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T- 9/14/00

THE WHITE HOUSE

President of the United States Remarks at Religious
Leaders Breakfast (9/14/00)

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For

Immediate Release

September 14, 2000

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ToursREMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT RELIGIOUS LEADERS BREAKFAST

State Dining Room

9:57 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning, everyone. I'm delighted to welcome to the White House. This is the eighth, and final -- (laughter) -- for White House Prayer Breakfast that we have at this time every year.

I want to thank Secretary Glickman for joining us. He's sort of symbol of our broad-based and ecumenical approach in this administration. He's the first Jewish Secretary of Agriculture. (Laughter.) And he's helping people to understand that Jewish farmer is not an oxymoron, so that's good. (Laughter.)

I want to say I bring you greetings on behalf of Hillary, who called me early this morning to ask what I was going to say. (Laughter.) As Vice President and Mrs. Gore. As you know, the three of them are often occupied, but they need your prayers maybe even more than I do. (Laughter.)

I want to thank you, particularly those of you who have been here past years. Each one of these breakfasts has been quite meaningful to often for different reasons. We've talked about personal journeys and journey of our nation, and often talked about particular challenges with our borders -- very often due to problems of the spirit in our efforts to create one America. We've talked about that a lot.

Today, because of the enormous good fortune that we as Americans enjoyed, I would like to talk just for a few moments about what our responsibilities are to the rest of the world. There is a huge debate going on today all over the world about whether the two central revolutions of our time -- the globalization of human societies and the explosion of information technology, which are quite related -- whether these things are, on balance, positive or, on balance, negative.

When we had the World Trade Organization meeting in Seattle, the streets were full of thousands of people who were saying in a very loud voice, this whole deal is, on balance, negative. Interestingly enough they were marching in solidarity, although often they had positions that directly contradicted one another. There were those who said this is balance negative because it will make the rich countries richer, and the poor countries poorer. And then there were those who said that this is balance negative because it will weaken the middle class in the developed countries, because we don't require poor countries to lift their labor environmental standards. And there were other various conflicts among them.

But the point is there's a lot of ferment here, and a lot of people who are, at the very least, highly ambivalent about whether the coming

together of the world in the new century is going to be a good or a bad thing.

Then there's the whole question of how the coming together of the world and the way we make a living, and particularly the way we produce energy to make a living, is contributing to changing the climate, which is. There's more and more evidence that the world is warming at an unsustainable rate, and the polar ice cap, if you've seen the latest stories there, about how much it's melting, it's incontestable that sometime in the next 50 years, we're going to begin to sustain severe, adverse common consequences to the warming of the climate if we don't do something to turn that around.

And some people believe that there's no way to fix this, if we keep trying to get richer and more global with our economy. I don't happen to agree with that, and I'm not going to talk about it today. But there's a big issue. And very few people are in denial on climate change anymore. Virtually all the major oil companies now concede, for example, that it is a serious problem, and that they have a responsibility to deal with it if they don't, it could shape the way we are all -- or our grandchildren are living, in ways that are quite different and, on balance, negative.

Then there is the whole question of whether technology will offer benefits to the organized forces of destruction, than it does to the forces of good over the next 30 years.

I just came back from a remarkable trip to Colombia. I went to Cartagena with the Speaker of the House. We only get publicity around for the partisan fights we have, but in an astonishing display of bipartisanship, we passed something called Plan Colombia, which is designed to help primarily the Colombians, but also all the nations on the border to reduce drug -- narcotics production, coca production primarily, steer farmers into alternative ways of making a living, and develop an increase in the capacity of the Colombian government to fight the narco traffic and to keep drugs from coming into this country -- which are directly responsible for the deaths of about 14,000 kids a year in America.

And it was this really beautiful effort. And then we got criticized -- the Republicans and Democrats together, those of us that supported it because people said, oh, Clinton is going down there to make another Vietnam, or we're trying to interfere in Colombia's politics, or be an imperialist country. And I told everybody there that I didn't want anything out of Colombia except a decent life for the people there, a way to make a living on honorable circumstances that didn't put drugs on the bodies of American children and children in Europe and Asia and throughout the world.

But the point I want to make is, there are a lot of people who believe that with more open borders, greater access, smaller and smaller technology -- you know, you now get a little hand-held computer with a keyboard and a plastic, that fits inside of your hand, that has a screen that hooks you up to the Internet -- and we know that, for example, terrorist networks in the world very often have some of the most sophisticated uses of the Internet. We know that if we get more and more open we may become more vulnerable to people who develop small scale means of delivering chemical and biological weapons. And all these scenarios are real, by the way. We've spent a lot of money in the Defense Department trying to prepare for the adverse consequences of terrorism, using chemical and biological weapons.

So you've got that on one side. You've got the people that say that the globalization of the economy is going to lead to increasing inequality, oppression, and whatever happens is going to destroy the environment, if it doesn't, the organized forces of destruction will cross national borders and wreck everything, anyway. That's sort of what you might call the modest dark side.

And then you've got people like me that don't buy it. That basic I think if you look at over the last 50 years, that over a 50-year period the countries that were poor, that organized themselves properly and rewarded work and had lawful systems and related well to the rest of the world and traded more, grew much more rapidly.

If you just look at the last 10 years, with the explosion of the Internet, countries that are highly wired, even though they're poor, had growth rates that were 6, 7 percent a year higher than they otherwise have been. And so, finally, there is no alternative. It's not like we're all going to go back to huts and quit talking to each other.

So if we believe that every person is a child of God, that everyone counts, that everyone should have a certain level of decency in their behavior and a certain fair chance to make something, what are our obligations? I just want to mention three things that are before us today that I think are quite important. And a lot of you in this room have been involved in one or all three.

The most important thing I'd like to talk about is debt relief. There are many countries that, either because of internal problems or abject misgovernment, piled up a lot of debt that can't be repaid. And now every year they have to spend huge amounts of their national treasure just on interest payments on the debt -- money they can't spend on the education of their children, on the development of public health systems -- which, the way, are under huge stress around the world -- and on other things that will give them a chance to take advantage of the new global economy in their society.

Now, there are people who don't favor this sweeping debt relief. They say that it rewards misconduct, that it creates what is known -- not in your business, but in the economics business -- as a moral hazard. (Laughter.) In economic terms, moral hazard is created -- the idea is you don't hold people liable for every penny of the mistakes they made that their predecessors made, then somehow you've created a mess in which everybody will go around until the end of time borrowing money they have no intention of paying back.

And there's something to that, by the way. It's not a trivial matter to be dismissed. The problem you have is that a lot of these countries were grievously misgoverned, often by people who looted the national treasury. And when they get a good government, a new government, a civil government, when they agree to new rules, when they hook themselves into the International Monetary Fund, to the World Bank on the condition that they'll change everything they've done, they still can never get out of debt and can never educate their kids and make their people healthy, and create a country that is attractive to investors to give people an opportunity.

Which is why the Pope and so many other people urge that we use the year 2000 as Jubilee Year to have a sweeping debt relief initiative. There's a whole thing in the Judeo-Christian religion about how the Jubilee is supposed to be used, every 50 years to forgive debts, to aid the poor, to proclaim liberty to all, and there are trends -- there are similar traditions in other faiths of the world, represented in this room.

So for those of you who have been working on this, I want to thank you. What I would like to tell you is, I think that it is very much in the interest of America to have big, large scale debt relief if the countries that get the relief are committed to, and held accountable to, good governance and using the money not to build up military power, but to invest in the human needs of their people. (Applause.)

We worked very hard to develop a plan. And a lot of you are involved

in other -- in developing countries throughout the world. There are a lot of people here, I know, that are involved in Africa, for example, where a lot of the -- where many of the countries most in need are, but you also see this in Asia and Latin America, which is a very important thing.

We developed a plan with other creditor nations to triple the debt relief available to the world's poorest nations, provided they agreed to take the savings from the debt payments and put it into health and education. The United States, I announced last year that we would completely write-off the bilateral debt owed to us by countries that qualify for this plan -- that is, they've got to be too poor to pay the money back, and well enough governed to assure that they'll take the savings and put it into health and education.

That's as many as 33 nations right now. I'll just tell you, in the last year, Bolivia -- an amazing story, by the way -- the poorest country in the Andes, has done the most to get rid of drug production. The poorest country has done the most to get rid of drug production. Astonishing story. That ought to be worth it to us, to give them debt relief, complete debt relief.

But they saved \$77 million that they spent entirely on health education and other social needs. Uganda, one of the two countries in Africa that has dramatically reduced the AIDS rate, has used its savings to double primary school enrollment. Honduras has qualified but not received their money yet, they intend to offer every one of the children in the country nine years of education instead of six. Mozambique, a country which last year, until the floods, had the first or second highest gross rate in the world, after having been devastated by internal conflict just a few years ago, because of the flood is going to use a lot of their money to buy medicine for government fundings, because they've got a lot of serious health problems that are attendant on the fact that the country was practically washed away.

Ten nations so far have qualified for the debt relief; 10 more I will do so by the end of this year. We've got to make sure the money is there for them. Last year, I got -- the Congress was supported on a bipartisan basis to provide the money for America to forgive our bilateral debt relief. And we have to come up with money that -- for example, if someone owes a billion dollars, even though we know they won't pay, because they can't, it gets budgeted at some figure. And we actually have to put that money in the budget before we can forgive it.

But the Congress did not appropriate the funds for the highly innovative poor countries initiative to forgive their multilateral debt relief. Poor countries owe more money to the International Monetary Fund than they owe America or France or Germany or Britain -- or Japan or anybody else.

So if we want this to work, we have got to pass legislation this year to pay our fair share of this international debt relief initiative. We have members of both parties from dramatically different backgrounds supporting this. It's really quite moving to see, because a lot of times this is the only thing these people have ever agreed on, it's really touching.

You know, we have a lot of Democrats who represent inner city districts with people who have roots in these countries -- allied for the first time in their entire career with conservative, Republican, evangelical Christians who believe they have a moral responsibility to do this, because it's ordained. And then all kinds of other people in the Congress. But it's given us a coalition that I would give anything to be formed around other issues, and issues here at home -- anything. And it could really -- if we can actually pull it off, it can change the nature of the whole political debate in America because of something they did together that they all believe so deeply in.

What's the problem? The problem is there is competition for this money and some people would rather spend it on something else, where there are more immediate political benefits. None of these people have any we're helping. And some people do buy the moral hazard argument.

But I'm just telling you, I've been in these countries and I know many of their governments were like five years ago, 10 years ago, and just don't think it washes. If you want people to organize themselves well, run themselves well and build a future, we've got to do this. I think it is a moral issue.

How can we sit here on the biggest mountain of wealth we have ever accumulated, that any nation in all of human history has ever accumulated and we're not just throwing money away; we're only giving this money to people who not only promise to, but prove they are able to take all the savings and invest it in the human needs of their people.

So I would just say, anything that any of you can do -- Bolivia is waiting for more money that they haven't gotten. Honduras is waiting money that they haven't gotten. They're going to spend this money to kids to school for nine years, instead of six. This is not a complicated thing.

And I would just implore you, anything you can do to urge members both parties to make this a high priority. Let me remind you, we've got a budget worth nearly \$2 trillion, and this money is for two years. So talking about \$210 million in one year and \$225 million in the second to lift the burden off poor people around the world only if they earn in effect. So I would just ask you all, please help us with that.

And let me just mention two other things very briefly. The public health crisis in a lot of these countries is threatening to take out all the gains of good government, and even debt relief. There are African countries with AIDS infection rates in the military of 30 percent or more. A quarter of all the world's people every year who die, die from AIDS, malaria and TB, those three things. A phenomenal number of people die from malaria, in part, because there are no public health infrastructures in a lot of these places.

So the second thing I want to ask for your help on is, we want to double, or increase by \$100 million -- it's about a 50 percent increase in our efforts to help countries fight AIDS. We want to increase, dramatically, our contributions to the global alliance for vaccines that helps countries who are poor, afford the medicine there.

I just got back from Nigeria, and the President of Nigeria, who was a military leader in prison because he stood up for democracy and against a corrupt government that was there before, dealt with all these taboos that have gripped Africa and kept Africa from dealing with AIDS in an astonishing way. We went into an auditorium, and he and I stood on a stage with a 16 year old girl who was an AIDS peer educator, and a young man in his mid 20s -- this is an amazing story -- or maybe he's in his early 30s now, he and his wife are both HIV positive. He fell in love with a young woman who is HIV positive.

Her parents didn't want them to get married, his parents didn't want them to get married; they were devout Christians; their minister didn't want them to get married. And he finally convinced the pastor that he would never love anyone else, and the pastor gave his ascent to their getting married. Within four months of their getting married he was HIV positive. She got pregnant. He had to quit his job to go around and scrounge up, because his job didn't give him enough money to buy the medicine that would free their child of being HIV positive. So he finally was let go of his job, excuse me, because he was HIV positive, and they were

still afraid and prejudice. So with no money he found a way to get the drugs to his wife, and they had a child who was born free of the virus (Applause.)

So we were sitting there with hundreds of people in Nigeria, and President is talking about this. So this guy comes up, and he tells the story, and about what a blessing God has been in his life, and how much he appreciates his pastor for marrying them, and how much he appreciates families for sticking with them. And then the President of the country called his wife up out of the stands, and he embraced her in front of hundreds of people. Now, this is a big deal on a continent where most people have acted like, you know, you might as well have small pox and were giving it out by talking to people. This is a huge deal. And then President got up and said, we have to fight the disease, not the people have it. Our enemy are not the people with it; we have to fight the disease. It was an amazing thing. (Applause.)

Now, I think these people ought to be helped, so we -- but it's \$500 million I want to come up with for that, and I forget how much we're giving to the Vaccine Alliance. And in addition to that, I have asked the Congress, after meeting with a lot of our big drug research companies not just the big pharmaceutical companies, but a lot of them that do biomedical research -- to give us a billion dollar tax credit to encourage companies to develop vaccines for AIDS, malaria and TB, because we have to do that, because they don't see any front-end benefit in it. And they won't -- they can't justify the massive amounts of money that are needed to develop these vaccines, because they know that most of the people that need them can't afford to buy them.

So if they develop them, we'll figure out how to get the money to get them out there. But first we've got to have them developed. So I've proposed a tax credit, more money to help buy the medicines that are needed there now, and a hundred million more dollars directly to help these countries to fight AIDS. I want to ask you to help me get that money. It ought to be an American obligation. This is a serious global problem.

The last thing I want to say is that there was a remarkable meeting in Senegal not very long ago, where essentially an alliance of the world's developing and developed countries made a commitment to try to make basic education available to every child in the world within 15 years. And one of the reasons that kids don't go is they're not sure it makes sense, their parents -- there are even countries -- in the poorest countries the parents, no matter how poor they are, have to pay some money for their kids to go to school. Lots of problems.

So Senator George McGovern, who is our Ambassador to the World Food Organization in Rome, and Senator Bob Dole came to me with Congressman McGovern -- no relation -- from Massachusetts. And these three people from different worlds asked me to support an initiative to try to get to the point where the wealthier countries in the world could offer every poor child in the world a nutritious meal in school if they'd show up to school.

And they reasoned that -- even though there are lots of other issues and by the way, I won't go into all that, we've got to do a lot more to help these schools in these developing countries -- but they reasoned if we could do that, there would be a dramatic enrollment, especially young girls, who are often kept at home because their parents see no economic benefit, and in fact a burden, to having their daughters go to school. But there are a lot of young boys that aren't in school in these countries, too.

So we, thanks to Dan Glickman, got \$300 million up, and we are doing a test run. And we're going around to countries that want to do this. With \$300 million -- listen to this -- we can feed 9 million school children for a year in school. But you don't get fed unless you come

school.

Now, for somewhere between \$3 billion and \$4 billion, we could go -- if we can get the rest of the world to help us do this, we could give nutritious meal, either breakfast or lunch, to every school-aged child every really poor country in the entire world for a year.

Now, you don't have to do anything about that now; I just want you know about it, because we have to go figure out how to do this. And I tell you why. Dan has got to figure out, how is this stuff going to be delivered to remote areas; or is it going to be in dried packages then hydrated and heated. How are we going to do this without messing up the local farm economies. The last thing we want to do is destabilize already fragile farmers. These are practical things. But we have many countries that are interested in this.

When I was in Colombia on the drug thing, the President's wife asked me about this program. She said, can we be part of that, or are we too well off? You know, she said, we're not really all that rich, with all these narco traffickers taking the money. We were talking about it.

But the point I want to say is, we have reaped great benefits from information revolution and the globalization of the economy. We, therefore, have great responsibilities. We have responsibilities to put a human face on the global economy. That's why I think we're right to advocate higher environmental and labor standards, try to make sure everybody benefits.

We have a responsibility to lead the way on climate change, not be stuck in denial, because we're still the number one producer of greenhouse gases -- although shortly, unless we help them find a different way to get rich, China and India will be, just because they've got more folks.

And in the short run, we have a very heavy responsibility, I believe to broaden and simplify this debt relief initiative; to lead the assault on the global diseases of AIDS, TB and malaria that take out a quarter of people who die, most of them very prematurely before their time every year; and to do more to universalize education so that everybody, everywhere will be able to take advantage of what we're coming to take for granted.

Now, we've had a lot of wonderful talks over the last eight years. I think that I do not believe that a nation, any more than a church, a synagogue, a mosque, a particular religious faith, can confine its compassion and concern and commitment only within its borders, especially if you happen to be in the most fortunate country in the world. And I can't figure out for you what you think about whether these sweeping historical trends are, on balance, good or bad. But it seems to me if we believe that people are, on balance, good or bad or capable of good, we can make these trends work for good.

And I'll just close with this. There is a fascinating book out that I just read by a man named Robert Wright, called "Nonzero." He wrote an earlier book called "The Moral Animal," which some of you may have read. This whole book is about, is all this stuff that is happening in science and technology, on balance, good or bad, and are the dark scenarios going to prevail, or is there some other way?

The argument of the book, from which it gets its title, is basically an attempt to historically validate something Martin Luther King once said: "The arc of history is long, but it bends toward justice." It's pretty hard to make that case, arguably, when you look at what happened with World War I, with Nazi Germany and World War II, with the highly sophisticated oppressive systems of communism. But that's the argument of this book: that the arc of history is long, but it bends toward justice.

The argument is that the more complex societies grow, and the more interconnected we all get, the more interdependent we become, the more we have to look for nonzero sum solutions. That is, solutions in which we win, instead of solutions in which I win at your expense.

It's not a naive book. He says, hey look, there's still going to be an election for President. One person wins, one person loses. There are still going to be choices for who wins the company or who gets the pul (Laughter.) There will be choices. It's not a naive book. But he says that, on balance, great organizations and great societies will have to increasingly look for ways for everyone to win, in an atmosphere of principle compromise, based on shared values, maximizing the tools at our disposal. Otherwise, you can't continue -- societies cannot continue to grow but become more complex and more interdependent.

So I leave you with that thought, and whatever it might mean for us in trying to reconcile our faith with the realities of modern life. Again I say, as Americans, we have, I think, a truly unique opportunity and a very profound responsibility to do something now on debt relief, disaster relief, and education beyond our borders.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END

10:25 A.M. EDT

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7/14

Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid

FAX COVER

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PLEASE DELIVER TO:

NAME: Ms. Sandra Thurman

OFFICE: Office of National AIDS Policy

TEL: 202-456-2437

FAX: 202-456-2439

DATE: 7/24/00

THIS MESSAGE FROM:

NAME: Noreen O'Meara

OFFICE: ACVFA Executive Director

ROOM NUMBER: 7.6.84

TEL: 202-712-5979

FAX: 202-216-3041

MESSAGE

Dear Ms. Thurman,

I am forwarding the attached letter from Bill Reese with an invitation to be the keynote speaker at the September 14 meeting of the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid. I appreciate your consideration and hope that your schedule will permit you to accept. I'll be happy to answer any questions or provide more details.

Regards,

Noreen O'Meara

Noreen O'Meara

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ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON VOLUNTARY FOREIGN AID

FACT SHEET

The Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid (ACVFA) was established by Presidential directive after World War II to serve as a link between the U.S. Government and private voluntary organizations (PVOs) active in humanitarian assistance and development work overseas. Comprised of 22 private citizens with extensive knowledge of international development, ACVFA helps provide the underpinning for cooperation between the public and private sectors in U.S. foreign assistance programs.

As stated in its charter, the Advisory Committee's role is:

- * To consult with, provide information to, and advise the Agency for International Development (USAID) and other U.S. Government agencies on development issues relating to foreign assistance in which the U.S. Government and PVOs interact;
- * To provide information and counsel to the PVO community on issues of concern regarding their relations with USAID and other U.S. Government agencies; and
- * To foster public interest in the field of voluntary foreign aid and in PVO activities.

ACVFA meetings provide opportunities for information exchange and consultation between USAID and other governmental agencies and the nongovernmental community. The Committee brings together USAID and PVO officials, representatives from universities, international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), U.S. businesses, and government, multilateral, and private organizations to foster understanding, communication, and cooperation. The meetings focus on timely topics selected from a wide range of issues and challenges that affect the relationship between the official foreign assistance program and the private voluntary community. Following these deliberations, the ACVFA provides specific recommendations to the USAID Administrator.

ACVFA members are appointed by the USAID Administrator for terms of varying lengths up to three years. Members embody diverse perspectives and experience, and are experts on private voluntary organizations and international development including PVO comparative advantages in relief and development, aspects of PVO programming, and the relationship of PVOs with USAID. The members serve without compensation. Public meetings are held three times per year.

For more information on the Advisory Committee for Voluntary Foreign Aid, please contact Noreen O'Meara, ACVFA Executive Director, in the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation (PVC) at 202-712-5979.

ACVFA meeting reports are available after each public meeting. For copies of these reports and other ACVFA publications, click on the links below, or contact Lisa J. Harrison on 703-741-0566 or E-mail, lisa.jama@aol.com.

Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid

MEMBER	ORGANIZATION *
David Brown	Harvard University & Institute for Development Research
Martha Cashman	Land O'Lakes
Herschelle Challenor	Clark Atlanta University
Robert Chase	World Learning
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Joseph Kennedy	Africare (retired)
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Ted Weihe	Overseas Cooperative Development Council
Kathryn Wolford	Lutheran World Relief

*** Members serve as private citizens. Affiliations are listed for identification purposes only.**

**Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid
Public Meeting
September 14, 2000**

**Washington Plaza Hotel
10 Thomas Circle, NW
(Entrance at 14th and Vermont)
Washington, DC 20005
*Federal Hall
First Floor***

**"COMBATING THE HIV/AIDS PANDEMIC
IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES"**

AGENDA

- 8:45 **Welcome and Introductions**, William S. Reese, ACVFA Chair
- 9:00 **Opening Remarks**, J. Brady Anderson, USAID Administrator
"Public-Private Cooperation to Address the AIDS Pandemic"
- 9:15 **Remarks: Members of Congress**
Invited: Sen. Richard Durbin, Rep. Barbara Lee,
Invited: Rep. Nancy Pelosi, Rep. Carolyn Kilpatrick
- 9:30 **Remarks:** The Honorable Edith G. Ssempala, Ambassador of Uganda
- 9:45 **Keynote:** *"Follow up to the Durban Conference: Next Steps to Combat the Pandemic"*
Sandra Thurman, Director, White House Office of National AIDS Policy
- 10:00 ***U.S. Government, Multilateral, and National Strategies and Successes, Federal Room***
Panelists: Vivian Lowery Derryck, Assistant Administrator, Bureau for
Africa, USAID
Mark L. Schneider, Director, Peace Corps
Helene Gayle, Director, National Center for HIV, STD & TB Infection,
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Bertil Lindblad, Senior Liaison Officer, Joint United Nations Programme
on HIV/AIDS, UNAIDS/NY
Moderator: Nils Daulaire, President and CEO, Global Health Council
- 11:00 **BREAK**

.../

11:15 ***PVO/NGO Strategies and Successes, Federal Room***

Panelists: **Peter Lamptey**, Senior Vice President, Family Health International
 Rodgers Mwewa, Executive Director, Fountain of Hope, Zambia
 Jeffrey O'Malley, Director, International HIV/AIDS Alliance
 Geeta Rao Gupta, President, International Center for Research on Women
 Bode-Law Faleyimu, Program Director, CARES, Nigeria
 Phyllis Craun-Selka, AIDS Corps Coordinator, Pact

Moderator: **Lou Mitchell**, ACVFA Member

12:45 **LUNCH BREAK (participants on their own)**

1:45 ***Pharmaceutical Company Strategies and Successes, Federal Room***

Panelists: **Mark Ahn**, Senior Director, Operations Planning, Bristol-Myers
 Squibb Company
 Jeffrey Sturchio, Executive Director, Public Affairs, Europe, Middle East &
 Africa, Merck & Co., Inc.
 Rick Moser, Director, Public Affairs, Abbott Laboratories
 Nina Grier, Manager of Grassroots Efforts - Glaxo-Wellcome

Moderator: **Linda Pfeiffer**, President, International Medical Services for Health
 (INMED)

3:15 **Plenary Wrap-up, Federal Room**

Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid**FAX COVER****PLEASE DELIVER TO:****NAME: Cheryl Bauerle****OFFICE: White House ONAP****TEL: 202-456-2437 FAX: 202-456-2439****DATE: 9/11/00****FROM:****NAME: Noreen O'Meara****OFFICE: ACVFA Director ROOM NUMBER: 7.6.84****TEL: 202-712-5979 FAX: 202-216-3041**

Dear Cheryl,

I've attached the latest agenda for the ACVFA meeting on September 14, 2000, showing Sandy Thurman at 9:45 as you and I discussed. Thanks for your flexibility. I think this is going to be a great meeting.

The Washington Plaza Hotel is located on Thomas Circle, Northwest, at the intersections of 14 Street, Massachusetts Avenue, and Vermont Avenue. The entrance for the meeting rooms is on the far end of the circular driveway at 14th Street and Vermont Avenue. Hotel personnel will direct the driver where to park. The security staff and I will meet her to escort her to the meeting room.

Thanks again for all your help. We're looking forward to the presentation.

Regards,
Noreen O'Meara

NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING COVER: 3

**Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid
Public Meeting
September 14, 2000**

**Washington Plaza Hotel
10 Thomas Circle, NW
(Entrance at 14th and Vermont)
Washington, DC 20005
Federal Hall
First Floor**

**"COMBATING THE HIV/AIDS PANDEMIC
IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES"**

AGENDA

- 8:45 **Welcome and Introductions**, William S. Reese, ACVFA Chair
- 9:00 **Opening Remarks**, J. Brady Anderson, USAID Administrator
"Public-Private Cooperation to Address the AIDS Pandemic"
- 9:15 **Remarks: Members of Congress**
Invited: Sen. Richard Durbin, Rep. Barbara Lee,
Invited: Rep. Nancy Pelosi, Rep. Carolyn Kilpatrick
- 9:30 **Remarks: The Honorable Edith G. Ssemplala**, Ambassador of Uganda
- 9:45 **Keynote: "Follow up to the Durban Conference: Next Steps to Combat the Pandemic"**
Sandra Thurman, Director, White House Office of National AIDS Policy
- 10:00 **U.S. Government, Multilateral, and National Strategies and Successes**, Federal Hall
Panelists: **Vivian Lowery Derryck**, Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Africa, USAID
Mark L. Schneider, Director, Peace Corps
Helene Gayle, Director, National Center for HIV, STD & TB Infection, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Bertil Lindblad, Senior Liaison Officer, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, UNAIDS/NY
Moderator: **Nils Daulaire**, President and CEO, Global Health Council
- 11:00 **BREAK**

Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid**FAX COVER****PLEASE DELIVER TO:****NAME:** Sarah**OFFICE:** ONAP**TEL:** 395-1441**FAX:** 456-2439**DATE:** 9/13/00**FROM:****NAME:** Noreen O'Meara**OFFICE:** ACVFA Director**ROOM NUMBER:** 7.6.84**TEL:** 202-712-5979**FAX:** 202-216-3041

Thanks very much for your call. I've attached the latest agenda for the ACVFA meeting tomorrow. We are all looking forward to Sandy Thurman's remarks. As we discussed, a 7-10 minute speech with time for a few questions would be perfect.

The Washington Plaza Hotel is located on Thomas Circle, Northwest, at the intersections of 14 Street, Massachusetts Avenue, and Vermont Avenue. The entrance for the meeting rooms is on the far end of the hotel's driveway at 14th Street and Vermont Avenue. The driver should be able to park right there.

If you have any other questions, don't hesitate to call, and thanks again.

Regards,
Noreen O'Meara

NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING COVER: 3

Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid**FAX COVER****PLEASE DELIVER TO:****NAME:** Cheryl Baucle**OFFICE:** White House Office on National AIDS Policy**TEL:** 456-2437 **FAX:** 456-2439**DATE:** 8/9/00**THIS MESSAGE FROM:****NAME:** Noreen O'Meara**OFFICE:** ACVFA Director **ROOM NUMBER:** 7.6.84**TEL:** 202-712-5979 **FAX:** 202-216-3041**MESSAGE**

As a follow up to Mr. William Reese's letter of July 24, 2000, regarding the meeting of the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid (ACVFA), I have attached a draft working agenda and an announcement about the meeting. The meeting will be held at the Washington Plaza Hotel in Washington, D.C. on Thursday, September 14, 2000, from 8:45 a.m. to 3:45 p.m. We would like Ms. Thurman to keynote, although we were also wondering if she might enjoy serving as the principal speaker and moderator of the first panel, which is scheduled to begin at 9:45 a.m.

We are very hopeful that Ms. Thurman will be able to join us, and we appreciate her consideration.

Thanks for your help on this, Cheryl!

Regards,



NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING COVER: 3

COMBATING THE HIV/AIDS PANDEMIC IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

ACVFA Meeting
September 14, 2000

Draft Agenda

- 8:45 - 9:00 Welcome and Introduction of J. Brady Anderson, Bill Reese, Chair**
- 9:00 - 9:30 Opening Remarks, J. Brady Anderson, USAID Administrator**
"Public-Private Cooperation to Address the AIDS Pandemic"
- Remarks: Members of Congress**
Sen. Bill Frist; Sen. Richard Durbin (invited)
Rep. Barbara Lee; Rep. Nancy Pelosi (invited)
- 9:30- 9:45 Keynote Address: Sandra Thomas, Director, White House Office of National AIDS Policy (invited)**
"Follow up to the Durban Conference: Next Steps to Combat the Pandemic"
- 9:45 - 11:00 Panel Discussion: U.S. Government, Multilateral, and National Strategies and Successes: USAID, US Military Corps, CDC (all confirmed)**
Ambassador of Uganda, Treatment Advocates, UNAIDS Director (invited)
- 11:00 - 11:15 Break**
- 11:15 - 12:45 Panel Discussion: PVO Strategies and Successes: ICRW, Pact (confirmed) Africare, International Alliance (confirmed)**
- 12:45 - 1:45 Lunch**
- 1:45 - 3:15 Panel Discussion: Pharmaceutical Industry Strategies and Successes: Bristol-Myers Squibb (confirmed) Johnson & Johnson, Pfizer, Novartis (invited)**
- 3:15 - 3:45 Plenary Wrap-up**

8/9/00

Mark Your Calendars!

Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid

Public Meeting

"Combating the HIV/AIDS Pandemic in Developing Countries"

Thursday, September 14, 2000

You are invited to attend the next public meeting of the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid (ACVFA), which will focus on the worldwide HIV/AIDS pandemic, with particular emphasis on Africa. The meeting, "Combating the AIDS Pandemic in Developing Countries," will take place on Thursday, September 14, 2000, from 8:45 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. at the Washington Plaza Hotel, 10 Thomas Circle, NW, Washington, D.C. (3 blocks from the McPherson Square Metro Station).

The meeting will convene leaders of governmental and non-governmental organizations, development professionals, representatives of pharmaceutical companies, and concerned citizens to discuss strategies and next steps to combat the AIDS pandemic. Building upon the recent International AIDS Conference in Durban, South Africa, ACVFA hopes to focus attention on what is being done, and what must be done next, to meet the extraordinary social, political, economic, and health challenges posed by the AIDS crisis.

The ACVFA is a federal advisory committee established after World War II to provide guidance to the U.S. government on international development and humanitarian assistance issues. The Committee seeks to enhance cooperation between the U.S. government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and affords private citizens and development officials the opportunity to consult on foreign assistance policies and programs. Its meetings serve as forums for consultation between the public and private sectors on a broad range of foreign assistance issues.

For an agenda and more information, contact Noreen O'Meara, ACVFA Director, at 202-712-5979 or noreenara@usaid.gov.

Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid**FAX COVER****PLEASE DELIVER TO:****NAME:** Cheryl Bauerle**OFFICE:** White House Office of National AIDS Policy**TEL:** 456-2437 **FAX:** 456-2439**DATE:** 9/1/00**THIS MESSAGE FROM:****NAME:** Noreen O'Meara**OFFICE:** ACVFA Director **ROOM NUMBER:** 7.6.84**TEL:** 202-712-5979 **FAX:** 202-216-3041**MESSAGE**

Here is the latest draft agenda for the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid meeting on September 14. As you see, it still has a few holes, but I wanted to keep you updated. I hope it will work out for Sandy Thurman.

Hope you have a nice Labor Day weekend!

NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING COVER: 3

U.S. Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523

Advisory Committee On Voluntary Foreign Aid

July 24, 2000

Ms. Sandra Thurman
Director
White House Office of National AIDS Policy
736 Jackson Place
Washington, DC 20503

Dear Sandy:

We met many moons ago when you were at USIA and I was running the Partners of the Americas. Now, both of us in different venues (I moved to the International Youth Foundation two years back), we have a chance to draw again on your leadership.

As Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid (ACVFA), I am writing to invite you to be the keynote speaker at our next public meeting on Thursday, September 14, 2000, here in Washington, D.C. The meeting will convene leaders of governmental and non-governmental organizations, development professionals, and the general public to discuss strategies for combating the international AIDS pandemic. Building upon the recent World AIDS conference in Durban, South Africa, we hope to focus attention on what is being done, and can be done, to meet the extraordinary social, political, economic, and health challenges posed by the AIDS crisis, primarily in Africa.

Your remarks on the U.S. response to the crisis will set the stage for this important meeting. We would like you to speak at approximately 9:15 a.m. for 15 minutes, followed briefly by questions and answers. I will forward you the meeting agenda with specifics. In the meantime, I have enclosed some information about ACVFA and its membership.

I've been chairing the ACVFA for several years, have been a member for over ten, and have rarely seen our PVO/NGO community embrace a challenge as it has now the AIDS pandemic. We hope to use this quarterly public session to chart some concrete action plans, and your involvement would be enormously helpful in doing that.

I'm hopeful you will be able to join us, and look forward to seeing you again. Thank you for considering the invitation.

Sincerely,



William S. Reese
Chairman

Sandra L. Thurman
Director
Office of National AIDS Policy
Public Affairs Officers' Workshop
Thursday, September 14th

Location	USIA 301 4 th Street, S.W. Room 800 A	
Purpose	This workshop is part of a larger 4 day conference which provides the opportunity for PAOs to get together to discuss general topics such as administrative procedures, grants, and personnel, as well as to hear from senior officials on such topics as current Africa policy.	
PAOs	They are responsible for all public outreach, education and information programs in their particular country (aka. International Visitors, Fulbright Scholarships, Citizen Exchanges). They are also in charge of the Embassy press office and lead outreach efforts to critical groups such as NGOs and universities.	
Set-Up	Theatre style, podium with microphone	
Audience	40 people. 32 visiting PAOs from across Africa, 8 random staff members.	
Agenda	8:45 AM	Car pick-up Jackson Place to USIA
	9:00 AM	Introduction of you by Robin Sanders or Stead Howard (Robin's deputy)
	9:02 AM	Sandy Thurman - 7 minute remarks ▪ Informal ▪ Thank you for everything you do ▪ You see the devastation every day, first hand ▪ What are some of the most pressing concerns, what should they be focusing on (aka. Reducing stigma, providing basic medical care, prevention education, etc.)?
	9:09 AM	Question and Answer
	9:25 AM	Car pick up from USIA en route Washington Plaza Hotel for ACVFA speech at 9:45 AM.
Contact	Karin Abramson	(202) 647-9130

Public Affairs Officers' Workshop

Thank you for inviting me to be here with you today to discuss one of the greatest threats to Africa's future - AIDS.

I know that many of you are actively engaged in the fight against AIDS, working to protect families and communities throughout Africa. I would like to take this opportunity to thank you - it is a testament to your spirit and commitment -- and I promise you that the investment you make today will impact lives for generations to come.

Beyond the recent flurry of headlines, the reality that you see on the ground in Africa each and every day is that AIDS is devastating families and communities, and the endangering economies and democracies.

But our message here today must not be one of hopelessness and desolation - it must be one of opportunity and collective action.

We now have the opportunity to empower women, to protect children, and to support families and communities in our battle against AIDS.

And with nearly 6 million new infections each and every year, we have no time to lose. The reality is -- we have a war on our hands -- and it is high time we get ourselves in gear.

For our part here in Washington, we have dramatically increased our efforts to fight AIDS on several fronts.

Last year the President proposed and the Congress appropriated a \$100 million increase in our global AIDS efforts. This \$100 million initiative has enabled us to more than double our AIDS work in Africa.

The funds are being used for prevention, home and community-based care and treatment, support for children orphaned by AIDS, and capacity and infrastructure development -- all interconnected and essential components of a comprehensive battle plan.

This year, the President has asked for an additional \$100 million increase -- and I am very pleased that the prospects look good.

In fact, I believe that there is growing recognition that there is more – much more – that we can and should do together.

We must seize this moment to learn from each other, to build lasting partnerships, and to take the actions so desperately needed in our shared fight against HIV and AIDS.

That is why I am especially pleased to be here with you today. You are in a unique position to fight AIDS on the ground, from village to village, community to community across Africa.

Through public outreach, and educational programs that cut across all sectors of society, you have the ability to deliver vital information to the public and to policy makers and influential individuals who can help to turn this tide.

Now is the time to use the knowledge we have gained. Together, we have developed effective tools and skills - we have designed model programs and we have proven that they work.

In communities across Africa – we have shown that infection rates can be kept low – and even dramatically reduced.

There is both cause for alarm and reason for hope and we have to tell both sides of the story.

To make this vision a reality, we must all work together.

In addition, we must understand and take advantage of the vital connection between care and prevention. In fact, in many ways, care and support are prevention. Help and hope are strong incentives and the more we are able to make them available – the greater our ability to reduce stigma and to increase behavior change.

And finally, we cannot win the battle against AIDS unless we deal with the basic vulnerabilities of poverty and gender. Access to basic education for girls is in fact AIDS prevention. Access to micorcredit loans and opportunities for women is in fact AIDS prevention. Debt relief is in fact AIDS prevention. The list goes on and on.

Clearly, this crisis requires engagement and contributions from all sectors, and from individuals, communities and governments together. We are all called to do our part to muster the resources necessary to win this war.

Together, we must find ways to affirm that we are a global community and our battle against AIDS in America, in Africa, and around the world is a shared responsibility.

Together, we must join our voices and pool our skills and our resources to begin to keep pace with an epidemic that is out of control.

While it is true that the lives of millions – perhaps hundreds of millions -- of children hang in the balance – we cannot allow ourselves to be daunted by the gravity of the challenge that lies before us.

The pages of history are graced with extraordinary examples of how – in the face of seemingly insurmountable odds – individuals, communities, and sometimes even governments have dared to turn the tide.

Time and again we have borne witness to what can be accomplished by those who refuse to give up or give in. And we have all been blessed by the benefit of how concerted and collective action has rescued us from the brink of disaster and lifted us to higher ground.

We must reach for one of those times again now.

Together we can do just that.

Thank you.

Karin
Abrams

**AFRICAN AREA PAD WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS
SEPTEMBER 11-15, 2000
Annapolis**

East Africa

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Antananarivo, Madagascar
Asmara, Eritrea
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Kampala, Uganda
Nairobi, Kenya
Port Louis, Mauritius

Anglophone West & Lusophone

Accra, Ghana
Lagos, Nigeria
Luanda, Angola
Maputo, Mozambique
Monrovia, Liberia

Francophone West Africa

Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Bamako, Mali
Cotonou, Benin
Conakry, Guinea
Dakar, Senegal
Lome, Togo
Niamey, Niger
Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

Southern Africa

Gaborone, Botswana
Harare, Zimbabwe
Lilongwe, Malawi
Mbabane, Swaziland
Pretoria, South Africa
Windhoek, Namibia

Central Africa

Lusaka, Zambia
Kigali, Rwanda
Kinshasa, Congo
N'Djamena, Chad
Yaounde, Cameroon

Africa Regional Service

Paris, France

Public Affairs Officer

Alice Lemaistre
Joan McKniff
Collette Christian
Dudley Sims
Mary Jeffers
Tom Hart
Daniel Claffey

Public Affairs Officer

Brooks Robinson
Don Bishop
Jan Hartman
Robin Smith
Sarah Morrison

Public Affairs Officer

Pat Hawkins
Robin Yeager
Andree Johnson
Melvia Hasman
Chris Datta
Jennifer Rasamimanana
Lou Lantner
Rick Johannsen

Public Affairs Officer

Damaris Kirchhofer
Brice Wharton
Vicki Adair
Bruce Lohof
Tom Hull
Teresa Wilkin

Public Affairs Officer

John Louton
Ergibe Boyd
Denise Burgess
Katherine Mosely
Tom Dougherty

Public Affairs Officer

David Andresen

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS
AF/PD
301 4TH STREET
WASHINGTON, DC 20547
PHONE NO: (202) 619-5900
FAX NO: (202) 619-5925**

FAX

TO: Cheryl Bauerle

FROM: Martha Buckley, DoS AF/PD

FAX NO: 456-2439

SUBJECT: PAO Workshop Agenda

Our office is located at 301 4th St, SW (city cornered
across the street from VOA).

DATE: 9/8/00

PAGES: 6

2000 AF/PD PAO WORKSHOP

Sunday, September 10 Arrival in Annapolis

6:00 p.m. Welcome Reception in the Duke of Gloucester Room
of the Maryland Inn (Cash Bar)

Monday, September 11

8:30 a.m. Overview of workshop and Grants Training
Introduction of PAOs and State Participants
Sted Howard

8:45 a.m. Welcome
Ms. Robin Sanders, Office Director, AF/PD

9:00 a.m. Keynote Speaker: Under Secretary of State for
Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs
Honorable Evelyn Lieberman

10:00 a.m. Coffee Break

10:15 a.m. Patrick Kennedy - Consolidation: A Look Forward
Dick Stephens

12:30 p.m. Lunch in the King of France Room, Maryland Inn
Luncheon Speaker - Director General Marc Grossman
Human Resources

1:45 p.m. Joseph Huggins - AF/EX
Administrative Issues: Crosswalk PD/Admin
Cooperation
Chuck Greco, Val Reynolds; Interagency Agreements:
Melissa Coskuner

3:45 p.m. Coffee Break

4:00 p.m. Managing Your Career, in the New State Dept.
Chairperson: Jan Brambilla

What is Multi-functionality, cross-bidding and
open season?
Philippe duChateau, Robert Morris

6:00 p.m. Conclude - Evening Open

Tuesday, September 12

8:00-9:00 a.m. Introduction of the Africa Working Group
Robin Sanders, Sted Howard, Miriam Guichard,
Curt Huff, Mary Jeffers, Nick Robertson

AWG discussion - AF bureau-driven Multi-
faceted Regional Cooperative Programming
(GLJI, AGOA, ACRI, EDDI)

9:00 a.m. ECA - PDAS Helena Finn
ECA in the New State Department

9:15 a.m. ECA Product Panel -
IVP/Volviz/Fulbright/Humphrey-CUAP/Arts
Miriam Guichard, Eileen Connolly, Curt Huff,
Ellen Berelson, Sandy Rouse,
Mary Lou Johnson-Pizarro

10:15 a.m. Coffee Break

10:30 a.m. ECA Product Panel Continues

12:30 p.m. Lunch in the King of France Room

2:00 p.m. IIP Director John Dwyer
IIP in the New State Department

2:15 p.m. IIP Product Panel -
Wash File/Pubs/Speakers/IRCs/Websites/
Electronic Media
Al Head/Judy Siegel/Caryn Danz/Wendy Simmons/
Mary Boone/Sandy Bruckner/Victor Roche/
Anne Marie Sheppard

3:30 p.m. Coffee Break

3:45 p.m. IIP Product Panel Continues

5:15 p.m. Web Masters - Chip Harman

6:00 p.m. Conclude - Evening Open

Wednesday, September 13

8:30 a.m. Operational Concerns
Sted Howard, Deputy Office Director AF/PD

9:45 a.m. Coffee Break

10:00 a.m. PAO Panel PD in the Field: "What's Right? What's
Wrong? How Can AF/PD Help?"
Chairperson: Bruce Wharton, Andree Johnson, Chris
Datta and Alice LeMaistre

12:00 p.m. Lunch in the King of France Room/Continue 10:00
panel discussions

2:00 p.m. Group Travel to Washington by bus

3:30 p.m. Arrive/Check-In State Plaza Hotel

Evening Open

Thursday, September 14

8:00 a.m. Depart on shuttle from Main State to SA-44
(For those staying in Foggy Bottom)
D-Street entrance

8:30 a.m. VOA Doug Rivlin

9:00 a.m. HIV-AIDS Sandra Thurman
Presidential Envoy for HIV-AIDS Cooperation

9:30 a.m. Wendy Lyle: AfricaNet - Rm: 800A

****Coffee and doughnuts available throughout morning

10:30 a.m. A/S Susan Rice AF Bureau - Rm: 800A

12:30 p.m. Lunch

Afternoon Consultations at Main State/SA-44 as needed

2:00 p.m. ARS David Andresen - Rm:716

4:00 p.m. AF/S Bill Lucas, Meeting with PAO=s from the
southern Africa region Rm: 716

Evening Open

Friday, September 15

8:30 a.m. Depart on shuttle from Main State to SA-44
(for those staying in Foggy Bottom)

9:00 a.m. English Teaching Programs
Joanne Clifton (via DVC from Paris) and
George Wilcox
(AF conference room, 716, SA-44)

11:00 a.m. Focus Group on African Growth and Opportunity
Act
Moderator: Bethany Schwartz, USTR

12:30 p.m. Lunch (open)

Afternoon Consultations at Main State/SA-44 as needed

2:00 p.m. AF/E Meeting with PAO=s Rm: 716

3:00 p.m. AF/C Meeting with PAO=s Rm: 716

4:00 p.m. AF/W Meeting with PAO=s Rm: 716

6:00 p.m. Do it Yourself TGIF
Holiday Inn and Vie de France have Friday Happy Hours

Monday, September 18

Reminder: You must sign in every day to receive credit for having taken the course.

8:30 a.m. Grants Management Training SA-44 Rm: 800A
 Georgia Hubert

4:00 p.m.

Tuesday, September 19

8:30 a.m. Grants Management Training SA-44 Rm: 800A
 Georgia Hubert

4:00 p.m.

Wednesday, September 20

8:30 a.m. Grants Management Training SA-44 Rm: 564
 Georgia Hubert

2:00 p.m.

Bon Voyage!



confirmed
w/ Maryam
9/13/00

CFA Board of Directors:

August 25th, 2000

Hon. Ronald V. Dellums,
Chairman
*Healthcare International
Management Company*

Ms. Sandra Thurman
Presidential Envoy for AIDS Cooperation
White House Office of National AIDS Policy
The White House
Washington D.C.

Hon. Jack Kemp,
Vice-Chairman
Empower America

Hon. David N. Dinkins,
Chairman Emeritus
Columbia University

Dear Ms. Thurman,

Amb. Andrew Young,
Chairman Emeritus
GoodWorks-International

High-level Round Table Discussion on Reconciling Advocacy and Policy for the Domestic HIV/AIDS epidemic and the pandemic in Africa- September 13th, 2000.

Judith Aidoo
The Aidoo Group

Don Barden
The Barden Companies

Noah Samara
WorldSpace, Inc.

C. Payne Lucas
Africare

Dr. Dorothy Height
National Council of Negro Women

Michael A. Brown
The Ronald H. Brown Foundation

Amb. Herman Cohen
Cohen and Wood International

Dr. Francis Deng
The Brookings Institution

Elliot S. Hall
The Ford Motor Company

Hon. Lauri J. Fitz-Pegado
Fitz-Pegado International

Hon. Gregory K. Scott

Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker
Canaan Baptist Church

Amb. Terence Todman

Melvin P. Foote,
President & CEO

I am writing as chairman of the Constituency for Africa (CFA) to invite you speak at an unprecedented high-level roundtable discussion on how to reconcile the ongoing advocacy efforts for increased funding and policy attention on domestic HIV/AIDS with the urgent need to end the ongoing HIV/AIDS Holocaust in Africa. This important meeting is part of CFA's "Ronald H. Brown Series", which takes place during the annual Congressional Black Caucus Legislative Conference. The participants at this Roundtable will include members of Congress, the Congressional Black Caucus, the African Diplomatic Corps, leaders of faith-based and advocacy organizations, and critical U.S. agencies such as the Department of Health and Human Services, Centre for Disease Control, Global Health Council, USAID, World Bank and other multilateral agencies. CFA commends your efforts in this area, and would like you to bring your expertise to the Roundtable in your capacity as Presidential Envoy for AIDS Cooperation to speak on the need to reconcile the domestic and global agendas for combating HIV/AIDS.

It is important and urgent that this meeting take place for the following reasons: while minority racial and ethnic groups account for only 25% of the U.S population, they account for more than 50% of all AIDS cases, especially the women, whom represent the fastest growing segment of the infected population in this country; although Africa represents only 10% of the global population, the continent accounts for more than 70% of all HIV/AIDS cases, 90% of all HIV/AIDS-related deaths, and 95% of all orphans created by the disease; at least 25 million Africans are living with HIV, with 90% unaware of their positive status. We now live in a global village

2400 N Street, N.W. • Suite 510 • Washington, D.C. 20037
(202) 371-0588 • Fax (202) 371-9017
<http://www.cfanet.org>
E-mail: cfanet@cfanet.org

where our interdependence means increased movement of populations and individuals within and between countries. HIV/AIDS respects no age, race, or border. If HIV/AIDS is not addressed in Africa, it will have consequences within U.S. borders and the world at large. It is fair to say that nobody is safe until everyone is safe.

The Roundtable will feature frank discussions on how best to coordinate advocacy efforts for HIV/AIDS in the U.S. with the urgent task of mobilizing international efforts (led by the U.S.) to assist African nations. In order to maximise use of the three hours of the program, we ask that you keep your comments brief (about 5 minutes), and send us more comprehensive comments of 1-2 pages in advance for inclusion in a report and document CFA will publish and distribute following the discussions at the Roundtable. The meeting will take place from 9:30am - 12:30pm, on September 13th, 2000 at the WorldSpace Headquarters at 2400 N Street, N.W., Washington D.C. To confirm your participation or for further information regarding this Roundtable Meeting, please contact David Saunders or Maryamu Aminu at (202) 371 0588.

Yours Sincerely,

Ronald V. Dellums
Chairman

Promo type?

Follow

TO: Laura Efron
U-6028

415-621-1603
Sep 14
B.J. Stiles
10:30 AM
10:30 AM

B.J. Stiles
2000 Post Street, #433
San Francisco, CA 94115
415/440-2988

B.J. Stiles is a nationally recognized pioneer in stimulating effective responses from the private sector in responding to HIV/AIDS. In 1987, he founded and led for the ensuing decade the National Leadership Coalition on AIDS, which focused on workplace policies and programs created by outstanding leaders in business, labor, and professional groups. During his tenure at the Leadership Coalition, he worked closely with the Centers for Disease Control to design and implement two on-going efforts to correlate public health endeavors with business and labor organizations to stimulate greater awareness of HIV/AIDS, STDs, and TB as diseases with substantial relevance to and impact on working Americans. The programs—Business Responds to AIDS and Labor Responds to AIDS---have provided examples and models which are being adapted or replicated globally as the HIV pandemic spreads and worsens, especially in developing countries around the world.

In 1996, the Leadership Coalition merged with the National AIDS Fund, the nation's largest philanthropic response working in and through communities all across the country. Together with its community partners, the National AIDS Fund has raised and distributed over \$80 million. Following the merger, Stiles served as CEO and President until his retirement early in 1999.

Stiles has held leadership positions in public affairs and community service during stints with The Urban Institute, the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial, the Council on Foundations, and the National Endowment for the Humanities. A former award-winning magazine editor, Stiles is an honorary lifetime member of the Associated Church Press, and continues to write for a variety of both specialized and general interest publications.

He holds degrees from Southern Methodist University, Texas Wesleyan College, and pursued graduate studies at Vanderbilt University. He is a member of the Board of Directors of The Names Project, sponsor of the AIDS Memorial Quilt, and is Senior Policy Advisor at the Academy for educational Development for the National Youth anti-Drug Media Campaign.

Stiles and his life partner, Steve McCollom, live in San Francisco.



OFFICE OF NATIONAL AIDS POLICY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO:

David Sheppard

FROM:

Cheryl

COMPANY:

DATE:

FAX NUMBER:

212-727-2574

TOTAL NO. OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER:

PHONE NUMBER:

RE:

☐

URGENT

☐

FOR REVIEW

☐

PLEASE COMMENT

☐

PLEASE REPLY

☐

PLEASE RECYCLE

NOTES/COMMENTS:

Hi David- I hope this is helpful, and Sorry
it's late. Please call me with questions.

Thank you!

Cheryl (202-456-2959)

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

**MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID SHEPPARD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,
DIFFA**

From: Sandra L. Thurman 
Director, Office of National AIDS Policy and Presidential Envoy for AIDS
Cooperation

Date: September 12, 2000

Subject: Information re. HIV/AIDS Business Roundtable

Gene Sperling, Assistant to the President for Economic Policy, and I will co-host a business roundtable on HIV/AIDS with the Confederation of Indian Industries as part of the State Visit of Prime Minister Vajpayee. The roundtable will be held in the Roosevelt Room of the White House on Thursday, September 14, from 4 -5 pm. We expect 7-10 senior Indian industry officials and 3-5 U.S. industry representatives to attend. Other U.S. government participants include the U.S. Agency for International Development, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Department of Labor.

The purpose of the roundtable is to create a business-to-business dialogue on HIV/AIDS and encourage Indian companies to develop good HIV/AIDS prevention programs and policies. The roundtable is also intended to promote the creation of an Indian business coalition on HIV/AIDS prevention, which the U.S. government has agreed to support. The roundtable will serve to highlight the vitally important role of business in the battle against AIDS, including workplace AIDS prevention programs and policies, recognition of on-going programs in the U.S. and India, and best practices of U.S. and Indian companies.

For further information, or to confirm attendance and provide clearance information, please call Laura Efros at 202-456-6065.

Congressional Black Caucus

I would like to begin by thanking the Congressional Black Caucus. Your vision, your leadership, and your fierce determination have been, and continue to be, an inspiration. In many ways, you are the conscience of the Congress – ~~and for all of Washington for that matter.~~

I thank you and applaud ~~you for~~ the Brainstrust, ^{this gathering} which has become an annual reality check – a place where we can come together and assess where we are – and what we can and must do together.

We are at a critical juncture in our shared battle against AIDS, and continuing these discussions, particularly in the hallowed halls of Congress, is absolutely essential.

One thing is for certain, beyond the recent flurry of headlines, the AIDS pandemic marches on – devastating families and communities, and endangering economies and democracies.

It has been said that when you look into the eyes of a child, you can see the whole of the universe. And as you have just heard from Barbara and Ron, the eyes of our children increasingly reveal a world devastated by AIDS.

As this relentless pandemic rages on, it is children and families that are caught in the crossfire.

- each and every day – 1,800 babies are born with HIV;
- each and every day – more than 6,000 teenagers become infected;
and
- each and every day, thousands of children are orphaned by AIDS.

AIDS is leaving an entire generation in jeopardy – shattering the dreams and stealing the futures of our most precious resource – our children.

But as we leave here today, let us remember that this crisis is not about numbers but about names – not about facts but about faces and families – and not only about tragedy but about opportunity and the triumph of the human spirit.

While it is true that the lives of millions – perhaps hundreds of millions -- of individuals and families hang in the balance – we cannot allow ourselves to be daunted by the gravity of the challenge that lies before us.

The pages of history are graced with extraordinary examples of how – in the face of seemingly insurmountable odds – individuals, communities, and sometimes even governments have dared to turn the tide.

Time and again we have borne witness to what can be accomplished by those who refuse to give up or give in. And we have all been blessed by the benefit of concerted and collective action that has pulled us from the brink of disaster and lifted us to higher ground.

Together – we must reach for one of those moments again now.

Fortunately, in the war on AIDS, we know what works. And today, you will hear from some of our colleagues on the frontlines of these growing success stories. They have done extraordinary work with very limited resources. And their efforts remind us of the power and the potential that needs to be nurtured and expanded.

The days of small investments and tinkering around the edges are over. There are no quick fixes or cheap solutions in this fight. The reality is – we have a war on our hands – and it is high time we get ourselves in gear.

UNAIDS has said that it will take an investment of at least \$3 billion a year to put an effective prevention and basic care program in place in Africa alone – and last year, collective spending was only one tenth that amount.

And as President Clinton said just last week before the UN Security Council – together we must “close that gap”. And he is absolutely right. We must close the gap between our rhetoric and our action – and between the resource needs and our current investments.

Our President, and this Administration, is firmly committed to continuing to do all we can, in the time we have left, to move this fight forward.

I was proud to stand with the President, Barbara Lee, and many other CBC members recently in Nigeria – where we joined forces with President Obosingo and the leader of the Nigeria Network of People Living with AIDS as partners in this struggle.

I was proud to join the President last week in New York for the UN Millennium Summit where we sought to support African leaders and to push G8 donors toward greater global leadership and solidarity on AIDS.

And I was proud to join with Secretary Albright and the women foreign ministers from around the world that came together earlier this week to collectively push the global AIDS agenda.

I assure you that this fight has the full fledged support of this entire Administration – starting at the very top – and we will leave no stone unturned in our desire to slow the rate of new infections and to care for those who are already sick.

I am pleased that last year the President proposed and the Congress appropriated a \$100 million increase in our global AIDS efforts. This year, the President has asked for an additional \$100 million increase – and I am very pleased that the prospects look good.

In fact, I believe that there is growing recognition that there is more – much more – that we can and should do together. It is more than clear that this is not a republican or democratic issue – it is an escalating global disaster that requires all of us to act – and to act now.

I hope and trust that in the waning moments of the 106th Congress – together we can find ways:

- to further enhance our global AIDS budget;
- to include essential new money for the landmark World Bank AIDS Trust Fund; and
- to ensure that this funding does not come at the expense of debt relief, basic education, and other essential development priorities.

The Congressional Black Caucus deserves a great deal of credit for ~~leading~~ ^{their leadership in} us ~~bringing~~ all this far and we look forward to ~~joining with and to~~ ^{together} marching on. ~~together~~

— Tell victory is ~~over~~

Then and only then, in the eyes of our children will shine the whole of the
universe – a world that together fought AIDS and won! – a world
~~that will not~~ a world without AIDS

US AID Africa Bureau

White House Religious Leaders Summit

Meeting Agenda

Thursday, 14 September 2000

3:00 p.m.

Introductions

Progress Reports

Funding Update

- Review of draft budget
- CDC Liaison

Summit Participants

- Meeting with representatives of US-based FBOs
- Selection and clearance process
- Process for approving and issuing the invitational letters
- Role of the State Department

Proposed Activities

- Involvement of Archbishop Desmond Tutu
- Agenda for November 29th & 30th
- ONAP Reception - *on the way*
- Service at the Washington National Cathedral
- White House Breakfasts

New Issues

- Public Relations Plan / use of external resources
- Planning time line
- Report of the summit / follow-up document

Future Meetings Schedule

US AID
Africa Bureau
White House Summit
Production Calendar
J. Heffner

NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION

September				✓
T	12			
W	13	3:00 p.m.	Buck meeting with Anthony	
T	14	3:00 p.m.	Meeting with Matthew and Cheryl, ONAP, and the White House Office of PL rep.	
F	15	all day	Buck in Atlanta	
		tbd	[prop: Jason to meet with James Cairns in New York]	
S	16			
S	17			
M	18	-	Confirm availability of the White House Conference Center	
T	19	-	Begin process of selecting a public relations consultant or firm	
W	20		Buck in Eritrea	
T	21			
		-	Prepare for meeting with reps of US-based FBOs and select travel agency	
F	22	all day	Jason in New York	
S	23			
S	24			
M	25	all day	Jason meeting with representatives of US-based FBOs	
T	26			
W	27			
T	28			
F	29			
S	30		Rosh Hashanah holiday	

US AID
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October				✓
S	1		Buck and Jason attending the US Conference on AIDS, Atlanta, GA	
M	2			
T	3			
W	4			
T	5			
F	6			
S	7			
S	8			
M	9		Proposed list of invitees is completed	
T	10			
W	11	-	Transcription and audiovisual service providers selected	
T	12	-	Graphic designer selected	
F	13	10:00 a.m.	USAID an ONAP meeting	
S	14			
S	15			
M	16	-	Public relations firm selected	
T	17	-	Invitational letters are sent to the White House	
W	18			
T	19			
F	20			
S	21			
S	22		Jason attending a conference in Washington, DC	
M	23			
T	24	all day	Buck at a retreat with the Global Division	
W	25			
T	26			
F	27			
S	28			
S	29			
M	30			
T	31			

US AID
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November				✓
W	1			
T	2			
F	3		Jason attending a conference in Toronto	
S	4			
S	5			
M	6			
T	7	all day	Election Day	
W	8	all day	Buck and Jason at the Interagency Working Group meeting in Washington, DC	
T	9	all day		
F	10	-	Plans for the event at the Washington National Cathedral finalized	
S	11			
S	12			
M	13	-	List of the confirmed participants sent to the ONAP	
T	14	-	Call temporary personnel agency	
W	15			
T	16			
F	17	10:00 a.m.	USAID and ONAP meeting	
S	18			
S	19			
M	20			
T	21	-	Finalize and distribute "contact sheet" (list of pager and cell phone numbers)	
W	22	10:00 a.m.	Review Meeting	
T	23		Thanksgiving holiday	
F	24			
S	25			
S	26			
M	27			
T	28	all day	Summit participants begin arriving in Washington, DC	
W	29	all day	White House Summit	
T	30	all day	White House Summit	

US AID
Africa Bureau
White House Summit
Production Calendar
J. Heffner

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December				✓
F	1	all day	World AIDS Day	
S	2			
S	3			
M	4			
T	5			
W	6			
T	7			
F	8			
S	9			
S	10			
M	11			
T	12			
W	13			
T	14			
F	15			
S	16			
S	17			
M	18			
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W	20			
T	21			
F	22			
S	23			
S	24			
M	25			
T	26			
W	27			
T	28			
F	29			
S	30			
S	31			

Sept. 27 - OS based FBDs

Religious leaders breakfast - AIDS in remarks.

noon gathering - Jesse Jackson.

scheduling request for I. +. room.

9/14/00
ACVFA M19Draft - Sandra Thurman's Remarks
September 14, 2000 ACVFA Meeting

Killed 102

last year

In the keynote address entitled *Follow-up to the Durban Conference: Next Steps to Combat the Pandemic*, Sandy Thurman, Director, White House Office of National AIDS Policy, said the pandemic is ~~killing~~ more people in Africa than all wars on that continent combined. It's almost impossible to describe its grip on families and individuals in Africa, Asia, and other regions, she said. Its progress has outpaced all predictions. In 1999 6 million became infected.

communities

Ms. Thurman reviewed how AIDS has wiped out decades of hard, steady progress in development. Infant mortality is doubling; child mortality is tripling. Life expectancy has been reduced by 20 years or more in many countries. And it devastates not just individuals, families and communities, but the economic and political stability of entire nations. With no vaccine nor any cure in sight, we're just at the beginning of the pandemic, she said.

What we see in Africa is just the tip of the iceberg, as the pandemic begins to sweep around the globe. There is an urgent need to work together, to learn from failure and successes and to share experiences with countries that stand on the brink of disaster.

Ms. Thurman emphasized, however, that the discussion should not be only about tragedy but about the triumph of the human spirit. It's not about hopelessness and desperation but about the opportunity to empower women and communities. The pages of history are filled with examples of times when communities and governments have dared come together to turn the tide against insurmountable odds. She challenged the audience to reach for one of those moments in history.

NOV.

Ms. Thurman reviewed the U.S. effort in the struggle against HIV/AIDS. In Washington we have the dramatic addition of \$100 million, which allowed us to double our efforts in Africa alone. This year the President asked for another \$100 million and prospects look good that Congress will grant that and maybe more. Ultimately, we need an investment of nearly \$3 billion for prevention and care in Africa alone.

increase

last year the President proposed
\$200 million
appropriated
a

increase in federal AIDS spending. This

One of our biggest challenges, she said, is to build lasting partnerships. That requires people working in development, in the fight against AIDS, and in gender and poverty programs to come together and share our collective experience. It will take not just government action, but action of all sectors and societies if we're going to have an impact. The challenge is daunting, but hundreds of millions of lives hang in the balance. As Desmond Tutu said, let us wage this holy war together and for the sake of our children we will win.

Discussion

In response to a question regarding plans to ensure monitoring and coordination of the AIDS money, Ms. Thurman said that for the most part, existing programs will be expanded and replicated instead of starting new ones. We hope to help NGOs shore up their abilities. Good

will be required from the entire federal government

10/04/00 WED 15:33 FAX

AIDS POLICY

202 216 3041 P.03/03

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Answering a concern about whether full funding for the Global AIDS and TB Act is a priority in her negotiations with Congress, Thurman said that it is a priority, and that the prospects look good for full funding.

Additional global AIDS funding should not come at the expense of other vital priorities - such as drug relief, basic education on AIDS.

Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid**FAX COVER****PLEASE DELIVER TO:****NAME:** Ms. Cheryl Baucle**OFFICE:** ONAPS**TEL:** 456-2437 **FAX:** 456-2439**DATE:** 10/2/00**THIS MESSAGE FROM:****NAME:** Noreen O'Meara**OFFICE:** ACVFA Director **ROOM NUMBER:** 7.6.84**TEL:** 202-712-5979 **FAX:** 202-216-3041**MESSAGE**

Dear Cheryl,

I've attached a draft of Sandra Thurman's remarks at the September 14 Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid meeting, which we will use for the published report. Would you ask her to look them over and fax me back any changes or corrections as quickly as you can?

Many thanks and regards,



Noreen O'Meara

NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING COVER: 3

Draft - Sandra Thurman's Remarks
September 14, 2000 ACVFA Meeting

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