

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records

Subgroup/Office of Origin: National AIDS Policy Office

Series/Staff Member:

Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 19399

FolderID:

Folder Title:

Correspondence - SLT - Outgoing - 10/98

Stack:

S

Row:

66

Section:

6

Shelf:

4

Position:

2

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. letter	Individual living with AIDS to President Clinton re: Landlord issues (Personal) [partial] (1 page)	10/09/1998	b(6)
001b. court document	re: Landlord issues (Personal) (2 pages)	06/23/1998	b(6)
001c. letter	re: Psychiatric evaluation of individual living with AIDS (Personal) (1 page)	08/11/1998	b(6)
001d. letter	Michael DaSilva to Alvin Lock re: Landlord issues (Personal) [partial] (1 page)	06/08/1998	b(6)
001e. letter	Kathi Thomas to Rachel Epperson re: Landlord issues (Personal) [partial] (2 pages)	02/17/1998	b(6)
001f. letter	Mark Bradford to Individual living with AIDS re: Landlord issues (Personal) [partial] (1 page)	10/06/1998	b(6)
001g. envelopes	re: Individual living with AIDS to President Clinton (2 pages)	10/13/1998	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National AIDS Policy Office

OA/Box Number: 19399

FOLDER TITLE:

Correspondence - SLT - Outgoing - 10/98

2018-0764-F

jm2112

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

CORR.

10/98 - Outgoing

SLT

—

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 22, 1998

Ms. Terri Argyle
9205 Jeffery Road
Great Falls, Virginia 22066

Dear Ms. Argyle:

Thank you for your letter regarding Orasure. As our office handles national policy issues surrounding HIV/AIDS, I suggest that you contact private organizations that are seeking to market HIV tests.

Thank you for your continued effort to fight this epidemic on behalf of those living with HIV/AIDS.

Sincerely,

Sandra L. Thurman
Director
Office of National AIDS Policy

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 22, 1998

The Women's Foundation of Colorado
1580 Logan Street
Suite 500
Denver, Colorado 80203

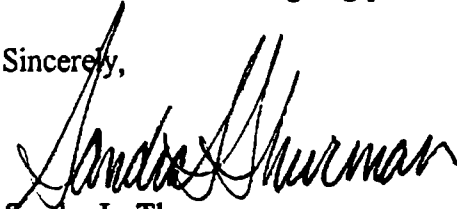
To whom it may concern:

It is my pleasure to recommend Erika Gibbs to participate in your program. In my current position as Director of the White House Office of National AIDS Policy, I have had the privilege to meet hundreds of people working on the front lines of the battle against AIDS. It has been a particular pleasure to know Erika Gibbs, who has been actively working to educate her peers about HIV and AIDS since she was 12 years old. She is a stunning example of the crucial involvement of young people in the fight against AIDS due to the fact that more than half of all new HIV infections occurring in this country are in those under the age of 25.

I first met Erika at the 13th Annual Rocky Mountain Regional Conference on HIV Disease in February of 1998. This August I had the pleasure of getting to know her better when I came to Denver to speak at a summit that raised funds for a film documentary about AIDS in Denver and South Africa. Erika participated as a volunteer, acting as escort to Miss Colorado Keely Gaston. I am aware of her many achievements including her work as captain of her high school AIDS Walk team. Though only a freshman, she assembled a team of over 100 students who raised more than \$1,000 for the Colorado AIDS Project at last month's event.

Erika is mature, articulate, and exhibits extraordinary confidence for a 14 year old. Through your program, she will benefit from the formal leadership training and contact with other young women her age, and I have no doubt that your program will benefit from this bright, hard working young woman who is indeed going places.

Sincerely,

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

Sandra L. Thurman

Director

Office of National AIDS Policy

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON
October 27, 1998

*File
Outgoing*

Jacqueline McReynolds
Outreach Supervisor
HIV Community Coalition
813 L Street, SE
Washington, DC 20003

Dear Ms. McReynolds:

It is with great pleasure that the White House Office of National AIDS Policy invites you to attend an event with President Clinton on Wednesday, October 28th at 4:15 PM at the Old Executive Office Building. At that time, the President will announce a new Administration initiative to combat AIDS and HIV in the African American Community and other communities of color.

Guests are asked to enter the Old Executive Office Building through the Pennsylvania Avenue Entrance and to arrive by 4:15 PM. There will be a reception following. Please RSVP by calling 456-5188 and leaving your birth date and social security information for security purposes.

We hope that you will be able to attend this very important event.

Sincerely,



Todd A. Summers
Deputy Director
Office of National AIDS Policy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 12, 1998

Ms. Terri Argyle
9205 Jeffery Road
Great Falls, Virginia 22066

Dear Ms. Argyle:

Thank you for your letter regarding Orasure. As our office handles national policy issues surrounding HIV/AIDS, I suggest that you contact private organizations that are seeking to market HIV tests.

Thank you for your continued effort to fight this epidemic on behalf of those living with HIV/AIDS.

Sincerely,

Sandra L. Thurman
Director
Office of National AIDS Policy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Oct. 12
~~September 15, 1998~~

Ms. Terri Argyle
9205 Jeffery Road
Great Falls, Virginia 22066

Dear Ms. Argyle:

national
Thank you for your letter regarding Orasure. *AS* ~~Through~~ our office handles policy issues surrounding HIV/AIDS, I suggest that you contact private organizations that are seeking to market HIV tests.

Thank you for your continued efforts to fight this epidemic on behalf of those living with HIV/AIDS.

Sincerely,

Sandra L. Thurman
Director
Office of National AIDS Policy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 30, 1998

Terri Argyle
9205 Jeffery Road
Great Falls, Virginia 22066

Dear Ms. Argyle:

Thank you for your letter regarding Orasure. Though our office handle policy issues surrounding HIV/AIDS, I suggest that you contact private organizations that are seeking to market HIV tests.

Thank you for your continued efforts to fight this epidemic on behalf of those living with HIV/AIDS.

Sincerely,

Sandra L. Thurman
Director
Office of National AIDS Policy

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

**Ms. Terri Argyle
9205 Jeffery Road
Great Falls, Virginia 22066**



FACSIMILE

OFFICE OF NATIONAL AIDS POLICY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

736 Jackson Place, NW
Washington, DC 20503

(202) 456-2437
(202) 456-2438 Fax

TO:

Miguel

FAX NUMBER:

301 443 - 8143

FROM:

Sarah

DATE:

October 13, 1998/4:06 PM Eastern

PAGES:

(Including cover sheet)

COMMENTS:

Hey there! Sorry about this being late...actually, it's not yet complete. I'm swamped with mid-terms and work and unfortunately have fallen behind on putting the charts into a format that you can use. The attached is what we used for the women's meeting. I'll certainly ask Todd about using them with or without their original purpose in mind. I think it should be fine, I just need to find out if you and he would like to have our name on it or not. Though the report you gave me already has background in it, we may want to replace it with this - completely up to you, just let me know. Really, I would never be late with something like this, I'm just in the middle of so many things. Give me a call when you get a chance - oh, and also, I wasn't sure if I was/am staying past October - do you know yet? I should discuss it with Sandy if she needs to do something - Thanks Miguel! I hope you are well; I get regular updates through Matthew....:)

Sa

HIV/AIDS AND WOMEN

**Office of National AIDS Policy
Office of Women's Initiatives and Outreach
The White House
June 25, 1998**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

From the Director.....	1
Injection drug use.....	3
Minority women.....	3
Young women.....	4
Global epidemiology.....	4
Child bearing women and their infants	5
The role of sexually transmitted diseases ...	6
Prevention	6
Health care	7
Sources	8

FROM THE DIRECTOR

AIDS is increasingly a disease of women, particularly women of color. Each and every day, here in the United States, and across the globe, thousands of women are infected with HIV.

The impact reaches far beyond just these women, however. Children, families, communities, and even entire nations are being devastated by this epidemic.

Statistics alone cannot tell the whole story. While those in this country struggle to obtain state-of-the-art medications, most women with AIDS will be unable to afford even the most basic care.

And their children will fair no better. By the year 2010, there will be over 40 million AIDS orphans struggling to survive in a world that seems deaf to their cries.

My hope is that through today's meeting, we will identify ways to make AIDS more a part of the broader women's movement.

Those women who are at risk of infection, especially those that may not even know they are at risk, must be alerted. Those that are infected and affected must be given every opportunity to access those services that are available.

This terrible epidemic has cast a harsh light on the persistent inequities that you have fought with such dedication. Now we must ask you to see HIV is a reproductive rights issue, as a health care issue, as an issue of race, gender, and class disparities. You have all devoted much of your lives to these challenges, and we need your help once again.

Working together, we can truly make a difference in this epidemic. We can save lives. We can stop AIDS both here in the United States and across the globe.

I thank you for joining me today, and hope that this brief outline provides you with a better understanding of why the devastating impact of HIV/AIDS on women is an issue for us all.

*Sandra L. Thurman
Director, White House Office of National
AIDS Policy
June, 1998*

INTRODUCTION

Across the globe, an estimated 5.8 million people were infected with HIV in 1997, approximately 16,000 new cases every day. Of those, 14,000 are adults and 40% of them are women. In the United States, between 120,000 and 160,000 women are estimated to be infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. Women

Women are the most rapidly growing segment of the population at risk for AIDS in the United States

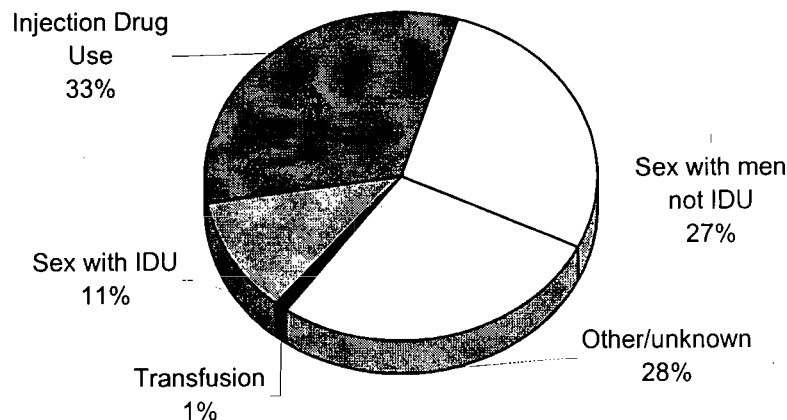
are the most rapidly growing segment of the population at risk for AIDS in the United States.

The proportion of female AIDS

cases has nearly tripled, from 7% of the annual total in 1985 to 20% in 1996.¹

Heterosexual transmission is the most rapidly increasing means of transmission of HIV in women. Among women reported with AIDS in 1996, 40% acquired the disease through heterosexual intercourse. Increasing numbers of women are infected by partners who are bisexual or injecting drugs—without the women knowing it.²

New AIDS Cases in Women - 1997



INJECTION DRUG USE

The second most common means of exposure to HIV in women is through injection drug use (IDU). In 1996, among women reported with AIDS, 34% acquired HIV through IDU.

It is not only injection drugs that are the problem. In fact, data from a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

study in 1996 showed a high prevalence of HIV among young women aged 18-29 years who had exchanged unprotected sex for crack, cocaine

or money. These women were as likely to be HIV positive as men who had had sex with men.³

We also know that people are more likely to engage in risky behaviors when they are under the influence of drugs. For example, community prevention workers in San Francisco believe that the high rate of infection among young gay men is in part due to high rates of "recreational" drug abuse in that social group.

MINORITY WOMEN

Although black and Hispanic women comprise only 1/4 of the female population in the U.S., they make up 3/4 of all the AIDS cases in women.⁴ The rate of AIDS was 7 times higher in Hispanic women and 20 times higher among black women than the rate among white women in 1997. The racial/ethnic distribution of

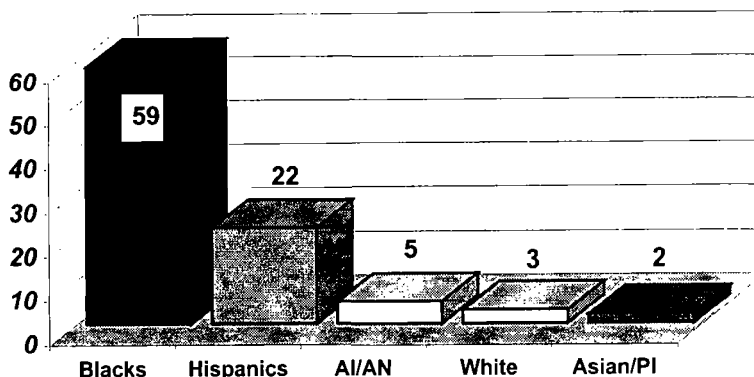
women with AIDS corresponds to that of male injection drug users and heterosexual contacts with AIDS. Partner selection patterns resulting in an increased likelihood

of contact with an infected sexual or needle-sharing partner may explain this correspondence.

There are consistently higher infection rates in black and Hispanic injection drug users which may be in part due to differences in high risk injection behaviors, but factors such as differences in HIV prevalence may be even more significant.⁵

The rate of AIDS was 7 times higher in Hispanic women and 20 times higher among black women than the rate among white women

New AIDS Cases per 100,000 in Women - 1997



YOUNG WOMEN

Women aged 15-24 years are at higher risk for HIV infection than older women. Young women may be more likely to have multiple partners, to engage in risky behavior, to have partners at higher risk for infection, and they may be more susceptible to cervical infections.⁶ AIDS incidence rates have increased faster in young women infected through heterosexual contact than through IDU.⁷

Young women are at risk for HIV infection at an earlier age than young heterosexual men. This is demonstrated by the relatively high proportion of persons with HIV or AIDS that are women younger than 25 years infected through IDU or heterosexual contact. This finding suggests that young women are becoming infected by older sexual or needle-sharing partners and is similar to the documented age gap between teenaged mothers and their partners. Young women are less likely to use condoms with older heterosexual male partners than with same-age partners.⁸

GLOBAL EPIDEMIOLOGY

More than 30.6 million people are living with HIV or AIDS of whom 90% live in developing countries. The vulnerability of women to HIV infection is greater in the developing countries of the world compared to the industrialized countries of the world.⁹

The largest proportional growth of the HIV epidemic during the 1990s will be in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. In Africa, heterosexual contact is the predominant mode of HIV transmission. In Thailand and India, there have been increases of HIV among female prostitutes. In Latin America, heterosexual transmission has also increased and the rates of reported AIDS cases in women of Central America have increased 40-fold.¹⁰

Many socioeconomic factors influence the risk of HIV infection among women of developing countries. These include a large proportion of the population in sexually active age groups, urbanization, male migration, changing social structures, and poverty and gender inequality which foster prostitution. Women may not be able to choose safer sex practices because of their lower social position.¹¹

CHILD BEARING WOMEN AND THEIR INFANTS

Approximately 14,920 HIV infected infants were born in the United States from 1978 through 1993. The risk of transmission of HIV from an untreated infected mother to her unborn child is approximately 25%. However, when an HIV infected mother takes zidovudine (AZT) during her pregnancy and labor, and her newborn receives AZT after delivery, the risk of transmission falls by two-thirds.¹²

Through an increase in voluntary testing of pregnant women for HIV and the use of AZT as recommended, fewer than 500 babies could be born each year infected with HIV, a significant reduction from the more than 1,500 per year born in the early 1990s.¹³

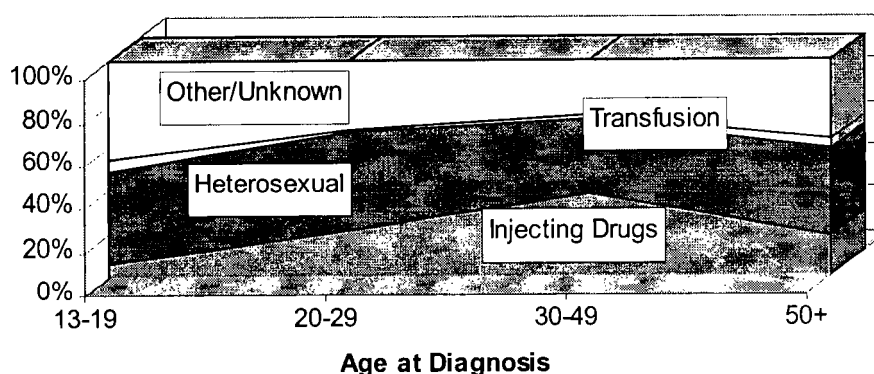
The problem of transmission of HIV from mother to baby in developing countries is a far greater one. Nearly 90% of HIV

infected newborns come from sub-Saharan Africa. In Haiti, over 8% of pregnant women in 1993 were HIV infected.¹⁴

A trial completed by the Ministry of Public Health of Thailand and CDC in 1997 is the first to describe the efficacy of a short-term regimen of an antiretroviral drug for preventing HIV transmission from mother to child. The preliminary results indicate that a short-term antiretroviral regimen of AZT reduced the risk for mother to child HIV transmission by approximately half.

The regimen studied in this trial is more feasible for implementation in Thailand and other developing countries than the regimen now used in the United States because it is less expensive and logistically simpler. Widespread AZT use among infected pregnant women would prevent thousands of mother to child HIV infections annually in Thailand, where an estimated 20,000 HIV infected women deliver infants each year.¹⁵

New AIDS Cases in Women - 1997



THE ROLE OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) facilitate the transmission of HIV. Studies from four continents, including North America, have linked STDs with a three to five-fold increased risk for transmission of HIV. This is true for STDs that cause genital ulcers such as herpes, syphilis and chancroid and non-ulcerative STDs such as chlamydia, gonorrhea and trichomoniasis.

Infection with another STD can significantly increase a woman's risk of acquiring HIV if exposed to the virus through sexual intercourse. An HIV positive person who is co-infected with an STD is more likely to transmit HIV to an uninfected partner because of a greater HIV viral load and increased shedding of the virus.¹⁶

Women with a STD have a three to five-fold increased risk for becoming infected with HIV upon exposure to the virus

PREVENTION

Prevention efforts remain critical. Although the current rate of HIV infection in women is not known, available information points to ongoing transmission. Efforts to prevent HIV infection in women may be complex for several reasons:

1. women who are financially dependent on male partners are at a disadvantage in negotiating condom use
2. women who are sex partners of HIV-infected men, bisexual men, and injection drug users are difficult to identify and target, and
3. women at highest risk may face a multitude of other problems, including poverty, substance abuse, alcoholism, violence, unemployment, and unplanned pregnancies.

Prevention counseling for risk reduction, prevention and treatment of STDs, unimpeded access to health care, and

substance abuse treatment for women are critical factors in prevention and intervention.

Additional factors critical to successful prevention include

reaching young women before they initiate sexual activity, continuing to develop interventions targeting women to increase condom use, and developing female controlled barrier methods such as microbicides which are safe, effective, affordable and confidential, to prevent HIV transmission.¹⁷

HEALTH CARE

Along with prevention efforts, adequate resources for care are critical. Based on national HIV prevalence estimates, a minimum of 60,000 to 115,000 HIV infected women not yet diagnosed as having AIDS by the end of 1995 will be requiring care for HIV infection in years to come, twice as many as have been diagnosed as having AIDS since 1981.¹⁸ There may be disparities in the care of women with HIV compared to men with HIV. Women may be less likely to be tested for viral load and less likely to have protease inhibitors as a part of their combination antiretroviral therapy.¹⁹

Supportive services for women with HIV is an important component of a comprehensive and effective health care system. Women with children, for example, may neglect their own care in order to meet parenting demands. Adequate childcare, transportation, and “one-stop-shopping” service delivery models are essential to getting these women into care, and supporting them in maintaining that care.

For women of color, services offered by providers—doctors, nurses, case managers, even receptionists—that are from their own communities are more effective. Similarly, for those women that are struggling with both HIV and addiction, services that are designed to meet both these complex demands can make the difference between accepting or rejecting life-saving care.

Sources

Buskin S, Sarkissian J, Chu S.

Antiretroviral use and other care markers in a cohort of women and men followed by the Seattle spectrum of HIV-related diseases study. *Journal of the American Medical Association*

Raiteri R, Fora R, Russo R, Sinicco A. HIV transmission in HIV-discordant lesbian couples. *Journal of the American Medical Association*

Center for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV/AIDS and Women who have sex with Women (WSW) in the United States. *CDC Facts* July 1997

Gwinn M, Wortley P. Epidemiology of HIV Infection on Women and Newborns. *Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology* 1996; 39, 2:292-304.

MMWR (*Morbidity and Mortality Weekly*) Administration of Zidovudine During Late Pregnancy and Delivery to Prevent Perinatal HIV Transmission-Thailand, 1996-1998. March 6, 1998; 47, 8:151-153.

UNAIDS and WHO. *Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic*. December 1997.

Wortley PM, Fleming PL. AIDS in Women in the United States. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 1997; 278:911-916.

Center for Disease Control and Prevention. *CDC Facts* January 1998

⁶ CDC, April 1997

⁷ Wortley and Fleming, 1997

⁸ Wortley and Fleming, 1997

⁹ UNAIDS and WHO, Dec. 1997

¹⁰ Minkoff et al., 1995

¹¹ Minkoff et al., 1995

¹² MMWR, March 1998

¹³ Gwinn and Wortley, June 1996

¹⁴ UNAIDS and WHO, Dec. 1997

¹⁵ MMWR, 1997

¹⁶ CDC, April 1997

¹⁷ Wortley and Fleming, 1997

¹⁸ Wortley and Fleming, 1997

¹⁹ Buskin et al., May 1997

¹ CDC, January 1998

² CDC, April 1997

³ CDC, April 1997

⁴ CDC, April 1997

⁵ Wortley and Flemming, 1997

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 29, 1998

File

On behalf of President and Mrs. Clinton, it is my pleasure to welcome you to the Fifth Annual Whitman-Walker Latino Art Exhibit and Auction. I regret that I am unable to join you in commemorating this remarkable event.

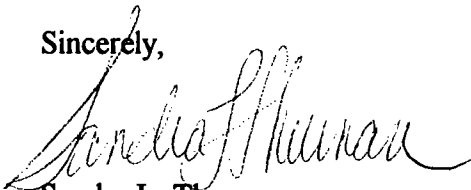
The Latino community represents over 20 percent of new HIV/AIDS cases while comprising only 10 percent of the population. You all have first hand experience with this statistic and you know that this epidemic has taken far too many friends and loved ones. But the very real invasion of HIV/AIDS into the Latino community has also brought forth a remarkable response of hope and determination. That response is reflected in your presence here this evening.

Yesterday, the President announced a comprehensive new initiative that invests an unprecedented \$156 million to improve the nation's effectiveness in preventing and treating HIV/AIDS in the African-American, Hispanic, and other minority communities. With this bold step to address racial disparities in prevention, treatment and care, this Administration has rejected complacency and renewed its commitment to those communities which continue to be hardest hit by this epidemic.

But we must ensure that the commitment from communities, families, and individuals remains strong. Each of you represents that vital commitment, and tonight I salute you for your compassion and generosity of spirit.

Best wishes for a fabulous evening of fine art, family and friends.

Sincerely,



Sandra L. Thurman

Director

Office of National AIDS Policy

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 22, 1998

Bryan Casey, DG, 6067
100 Pike Street
Huntingdon, PA 16654

Dear Mr. Casey:

Thank you for your letter expressing your interest in establishing a program which would help support the needs of HIV-positive individuals. I admire you for your desire to help others, and wish you the best of success.

You may want to contact the following organization which can offer advice and guidance:

National AIDS Fund
1400 Eye Street, NW
Suite 1220
Washington, D.C. 20005-2208

In addition, you may want to contact Family Health Services, an organization that currently operates an HIV-related program in the Huntingdon, Pennsylvania area. Their name was obtained from the National AIDS Information Clearinghouse database:

Family Health Services
1227 Warm Springs Ave.
Huntingdon, PA 16652

Thank you for your commitment and dedication to fight for this policies. I wish you success in finding the assistance you need.

Sincerely,

Sandra L. Thurman
Director
Office of National AIDS Policy

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 22, 1998

William K. De Fossett, Jr.
26 Metropolitan Oval
Bronx, NY 10462-6744

Dear Mr. DeFossett:

Thank you for your inquiry regarding employment possibilities with the Office of National AIDS Policy. Your resume indicates extensive experience and skills, and I have no doubt you would be an asset to any office.

Unfortunately, the Office of National AIDS Policy does not have any positions available, nor do we anticipate any opportunities in the future.

I admire your commitment to others and I wish you success in your search for employment.

Sincerely,

Sandra L. Thurman
Director
Office of National AIDS Policy

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 22, 1998

Margaret S. Troope, MSW
1619 R Street, NW #301
Washington, D.C. 20009

Dear Ms. Troope:

Thank you for sending me a copy of your resume and inquiring about employment possibilities with the Office of National AIDS Policy. I am impressed by your work experience and skills, and I have no doubt you will be an asset to any office.

Unfortunately, given currently staffing levels allowed this Office, the Office of National AIDS Policy does not have any positions available, nor do we anticipate any opportunities in the future.

I admire your commitment to others and I wish you success in your search for employment.

Sincerely,

Sandra L. Thurman
Director
Office of National AIDS Policy

Lorie Anne Davis
425 South Patton Ave.
Rockwood, TN 37854

Dear Ms. Davis:

Thank you for your letter requesting information for inclusion in your resource book.

I suggest you contact the National AIDS Clearinghouse, part of the National AIDS Prevention Information Network. They will be able to assist you with the identification of brochures, posters, and information about local resources for inclusion in your resource book. Their toll-free number is 1-800-458-5231, and their service is free to the public. You may want to specifically ask for information on helping parents speak to their children about HIV/AIDS as well as information specifically targeted to special education students.

Good luck in developing your resource file.

Sincerely,

Sandra L. Thurman
Director
Office of National AIDS Policy

N:\MURGUIA\LETTERS\DAVIS.WPD

Data Entry Form

Letter ID	Writer First Name	Writer Last Name	Received Date	Subject
11213	Lorie Anne	Davis	10/28/98	

☐ Response Required?

Response Type	Response Date	Responder ID	Responder Name	Action Promised
Action Completed	Action Date	Addressed To		
		Sarah/Sandy		

Notes

Sender's Organization	Sender's Street1	Sender's Street2
	425 South Patton Ave.	
Sender's City	Sender's State	Sender's Zip
Rockwood	TN	37854



LORIE ANNE DAVIS
425 SOUTH PATTON AVE.
ROCKWOOD, TN 37854
(423) 354-2247
10-20-98

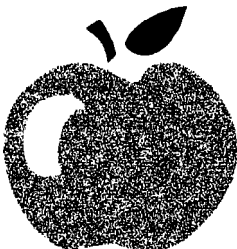
Hello,

I would like to introduce myself to you. My name is Lorie Davis. I am soon going to be a brand new special education teacher. Currently I am a commuter student attending Tennessee Technological University in Cookeville, Tn. I am taking course CFS 360 (Family, Community, and Professional Partnerships) with Dr. Linda Richey. In this class I am making a Family/Community Resource File/Notebook. In this notebook, I want to include any information and literature that could be helpful to parents and children.

It would greatly be appreciated if you could send me any literature or other related materials to be of help and support to parents and children. I will be a new teacher and this information is greatly needed and appreciated. I want to thank you in advance for reading this letter and helping me create a resource file that will help all involved. THANKS !!!!!!!!!

Sincerely,

Lorie A Davis
Future teacher & student at TTU



Victor Montalvo Sanchez
2869 Howard Avenue
San Diego, CA 92104

Dear Mr. Sanchez:

Thank you for expressing your concerns regarding HIV and AIDS in the Latino population. I agree with your assessment that we need to do even more to combat AIDS in the Hispanic community and I appreciate your support.

Recently, the President announced a new initiative to address HIV in racial and ethnic communities. Some \$165 million in funding specifically targeting minority communities was included in the FY 1999 budget. Clearly this is a step in the right direction. This Administration is committed to ensuring that the resources needed to address the HIV prevention, services, and research needs of all communities are made available. While we have made great strides in the past, providing more funding and leadership than any previous administration, we have not yet been able to accomplish all that we want to or need.

Your support of our efforts is appreciated. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Sandra L. Thurman
Director
Office of National AIDS Policy

N:\MURGUIA\LETTERS\SANCHEZ2.WPD

his second letter
in 2 mos. —
different addresses,
same name,
different issues.

up 2

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

10.30.98
DATE

MEMORANDUM

FOR:

DNA P

FROM:

SUE J. SMITH *JS*
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF AGENCY LIAISON

SUBJECT:

REFERRAL OF WHITE HOUSE BULK MAIL

Thank you for your continued hard work in ensuring responses to the Presidential letters and inquiries forwarded to your agency. The volume of mail that the President and Mrs. Clinton receive still remains unprecedented.

Please return any misreferrals to me at the following address:

Ms. Sue J. Smith
Director, Office of Agency Liaison
Room 6, OEOB
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at 202/456-7486.

Thank you very much.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. letter	Individual living with AIDS to President Clinton re: Landlord issues (Personal) [partial] (1 page)	10/09/1998	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National AIDS Policy Office

OA/Box Number: 19399

FOLDER TITLE:

Correspondence - SLT - Outgoing - 10/98

2018-0764-F
jm2112

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

19
10/9/98
NAP

IGNORE POLITICAL
COMMENTS

[0019]



October 9, 1998

President Bill Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.,
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Clinton:

I read in this morning's paper of the House votes to hold impeachment inquiry. I am shocked and saddened by the House of Representatives decision, and my heart goes out to you and your family.

My name is [redacted] (b)(6) and I am a person living with AIDS and wish that Congress would move on with more important issues that we Americans are dealing with.

I recently filed a Small Claims case against my ex-landlord and Full House Property Management. Mr. Alvin Lock and Full House Property Management have engaged in a continuous pattern of harassment and discrimination against myself; also defendants have illegally and unlawfully collected rent for a unit which was uninhabitable under California Law for lack of a heater.

As an active Hispanic Living with AIDS, and advocate for issues, problems and barriers in meeting HIV prevention within the Hispanic Community I am enclosing the enclosures to share some of my experiences. I am asking for your help to make the fight against HIV/AIDS stronger for the Hispanic Community.

I look forward to your leadership and commitment to change. We must join together to embark on a new course designed to overturn 15-years of disregard to domestic issues that have accelerated the devastating impact of AIDS.



cc: The Honorable Susan Golding, Mayor, City of San Diego
and Councilmembers

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001b. court document	re: Landlord issues (Personal) (2 pages)	06/23/1998	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National AIDS Policy Office

OA/Box Number: 19399

FOLDER TITLE:

Correspondence - SLT - Outgoing - 10/98

2018-0764-F

jm2112

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001c. letter	re: Psychiatric evaluation of individual living with AIDS (Personal) (1 page)	08/11/1998	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National AIDS Policy Office

OA/Box Number: 19399

FOLDER TITLE:

Correspondence - SLT - Outgoing - 10/98

2018-0764-F

jm2112

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001d. letter	Michael DaSilva to Alvin Lock re: Landlord issues (Personal) [partial] (1 page)	06/08/1998	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National AIDS Policy Office

OA/Box Number: 19399

FOLDER TITLE:

Correspondence - SLT - Outgoing - 10/98

2018-0764-F

jm2112

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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



SAN DIEGO VOLUNTEER LAWYER PROGRAM

E

225 Broadway, Suite 800, San Diego, CA 92101-5008

(619) 235-5656 FAX: (619) 235-5668

TIMOTHY R. PESTOTNIK
President

Michael Allen DaSilva, Esq.
Special Team Staff Attorney
(619) 235-5656 Ext. 105

CARL R. POIROT, Esq.
Executive Director

June 8, 1998

Alvin Lock
Rachel Epperson
Full House Property Management
Post Office Box 180-399
Coronado, California 92178

Re: Unlawful and Retaliatory Actions

Dear Mr Lock and Ms. Epperson:

[0010]

This letter is meant to serve three purposes. First, it is to inform you that the San Diego Volunteer Lawyer Program, a California non-profit legal services corporation (hereinafter SDVLP) represents [REDACTED] (b)(6) (hereinafter our client). Second, it is to alert you to certain provisions of California law including the California Residential Landlord and Tenant Act of which you are obviously not aware and which you have violated. Third, it is a good faith effort to remedy your violations of said laws and redress our client's damages without the institution of litigation against you.

Since the onset of the landlord/tenant relationship between you and our client, you have engaged in what appears to be a continuous and systematic pattern of discrimination, harassment and retaliatory actions against our client. For example, during the period of time that our client was moving into [REDACTED] (b)(6) (hereinafter the premises) you were informed by the San Diego Housing Commission (hereinafter SDHC) that an inspection of the premises had to be conducted by SDHC. Your immediate response was to discriminate and retaliate against our client by threatening not to let him move into the premises. You did this in spite of the fact that you not only took possession of an emergency funding check issued by SDHC but also had cashed said check a few days prior. Shortly thereafter the SDHC and our client had to caution you on your legal obligations. Our client was finally allowed to move into the premises on or about August 12, 1997, on a month to month tenancy.

In October 1997, our client requested that you make certain repairs to the heating system in the premises as it did not function. You did not respond to his request. In early February 1998, our client requested that repairs be made to the premises including the replacement of the carpet, painting of the outside steps, rail and entry door. Our client also notified you again that the heater on the premises did not work and informed you that he would withhold the rent until the repairs were made. Again you ignored his requests. In mid February, our client again requested that you perform the painting projects mentioned above and repair the non-working heater. In late February 1998, you told our client he was a bad tenant because he requested that you make appropriate repairs. You threatened to cancel the contract with SDHC in order to teach our client a lesson. In fact, you even went so far as to contact Cathy Thomas at SDHC in that regard. She had to respond by sending you a letter. In the letter she noted the malfunctioning of the heating system and pointed out your responsibility to provide our client with a habitable unit.

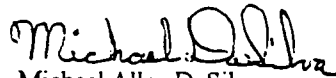
In March 1998, our client thanked you for finally replacing the carpet. He also requested again that you arrange for the painting projects to be done. In addition, he once again pointed out that the heating system had not functioned properly for five months resulting in his contracting life threatening pneumonia. You continued to ignore our client's request to make the premises habitable.

In April 1998, SDHC conducted an inspection of the premises. During the inspection, SDHC noted numerous problems with the premises including the lack of a cover on the light fixture at the top of the stairs, kitchen cabinets not closing properly and low water pressure. The inspectors notes also indicate your reluctance to make any repairs and your desire to remove our client from the premises. In April and May 1998, our client made repeated requests to you to make the necessary repairs and fix the heater. You apparently made some of the repairs just recently but only after our client informed you that he would withhold the rent until the repairs were made. You retaliated against our client by serving our client with a three day notice and a thirty day notice on May 7, 1998.

Your actions toward our client since the onset of the landlord tenant relationship violate several provisions of California law including but not limited to the California Residential Landlord and Tenant Act, San Diego City Ordinances and San Diego County Ordinance as well as smack of discrimination and harassment. Section 1941 of the California Residential Landlord and Tenant Act requires all landlords to ensure that all rental units have a properly working heater. The failure to do so makes the rental unit uninhabitable. Our client repeatedly informed you that the heater in the premises did not work but you ignored his complaints for over five months. Thus the premises were uninhabitable as a matter of law during the five months that the heating system failed to work. Your collection of rent from our client during this time period was unlawful and our client is legally entitled to the return of these monies. In addition, your repeated verbal threats to cancel the SDHC contract and/or to evict our client for insisting that you repair or remedy certain problems existing at the premises clearly constitute harassment and discrimination. Under the circumstances your serving of our client with a three day notice and a thirty day notice constitutes retaliatory actions against a tenant. All of your actions not only violate the California Residential Landlord and Tenant Act but also San Diego Municipal Code Section 52.9500 et. seq., San Diego County Code Section 32.1201 et. seq. and California Civil Code Section 51.7.

SDVLP is appalled at your conduct as a landlord. SDVLP has urged our client to file litigation against you for your flagrant disregard of the law. However, our client has decided at this time to pursue the following course of conduct. Our client will continue to reside in the premises through July 31, 1998. On or about August 1, 1998, he will vacate the premises. However, he will not be paying rent for June 1998 or July 1998. This will reimburse him somewhat for the rent monies that you collected illegally during the time that the premises were uninhabitable and to which he is clearly lawfully entitled. If you file an unlawful detainer action against him at any time, SDVLP will assist him in defending same and bring your unconscionable illegal actions against our client to the court's attention. In addition, SDVLP will assist him in filing litigation for harassment and discrimination against you for your actions in whatever forum is appropriate under the circumstances. If you have any questions in regard to our client or his actions, you may contact SDVLP at the above telephone number.

Sincerely Yours,


Michael Allen DaSilva

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001e. letter	Kathi Thomas to Rachel Epperson re: Landlord issues (Personal) [partial] (2 pages)	02/17/1998	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National AIDS Policy Office

OA/Box Number: 19399

FOLDER TITLE:

Correspondence - SLT - Outgoing - 10/98

2018-0764-F

jm2112

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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



Good Neighbors

San Diego Housing Commission

D

- 1625 Newton Avenue
- San Diego, California 92113-1038
- 619/231 9400
- FAX: 619/544 9193

February 17, 1998

Rachel Epperson
P.O. Box 180-399
Coronado, CA 92178

[Coole]

Dear Ms. Epperson,

In response to your telephone call of last week, I feel it is important to clearly restate the program expectations. I hope it will answer any questions you have. Of course you may call me at anytime for further clarification.

First, as the manager of the property occupied by (b)(6) you have the option of terminating the Housing Assistance Payment contract at the end of the contract term. A written 30 day notice is sufficient to end your participation at the end of the contract. However, this does not mean you will have terminated the tenancy of (b)(6) by ending your participation with the San Diego Housing Commission program.

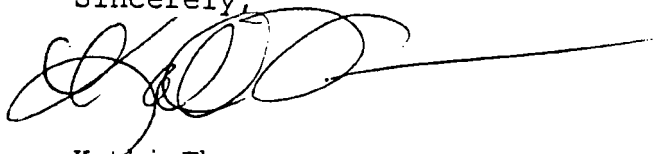
Simply terminating your payment agreement with the San Diego Housing Commission does not terminate your obligation to the tenant. The rental agreement signed by the tenant governs your legal relationship with the tenant.

Secondly, while the Housing Assistance Payment contract is in effect, you have the obligation to maintain the unit to meet federal Housing Quality Standards. A copy is enclosed for your reference. For example, the heating system needs to be repaired immediately if it is malfunctioning. I am available to do interim inspections to determine if systems are not functioning properly. Both you and the tenant may be present during such an inspection.

Both California state law and the terms of your contract with the San Diego Housing Commission prevent you from terminating the tenancy of, or evicting, a tenant because he or she requests needed repairs. You have a legal obligation to provide a habitable unit. I encourage you to speak with your own attorney for solid legal advice.

I can be reached at 619.525.3709 if you have any questions or would like to schedule an interim Housing Quality Standards inspection.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Kathi Thomas', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Kathi Thomas
Housing Specialist

(b)(6)

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001f. letter	Mark Bradford to Individual living with AIDS re: Landlord issues (Personal) [partial] (1 page)	10/06/1998	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National AIDS Policy Office

OA/Box Number: 19399

FOLDER TITLE:

Correspondence - SLT - Outgoing - 10/98

2018-0764-F

jm2112

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

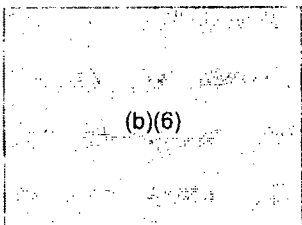
- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or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



F

Sempra Energy
101 Ash Street
San Diego, CA 92101-3017

October 6, 1998



[001f]

This letter is to confirm that on January 30, 1998, an SDG&E service employee went to [redacted] (b)(6) in San Diego, California, and performed an inspection on a wall mounted gas furnace. As part of the inspection the SDG&E service person lit the pilot light and inspected the heating system. As a result of the inspection, the service person discovered that the thermostat was defective and reported the deficiency to the customer in residence, [redacted] (b)(6).

If I can be of any further assistance in this matter, please contact me at (619) 699-5195.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Mark S. Bradford'.

Mark S. Bradford
Paralegal, Law Department
Sempra Energy

MSB

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001g. envelopes	re: Individual living with AIDS to President Clinton (2 pages)	10/13/1998	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National AIDS Policy Office

OA/Box Number: 19399

FOLDER TITLE:

Correspondence - SLT - Outgoing - 10/98

2018-0764-F

jm2112

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

AIDS

Care

DEDICATED TO IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF ALL PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV INFECTION

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

PAUL A. VOLBERDING, M.D.
Director, AIDS Program
San Francisco General Hospital

ADVISORY BOARD

JUDITH A. ABERG, M.D.
UCSF AIDS Program
San Francisco General Hospital

DAWN AVERITT
Founder, WISE
(Women's Information Service & Exchange)

MOLLY COOKE, M.D.
Professor of Clinical Medicine
UCSF Medical School

W. DAVID HARDY, M.D.
Scientific Director, Pacific Oaks Research
Los Angeles, CA

JAMES O. KAHN, M.D.
Associate Director, AIDS Program
San Francisco General Hospital
San Francisco, CA

HAROLD A. KESSLER, M.D.
Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's Medical Center
Chicago, IL

HARVEY J. MAKADON, M.D.
Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center
Boston, MA

HELEN M. MIRAMONTES,
M.S.N., R.N., F.A.A.N.
Deputy Director, The International Center for
HIV/AIDS Research and Clinical Training in Nursing
San Francisco, CA

WILLIAM G. POWDERLY, M.D.
Washington University School of Medicine
Clinical Trials Unit
St. Louis, MO

MICHAEL S. SAAG, M.D.
Birmingham AIDS Clinical Trials Unit
Birmingham, AL

SUSAN SHEA, R.N., F.N.P.
UCSF AIDS Program
San Francisco General Hospital

CATHERINE M. WILFERT, M.D.
Professor Emerita, Department of Pediatrics
Duke University Medical Center
Scientific Director
Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation

EXECUTIVE EDITOR

EDWIN BAYRD

30 October 1998

Sandra Thurman, Director
Office of National AIDS Policy
736 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Ms. Thurman:

As Dr. Catherine M. Wilfert observes in the editorial she contributed to the enclosed issue of *AIDS Care*, the advent of combination antiretroviral therapy has transformed the lives of everyone who is living with HIV and has access to such therapy. By dramatically slowing the rate at which HIV assails and destroys the immune system, maximally suppressive anti-HIV regimens have eased a wide range of purely clinical problems... and raised a wide range of new social issues. One of those issues—little discussed at scientific symposia but much talked about among people living with HIV infection—is whether it is now possible for seropositive women to have children.

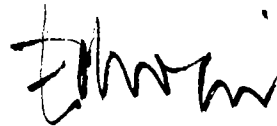
There is a substantial body of literature on unanticipated, unwanted, or ill-advised pregnancies among seropositive women, but very little has been written about whether an HIV-positive woman, after considering all the facts and weighing the odds, should undertake to conceive a child. To assist such women—and their partners—in reaching a prudent decision with regard to conception and childbirth, we have commissioned a series of interrelated articles on this all-important topic.

The first of these special articles, "Can I Have Children?" was written for us by Dr. Kimberly Smith, a specialist in infectious disease at Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's Medical Center in Chicago. Dr. Smith enumerates the risks of pregnancy—for both mother and child—from a clinical perspective. Paramount among these risks, of course, is the chance that a seropositive woman will infect her baby with HIV, either in the womb or during delivery.

Rebecca Denison, the founder of Women Organized to Respond to Life-threatening Diseases, which publishes a monthly newsletter for women with HIV, has confronted those risks—and triumphed over them. She describes that experience in "The Toughest Decision I Ever Made."

Finally, Dawn Averitt, who served with Dr. Wilfert as a guest editor of this special issue of *AIDS Care*, looks at the same subject from yet another point of view—that of an HIV-positive woman who has given careful consideration to the ethical, moral, and practical aspects of conceiving a child. Every seropositive woman who is experiencing Dawn's dilemma—and who shares her desire to have children—will want to read "What if.... " in this special double issue of *AIDS Care*.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Edwin Bayrd', with a stylized, cursive script.

Edwin Bayrd
Executive Editor

EB:ek
Encls.