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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 25, 1993

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN ANNOUNCEMENT OF KRISTINE M. GEBBIE
AS AIDS POLICY COORDINATOR

The South Lawn

8:43 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning. Thank you very much. First, let me welcome Speaker of the House and other distinguished Members of the House of Representatives here. I appreciate their coming. I understand they were able to get a little more sleep than the senators were last night. I also want to welcome all the rest of you here.

Before I make the announcement that we're all here to witness and to be a part of, I do want to say a word about the vote that was cast early this morning in the United States Senate to pass a version of the economic plan which I presented to them which, to be sure, was changed to some extent from the House plan, but still reflected, I think, a remarkable degree of courage. Five hundred billion dollars in deficit reduction in the Senate plan, over 78 percent of the new revenues from people with incomes above \$200,000. A real commitment to significant budget cuts that were slightly greater than the ones in the House plan, and now clearly more budget cuts than tax increases.

The most important thing is that now both Houses of Congress, under very difficult circumstances with the same old rhetoric of the last 12 years flying at them, had the courage to try to change this country for the better.

What this means is incalculable. It means we can now move on to a Conference Committee with a clear signal to the financial markets that its interest rates should stay down and people should be able to refinance their homes and finance their businesses at lower interest rates, and that for the first time in a very long time an American President can go to a meeting of the G-7 nations in a position of economic strength, trying to lead a renewal of growth and opportunity all over the world.

So I very much appreciate that. I want to compliment Senator Mitchell, Senator Sasser, Senator Moynihan, in particular, for their leadership and the courage of the senators who voted in the way they did, so that we can go forward.

One of the things that was in this budget that has received almost no notice is a real commitment to intensifying our efforts to deal with the AIDS crisis, even in the midst of all the budget cutbacks. One of those important efforts is the naming of a new AIDS coordinator with a higher visibility, a more important policy role and more influence in the national government than has been the case in the past.

It is my distinct pleasure today to announce the appointment of Kristine Gebbie as our nation's first AIDS Policy Coordinator. This position has never existed before, but circumstances now require us to look for unprecedented remedies to a unprecedented problem.

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Today, as we toil against one of the most dreaded and mysterious diseases humanity has ever known, we must redouble our government's efforts to promote research, funding and treatment for AIDS. The appointment of Kristine Gebbia is part of our pledge to do that. She is a proven health care leader who will bring to the administration years of experience in the AIDS field. I'm confident she'll work hard to ensure that our nation no longer ignores an epidemic that has already claimed too many of our brothers and sisters, our parents and children, our friends and colleagues.

I'm particularly pleased that Kristine Gebbia is so committed to helping our AIDS effort, for she certainly is no stranger to the field. To begin with, she hales from the Pacific Northwest, one of our country's most progressive regions when it comes to health care.

A former nurse, she became the administrator of the Oregon Health Division, a position she held for 11 years, and later served as the Secretary of the Washington State Department of Health. Currently, she serves as a Special Consultant to the Department of Health and Human Services. She's also spent a lot of her time and energy on AIDS prevention.

Since 1989 she's served as chair of the Centers for Disease Control Advisory Committee on the Prevention of HIV Infection. She served on the Presidential Commission on AIDS. She was for three years a member of the National Academy of Sciences AIDS Oversight Committee, and she was chair of an HIV committee of state health officials around the United States.

AIDS is terrifying. It inflicts tragedy on too many families. But ultimately, it is a disease; one we can defeat just as we have defeated polio, many forms of cancer and other scourges in the history of our nation. How can we do it? With commitment and courage and constancy, and with vocal and responsible leadership from our nation's government. Already this administration has requested a large increase in funding for AIDS research and prevention, even in the face of our severe budget cutbacks. We are now moving toward full funding of the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act.

Our budget requested in Fiscal 1994 a 78-percent increase in funding for Ryan White, an 18-percent increase for AIDS research, and a 27-percent increase for prevention.

In addition, the upcoming health care reform plan will make sure that AIDS sufferers are not victimized by unfair insurance policies when they seek treatment for their illnesses. AIDS touches all of us, and no single group should be discriminated against on the basis of this disease.

To make government's role in AIDS more efficient, we're also taking steps to coordinate AIDS policy. On June the 10th, I signed into law the National Institutes of Health Revitalization Act that establishes an AIDS research office to coordinate all the AIDS research at NIH. By now appointing an AIDS policy coordinator, we will ensure that one person in the White House oversees and unifies government-wide AIDS efforts.

Kristine Gebbia will be a full member of the Domestic Policy Council and will work closely with the Department of Health and Human Services. And I'm glad to see Secretary Shalala here today. She has my full support in coordinating policy among all the various Executive Branch departments.

With the dedication and leadership that she has shown and that she will bring to this effort, I believe we will be able to wage the battle against AIDS with complete resolve. I look forward

to working with her as we tackle the challenges that are posed to us. I assure you this is another step in the beginning of our effort, not the end of my personal commitment. This will guarantee the kind of focus this effort has long needed.

Ms. Gebbie. (Applause.)

MS. GEBBIE: Thank you very much, Mr. President. Thank you. It's fun to see a lot of familiar faces here this morning.

We've all been working the balancing act of this epidemic for a long time, balancing an investment in research with our investment in applying that research in a sensible way, and our investments in caring for people who already have the disease with an investment in preventing further spread, with an investment in the health-related aspects of this disease, with all of the other pieces -- the education, the business, the community levels of response that have to be a part of it.

My perspective is that for a long time, most of that balancing and coordinating has had to happen at the local level, and people have had to put out far too much energy in every community, pulling programs together and policies together that could be pulled together on a single, nationwide basis, leaving folks free at the local level to really respond to individuals in the way they have to respond, and to apply what we've learned in a way that works in every community in this land. And I'm real thrilled to have a chance to work on that.

I need to say a thank-you to the many, many people -- people with the infection and people caring for people with the infection and people in state and local health departments and national agencies across this country that I've learned from in the last more than a decade working on this disease, and I hope I can put that knowledge into very fast action in this new coordination position.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: Let me also say before we take a question or two, to Mr. Speaker and to Congressman Studds and Frank and McDermott and Pelosi and Morella, and to all the other members of the Congress who have been willing to support increased efforts for AIDS in the face of these difficult budgetary times. I'm grateful for them, too, because without the congressional support, we would not be able to make any progress, in my judgment, even with this heightened administrative effort.

Q Mr. President, as you approach your decision on gays in the military, have you reached a conclusion about the directive that says that homosexuality is incompatible with military service? Have you decided --

THE PRESIDENT: I have not received any such directive. And until I receive a report from the Pentagon, I have no further comment on this.

Q Can I just ask you a broader question, then, about this?

THE PRESIDENT: I'm not going to discuss it until I receive the report from the Pentagon. I have nothing else to say now.

Q Mr. President, I have a question for Ms. Gebbie, please. During the time that you served in Washington and Oregon dealing with the AIDS epidemic, what will you bring to this job that you learned there?

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MS. GIBBS: I think one of the biggest things I learned is that people have to be able to hear each other, not just talk to each other, but hear each other, and then put that listening into effect, developing policies that work. That's a bit of a global answer, but it really has to be applied to each piece of this puzzle. And it's putting a puzzle together that's developing policy around this disease.

Q Mr. President, yesterday when the news broke of the terrorist attempts at bombing various points in New York City, a lot of Americans felt an increased sense of vulnerability. I wonder if you would share with us your thoughts when you learned about it, and do you share that increased sense of vulnerability to terrorism in this country?

THE PRESIDENT: Any free society has always some exposure to terrorism. I think what the American people should do, though, is to feel an enormous sense of pride in the aggressive work done by the New York Police Department and all the federal authorities involved in New York. We are working aggressively on this issue. We will continue to work on it in a very tough way, and we will put whatever resources the United States has to put in to combatting it.

I think one of the problems that has plagued much of the world in the 1980s is random acts of terrorism. And there is always the possibility with increasing political instability in various places of increased terrorism. But I can tell you that I view the action in New York as reassuring. And all I can tell is that we're going to do our best to be as tough, as intolerant, as effective in dealing with these kinds of problems consistently as the local and the federal authorities were in New York.

Q Mr. President, now that the Senate has voted, can you tell us where you come down on the differences between the House and Senate bills in terms of the gasoline versus Stn tax, in terms of the level of Medicare funding, and the other differences in the bills. And can you tell us, did you win a political victory at the possible expense of your program, in making so many deals that it's just complicated the process of getting things through conference?

THE PRESIDENT: Actually, this administration didn't make any deals. The Senate Finance Committee put together a bill that it could get out of the Senate Finance Committee. And then the question was very much whether we would go on to conference. I think there was a great sense in the Senate that they had to go forward with the bill. There were many senators who told me they liked the House bill better. I mean, there were divisions even in the Senate. There were a couple of senators who indicated they would have voted for the House bill who did not vote for the Senate bill. There was all kinds of difference of opinion.

I think what happened was there was an institutional feeling there yesterday, which crystallized in the late afternoon, that the worst thing they could do is not to go forward, and that the worst thing they could do is not to break the gridlock, not to find way to continue to push for real economic reform. And all this happened rather late last evening, and no decisions have been made. I haven't even had an ample opportunity to analyze whatever amendments were made yesterday. But this administration was not nearly as involved in the details of what came out of the Senate as was the case in the House.

I am confident that the conferees will get together, will produce a bill that in some ways is superior to both bills and will have a broader support. That's what I think will happen.

Q Gas tax, sir?

Q On the budget, assuming that you want the final bill to resemble your own plan as much as possible, what is your response to Senator Moynihan's observation recently when he said that he felt that one -- directing one-third of all tax increases and spending cuts to investment would be perhaps too excessive?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we'll see. A lot of the senators who came on to the bill late yesterday were holding out because the investment incentives have been cut back so much by the committee. That was -- one of the biggest hurdles was trying to convince some of the senators that we might increase the investment incentives in the conference. So I can tell you that will be a point of continuing tension. But I expect there will be some real effort to try to get the investment and growth options back in there.

Keep in mind, reducing the deficit helps you by bringing down interest rates. But still in the end if you want to grow the economy, somebody has to invest money and create jobs and put people to work. If the unemployment rate in this country were 4 percent instead of 7 percent, we'd have far fewer problems than we do. And the stagnation worldwide of economic activity, which has been going on for sometime now, is holding this country back and requires this country to make extraordinary efforts if we're going to swim against the tide and try to grow more than other nations to increase incentives to invest and create jobs and to grow this economy.

If you take investment out of part of the country as, for example, you see in California with the big cutbacks in defense, there needs to be some offsetting investment. You can't create jobs out of thin air. So I think we want to see in this economic plan two objectives -- really tough deficit reduction, keeping the interest rates down, freeing up money for private sector investment, and increasing incentives by the national government to get more investment in the economy. And I hope we see it.

Q Mr. President, there seems to be another standoff in Baghdad between U.N. weapons inspectors and the Iraqi government. This is the first time this has happened on your watch. How serious is this standoff? And what, if anything, do you plan on doing about it?

THE PRESIDENT: It's quite serious. And the United Nations -- you've already heard the U.N. speak to it, and I would expect that the matter will have to be resolved one way or the other in the fairly near future. I do think that -- I don't have much to add to the pronouncements that have come out of the U.N. The United States has to continue to support compliance with the U.N. resolutions as they apply to Iraq.

Q Mr. President, you said that this is the first time that we're going to the economic summit in a position of economic strength. Another way to view that is that you had a tie vote in the Senate; that you're caught going into conference between the demands for more social spending, more investment and those who want not cuts; and that there's no margin for error, which is not a very strong signal of the ability to resolve this and to get anything that will pass finally both Houses --

THE PRESIDENT: I don't think any of the people who have looked at this really believe that we won't get a bill out of the conference that will be marginally changed in ways from both the House and Senate bills that will make the bill more passible in the Senate as well as the House. For example, the House wanted basically the incentive package that was there, but some less tax and some more spending cuts. That came out of the Senate. The Senate obliged the less tax and more spending cuts, but did it at the expense of cutting

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so much of the investments out, because the energy tax had to be reduced as much as it did, not for the floor of the Senate, but to get it out of the Senate Finance Committee.

Now, what will happen now is you'll see a negotiation and they'll try to bridge those gaps. I don't think they are particularly large. I think it's quite encouraging. And if you look at the level of aggression this country has displayed in trying to do something about its economic circumstances as compared with what is going on in these other nations -- the political and the economic problems -- I think the United States should be very proud. It is not easy to change.

I mean, we've been on an incredible roller coaster ride for 12 years now, just sort of spending more than we're taking in and living by political rhetoric and hot air. And when you try to change, it's not easy. You know, it's the same -- my daughter always says when she is giggling me a little that old line about danial being more than a river in Egypt. (Laughter.) I mean, you know, it's not easy to change. (Laughter.)

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

KVD

9:05 A.M. EDT

**BIOGRAPHY OF KRISTINE M. GEBBIE
AIDS POLICY COORDINATOR**

A senior consultant to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and, until this February, Secretary of Washington State's Department of Health, Kristine Gebbie is a proven health care leader who has worked hard in recent years to stop the spread of AIDS.

Since 1989 she has served as chair of the Centers for Disease Control Advisory Committee on the Prevention of HIV Infection. Gebbie served on the Presidential Commission on AIDS from 1987 - 88 and on the AIDS Oversight Committee for the Institute of Medicine from 1987 - 90. In addition, she chaired an HIV Committee of Washington State health officials from 1985 - 88 and has served as a member of that committee to date. Presently she is a senior consultant to the Department of Health and Human Services.

The Pacific Northwest, where Gebbie has worked for the past 15 years, is one of the most progressive areas in the country for health care. A former nurse, Gebbie served for 11 years (1978-89) as Administrator of the Oregon Health Division in Oregon State and as Assistant Director of Health for Oregon. In 1991, Gebbie taught as an affiliate professor in the School of Public Health and Community Medicine at the University of Washington. Since 1990, she has served as a Clinical Assistant Professor at the University of Washington School of Nursing and since 1980 Gebbie has taught at the School of Nursing at the Oregon Health Sciences University in Portland, Oregon.

Gebbie was Assistant Director of St. Louis Hospitals in St. Louis, Missouri from 1976 - 78 and Coordinator of all outpatient Clinics in St. Louis from 1974 - 76. From 1972 - 77 she served as Project Director of a USPHS Training Grant, through which she trained nurse practitioners for work in various settings.

Gebbie earned a Bachelor of Science in Nursing degree from St. Olaf College in Minnesota in 1965 and a Master of Nursing degree from the University of California School of Nursing in 1968. She is currently a Ph.D. candidate in the PEW Doctoral Program in Health Policy at the University of Michigan School of Public Policy.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 8, 1994

Mr. President:

On August 2, 1993, I assumed the newly established position of National AIDS Policy Coordinator.

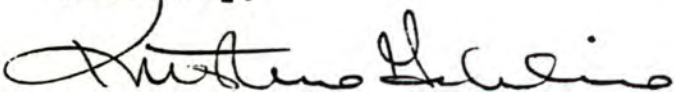
In the face of over a decade of neglect at the highest levels of policy-making, enormous and often conflicting expectations of what an "AIDS Czar" could do, and continued national divisiveness on issues central to ending this epidemic, your administration has made great strides in responding to the HIV epidemic. Creation of this office provided a focal point for discussions, has validated the concerns of many living with HIV, and has stimulated change in how agencies of the federal government respond.

In assessing the contributions I have been privileged to make, the issues being raised about how the office could be more effective, and the changes which are necessary to keep your agenda moving, I have decided to leave this position at the end of this first year.

In the time remaining, I would like to work with White House staff to assure a smooth transition for my successor.

I look forward to meeting with you on your return from Europe to discuss these issues in greater detail.

Sincerely,



Kristine M. Gebbie
National AIDS Policy Coordinator

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

July 8, 1994

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Kristine Gebbie, the first National AIDS Policy Coordinator, served ably and with dedication as a member of our Administration. With her help, the Federal Government finally began exercising real leadership in response to this terrible epidemic. Working together, we boosted funding for the Ryan White Care Act, increased resources for prevention and research, sped the research and approval process for new drugs, and required every federal employee to receive comprehensive workplace education. While more needs to be done - and more will be done -- to fight AIDS, Kristine Gebbie's service as the nation's first AIDS policy coordinator gave this vitally important battle a lift when one was desperately needed and long overdue.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF NATIONAL AIDS POLICY

STATEMENT BY COORDINATOR GEBBIE

July 8, 1994

NATIONAL AIDS POLICY COORDINATOR KRISTINE GEBBIE RESIGNS

WASHINGTON, D.C. — After a year as the first National AIDS Policy Coordinator, I have come to a mutual agreement with President Clinton to leave the position no later than August 2, 1994.

For those of us active in battling the HIV/AIDS epidemic for many years, it is clear this Administration has made great strides in fighting HIV. This Administration has opened the door for action to end the epidemic because the President and his Cabinet are willing to address the difficult and controversial issues raised by this epidemic.

This Administration has accomplished much in the HIV/AIDS arena, for example: the creation of the Task Force on AIDS Drug Development, the initiative to provide HIV/AIDS training for three million federal employees, the creation of the Office of AIDS Research in the National Institutes of Health and the Prevention Marketing Initiative, each of which have helped bring us one step closer to defeating this epidemic. By recognizing the magnitude of the epidemic, this Administration has legitimized the struggles of Americans living with HIV and AIDS.

This epidemic has disproportionately affected many Americans, especially Gay men, communities of color, and the impoverished. Discrimination based on race, sexual orientation, gender and income level has exacerbated the impact of HIV in many communities. It is my hope that this Administration and those that follow will continue to focus on those communities hardest hit by this epidemic, and have the vision to look to the future and prevent further infections.

Many communities in our nation have yet to feel the full effect of this epidemic; particularly women and young Americans, Gay and straight. Unless we frankly address prevention issues in these communities, hundreds of thousands of lives will be unnecessarily lost. We simply cannot ignore any longer that our youth are sexually active, that some young people are Gay, and that women face particular difficulties in negotiating safer sexual practices. All of us, families, faith communities, and private organizations must work together for prevention to succeed.

I will work very closely with White House staff to assure a smooth transition for my successor. The next National AIDS Policy Coordinator must have the tools necessary to take on this position and achieve success and confidence within the AIDS community.

I wish the next Coordinator all the best in the difficult task that lies ahead.