favorable, neutral, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable.

	<u>Very Favorable</u>	<u>Somewhat Favorable</u>	<u>Neutral</u>	<u>Somewhat Unfavorable</u>	<u>Very Unfavorable</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>
Increasing U.S. government assistance for international efforts to fight the spread of AIDS in Africa						
ALL VOTERS	23	31	15	14	15	2
African Americans	55	28	6	5	5	1

How much have you heard or read about the issue of AIDS in Africa – a lot, some, just a little, or not very much? **

	<u>ALL VOTERS</u>	<u>African Americans</u>
<u>Heard/Read</u>		
A lot	19	31
Some	32	28
Just a little	22	22
Have not heard/read very much	23	16
Heard/read nothing (VOL)	3	1
Not sure	1	2

** Asked of one-half the respondents (FORM B).

AIDS in Africa

Do you think that the AIDS epidemic in Africa will affect people in the United States, or not? **

	ALL VOTERS	African Americans
Yes, will affect people in the U.S.....	75	83
No, will not affect people in the U.S ...	16	10
Not sure.....	9	7

** Asked of one-half the respondents (FORM B).

If you knew that the U.S. assistance to help Africa deal with the AIDS epidemic would be part of a larger international effort with Europe, Japan, and other countries doing their share, would you be much more likely to support it, somewhat more likely to support it, or no more likely to support it? **

	ALL VOTERS	African Americans
Much more likely to support	37	49
Somewhat more likely to support	39	35
No more likely to support.....	20	12
Less likely to support (VOL)	1	-
Not sure.....	3	4

** Asked of one-half the respondents (FORM B).

AIDS in Africa

Now I am going to read you some reasons that people might give for supporting increased U.S. government assistance to fight the spread of AIDS in Africa. For each one, please tell me how convincing a reason it is to support increased assistance – very convincing, fairly convincing, only somewhat convincing, or not that convincing. **

	<u>Very Convincing</u>	<u>Fairly Convincing</u>	<u>Only Somewhat Convincing</u>	<u>Not That Convincing</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>
We all live on one planet, and the whole world benefits from fighting the spread of AIDS--if the epidemic has spread that much in Africa, we are fooling ourselves if we think that it won't affect the U.S.--it will, unless we do something now					
ALL VOTERS	44	14	21	16	5
African Americans.....	67	12	11	7	3
The AIDS epidemic is creating millions of orphans that are overwhelming the capacities of orphanages and churches, and filling the streets of many African cities. An estimated forty million children will lose a parent to AIDS by 2010					
ALL VOTERS	40	15	23	15	7
African Americans.....	56	18	17	6	3

THE WHITE HOUSE

Gayle,

This is a copy
of the memo we
sent to POTUS
this week.

He is clearly
on the program!

So what the hell
are we going to
do about the rest
of the boys?
including the other
Sandy —

Let's chat (or
drink) when you
have a chance —
Sandy T

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 16, 1999

Melanne,

I understand from Ambassador Holbrooke that you and the First Lady are having dinner with him this evening. As you know, he has just returned from Africa and is anxious to do everything he can to help. He mentioned the possibility of having a Security Council Meeting on AIDS in Africa and wanted to know what we thought about the idea. I think it would be fabulous if he can make that happen.

We continue to fight the budget battle and the tide seems to be turning a bit in our favor (see attached memo). Anything you and the First Lady can do to keep the pressure on will be much appreciated!

Please ask the Ambassador if he got in touch with Jack Lew to make the case for more money.

Thanks for all of your help!



Sandy

P.S. Have fun tonight!

Copy of
Thurman
Podesta

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

12-15-99

99 DEC 14 PM 5:52

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Podesta

December 14, 1999

This is something
I'm interested in
giving more money
to - the legislation
in South Africa

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Sandra Thurman, Director, Office of National AIDS Policy

SUBJECT: Response to Your Inquiry about what more could be done for Children Orphaned by AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa

As you read in the NYT last week, the latest UN Report released on World AIDS Day again paints a devastating picture. Highlights include:

- The UN called AIDS the "most deadly undeclared war in human history". In 1998, nearly 3 million people worldwide died of AIDS - more than 10 times the death toll of the war in Bosnia;
- More than 50 million people worldwide have already become HIV+ and that number is expected to double by 2005;
- ✓ More than 16,000 people become HIV infected each day -- half of whom are under the age of 25 -- with the fastest growing rates of infection now found in India and South Asia.
 - As UNICEF said today in releasing the State of the World's Children: "There can be little doubt that the same catastrophic combination of stigma, taboo, and silence that continues to fuel the deadly epidemic in sub-Saharan Africa is repeating itself in South Asia."
- ✓ More than 11 million children have already lost their mother or both parents to AIDS, and by 2010 that number will rise to 40 million in sub-Saharan Africa alone; and
- AIDS is not only a humanitarian crisis, but has been called the "single greatest threat to future economic development in Africa" by the World Bank.

Nevertheless, there is a great deal that can and should be done. As you recall, from 1993 to 1999, the US global AIDS budget remained level funded at approximately \$125 million in the face of a 300% explosion in the pandemic. In FY2000, with your leadership, the Administration pushed for and secured a budget amendment calling for a \$100 million increase in our global AIDS program. This funding will enable us to double our efforts in Africa in key program areas including:

- HIV prevention (including the prevention of transmission from mother-to-child);
- basic health care and treatment for people living with AIDS;
- support for children orphaned by AIDS (including the expansion of micro-finance programs that enable extended families and communities to "care for their own"); and
- development of NGOs, clinics, and government capacity needed to effectively turn this tide.

12-15-99

In addition, your leadership has helped to galvanize others to act. Following your conversation with Prime Minister Blair, and our \$100 million funding increase, the British provided for a \$35 million increase in their global AIDS effort. But there is much more that needs to be done. According to the UNAIDS Program, it will take more than \$1 billion to mount an effective HIV prevention campaign in Africa, and at least \$1 billion more to begin to address the most basic AIDS treatment needs in the region. Currently, total spending from all donors and host governments on prevention programs in Africa is \$350 million, and funding for care is virtually non-existent. In the absence of these efforts, millions more children will be left behind.

While the US cannot and should not do this alone, it is clear that our leadership has and can continue to make a difference. And there is a clear indication that the public believes that this effort matters. A recent poll shows that the public considers global AIDS more serious than either terrorism or threats to the global environment – and 80% of the public believes that a catastrophic AIDS epidemic in the rest of the world will have a serious impact on the US economy.

As the First Lady said in addressing the United Nations on World AIDS Day: “This cannot and will not be a one-time commitment. The United States’ efforts must be sustained and strengthened to meet the challenges posed by this pandemic. And I want you to know that the President and I will continue to fight for the funds from the Congress in the remaining time that the President has, so that the United States will do its part in the struggle against AIDS.”

The encouraging news is that we know what works. Over the past several years, we have designed and implemented model programs to help stem the rising tide of new infections, to begin to care for those who are sick, and to stitch together a tapestry of supports for children orphaned by AIDS. It is now time to expand these model efforts to a scale commensurate with the magnitude of the pandemic. This will require cultivating the political leadership to act in highly impacted countries and finding the resources needed to get the job done.

Nowhere is the opportunity for progress more clear than in preventing HIV transmission from mother-to-child. Each year, more than 2 million HIV+ women give birth each year – producing 600,000 HIV+ infants. After years of research, it now looks like we have developed a drug (Nevaropine) that can reduce mother-to-child transmission by 50% for \$4 a dose. While a service delivery system would need to be developed (clinics, nurses, testing/counseling, etc.) we could be moving toward an effective intervention for a cost of \$200-\$300 per life saved. If this pans out, it would rival even childhood immunization as a third world intervention at a cost of about \$400-\$500 per life saved. Currently, we are spending \$4 million a year to solidify the application of this research in an African setting, and in the process, saving 500 babies. I believe a high priority for future investment should be placed on a family package to include: (1) preventing transmission from mother-to-child; (2) providing basic care to mothers to enable them to care for their children and to plan for their future; and (3) supporting children orphaned by AIDS.

12-3-99

Sunday
Can't do
more about
this - ~~OK~~

Copied
Berger
Podesta

U.N. Issues Grim Report on the 11 Million Children Orphaned by AIDS

By LAWRENCE K. ALTMAN

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 1 — More than 11 million children have been orphaned by AIDS since the epidemic was recognized in 1981, and the number is expected to rise to 13 million by the end of 2000, the United Nations said today in a report to mark World AIDS Day.

The number of AIDS orphans is believed to far outstrip the number of children orphaned by other causes. The soaring number of AIDS deaths could eventually undermine the stability of affected countries, Dr. Peter Piot, the head of the United Nations program on AIDS, said in an interview here.

All but 5 percent of the world's children orphaned by AIDS live in countries below the Sahara, Unicef and U.N.AIDS said in the report. In the past, age-old networks of immediate and extended families would have assumed care of orphans. But, the report said, "the traditional African extended family is breaking down under the unprecedented burden of the pandemic."

Orphans are "the most forgotten aspect of the AIDS epidemic," Dr. Piot said, adding that for many of these children the future is bleak.

A study addresses 'the most forgotten aspect' of AIDS.

Many end up as child laborers or "roaming the streets," he said, leaving them "prime targets for gangs, militias and creating more child armies like those that participated in massacres in Liberia and Sierra Leone in West Africa."

The result, the report said, "is a growing threat to stability, exacerbating inequalities within and between countries, undermining previous gains in development and harming children."

"These are enormous issues and a big challenge for tomorrow," Dr. Piot said.

Dr. Theo-Ben Gurirab, president of the United Nations General Assembly, said that had so many children been orphaned in wealthy parts of North America or Europe, "their fate would already have been declared a human tragedy."

The orphan issue affects people of

all ages. In Africa in 1994, 109,000 people were killed in wars and conflicts while AIDS killed 12 million others, and the worst is yet to come," the report said.

Children are growing up knowing little about their parents, and many orphans find themselves thrust in the role of parents, looking after their siblings. And Africans who were expecting their children to care for them in their advanced years now have to care for their grandchildren.

The United Nations defines AIDS orphans as children 15 and younger who lost either their mother or both parents to the viral disease. The statistics were reported this way in part because mothers are most important for care of surviving children but also because there is better information on women than on couples. Dr. Piot said the United Nations intends to do country-by-country surveys to determine the number of orphans according to a classic definition.

Under the United Nations definition, 11 percent of all children in Uganda and 9 percent in Zambia were orphans in 1997, the latest date for which information is available. In many other African countries, like Zimbabwe, it was 7 percent. The

United Nations report did not provide a comparison with countries in other areas. Before AIDS, about 2 percent of all children in developing countries were orphans. No figure exists for orphans in African countries before AIDS, United Nations officials said.

AIDS orphans are at higher risk for malnutrition and its effects, illness, abuse and sexual exploitation than children orphaned by other causes, the report said. Also, AIDS orphans face the stigma and discrimination that often shadow the disease, leaving them socially isolated and often deprived of education and other basic social services.

And because many grandparents

carrying for their orphaned grandchildren have limited resources, "they cannot keep this up forever," Carol Bellamy, the executive director of Unicef, said.

The National Black Leadership Commission on AIDS, an American group, joined with the United Nations yesterday in urging African governments and communities to provide greater access to credit, income and property for women.

The groups also called for widespread counseling and voluntary testing for H.I.V., the virus that causes AIDS, support for the needs of orphans, and increased community protection of women's and children's rights.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

Date: 5/17/00 ACTION / CONCURRENCE / COMMENT DUE BY: ASAP

Subject: Remarks on Signing the Trade & Development Act of 2000

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☒	☐	LOCKHART	☐	☒
PODESTA	☒	☐	LEWIS	☐	☐
ECHAVESTE	☒	☐	MARSHALL	☐	☐
RICCHETTI	☒	☐	MOORE	☐	☐
LEW	☒	☐	NASH	☐	☐
BAILY	☐	☐	NOLAN	☐	☐
BERGER	☒	☐	REED	☐	☐
BLUMENTHAL	☐	☐	SPERLING	☒	☐
BRAIN	☒	☐	STREETT	☐	☐
BURSON	☐	☐	TRAMONTANO	☒	☐
CAHILL	☐	☐	UCELLI	☒	☐
EDMONDS	☒	☐	VERVEER	☐	☐
FRAMPTON	☐	☐	<u>B. Mackay</u>	☒	☐
IBARRA	☐	☐	<u>Sandy Thurman</u> →	☒	☐
JOHNSON, B.	☐	☐		☐	☐
JOHNSON, J.	☒	☐		☐	☐
LANE	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Comments to Malinowski / Ghosol

RESPONSE:

Draft 05/17/00 6:45pm
Shesol/Malinowski

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS ON SIGNING THE TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2000
THE WHITE HOUSE
May 18, 2000

Acknowledgments: Albright; Summers; Glickman; Daley; Herman; Slater; Richardson; Barshefsky; Special Envoy for the Americas Buddy MacKay, my point person on CBI; former (and first) Special Envoy Mack McLarty; Gene Sperling; Senator Roth, Congressman Rangel, other members of Congress, members of the diplomatic corps.

In a few moments I will sign into law the Trade and Development Act of 2000. The votes in the House and Senate were overwhelming; the support was bipartisan; and the results will be good for America, good for Africa, and good for the Caribbean and Central America.

The bill I sign today embodies one of the basic beliefs of my presidency: by breaking down barriers against trade, we can build new opportunities, raise prosperity, and lift lives in every country, on every continent. Nowhere is that more apparent than in America, where our surging exports create good jobs, new wealth, and expanding opportunity.

The bill I sign today affirms that belief. We ought to reaffirm it next week, when the Congress votes on Permanent Normal Trade Relations for China. And Congress will have another opportunity when it considers the Southeast Europe Trade Preference Act, which is so important to stability in the Balkans.

The steps we take today can strengthen our already strong economy, and widen the frontiers of possibility for the people of the Caribbean Basin and Africa.

Sub-Saharan Africa is home to more than 700 million people – which makes it one of our biggest potential trade partners. I say “potential” because American exports now account for only 6 percent of the African market. This bill will surely change that. It will expand Africa’s access to our market, improve its ability to ease poverty, raise growth and ultimately become a better customer for America’s products. At the same time, it promotes the kind of economic reform that will make sub-Saharan nations better allies as well as better trading partners.

Closer to home, in the Caribbean Basin, America has already developed a strong trade relationship. Last year, our exports to the region exceeded \$19 billion, making it the sixth largest market for American goods – larger than France or Brazil. That is remarkable, though no more remarkable than the transformation of Central America as a whole. During the past decade, despite the aftermath of war and the devastation of natural disasters, this region has made great strides toward recovery... toward democracy... toward shared peace and prosperity. On my visits to the region I have marveled at these changes.

Trade is one of the most powerful engines driving development in the region, and the Caribbean Basin Initiative has played a big part. That is why, today, we are expanding that initiative. The CBI is one more building block toward a Free Trade Area of the Americas and the full promise that the Americas hold.

What we see in the Caribbean Basin, and in Africa, is that trade can broaden the benefits the global economy; it can lift the lives of working people everywhere. But trade is not enough. Our agenda for the developing world is – as it must be – comprehensive. As I have said, we must put a human face on the global economy. We must make it work for all working people, to give them a chance at a better life and an assurance that spirited economic competition never becomes a race to the bottom in labor or environmental standards. And I'm pleased this bill contains important child labor protections authored by Sen. Harkin.

There are other obstacles to progress. For many nations, debt is a drag on growth – a drain on resources that could otherwise be used to meet the most basic human needs: clean water; shelter; health care; education. Last June, in Cologne, Germany, the wealthiest nations pledged to help developing nations – devoting faster and deeper debt relief to those that make needed reforms – countries like Honduras and Nicaragua, and so many in sub-Saharan Africa.

Now, one of the reasons we're here today is because so many of you dedicated yourselves to trade and development and to passing this bill. Today, I ask you to apply the same energy to our debt relief efforts. Congress has approved the first part of my budget request. I hope you'll join me in urging Congress to fully fund my initiative – nearly a billion dollars over three years, starting with help for the most heavily indebted poor countries.

The wealth of nations also depends on the health of nations. We all know the massive human and economic cost that the AIDS epidemic exacts in Africa, where 5,500 people die every day from the disease. Last week, I took executive action – building on the work of Senator Feinstein – to make AIDS-related drugs more affordable in sub-Saharan Africa. I've also asked the Congress to enact tax incentives to speed the development and delivery of vaccines for AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis. And I've requested a significant increase in aid for basic education and combating child labor in developing countries. I urge the Congress to act soon.

Finally, let me say that the legislation I am signing is about more than development and trade. It's about transforming our relationship with two regions that are important to our future.

During the Cold War, to many Americans, Central America was a battleground; Africa was a backwater. All that has changed. I have been working hard the last few years to build partnerships with both regions based not on what we can do for them or about them, but on what we can do with them to build democracy and peace. Today is a milestone in that effort, too.

I just want to say a few more words today about Africa, because the good news of this signing comes against the backdrop of some very tragic developments on the continent.

Last week, two of Africa's poorest but most promising nations, Ethiopia and Eritrea, resumed their senseless war. For two years, we've worked with the Organization of African

Unity to resolve the dispute which led to that war. We will not abandon that effort. But Ethiopia and Eritrea first must see that backing away from a self-destructive path is not backing down. It would be an act of wisdom and leadership.

We are also working with our African partners to support the people of Sierra Leone and the UN forces in helping to bring about peace and stability. We will do what is necessary with our partners in the international community to provide military transport and other support so the UN can get the reinforcements it needs with the equipment they need to fulfill their mission.

We need to see the problems of Africa clear and plain and meet them. But especially today, we can't let them obscure the promise of Africa, which is also clear: The promise of a continent that last year was home to three of the world's four fastest growing economies. . . the progress of democracy from Nigeria to South Africa . . . The proof offered by countries like Uganda that AIDS and other diseases can be prevented where governments care to try.

Even in a place like Sierra Leone, we see signs of hope, in the response of African countries deploying troops and standing their ground, at huge risk and cost, in partnership with the international community. We have been working with African nations to strengthen their capacity to meet this kind of challenge. We must keep supporting their efforts, instead of taking refuge in the excuse that these conflicts are too complicated and distant to merit our attention.

The only way to avoid trouble in Africa is to avoid Africa, and we will not do that – just as we would not ignore the Caribbean and Central America when they were devastated by hurricanes and earthquakes. We cannot ignore Africa – not if we care about our own economy or the environment, not if we want to promote peace, fight terrorism, or end AIDS. The United States will confront challenges in Africa. Not because we are certain everything will turn out right, but because our efforts are the imperative of leadership.

That is the message we are proud to send today. And this, the Trade and Development Act, is a bill I am proud to sign. In America, Africa, and the Caribbean Basin, its economic impact will be profound; and though hope and opportunity may be harder to measure, I believe that this act will bring a great deal of both. I am grateful to all who have worked so hard to make this day possible. Thank you.

July 13, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: Jacob J. Lew

SUBJECT: Proposal and Offsets for AIDS in Africa Initiative

HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa currently affects 22 million adults and 1 million children. It represents 66% of HIV cases worldwide and 80% of AIDS deaths. Everyday, 11,000 people are newly infected in this region and 5,500 people die from AIDS. By 2005, the death toll is projected to reach 13,000/day; 40 million children are expected to be orphaned after losing a parent to HIV/AIDS over the next decade.

Currently, most of the U.S. Government's (USG) HIV/AIDS activities in Africa are carried out by USAID through non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and contractors. USAID spends the majority of its \$78 million HIV/AIDS funding on prevention activities. HHS' current role in Africa is limited to NIH research grants (about \$30 million) and CDC's field sites in four locations (\$7 million). This spring, UNAIDS has developed international partnerships and outcome goals to respond to the epidemic.

We have proposed a four-part multilateral strategy to address AIDS in Africa of which enhanced USG support is one component. The other three components are: 1) expanded private sector support; 2) multilateral assistance; and 3) support from African nations. The USG initiative will further the outcomes goals developed by UNAIDS to: 1) reduce the incidence of HIV transmission by 25% among 15-24 year-olds by the year 2005; and 2) reduce the overall HIV infection rate over the longer term.

This memo outlines a proposal to address AIDS in Africa. We have developed three options at spending levels of \$50 million, \$75 million, and \$100 million with USAID and HHS being the main contributors to this effort. DOD may also contribute through its existing training activities with several African militaries, by incorporating HIV prevention education and initiatives into ongoing programs.

The primary focus of the initiative will be on preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS. The table below describes the allocation of funds:

Program Element	Low: \$50 million	Medium: \$75 million	High: \$100 million
Primary Prevention: 1) Program Delivery 2) Technical Assistance	USAID: \$20M (40% of funding under this option) HHS: \$5M (10%)	USAID: \$25M (33%) HHS: \$10M (13%)	USAID: \$34M (34%) HHS: \$15M (15%)
Surveillance and Associated Prevention	HHS: \$10M (20%)	HHS: \$15M (20%)	HHS: \$18M (18%)
Children Affected by AIDS	USAID: \$5M (10%)	USAID: \$10M (13%)	USAID: \$10M (10%)
Infrastructure & Capacity Development	USAID: \$3M (6%)	USAID: \$6M (12%)	USAID: \$6M (6%)
Home/Community-Based Treatment (STDs and Opportunistic Infections) 1) Program Delivery 2) Technical Assistance	USAID: \$5M (10%) HHS: \$2M (4%)	USAID: \$7M (9%) HHS: \$2M (4%)	USAID: \$10M (10%) HHS: \$7M (7%)

With this initiative, we will address the problem of AIDS in 9-13 countries. Countries -- which may include South Africa, Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda, Senegal, Mozambique, West/Southern Africa, India, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Zambia, Rwanda -- will be targeted based on the impact of the disease as well as on host country receptivity to this new program. Dollars will be allocated according to the following breakdown: \$50 million: 7-9 countries; \$75 million: 9-11 countries; \$100 million: 11-13 countries. At the high option, funding for India and Cambodia could possibly be accommodated. We have developed possible offsets for this program which may be found in Table I (attached).

The critical nature of the growing AIDS crisis in Africa makes it a priority for the U.S. However, the competing unfunded priorities including Kosovo, UN Peacekeeping, Wye River, and Debt Reduction present a funding challenge. The three options presented primarily focus on prevention, with additional funds provided for other related activities. As we move toward the higher funding options, the total dollar amounts increase as does the role for HHS in primary service delivery. The final decision regarding program expenditures must be informed by both substance as well as by how other countries view the USG participation in this multilateral assistance effort.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. memo	Samuel Berger and Sandra Thurman to President Clinton re: Follow-up to the UN Security Council meeting on AIDS (5 pages)	02/02/2000	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National AIDS Policy Office
Sandra Thurman
OA/Box Number: 40015

FOLDER TITLE:

Memos to POTUS [1]

2018-0764-F
jm2012

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]
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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005. memo	Samuel Berger and Sandra Thurman to President Clinton re: Follow-up to the UN Security Council meeting on AIDS (3 pages)	02/01/2000	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National AIDS Policy Office
Sandra Thurman
OA/Box Number: 40015

FOLDER TITLE:

Memos to POTUS [1]

2018-0764-F
jm2012

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]
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PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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Record Type: Record

To: Karen Tramontano/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: Re: aids 

Sorry I did not get back to you sooner. I was on the AIDS Ride.

Here are some compelling statistics for you. Since we sent the first memo to the President **69** days ago **380,000** people in Africa have died of AIDS, **760,000** have become infected and will die because they have no treatment and **76,000** children have been orphaned by AIDS. Amazing.

Where are we? Good question! We have pulled together a meeting of all the OMB types from the agencies we are targeting to try to figure out where we can come up with \$100 million dollars for FY 2000. As you know the AIDS, health, and African-American communities are hammering us to increase the AIDS account at USAID in FY 2000 by \$100 million *alone*. We have gotten letters from over 100 organizations including CBC, The Urban League, Save the Children, CBTU, AIDS Action and HRC (both of whom are furious with the Administration because they have been called on to defend the VP against the activists when they feel like we have been grossly unresponsive to the global epidemic). We have also received letters from Gephardt, Pelosi, Kennedy, Hatch and Leahy.

In the meantime, the Republican Senate, with \$2 billion less in their 150 account, proposed a \$25 million increase for the AIDS account at AID. It was the only request for an increase. The House marks up on July 22 and it appears that they will ask for a larger increase.

We have been talking to the World Bank and others about Melanne's suggestion and they, by and large, think that it is a good idea but that it would be better to include the meeting as part of our larger initiative so that we are clearly indicating a renewed and increased commitment on the part of the US. up front. Clearly, our failure to increase our global commitment to the global fight against AIDS for the last seven years in the face of a 300% increase in the epidemic has not gone unnoticed by the other donors or multilateral institutions. The US. now ranks 9th among industrialized nations in the percentage of GNP we contribute to the battle against AIDS.

In order to get this thing moving we need to do the following:

1. Agree on two things:
 - * **\$100 million** increase in FY 2000 for an AIDS in Africa initiative
(almost done but might need just a little arm twisting)
 - * **Doubling** the funding for the USAID global AIDS program over two years
(\$50 million in 2000 and \$75 in 2001)
2. Find **\$25 million** in **new** money with offsets which would include \$10 million to continue the President's AIDS Orphans Initiative and \$15 million to show we are not just playing a shell game. *I realize that this is near to impossible at this stage but stranger things have happened....like finding a trillion extra dollars in the budget!* Our proposing the same increases the Republicans have already proposed does not exactly put us in a leadership position.

This is how the final initiative might read:

"The Clinton Administration announces that it will *double* its commitment to the global fight against AIDS in the next two years. In addition, it announced a new *\$100 million* dollar initiative to combat AIDS in Africa, the region of the world where 5,500 people a day are losing their hardest hit lives to the disease."

This includes the following increases:

USAID - \$50 million (including a \$10 million continuation for the President's AIDS Orphan's Initiative) to provide:

- * Care for Children Orphaned by AIDS
- * Home and Community Based Care
- * Prevention (including education and mother-to-child transmission intervention)
- * Infrastructure and Capacity Development

HHS - \$40 million to provide:

- * Comprehensive on-site technical assistance programs
- * Surveillance to focus on how the virus moves through the population
- * Evaluation and implementation of new prevention tools
- * Prevention of HIV transmission
- * Expanded management of TB and other STDs
- * HIV counseling and testing
- * Blood Safety

DoD - \$8 million to provide:

- * Training in AIDS prevention and education
- * Training of foreign military personnel in HIV/AIDS counseling, diagnosis and treatment

Commerce/Labor - \$2 million to provide:

- * Workplace education

Other components would include the following:

Bilateral Partners Meeting - The First Lady will pull together a select group of donors, the World Bank, WHO, international foundations and others to discuss how we can best enhance and coordinate our AIDS efforts in Africa and around the world

African Leaders Summit - The Administration will promote an AIDS summit for African heads of State. The VP's office and NSC have both expressed interest in coordinating this activity in conjunction with the executive committee meeting of the BNC and the general assembly of the UN in September

UN Conference on Children Orphaned by AIDS - The UN is organizing this conference on December 1, 1999 (World AIDS Day) in conjunction with our office and a variety of NGO's. They intend to invite the First Lady to give the keynote address.

Public/Private Partnerships - The White House will host a meeting of leaders in business and labor who are working in Africa . The meeting will be co-chaired by CEO's and/or labor leaders who are currently funding AIDS programs and doing AIDS in the workplace education and will focus on the importance of an increased business and labor commitment to the fight against AIDS

Religious Leaders Summit - The White House will convene a meeting of African and African American religious leaders as a follow-up to the African/African American Summit to discuss the important role of communities of faith in the fight against AIDS. Reverend Sullivan has already committed and Archbishop Tutu and Andrew Young have tentatively agreed to participate.

All of these activities have been agreed to by the members of the working group including NSC and OVP. We can be ready to roll them out in very short order when we get the green light.

John asked me to tell him what he needed to do to get this thing moving. At the moment I would suggest the following:

1. Insist we release the report before the House marks up on July 22.
2. Beat OMB into submission and ask them to find a *minimum* of \$25 million in new money with offsets since the African American, AIDS and Gay communities are asking for \$100 million

This is obviously the abbreviated version of our package. Please let me know if you have any questions or need additional information...and by the way, John was *terrific* with the Pediatric AIDS Foundation folks last week. He was quite charming and I was quite impressed!

As always your help is greatly appreciated!

Sandy

*** TX REPORT ***

TRANSMISSION OK

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CONNECTION TEL		94569500
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OFFICE OF NATIONAL AIDS POLICY
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
THE WHITE HOUSE

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO:

FROM:

COMPANY:

DATE:

FAX NUMBER:

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RE:

☐ URGENT ☐ FOR REVIEW ☐ PLEASE COMMENT ☐ PLEASE REPLY ☐ PLEASE RECYCLE

NOTES/COMMENTS

Thanks!

MEMORANDUM

DRAFT

To: John Podesta
Jack Lew
From: Sandy Thurman
Date: November 22, 1999
Re: Global AIDS 2001

FY2000: Thank you both very much for your support in securing a \$100 million increase for our global AIDS effort in the final FY2000 budget. While the budget was working its way up and down Pennsylvania Avenue, we have been working closely with the agencies in the development of an extensive implementation plan to ensure that we maximize the effectiveness of these new resources. In addition, we had a very productive meeting with the British this past week. It seems clear that the impetus for their recently announced \$35 million initiative for AIDS in Africa was our effort, beginning with the conversation that the President had with Tony Blair at the G7 meeting in Cologne challenging them to join the fight.

FY2001: Given the magnitude of this crisis, and the level of visibility that it is now receiving, I believe that it is very important that we build on our initiative in the FY2001 budget. Now that we have called this "a plague of biblical proportion" and the WHO has called it the "worst health disaster since the bubonic plague", our effort cannot be a one shot deal. While it is certainly true that the US cannot fight this battle alone, it is also clear that if we seek to remain the credible leader, much more remains to be done. I would propose that last year's funding become part of the base and that we again request a \$100 million increase for our multi-sectoral global AIDS effort. This would enable us to do two important things including: (1) doubling the USAID global AIDS program over two years (which would require an investment of an additional \$70 million); and (2) engaging several additional agencies in this fight (DOD, Peace Corp, ~~Labor~~, and ~~Treasury~~). *(this)*

Interest in, and concern for, Africa is building. The global AIDS issue continues to be a very high priority for the Congressional Black Caucus, and popular with the Congress as a whole. Next week, a bipartisan codel of 12 members leaves for Africa, and will be looking at HIV/AIDS in Nigeria, Zimbabwe, and South Africa. [Democratic members: Gephardt, Jefferson, Kilpatrick, Lewis, Payne, and ~~Wicks~~; Republican members: Castle, Dickey, Dunn, Houghton, and Kelly, and ~~Quinn~~]. I did a luncheon briefing for the members ~~and~~ and it is clear that this trip will only serve to strengthen their already active interest.

As you know, Ron Dellums has been pushing for what he calls a "Marshall Plan for AIDS in Africa". He has seen the VP several times on this matter, and is scheduled to see him again soon. His "plan" is to create a new African AIDS Agency with an annual \$200 million appropriation. I join ~~the~~ AID, and State in believing that the creation of a new US agency designed to deal with HIV/AIDS in a vacuum is a bad idea. But Rep. Barbara Lee has introduced this legislation with the support of more than 50 co-sponsors, including almost the entire CBC.

"rebuilding"
our global AIDS
effort in FY 2001"

I sure as hell see the
letter that Gephardt, Pelosi
sent to the President asking for
the

~~The country, the national community, will also be asking to the president asking for a \$200 million increase in the global fight against AIDS in FY2001.~~
I believe that if we ask for an additional \$100 million in FY2001, combined with the \$100 million we secured in FY2000, we can tell them that we are pushing for a \$200 million appropriation, without getting bogged down with the Congress over the creation of a new agency.

Threats to India and the New Soviet States are the next wave. While we seek to be responsive to the reality of the devastation already unfolding in Africa, we also need to pay attention to the danger that lurks in other parts of the world. While the epidemic in India is approximately a decade behind that of sub-Saharan Africa, there may still be time to turn the tide on current projections, and prevent a tragedy of African proportions. Senator Daschle is ~~currently~~ currently leading a delegation to India, and we were asked to put together AIDS briefing materials for that delegation as well. India is slated to get some money under the FY2000 effort, but they are a long way from where they need to be.

Thank you and good night.

leading a delegation



OFFICE OF NATIONAL AIDS POLICY
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
THE WHITE HOUSE

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO:

Jim

FROM:

Sandy

COMPANY:

DATE:

FAX NUMBER:

69500

TOTAL NO. OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER:

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RE:

☐ URGENT ☐ FOR REVIEW ☐ PLEASE COMMENT ☐ PLEASE REPLY ☐ PLEASE RECYCLE

NOTES/COMMENTS:

Thanks!

736 Jackson Place
Washington, DC 20503
(202) 456-2437
(202) 456-2438 (fax)

Keenan, Josefine (Chris) (HEALTH)

From: Bernard, Kenneth W. (HEALTH)
Sent: Tuesday, May 16, 2000 8:23 AM
To: Keenan, Josefine (Chris) (HEALTH)
Subject: FW: #2575--Response to POTUS on HIV question [UNCLASSIFIED]

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

From: Bash, Brooks L. (EXSEC)
Sent: Tuesday, May 16, 2000 7:37 AM
To: Bernard, Kenneth W. (HEALTH)
Cc: @EXECSEC - Executive Secretary
Subject: #2575--Response to POTUS on HIV question [UNCLASSIFIED]

Ken,
Mara would like you to coordinate this package with Sandy Thurman--if you have not done so already. We will hold here in ExecSec until you receive the clearnace. Thanks, Brooks

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

May 15, 2000

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL R. BERGER

FROM:

KENNETH BERNARD

Ken Bernard

SUBJECT:

Response to POTUS Comment on New York Times
Article on HIV/AIDS

On a recent New York Times article on HIV/AIDS, the President wrote "... I hope we can do more to get the global effort off the ground." You asked for an update on our efforts generally, and including the U.S.-EU Summit, and within the G-8.

The NSC received the incoming correspondence on April 13.

Concurrences by: Gayle Smith, Hoyt Yee, Richard Wilcox, Rick Samans

[Handwritten signature]

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum to the President at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum to the President

Tab A New York Times Article

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006. memo	Samuel Berger to President Clinton re: Response to your comment on New York Times article on HIV/AIDS (2 pages)	00/00/0000	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National AIDS Policy Office
Sandra Thurman
OA/Box Number: 40015

FOLDER TITLE:

Memos to POTUS [1]

2018-0764-F

jm2012

RESTRICTION CODES

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A

Africa's Plague, and Everyone's

By Nadine Gordimer.

Sixty-nine percent of the world's victims of H.I.V. and AIDS are in sub-Saharan Africa. This figure is not easy to take in. AIDS seems to have come upon everyone while we were looking the other way: it happened to some sex or color other than our own; it was endemic to some other country.

In South Africa it was quite some time before the realization that the disease was not the unfortunate problem of our poorer neighboring countries, but was our own. Now, out of South Africa's 43 million people, about 4 million have been infected by H.I.V. and a further 1,700 are infected daily. Recently, in a Johannesburg home caring for orphaned or abandoned babies born with AIDS, there was a service in memory of 40 who had died there not long before. While South Africa is the most highly developed country on the African continent, we are faced with this kind of future for the generations to come.

But every community, every affected country, has to decide how to approach what is no longer a problem but a catastrophe. There is prevention, and there is cure. The ideal is to seek both at once, but this is beyond the capacity of most countries where the disease is rampant.

Cure, and prevention by inoculation, are not within the capacity of lay people; these are in the hands of medical science, which implies money to be provided to advance research. Immediate prevention is in the hands and initiative of each population itself.

I believe we cannot emphasize bluntly enough that the cure and vaccine development depend on money. And until recently, the country that has the money, the United States, perhaps inevitably has concentrated on a vaccine for a subtype of AIDS prevalent in the Northern Hemisphere. It was only at the World Economic Forum's meeting this year that President Clinton announced that large-scale aid for vaccine development would be forthcoming from the United States. Only now has the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative announced a third international development project, based on those subtypes of the virus most prevalent in the direly affected regions of Southern and East Africa, the subtypes C and A.

It is encouraging that the project is being pursued in wide collaboration among researchers of the United States, South Africa, Kenya and Oxford University, and that the philosophy of the initiative is that of "social venture capital," meaning that in return for financing, it has secured rights to ensure that a successful vaccine, when it is achieved, will be distributed in developing countries "at a reasonable price." The formation of an International Partnership Against HIV/AIDS in Africa is to be welcomed as extremely important in the same context.

The question of money — price — is vital in terms of the palliatives available to arrest the disease and alleviate symptoms. It is another piercing ex-

ample of the gulf between the world's rich and the world's poor that the suffering from AIDS may be alleviated, and even the lives prolonged, of those victims who can afford expensive treatment. The same principle applies to prevention. Everywhere in Africa moral and humanitarian decisions are a common dilemma, with money the deciding factor.

At the level of international — global — responsibility, the total sum needed annually for AIDS prevention in Africa is on the order of \$2.3 billion. Africa currently receives only \$163 million a year in official assistance from the world community.

Other questions that rest with the world community become relevant:

H.I.V thrives on a paucity of hope among the poor and of love among the rich.

debt relief for developing countries, for example. The director-general of the World Health Organization said last year that debt relief should be reviewed in light of the resources that governments with large debts need to confront H.I.V.

The role of governments in financing is another example. Where does the defense budget not far exceed the public health budget to combat AIDS? Nevertheless, what H.I.V. and AIDS mean to the capability to govern, ultimately, was revealed in South Africa by the minister of public service and administration in February. The public service is the largest employer in the country and the fundamental government structure. In 1999, one in eight South Africans was H.I.V.-positive. It is estimated that 270,000 out of 1.1 million public servants could be infected by 2004. This looming crisis in governance exists almost everywhere on the African continent. If, in developing countries, defense budgets continue to leave H.I.V. budgets relegated to a footnote, all we shall have left to defend in the end is a graveyard.

AIDS is not only a health catastrophe, a challenge to medical science. It is socially enmeshed in the conditions of life that obtain while it spreads, just as the medieval plague was in its time. Although AIDS is no respecter of class or caste, slum conditions, ignorance and superstition (it is a white man's disease; it is a black man's disease) make the

poor its greatest source of victims.

In working to prevent the spread of the virus, we must accept the idea that promiscuity is difficult to condemn when sex is the cheapest or only available satisfaction for people society leaves to live on the street. On another socioeconomic level, casual sex thrives among young people who are materially privileged yet whom society has failed to endow with the real values of human sexuality, the knowledge that fulfillment involves contact with the other's personality, that the sexual act is not some mere bodily function like evacuation — which is what some campaigners seem to reduce it to.

There are subtleties, important ones, connected with any campaign against H.I.V. and AIDS, if it is to succeed in changing attitudes toward sexual mores. For there will be a cure discovered, there will be a vaccine — and after that? How shall we restore the quality of human relations that have been debased, shamed, reduced to the source of a fatal disease? The free condom dispenser is not the panacea. Neither, alone, is sex education restricted to anatomical diagrams and dire warnings in schools. The entire meaningfulness of personal sexual relations will need to be restored. That is what social health means, along with inoculation and survival.

Self-interest cannot be discounted. So, to the developed world, a pragmatic word from the stricken African continent: Call not to ask for whom the stock exchange bell tolls and the figures on the computer sound the alarm — the toll is for Europe, for the United States, even for those countries where H.I.V. and AIDS victims are few. For if the markets and vast potential markets for the developed world's goods fail — if decimated populations mean there is no one left economically active with money to spend — that bell tolls for thee, globally.

H.I.V./AIDS is everyone's disaster. It has, finally, something to do with our whole manner of existence. It confronts us with questions that must be answered historically: What have we done with the world, politically? What are we doing with the world? What do we mean by development? Some Ugandans who had been in the audience of an AIDS information play were asked what message it had brought them. One said, "Don't go out with bar girls." Another said, "Stick to one partner." Then an older woman said: "AIDS has come to haunt a world that thought it was incomplete. Some wanted children, some wanted money, some wanted property, and all we ended up with is AIDS."

Maybe she spoke for Africa. □

Nadine Gordimer, who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1991, is a goodwill ambassador for the Race Against Poverty project of the United Nations Development Program.

The New York Times

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 2000

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007. memo	Sandra Thurman to President Clinton re: Report on Presidential Mission looking at children orphaned by AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa (6 pages)	04/16/1999	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National AIDS Policy Office
Sandra Thurman
OA/Box Number: 40015

FOLDER TITLE:

Memos to POTUS [1]

2018-0764-F
jm2012

RESTRICTION CODES

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ATTACHMENT A

PRESIDENTIAL MISSION TO AFRICA MARCH 27, 1999 – APRIL 5, 1999

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Rep. Carolyn Kilpatrick, Foreign Operations Subcommittee, Appropriations,
Congressional Black Caucus
Rep. Barbara Lee, Africa Subcommittee, International Relations,
Congressional Black Caucus
Rep. Sheila Jackson Lee, Founder and Chair, Congressional Children's Caucus,
Congressional Black Caucus

CONGRESSIONAL STAFF

Bruce Artim, Health Staff, Senator Hatch
Mary Lynn Qurnell, Legislative Assistant, Senator Helms
Stephanie Robinson, General Counsel, Senator Kennedy
Carolyn Bartholomew, Legislative Director, Rep. Pelosi,
Minority Staff, Foreign Operations Subcommittee, Appropriations

NON-GOVERNMENTAL PARTICIPANTS

William Harris, President, Children's Education and Research Institute
Bishop Felton May, General Board of Global Ministries, United Methodist Church
David Dinkins, Chair, Black Leadership Coalition on AIDS
Dr. Jacob Gayle, World Bank
Rory Kennedy, Documentary filmmaker
Nick Doob, Documentary filmmaker

ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS

Sandy Thurman, Director, Office of National AIDS Policy
Michael Iskowitz, Consultant, USAID
Dr. Paul DeLay, Director, HIV/AIDS Programs, USAID
Maria Sotiropoulos, Protocol Officer, State Department
Phil Drouin, Africa Bureau, State Department

MILITARY PERSONNEL

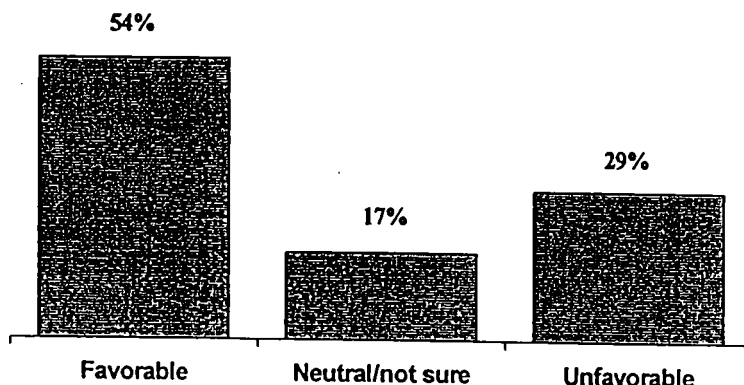
Lt. Commander James Erskine
Dr. Anthony Barile
Brenda Geist, Director Congressional Travel

•

Peter D. Hart Research Associates, Inc.

1724 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009
202-234-5570
202-232-8134 FAX

Increase U.S. Assistance to Fight AIDS in Africa



Peter D. Hart Research Associates surveyed 1,411 registered voters, including 310 African Americans, by telephone between February 20 and 26, 1999, for the Children's Research and Education Institute.

American voters view the spread of AIDS in Africa as a serious problem. Although many voters have not heard much about the issue, they nonetheless believe that it is likely to have an impact here at home. A majority of Americans have a favorable view of a proposal to increase U.S. government assistance for international AIDS programs in Africa.

- ♦ The spread of AIDS in Africa is viewed as a serious problem by two-thirds (67%) of American voters, with 45% saying that it is an extremely serious problem and an additional 22% describing it as a quite serious problem.
- ♦ The same proportion (67%) believe that it is false to say that the global AIDS crisis is coming under control.
- ♦ In addition, three-quarters (75%) of voters believe that the AIDS epidemic in Africa will affect people in the United States.
- ♦ Although the issue is important, only 19% of voters say that they have read or heard a lot about it. Nearly half (48%) say that they have heard little or nothing about it.
- ♦ A 54% majority are favorable to a proposal to increase government assistance for international efforts to fight the spread of AIDS in Africa. Only 29% are unfavorable.
 - An overwhelming 83% majority of African Americans are favorable (55% strongly favorable), and only 10% are unfavorable.
- ♦ Support for greater assistance increases when it is placed in the context of an international effort. Three-quarters (76%) of voters say that they would be more likely to support assistance to help Africa deal with the AIDS epidemic if they knew that it would be a part of a larger international effort with Europe, Japan, and other countries doing their share.

AIDS in Africa

I'm going to mention some different issues, and I'd like to find out how serious a problem you consider each one to be in our country today. For each one, please tell me whether you consider it to be an extremely serious problem, a quite serious problem, a somewhat serious problem, or not that serious a problem.

	<u>Extremely Serious Problem</u>	<u>Quite Serious Problem</u>	<u>Somewhat Serious Problem</u>	<u>Not That Serious A Problem</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>
The spread of AIDS in Africa	45	22	13	8	12

Now I'm going to read you another list of statements. For each statement, please tell me whether you're sure it's true, think it's probably true, think it's probably false, or are sure it's false.

	<u>Sure It's True</u>	<u>Think It's Probably True</u>	<u>Think It's Probably False</u>	<u>Sure It's False</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>
The global AIDS crisis is coming under control	2	20	37	30	11

Now, I'm going to mention several proposals and I'd like to get your reaction. For each proposal I read, please tell me whether your reaction is very favorable, somewhat favorable, neutral, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable.

	<u>Very Favorable</u>	<u>Somewhat Favorable</u>	<u>Neutral</u>	<u>Somewhat Unfavorable</u>	<u>Very Unfavorable</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>
Increasing U.S. government assistance for international efforts to fight the spread of AIDS in Africa						
ALL VOTERS	23	31	15	14	15	2
African Americans	55	28	6	5	5	1

How much have you heard or read about the issue of AIDS in Africa -- a lot, some, just a little, or not very much? **

<u>Heard/Read</u>	<u>ALL VOTERS</u>	<u>African Americans</u>
A lot	19	31
Some	32	28
Just a little	22	22
Have not heard/read very much	23	16
Heard/read nothing (VOL)	3	1
Not sure	1	2

** Asked of one-half the respondents (FORM B).

AIDS in Africa

Do you think that the AIDS epidemic in Africa will affect people in the United States, or not? **

	ALL VOTERS	African Americans
Yes, will affect people in the U.S.	75	83
No, will not affect people in the U.S. ...	16	10
Not sure.....	9	7

** Asked of one-half the respondents (FORM B).

If you knew that the U.S. assistance to help Africa deal with the AIDS epidemic would be part of a larger international effort with Europe, Japan, and other countries doing their share, would you be much more likely to support it, somewhat more likely to support it, or no more likely to support it? **

	ALL VOTERS	African Americans
Much more likely to support	37	49
Somewhat more likely to support	39	35
No more likely to support.....	20	12
Less likely to support (VOL)	1	-
Not sure.....	3	4

** Asked of one-half the respondents (FORM B).

AIDS in Africa

Now I am going to read you some reasons that people might give for supporting increased U.S. government assistance to fight the spread of AIDS in Africa. For each one, please tell me how convincing a reason it is to support increased assistance -- very convincing, fairly convincing, only somewhat convincing, or not that convincing. **

	<u>Very Convincing</u>	<u>Fairly Convincing</u>	<u>Only Somewhat Convincing</u>	<u>Not That Convincing</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>
We all live on one planet, and the whole world benefits from fighting the spread of AIDS--if the epidemic has spread that much in Africa, we are fooling ourselves if we think that it won't affect the U.S.--it will, unless we do something now					
ALL VOTERS	44	14	21	16	5
African Americans.....	67	12	11	7	3
The AIDS epidemic is creating millions of orphans that are overwhelming the capacities of orphanages and churches, and filling the streets of many African cities. An estimated forty million children will lose a parent to AIDS by 2010					
ALL VOTERS	40	15	23	15	7
African Americans.....	56	18	17	6	3

301/402-1969 Pusa
~~Wetley~~ June 24m

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
008. memo	Sandra Thurman to President Clinton re: Report on Presidential Mission looking at children orphaned by AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa [Duplicate of 007] (6 pages)	04/16/1999	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National AIDS Policy Office
Sandra Thurman
OA/Box Number: 40015

FOLDER TITLE:

Memos to POTUS [1]

2018-0764-F
jm2012

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]
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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)]

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ATTACHMENT A

PRESIDENTIAL MISSION TO AFRICA MARCH 27, 1999 – APRIL 5, 1999

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Rep. Carolyn Kilpatrick, Foreign Operations Subcommittee, Appropriations,
Congressional Black Caucus
Rep. Barbara Lee, Africa Subcommittee, International Relations,
Congressional Black Caucus
Rep. Sheila Jackson Lee, Founder and Chair, Congressional Children's Caucus,
Congressional Black Caucus

CONGRESSIONAL STAFF

Bruce Artim, Health Staff, Senator Hatch
Mary Lynn Qurnell, Legislative Assistant, Senator Helms
Stephanie Robinson, General Counsel, Senator Kennedy
Carolyn Bartholomew, Legislative Director, Rep. Pelosi,
Minority Staff, Foreign Operations Subcommittee, Appropriations

NON-GOVERNMENTAL PARTICIPANTS

William Harris, President, Children's Education and Research Institute
Bishop Felton May, General Board of Global Ministries, United Methodist Church
David Dinkins, Chair, Black Leadership Coalition on AIDS
Dr. Jacob Gayle, World Bank
Rory Kennedy, Documentary filmmaker
Nick Doob, Documentary filmmaker

ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS

Sandy Thurman, Director, Office of National AIDS Policy
Michael Iskowitz, Consultant, USAID
Dr. Paul DeLay, Director, HIV/AIDS Programs, USAID
Maria Sotiropoulos, Protocol Officer, State Department
Phil Drouin, Africa Bureau, State Department

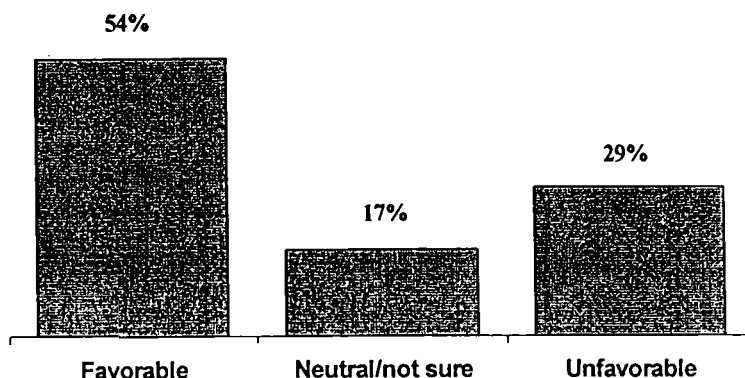
MILITARY PERSONNEL

Lt. Commander James Erskine
Dr. Anthony Barile
Brenda Geist, Director Congressional Travel

Peter D. Hart Research Associates, Inc.

1724 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009
202-234-5570
202-232-8134 FAX

Increase U.S. Assistance to Fight AIDS in Africa



Peter D. Hart Research Associates surveyed 1,411 registered voters, including 310 African Americans, by telephone between February 20 and 26, 1999, for the Children's Research and Education Institute.

American voters view the spread of AIDS in Africa as a serious problem. Although many voters have not heard much about the issue, they nonetheless believe that it is likely to have an impact here at home. A majority of Americans have a favorable view of a proposal to increase U.S. government assistance for international AIDS programs in Africa.

- ♦ The spread of AIDS in Africa is viewed as a serious problem by two-thirds (67%) of American voters, with 45% saying that it is an extremely serious problem and an additional 22% describing it as a quite serious problem.
- ♦ The same proportion (67%) believe that it is false to say that the global AIDS crisis is coming under control.
- ♦ In addition, three-quarters (75%) of voters believe that the AIDS epidemic in Africa will affect people in the United States.
- ♦ Although the issue is important, only 19% of voters say that they have read or heard a lot about it. Nearly half (48%) say that they have heard little or nothing about it.
- ♦ A 54% majority are favorable to a proposal to increase government assistance for international efforts to fight the spread of AIDS in Africa. Only 29% are unfavorable.
 - An overwhelming 83% majority of African Americans are favorable (55% strongly favorable), and only 10% are unfavorable.
- ♦ Support for greater assistance increases when it is placed in the context of an international effort. Three-quarters (76%) of voters say that they would be more likely to support assistance to help Africa deal with the AIDS epidemic if they knew that it would be a part of a larger international effort with Europe, Japan, and other countries doing their share.

AIDS in Africa

I'm going to mention some different issues, and I'd like to find out how serious a problem you consider each one to be in our country today. For each one, please tell me whether you consider it to be an extremely serious problem, a quite serious problem, a somewhat serious problem, or not that serious a problem.

	<u>Extremely Serious Problem</u>	<u>Quite Serious Problem</u>	<u>Somewhat Serious Problem</u>	<u>Not That Serious A Problem</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>
The spread of AIDS in Africa	45	22	13	8	12

Now I'm going to read you another list of statements. For each statement, please tell me whether you're sure it's true, think it's probably true, think it's probably false, or are sure it's false.

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