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(Also i

ncluded: selected articles from the weekend)

LEXIS-NEXIS COVERAGE

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t 1999 The National Journal Group, Inc.

National Journal's CongressDaily

Au

gust 2, 1999 10:48 am Eastern Time

EDITION-1: am

SECTION: POLITICS

LENGTH:

317 words

HEADLINE: LEADERSHIP EVENTS

BODY:

House and Senate leaders are planning some media events this week, but are otherwise keeping their public schedules light in order to accommodate a hectic legislative schedule leading up to the August recess, which is scheduled to begin Friday.

On Tuesday, House Speaker Hastert and Republican Conference Chairman J.C. Watts of Oklahoma will launch a campaign to encourage people to get blood tests to detect diabetes and heart disease.

Also Tuesday, Vice President Gore, Senate Minority Leader Daschle, and House Minority Leader Gephardt will hold a news conference on agriculture.

And on Saturday, Majority Leader Armey is scheduled to attend the Midwestern Leadership Conference in Omaha.

Meanwhile, President Clinton at the White House this morning will present new public service announcements created on behalf of his anti-drug campaign.

Clinton is scheduled this afternoon to attend a memorial service for the late Dan Dutko, a leading Democratic Party fundraiser who was killed in a biking accident last week, and then attend a Democratic fundraiser in the evening.

Both events are in Washington.

On Tuesday, Clinton travels to Chicago to address the business leader

s
participating in the Welfare to Work Partnership.

He will announce new figures showing the program has exceeded its goal of hiring 10,000 welfare recipients, and that the federal government also has had considerable success putting those on assistance to work.

On Thursday, Clinton will be on Capitol Hill to lead a Democratic "unity" event. The gathering will be a sendoff as members prepare to leave town for the August recess, and will feature calls for passage of Democratic priorities on health care, gun control and the budget, among other issues.

Clinton heads for Arkansas Friday, preparing to join Gore Saturday for two Gore 2000 fundraisers.

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St. Louis Post-Dispatch

August 2, 1999, Monday, FIVE STAR LIFT EDITION

SECTION: NEWS, Pg. A4

LENGTH: 625 words

HEADLINE: NATION

BYLINE: From News Services

BODY:

Lewinsky is injured in California freeway accident

Monica Lewinsky suffered scrapes and bruises Sunday when her sport utility vehicle overturned on a freeway in Ventura, Calif., the California Highway Patrol said. Lewinsky, who was driving alone, reached over to the passenger seat to take something out of her purse, realized she was close to a motor home, veered away and then lost control of her vehicle, said Bob Inman, a CHP dispatcher. Her Ford Explorer crossed a dusty median strip on state Highway 101 about five miles north of town and toppled on its side, he said. Lewinsky, who lives in Los Angeles, was not cited for the accident, and alcohol or drugs were not involved in the crash, Inman said.

All 50 states meet welfare-to-work requirements

All 50 states have moved the required number of people from welfare to work, the White House said Sunday, noting that 35 percent of the nation's welfare recipients held jobs in 1998 or were actively looking for work. President Bill Clinton plans to promote those numbers Tuesday at a welfare-to-work conference in Chicago, and use them to make the case for Congress to provide funding for services, such as child care, to aid the welfare-to-work transition. Administration officials say the proportion of welfare recipients who are working is four

r times as high now as when the president took office in 1993. Nationally, the percentage of welfare recipients with jobs rose from 7 percent in 1992 to 27 percent last year.

Gov. Bush will try to sidestep whistleblower case

Texas

Gov. George W. Bush will file documents today asking a judge to reject demands

that he testify in a whistleblower lawsuit filed by a former state agency director, attorneys in the case said Sunday in Austin, Texas. The civil suit, which

political analysts say could provide fodder for Bush's White House rivals, accuses the governor of interfering with a state inquiry into alleged misconduct at

at least 20 funeral homes owned by Houston-based Service Corporation International. The

former Funeral Service Commission's executive director, Eliza May, alleged that

at Bush had her fired in February at the behest of Robert Waltrip, chairman of

Service Corp., which owns the funeral homes she was investigating. Waltrip is a

longtime supporter of the Bush family. A spokesman said Bush's testimony was not

needed because he knows nothing about the investigation or May's dismissal.

Bradley calls racial divide America's largest problem

The biggest problem facing American society is divisions between races, said former Sen. Bill Bradley, a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination. "I've always believed that the racial divide in America was our fundamental and deepest challenge," Bradley said Sunday on the NBC program "Meet the Press." He is the only announced challenger to Vice President Al Gore for the nomination.

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USA TODAY

August 2, 1999, Monday, FIRST EDITION

SECTION: LIFE; Pg. 3D; Larry King's People

LENGTH: 531 words

HEADLINE: Play

with the NBA: Hoop it up, help a kid

BYLINE: Larry King

BODY:

Peter Morto

n, owner of the Hard Rock Hotel and Casino in

Las Vegas, will host the second H

oops in Vegas tournament to benefit

the ERAS center, a nonprofit organization t

hat assures at-risk

children access to the services they require.

Here's th

e way the tournament works: It's a 16-team, single-elimination event taking place at UNLV. Coached by some of the NBA's current stars, each team will consist of a retired NBA legend, a celebrity and maybe you, a donor who will pay for the opportunity. The event takes place Aug. 14-15, and those

participating
include Tom Arnold, Corbin Bernsen, Bob Saget,
Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, Danny Manning and Connie
Hawkins. For information, call the hotel. . . .

Former Texas governor Ann Richards, loving her role as
a lobbyist with a Washington law firm, was the last person to
debate Texas Gov. George W. Bush, who
defeated her.
She told me Bush should not be taken lightly, that he will be
the
nominee of the Republican Party and should be a strong favorite
to be elected.
"He'll be hard to debate," she said, "because
he's not easily pinned down on specifics. But he has a great natural
flair for politics."

Richards is supporting Al Gore but thinks Bill Bradley
will "give him a run for his money" in
the Democratic primaries.
"Bradley cannot be taken lightly," she told me, "and
I've told
that to the vice president." She is a great admirer of Elizabeth
Dole
's and thinks she'll be Bush's vice presidential choice.
. . . .

WEB-BASED NEWS
WS COVERAGE for AUGUST 2, 1999

NEW YORK COVERAGE
(VP Travel: 8/1)
(Please see
also: NY Times in hard-copy clips)

DEM BIG: BRADLEY PALS GAGG

ED

By DEBORAH ORIN

A veteran Democratic senator is accusing the
Clinton White House of using crude pressure
tactics to keep Democrats from endorsing Bill

Bradley against Vice President Al Gore for the
2000 nomination.
nation.

"It's been made clear to me that the things I say
about Bradley that are nice are heard in Gore's

office," Sen. Joe Biden (D-Del.), who may
endorse Bradley for
the presidency, told Time
magazine.

"Ninety-five percent of my colleagues here on the
Democratic side believe that Bill Clinton has
consciously turned over the reins
of political power - the power of appointment, the power of
pardon, the power relating to those things that
affect partisan politics - to Al Gore."

That charge comes at a time when Gore is sagging

in polls, Democrats are getting
ever more jittery
about how badly he trails GOP front-runner

George W. Bush, and Bradley is enjoying a
popu
larity boomlet and raising big bucks.

Just last week, House
Democrats rebuffed a plea
from ex-White House aide Paul Begala
to start
beating up on Bush, saying they couldn't risk it -
basically because they fear Gore is a loser.

And sources say the AFL-CIO has delayed the
early endorsement
that Gore has been so eagerly
seeking - a tactical win for Br
adley.

Bradley so far has only two Senate endorsements,
from two of the most independent senators - Paul
Wellstone of Minnesota and Bob Kerrey of
Nebraska. And sources
say New York Sen.
Daniel P. Moynihan, an old pal, will back h
im.

But sources have told The Post that Moynihan is
waiting to be sure funding for his beloved Penn
Stati
on renovation is finalized - a claim that
buttresses Biden's c
harge. Moynihan has declined
comment on whom, or when, he'll e
ndorse.

Meanwhile, a relaxed-looking Bradley said on
"Meet the Press" yesterday that race is the
nation's
top problem. It was his first Sunday
talk-show appearance of
the presidential
campaign.

Gore spent yeste
rday at a fund-raiser at the Sag
Harbor home of the late Comme
rce Secretary
Ron Brown's widow, Alma.

On t
he Republican side, Bush was vacationing at
his father's home
in Kennebunkport, Maine.

Many of his rivals were in Iowa, tr
ying to rev up
support in an Aug. 14 straw poll that is expect
ed
to push Bush even further ahead.

Multimi
llionaire Steve Forbes is offering to buy
tickets and pay for
air-conditioned buses to take
his voters to the poll, in Ames.

Forbes is also offering free T-shirts, barbecue,
music, even gold pins to rev up support, Time
reports.

ILLINOIS COVERAGE
(VP Travel: 8/7-8)

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ny
Chicago Tribune

August 2, 1999 Monday, CHICAGO SPORTS FINAL EDITION

SECT
ION: EDITORIAL; Pg. 10; ZONE: N

LENGTH: 384 words

HEADLINE: BUSH'S ARMIES OF
COMPASSION

BODY:

Republican presidential front-runner George W. Bush's faith-based anti-poverty plan offers something old, something new, several things borrowed and, as a political play, something quite shrewd.

The idea of government fighting poverty through religiously affiliated organizations has been around for years. It also has worked remarkably well in various forms in various states, including Texas, where Bush is governor. Former President Ronald Reagan and President Clinton each proposed poverty fighting through faith-based organizations. Vice President Al Gore called in May for Americans to "dare to embrace" religious programs and called for a "new partnership" between church and state.

What's new about Bush's announcement are details, including its \$8 billion price tag. He would spend about that much to allow the 70 percent of taxpayers who do not itemize their deductions to take charitable deductions. In this way, Bush says, he would enlist taxpayers, charities, community groups and religious organizations into "armies of compassion" to fight a new conservative-style war on poverty, welfare dependency, criminal behavior and other social problems.

It says something about the spirit of the times that Bush's proposal is receiving so little resistance. As Gore's earlier announcement shows, a new consensus has risen across party lines. The persistence of problems afflicting poor children and families despite the overall prosperity of the 1990s has driven many Americans to take a fresh look at faith-based organizations that were helping the needy long before government got into the act.

Bush's plan to use tax deductions skirts the issue of church-state separation by letting individuals, not the government, hand over the money for such services. Taxpayers presumably have a better vantage point than government bureaucrats to decide which programs are making the best use of their money.

Bush's plan moves in the right direction. Churches, temples and prayer halls cannot replace government in the mammoth task of helping the needy. But they do

a better and more
efficient job than government of understanding their
communities and meeting th
e needs of their citizens. As Bush wisely points out,
they need not be rivals
in that task. There is plenty of work to go around.

ARKANSAS COVERAGE

(VP Tr
avel: 8/8)
NO WEB-BASED NEWS COVERAGE

NEW HAMPSHIRE COVERAGE

(VP Travel: 8/8)

THE MANCHESTER UNION-LEADER

Editorial
The Navy needs to pay up:
Where's Go
re and Shaheen on this one?

The U.S. Navy is playing the deadbeat on a ne
arly \$3 million bill owed the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard
for work on a submarin
e called the USS Helena. The bill was submitted to the Second Fleet last April,
but last week the brass said they didn't have the money, and wouldn't pay.

The situation is causing a budgetary problem that will require shipyar
d personnel to work an extra
6,000 hours of overtime between now and September
to cover the shortfall. The overtime money will
come from a different budget
from the Helena's, and workers will be required to work six days a week
to pul
l this off. The key is to maintain the shipyard's good record of cost-effective
ness in the eyes of
military analysts, even though the Navy, which owns the sh
ipyard, is the problem.

Because the Portsmouth facility, which is the
oldest operating Navy yard in the United States, must
compete with private sh
ipyards for contracts, the pressure is always on there to maintain a high level
of
economy on projects. This keeps steady work coming in and the doors open.
In past rounds of
Pentagon base closures, the cost effectiveness of operations
maintained at Portsmouth has literally meant
the difference between life and
death for the historic facility. This high efficiency has given the New
Hampsh
ire and Maine congressional delegations a solid, bottom-line rationale to fight
for the yard when
the cost-cutters get their calculators out, as political cl
out can only go so far in a city that's full of it
clout, that is. (Funny how
the only time you find a bureaucrat in the Beltway who wants to save money is
when there's a military base to close.)

According to Terry Ele
ftherion, a union spokesman, the situation "makes Portsmouth appear to be
more
expensive and less efficient than it is ... If this was a private shipyard, th
ey'd never do this. They'd
find the money."

The Navy's arcane bookk
eeping involves annually setting "man-day rates" at the yard, which will be
ar
tificially high next year due to the snafu. This, in turn, may cause the yard t
o lose future work to other
facilities, Eleftherion says.

So because
these geniuses in Washington some of whom are probably the kind who'll pay a
thousand bucks for a hammer can't get a budget straight on fixing one submar-
ine, hundreds of people
will have to work overtime to maintain cost appearance
s, and maybe in the end save their jobs.

It's obvious that the Navy is
refusing to do the right thing on this, and isn't about to budge without a li-
ttle help from the top. So where's Al Gore when we really need him? Where's Ma-
dam Governor with all her connections (Didn't she sleep in the Lincoln bedroom
? Isn't her husband, the so-called "hunk," Mr.
Gore's state chairman?). Maybe
these two very important people can tear themselves away from the
photo-op of
the day long enough to do something really useful. The people of the Seacoast,
and all of
New Hampshire and Maine would appreciate it.

Once Gore and
Shaheen get the money from the Navy, they can have a ceremony and have their
picture taken at the shipyard, maybe with a nice shot of the Atlantic in the b-
ackground. We understand
the ocean is at its usual, most picturesque level.
D
ean Dexter

THE MANCHESTER UNION-LEADER
Closely watched political process both
overrated and helpful
By JOHN DISTASO
Senior Political Reporter

When
U.S. Sen. Judd Gregg stands up and calls George W. Bush a great guy, calls him
his choice for
President and then asks you to vote for him, will you? Will you
be more inclined to? Will it matter at all
to you?
Even if you think Judd
Gregg is great, and even if you think Bush is great, do you think Bush is grea-
t
because Gregg thinks he's great?
And, if you're not sure who you like fo-
r President, does it matter to you that Gregg likes Bush or that
Gov. Jeanne S
haheen's husband, Bill, and a collection of state leaders like Al Gore?
Pro
bably not very much, especially in independent New Hampshire.
Still, the po-
litical endorsement game is one of the most-watched processes of this and any e-
lection
season primary or general. And while the importance of political endo-
rsements may be overrated,
there are occasions in which they do help.
Gregg
g, for instance, is a meaningful endorsement. First, he's been a U.S. senator,
a governor, a U.S.
House member and an executive councilor. He's been in nine
elections in New Hampshire and is 9-0,
not counting primaries. That record sho-
ws he has a high level of respect, especially among Republicans
and they are
the ones who count in a Republican Presidential Primary.
Ditto for the Shah
eens. Sure, the governor hasn't endorsed Al Gore officially. But her husband,
Bill,
is his state campaign chairman.
Two landslide election victories sho-
w Gov. Shaheen has broad appeal, from independents as well as
Democrats and y-
es, even some Republicans.
Gore, who's struggling to find a consistent mess-
age in his campaign while facing a tough challenge from
New Jersey Sen. Bill B-
radley, will no doubt officially receive the governor's endorsement. And it can-
't

hurt.

Gregg brings along what GOP strategist Patrick Griffin calls "the most effective Republican political organization in the state," people who work tirelessly to set up mini-organizations in cities and towns to send people out to you, the undecided voter and ask you to consider Bush.

It doesn't guarantee you will, but a personal touch from a neighbor may prompt you to give the candidate serious consideration.

"Endorsements are actually more valuable early in the process than in the end," said Jim Monahan, an uncommitted Democratic activist.

"Endorsements sort of define the characteristics of the candidate," said Monahan. "I may not know Bill Bradley or Al Gore, but I know these others who endorsed him well. I know their views on issues, even if I'm not yet sure of his."

A host of other New Hampshire Republican activists and officeholders are spread out among the rest of the field. Former U.S. Rep. Bill Zeff, for instance, backs former Tennessee Gov. Lamar Alexander, while 1996 GOP gubernatorial nominee Ovide Lamontagne, who defeated Zeff in a primary that year,

is behind former Vice President Dan Quayle. Former U.S. Sen. Warren Rudman likes John McCain.

Four years ago, Gregg, Zeff, U.S. Rep. Charlie Bass and former Gov. Steve Merrill and were the top names backing eventual Republican standard-bearer Bob Dole.

Dole, like Bush this year, had a huge lead in the polls the summer before the First-in-the-Nation Primary. But in February of 1996, he lost the GOP primary to Pat Buchanan.

This year, the conventional wisdom so far has Bush a far better candidate than Dole. He's livelier and fresher, and, more important to Republicans, polls show he can defeat Vice President Al Gore in a general election matchup. Dole never came close to Bill Clinton in any polls.

Strategist Griffin said there is a high level of enthusiasm in Bush this year.

"The last time, it was, 'I'm endorsing Bob Dole, I guess.' This time it's, 'I'm with Bush, dammit!'"

Ultimately, if Bush wins the primary, it will have much more to do with Bush than the New Hampshire endorsement lineup.

Still, strong endorsements "make your campaign legitimate and show that you have appeal," said Griffin.

"And allegedly, these elected officials come with some sort of organization. That's true in the case of

Gregg and Bass and (U.S. Rep.) John E. Sununu. And it's also true on smaller scales to the other offices such as Executive Council or municipal office or legislator."

"The Gregg organization is the most significant political franchise in the state," said Griffin, who is not committed to any candidate.

While Bush is accused by foes of avoiding the retail-style politics necessary to win in New Hampshire, Griffin says just the opposite is true.

"They're doing an awful lot of outreach," said Griffin.

So, if you want to know who's with whom, here's the lineup of key endorsements:

Republicans
Texas Gov.
George W. Bush: U.S. Sen. Judd Gregg, U.S. Rep. Charlie Bass, Executive Councilor
Ruth Griffin, former Gov. Steve Merrill, former Attorney General Jeffrey Howard, former state GOP Vice Chairman Barbara Russell, former state Commission

er of Resources and Economic Development
 Robb Thomson.
 Arizona Sen. John McCain: Former U.S. Sen. Warren Rudman, Executive Councilor Peter Spaulding, for
 mer Grafton County GOP Chairman Nancy Merrill, former Rockingham County Chairma
 n Wayne
 MacDonald, state Rep. David Young of Alstead, and state Rep. Kathy Flo
 ra of Bedford.
 Former Vice President Dan Quayle: Former Gov. John H. Sununu,
 former state Board of Education
 Chairman Ovide Lamontagne, state Sen. Arthur
 Klemm of Windham.
 Former Tennessee Gov. Lamar Alexander: Former Attorney Gen
 eral Tom Rath, former U.S. Rep. Bill
 Zeliff, Executive Councilors Bernard Stre
 eter and Raymond Burton.
 Utah Sen. Orrin Hatch: Staffers Ken Egan and Patric
 k Hines; no major endorsements.
 Former White House adviser and television co
 mmentator Pat Buchanan: Former New Hampshire
 Christian Coalition Executive Dir
 ector Shelley Uscinski.
 Conservative activist Gary Bauer: Former Union Leade
 r Editorial Page Director Richard Lessner,
 Milford activist Karen Testerman.
 Former American Red Cross President Elizabeth Dole: Former Hillsborough Count
 y Commissioner
 Toni Pappas, former U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Betty Tam
 posi, former Bass campaign manager
 Chris Hodgson.
 Business magazine publishe
 r Steve Forbes: State Sen. Mary Brown, Belknap County Commissioner
 Mark Thurst
 on, Patty Humphrey, wife of former Sen. Gordon Humphrey, former Federal Emergen
 cy
 Management Administrator Wally Stickney, former New Hampshire Republican Pa
 rty Executive
 Director Paul Young.
 Radio talk show host Alan Keyes: State R
 ep. David Corbin of Stratham.
 Democrats
 Vice President Al Gore: Bill Sha
 heen, New Hampshire House Democratic Leader Peter Burling and
 his leadership t
 eam, 11 of the 13 Democratic state senators, including Senate President Clesson

 Blaisdell, former New Hampshire Democratic State Committee Chairmen Joseph Ke
 efe and Jeff
 Woodburn, former state Rep. Jim Demers.
 Former New Jersey Sen.
 Bill Bradley: State Sens. Mark Fernald of Sharon and Clifton Below of
 Lebanon
 , Manchester attorneys Lee Nyquist and Daniel Callaghan, former U.S. Senate can
 didate John
 Rauh and former U.S. House candidate Mary Rauh, 1994 Democratic gu
 bernatorial nominee Wayne
 King, former state Sen. Mary Nelson, Yankee Publishi
 ng Co. Chairman Rob Trowbridge.
 Key uncommitted Democrats: Gov. Jeanne Shahe
 en (officially, but her husband chairs Gore's state
 campaign), veteran activis
 t/lobbyist Jim Monahan.
 Key uncommitted Republicans: Speaker of the House Do
 nna Sytek, Senate Republican Leader Carl
 Johnson (formerly backed Ohio Rep. Jo
 hn Kasich before he left the campaign), Executive Councilor
 Tom Colantuono, st
 ate Sens. Pat Krueger of Manchester, Fred King of Colebrook, Ned Gordon of
 Bri
 stol, Leo Fraser of Pittsfield, Leo Fraser of Pittsfield, Gary Francoeur of Hud
 son, Rick Russman of
 Kingston, Sheila Roberge of Bedford

THE CONCORD MONITOR
 R
 Editorial: Unconnected

Voters still don't know who Gore

is or what he
stands for.

Monday, August 2, 1999

Running for president is a simple proposition
. You tell people who
you are and what you stand for, and you
make a personal
connection so that you can mold your ideas
as to fit their needs and
dreams.

If you
are an incumbent vice president in good times, running for
president is even simpler. Sure, you're easy game for the press and
the pundits, and the baggage of the president you've served under
is to some extent your baggage. But you've got name recognition
and experience, and your cash crop grows like zucchini in
July.

If you're Al Gore, you have yet other advantages.
A large majority of the public wants more restrictions on gun
ownership - but not on abortion. Your party wins on
family-friendly legislation, on diversity, on the environment, on
caring about the poor and elderly, on education.
Employment is
way up, crime is way down, and the question
you cannot ask often
enough is: Are you better off than you
were eight years ago?

So what's the problem? Why does Al
Gore look like he's paddling
upstream no matter how much
water is released to ease his
journey?

According to the national media, his problems are these: He's
boring, he's stiff, he's passionless, he's a creature of Washington,
internal bickering weighs down his campaign, and an opponent in
his own party is raising big bucks.

The
se swipes at Gore are not unfounded, but they only hint at the
vice president's real problem. He has not passed the first test of
presidential politics. People don't know who he is or what he
stands for.

With just over six months to go
before New Hampshire votes,
Gore must answer these questions:

Who is he?

The facts of his life
have been in the public realm for years, but he
needs to
shape them into a few phrases with which people can
identify
him. Ronald Reagan was a personable patriot who wanted
to
stop the growth of the federal government. George Bush was a

World War II fighter pilot who had paid his dues. Bill Clinton was a longtime governor with a silver tongue and a vision of an inclusive country. Clinton's last opponent, Bob Dole, was an old war horse running one last mission for his generation.

How does Al Gore define himself? How does he want voters to see him?

Is Gore selling anything America wants to buy?

The vice president has made several speeches laying out where he stands on the issues. His positions are thoughtful and reasonable. But a successful presidential candidacy is far more than the sum of its policy details.

Last week, the New York Times asked Gore what he stood for, and he answered: "Keep the prosperity going, make certain no one's left behind, bring revolutionary improvement to our public schools, build stronger families and more livable communities." This succinct formulation is a good nucleus for answering a vital question:

What would a vote for Al Gore mean?

Can Gore connect?

The vice president has a tendency to speak too loudly in small rooms. When he is shaking hands and kissing babies on Main Street, it does not come naturally to him to draw out the people he meets and listen to their concerns.

Even in this mass media age, successful presidential candidates - and presidents - develop a personal bond with the people that goes deeper than any specific issue or concern. Even people who disagreed with Ronald Reagan's or Bill Clinton's politics had to admire their ability to reach the public in an essential human way.

Does Al Gore have this gift?

In assessing Gore's campaign, the media aren't wrong to focus on inside staff squabbles or the negatives that come with calling Washington, D.C., home. But 12 years after he first came to New Hampshire to pursue his presidential fortunes, there's a more troubling problem for Gore.

Why is it that so many fundamental questions about his candidacy remain unanswered? And after all this time, can he get voters to listen as he tries to answer them?

THE CONCORD MONITOR
Vice president
's first race was a cliffhanger

Monday, August 2, 1999

The Associated Press

MANCHESTER, Tenn.

- While Al Gore crisscrosses the country seeking the presidency, the man he narrowly beat to launch his political career quietly practices law in a small town where trees shade the old brick courthouse and people on the uncrowded street say "howdy" to strangers.

On J. Stanley Rogers' wall in his office are some two dozen photos, most of them taken during his six years in the Tennessee Legislature. Not one shows him campaigning for the U.S. House in 1976 against the 28-year-old Gore, who was making his first run for office.

Rogers searches drawers for such a picture, but comes up empty.

"I have no idea where it is," he confesses.

Rogers gave Gore his toughest congressional race, barely losing a close Democratic primary. Gore then easily won the general election and was re-elected three times by wide margins.

In 1984, Gore handily won an open U.S. Senate seat and was overwhelmingly re-elected in 1990. He gave up the seat when President Clinton made him his running mate in 1992.

Rogers doesn't spend much time thinking about what might have

happened if he had received 3,560 more votes and won the 4th District primary 23 years ago.

"If you play the 'what if' game, you can imagine anything," he said.

"I think I would have served well in Congress. If he had lost that

race, as young as Al was, I assume he would have offered himself

later for public service."

It was a crowded Democratic field in 1976, with nine candidates seeking the nomination to succeed Democratic Rep. Joe L. Evins, who was retiring after 30 years.

Though he had never sought elective office, Gore was well known because his father, Albert Gore Sr., had served seven terms in the U.S. House and three in the U.S. Senate. The elder Gore lost his re-election bid in 1970, largely because of his strong opposition to the Vietnam War.

Before seeking office, the younger Gore worked as a reporter for The Tennessean in Nashville. He also attended law school at Vanderbilt University in Nashville.

Rogers, then 37, had been majority leader during four of his six years in the Tennessee House. He practiced law when the Legislature was not in session.

The district at the time consisted of 25 counties mostly east and south of Nashville. Primarily a rural district, it included small towns

with colorful names like Big Lick, Little Crab and Pumpkintown.

To this day, even with some shifts in boundaries and renumbered the 6th District, it remains Democratic, now represented by Rep. Bart Gordon.

Gore did not return phone calls seeking comment on the 1976 race with Rogers, but U.S. Rep. Bob Clement, a Nashville Democrat who's known Gore since both were children, said it prepared Gore well for future elections.

"Al was in the fight of his life," Clement said. "... No doubt he's grown a lot. I've noticed a change in him - his maturity, confidence level and ability to communicate with the American people and the world."

M. Lee Smith, a political analyst and publisher of the Tennessee Journal political newsletter in Nashville, said Gore showed a campaign style in 1976 that he follows today. "At age 28, he was very focused on winning that election and launching his political career," Smith said. "He was as focused then for Congress as now for president. He hasn't changed much."

Rogers recalled there were no polarizing issues in the race. Newspaper clippings from then show Rogers portraying Gore and his parents as wealthy and privileged and emphasizing his own humble upbringing as the son of a carpenter. Gore campaigned for mandatory sentences for criminals and maintaining a strong military.

"It was just shoe leather and handshakes," Rogers said. "We gave it our best shot."

On Election Day, it was unclear who would win.

"The lead changed hands back and forth," Rogers said as he sipped coffee in his office on the town square in this city of 8,500.

some 60 miles southeast of Nashville. "We had a helicopter ready to go to Nashville (for a victory party), but"

The Gore name was too powerful for Rogers to overcome. The future vice president received 37,680 votes, just under 33 percent of the ballots cast, while Rogers got 34,121.

"He had 30 percent of the vote in my county and there was nothing you could do," Rogers said.

There was no Republican in the general election, and Gore swamped a little-known independent.

Rogers said he took the loss hard, but he harbors no bitterness toward Gore. Ever a loyal Democrat, he's contributed to Gore campaigns through the years.

Persistent prodding by a reporter won't pry anything even remotely negative about Gore from him.

"I consider him a friend and vice versa," said Rogers, who settled back into his small-town law practice after the campaign and never again sought public office. "When I have the opportunity to talk about him, I give him high marks."

Just water over the dam?:
Shaheen-Gore canoe questions remain

That Connecticut River "photo op" for Al Gore and Gov. Jeanne Shaheen presented several classic examples of why the public is so cynical about politics.

First, there was the trip itself, which was another waste of the taxpayers' money so that presidential candidate Gore could look good in announcing the government was giving away tax dollars on the Connecticut. A press release from Washington would have carried the news just as well.

Second was the specially-timed release of dam water so Al and Jeanne could float their canoe.

Third, and here the cynicism really sets in big time, came the denials, the changed stories, the "misquoted" claim, etc.

A Vermont official, initially critical of the early water release, claimed to have been misquoted. (The paper involved stood by its story.) A Connecticut River Joint Commission official said such special water releases are done all the time just for the asking. (The dam's owner says this is hardly the case.) And, true to form, New Hampshire Democratic mouthpiece Peter Burling tried to divert attention by blasting Republicans for criticizing the event.

When none of that seemed to work, a new tale was told. The special spill was done for "safety" reasons, said the River Commission spokesman. With all the "tragedy" in the news of late, they wished to make sure that Al and Jeanne were neither stranded nor drowned in a sudden burst of water.

The "tragedy," we gather, was a reference to JFK Jr.'s plane crash.

But the image of a wall of water forcing the burial at sea of Al and Jeanne is a bit much. If that were a real concern, what of other boats out on the river beneath the dam that day? Were they all informed of the much-earlier than usual release? Or was the public's river simply closed to the public while these two "public servants" had their picture taken?

The public's cynicism for politics crosses party lines, of course. Witness last week's congressional vote that extended most favored nation status for Red China.

Opponents noted that we had already given China this status. In return, the Reds have sent spies to swipe our nuclear weapons secrets, and threatened to warn us should we defend little Taiwan, as we are pledged to do.

In response, Bill Clinton says, yes, but if we don't extend the trade status, the Chinese could get really nasty!

Sadly, American business, (including New Hampshire's own Business and Industry Association) goes along with this attitude; and Reps. Bass and Sununu voted with Clinton. Bass' vote is no surprise. One will recall his famous proclamation of a year or two ago in which he said the Chinese government was no longer communist. We had hoped for better from Sununu, however.

Joseph W. McQuaid

Bradley flip-flops: But of course Gore is pure

Now we have the former great basketball player and ex-U.S. Senator from New Jersey, Democratic Presidential candidate Bill Bradley taking on the issue du jour, campaign finance reform. Last week the Tall One took Texas Gov. George W. Bush and Vice President Al Gore to task for supposedly directing their campaign chiefs to plumb for soft money for the general election. This thing about Gore doing it must gall Bradley especially, since Bradley intends to be the nominee and should be the one, in his mind, to be worrying about financing a general election, not Gore.

He called the two hypocrites because Bush has said some vague things about campaign money reform, and of course Gore and his pal Clinton, who Gore says is one of the best Presidents who ever lived, are

very much against soft money. That is the name for large sums raised by special interests. The cash is used for issue ads and by committees and indirectly helps a candidate. Gore and Clinton are against soft money, unless of course it comes from Buddhist temples or the Chinese government.

Anyway, Bradley now says he wants the public to finance elections, which is an odd flip-flop since three years ago when still a senator he was against such a plan. Bradley said in 1996 that public financing would be "forcing taxpayers to fund politics." Gore's campaign chairman rubbed it in a little, saying in 18 years in the senate, Bradley never cared a blip about such reforms. Gore did, of course, but kept taking the loot anyway. Lucky for Al there was no "controlling legal authority" to stop him from trolling for it from the White House, too.

Ah, the

rascals are such fun to watch.
Dean Dexter

OTHER ARTICLES

THE WASHINGTON
POST
Bradley Says He'd Veto GOP Tax Cut

By Steven Mufson
Washington Post Staff Writer

Monday, August 2, 1999; Page A5

Democrat
ic presidential candidate Bill Bradley yesterday renewed his call
for candidates to reject "soft money" for their campaigns and said that
, if
president, he would veto the current Republican tax c
ut proposals.

The former senator from New Jersey, speakin
g on NBC's "Meet the
Press," said he was "shocked" by shar
p criticism from the Gore campaign
over his proposal that
all presidential candidates agree to ban the use of
unregu
lated campaign contributions -- so-called soft money -- in the next
presidential election.

There are strict federal
regulations on the amount of money that individuals
can c
ontribute to directly support a candidate in primary and general
elections. But political parties also raise funds to use for more genera
l party
activities. That unregulated, or "soft," money can
often be used in ways
barely distinguishable from directl
y supporting a campaign.

"I would hope that they would ac
cept the challenge not to accept soft
money," he said. Res
ponding to a comment by Gore campaign chairman
Tony Coelho
that Bradley would handicap Democratic candidates who
can
't keep up with Republican fund-raising drives, Bradley said he wouldn't
reject soft money if others continued to take it.

Bradley's success at raising campaign contributions has bolstered the c
laim
of the one-time Rhodes scholar and basketball star to
be a viable alternative
to Vice President Gore, the front
-runner for the Democratic nomination.
Bradley spent Satur
day campaigning in New Hampshire, the site of the first
pr
esidential primary.

On NBC yesterday, Bradley said he wou
ld be cautious in dealing with
federal budget surpluses.

He said he would veto the \$792 billion Republican-backed t
ax cut but would
not say how big a tax cut he would suppor
t. "I'd probably be more in line
with the smaller, rather

than a larger" tax cut and would rather use budget surplus
es to pay down the national debt, keep interest rates low and "deal
with those problems in the country that you can only deal with in good
economic times," he said.

Bradley
sidestepped a question about reforming Medicare to enable the
program that provides health coverage for older and disabled Americans to
forestall financial collapse and provide better benefits. He
e said that he
would present a proposal for overhauling national health care in the fall and
would make Medicare proposals then.

"I don't think anything should be off the table," Bradley said, referring in part to whether wealthier Americans should pay more for Medicare coverage.

Bradley also responded to a question about his change in position on federal support for ethanol, a corn product used as a fuel additive and sold largely by Archer Daniels Midland Co. As a senator, Bradley opposed the ethanol program, calling it "highway robbery" with no environmental, energy security or financial benefits. As a candidate stumping in the farm state of

Iowa, where caucuses provide an early test for presidential hopefuls,
Bradley has supported the ethanol subsidy program.

"When I was in the Senate, I represented my state, New Jersey. This was
not good for New Jersey," Bradley said. "Now I'm running for president. I have to see the whole country."

He said that after talking to "hard-working" Iowa farmers, he changed his mind.

Bradley
said he saw "the racial divide" as the nation's biggest problem. He

said, "Slavery was our original sin; race remains our unresolved dilemma."

NEWSWEEK
A War Over Who Controls the Left
Bradley is testing Gore's
lock on the 'old' Democrats

By Howard Fineman

When Bill Clinton first ran for president, he wanted to be known as a
centrist "new" Democrat, not an old-fashioned liberal. So at an AFL-CIO
convention, he openly disagreed with Big Labor's big-spending agenda, and
sent his spin doctors into the press room to underscore the point. Then, at a
Rainbow Coalition conference, he picked a fight with the Rev. Jesse

Jackson. With
out warning his host, Clinton criticized the harsh lyrics of a
rapper whom the civil-rights leader had invited as a tribune of black stre
et
anger. The maneuver worked Jackson was furious and a new
entry
soon appeared in the field manual of political warfa
re. To "pull a Sister
Souljah" is to impress the center by
dissing, and distancing yourself from,
your party's most
loyal base.

Now Al Gore wants the same job, but he can't
use the same tactic. Rather
than moving away from what's
left of the Democratic left, he's being forced
to embrace
it, conspicuously. The AFL-CIO and Jackson's Rainbow
Coali
tion are meeting in Chicago this week, and Gore and his allies will be
openly begging for support not looking to pick a fight. On the Repub
lican
side, meanwhile, Gov. George W. Bush is pulling the
Sister Souljah. Flush
with money and momentum, he has refu
sed to embrace a hard-right agenda.
His loudest antagonist
s in next week's Iowa straw poll are ardent pro-lifers,
vi
llains in the eyes of many moderates.

The cause of Gore's
s predicament is as irritating (to Gore) as it is obvious:
Bill Bradley. The former New Jersey senator is no raging liberal, and he has
yet to offer a menu of specific panders. In fact, Bradley a
irily dismisses the
need for detailed proposals, until at
least this fall, on anything other than
campaign reform an
d gun control. But his mere presenceshrewd, well
funded, r
elentless is forcing Gore to work harder to lock up "the base."

And that, in turn, could make it harder for the vice president to win the
top
job, if he manages to take the Democratic nomination.
It's a simple but iron
rule of presidential politics: to w
in it all, run to the middle as fast as you can.

Gore's
base was supposed to be secure by now, especially with Big Labor.

When Democratic House leader Dick Gephardt decided not to run, Gore's
aides talked of wrapping up an endorsement from the 13 mill
ion-member
AFL-CIO as early as last February. Indeed, most
of the AFL-CIO's
leaders, including president John Sweene
y, want to endorse Gore, the sooner
the better. But though
Bradley is not beloved by Big Labor, flirting with him
is
a way to advance the unions' agenda.

And it's a contro
versial agenda. The industrial unions want tougher action
against cheap imported steel and are withholding support for Gore, a
dedicated free trader, as a way to get it. Gore huddled at the Pittsb
urgh
airport recently with local steel-industry officials.
The administration will

soon unveil a new "save the steel
industry" plan, but the unions are unlikely
to be soothed
, let alone excited. The Teamsters, meanwhile, want the veep

to help banish the federal monitors who oversee the corruption-prone union.
Does Gore want to risk doing a favor for Jimmy Hoffa Jr.?
No way. Bottom

line: it's unlikely that the AFL-CIO will e
ndorse Gore now and perhaps not
even at the next meeting in
October.

It's the same story with the Jackson family. T
here is, as they say, a history.

Jackson Sr. and Gore were
bitter antagonists in the 1988 presidential
primaries. Bu
t Gore has assiduously cultivated the family since, seeking

Senior's advice and campaigning for Junior, now a House Democrat, when
he ran for Congress from the South Side of Chicago in 1995. When
Jackson

Sr. made it clear this spring that he wouldn't ru
n himself, Gore again hoped
for a key early endorsement.

He didn't get it. Eager, as always, to play a pivotal rol
e, the Jacksons quickly
realized that Bradley had access t
o money, a strong hoop-based appeal in
the black community
and contacts among the power elite in Chicago, their
home
town. Bradley's most generous law-firm supporters: two white-shoe

powerhouses in Chicago. Among his \$1,000 donors: Michael Jordan. And

His Airness is not alone. Last week Bradley hosted a "Hoopla
" fund-raiser
in Chicago featuring NBA Hall of Famers.

The Jacksons also want to prod Gore on the issues. One of t
hem is national

health insurance, which Bradley supports.
Another is the AIDS epidemic in
Africa. In the eyes of som
e AIDS activists, Gore hasn't been doing enough
on the iss
ue, and they're picketing some of his events. The Jacksons haven't

joined in the criticism of Gore yet. Bradley, who privately has been
courting the Jacksons, says only that he's studying the issu
e. Both
candidates will make their pitch to the Rainbow th
is week.

Gore can't even catch a break when he's working
the base. Seeking to
impress environmentalists recently,
he paddled a canoe down the
Connecticut River to advertise
a new federal cleanup grant. Great news for
greens? Well,
no. As the whole (political) world knows, his river dance
turned into the photo op from hell. The authorities without Gore's

knowledge sped up the release of 100 million gallons of water into the
river. Their aim was to assure him a smooth ride. It wasn'
t, and, for Al
Gore, it may never be.

THE BOSTON GLOBE
Gore scores big with Mass. donors
rs

Contributors also fund Bradley bid

By John Aloysius Farrell,
Globe Staff, 08/02/99

WASHINGTON - Vice President Al Gore has tapped the Democratic establishment in Massachusetts for an impressive haul of money and supporters, but Bill Bradley's strength in the national race for resources is reflected in the state as well, according to federal election reports.

Although Gore has locked up most of the state's formidable collection of big

Democratic donors, Bradley's insurgent campaign is drawing money from a wide array of old friends and admirers - new contributors and Democrats who think the party needs a change in leadership after recent years of scandal.

Capitalizing on his position, Gore leads Bradley by almost 2-to-1 margins in the

number of contributors and the amount of money raised in Massachusetts.

Gore has raised \$550,000 from 706 contributors in Massachusetts, according

to a computer analysis of Federal Election Commission records performed for the Globe by the Center for Responsive Politics, a Washington-based good-government group. Bradley has collected \$301,000 in the state from 374 contributors.

"People who have been active in the Democratic Party and active in campaigns in Massachusetts for the last decade have a lot of support for what the Clinton-Gore administration has accomplished," said Charles A. Baker, an attorney and political consultant active in the Gore campaign. "The vice president has been the beneficiary of that support."

Most of the deep-pocketed donors and fund-raisers from Massachusetts are in

Gore's camp. Included on this list are the former party chairman and current

Massachusetts Envelope Co. executive, Steven Grossman; John P. Manning of Boston Capital Corp.; the venture capitalist Thomas H. Lee; Gerald and Elaine Schuster, both party stalwarts; Fred Siegel of Energy Capital Partners; nursing home operator and former DNC finance chair Alan Solomont; and Viacom's Sumner Redstone.

Bradley's supporters, in part by necessity, take pride in the fact that, as former congressman James Shannon puts it, "Bradley money is not Democratic establishment money. These are not the usual fund-raisers.

"A lot of the people supporting Bradley are people new to politics - a lot from

the financial sector - people who feel they can play more of a role in an insurgent campaign," said Shannon, a leading Bradley supporter in the state.

A former legislator, Michael Harrington, said that Bradley's Massachusetts backers are an "eccentric" group, attracted to the former New Jersey senator for a variety of reasons. Some donors are longtime friends and admirers, like

MIT's Lester Thurow. Others see an opportunity to make a bigger splash in an underdog campaign. Some contributors, former Celtics great John Havlicek, Celtics coach Rick Pitino, and New England Patriots executive J.A. Kraft, for example, have roots, like Bradley, in the world of sports.

And some of Bradley's backers, looking at polls that show Gore running behind Texas Republican Governor George W. Bush, think Democrats need to move beyond the scandal-plagued image of the Clinton-Gore years.

"There is a mild degree of disenchantment with the existing order, with the Clinton-Gore administration, though with some acknowledgment that Gore isn't culpable, just there on the scene," said Harrington, a Bradley supporter. "People are looking for a fresh face."

"I don't think that anybody is specifically against Gore; there is no sense of animus. But there is definite scandal weariness out there," said Shannon.

Gore leads Bradley in the national fund-raising competition, collecting \$19.5

million to Bradley's \$11.7 million. But Bradley's supporters find solace in the

Gore campaign's spending habits. Bradley has been far more frugal, having spent \$4.3 million, compared with \$8.2 million spent by Gore.

"They can't help themselves. It's the trappings of incumbency. Fritz Mondale suffered the same thing with Gary Hart," said Harrington of the vice president's campaign in 1984.

Among the prominent figures who have contributed to Gore are former Governor Michael Dukakis, former Lieutenant Governor Thomas P. O'Neill III, former Dukakis administration officials John De Villars, Philip Johnston and Nicholas Mitropoulos, and former Clinton administration figures Stuart Altman, Robert Reich, Thomas Glynn and Deval Patrick.

Two lawyers with close ties to Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Paul Kirk and

Nick Littlefield, gave the \$1,000 maximum contribution to Gore, as did US

Representative John Olver, Democrat of Amherst; Cathleen Douglas Stone;

Swanee Hunt; The New Republic publisher Martin Peretz and his wife Anne;

state Senator Linda Melconian; and
a collection of lawyers, lobbyists, and
Beacon Hill veterans
that include Baker, Charles Campion, and Michael
Whouley of
the Dewey Square Group; George Bachrach; Cassidy &
Associates
vice-chairman John Brennan; Chris Gabrieli; Thomas Joyce;
Pa
tricia McGovern; and James Rowan.

In the Bradley camp, the best known donors and fund-raisers are lawyers
James Segel and
Dennis Kanin; developer Ronald Druker; and Kevin Phelan
of M
eredith & Grew, Inc. Democratic national committeewoman Virginia

Allan; Delphi Management's Scott Black; computer executives Charles

Cuneo; John Moriarty and Michael Daitzman and Fleet Bank President John
Hamill. Harvard Professors Philip Heymann and Cornel West
and Staples
executive Thomas Stemberg are also on the list.

CNN ALLPOLITICS

Biggest national problem is racial division, Bradley says

August 2, 1999

Web posted at:

3:42 a.m. EDT (0742 GMT)

WASHINGTON (AllPolitic
s, August 2) -- The biggest
challenge facing America is racial
division, says
presidential candidate and former Senator Bill
Bradley.

"I've always believed that the
racial divide in America
was our fundamental and deepest challenge," Bradley
said Sunday on NBC's Meet the Press.

"The need to be able to see beneath skin color or eye
shape to the individual is tremendously important," he
said.

Would ban soft money

Bradley also
said soft money should be banned from
the political process.

"Everybody knows that the people with the big bucks,
particularly in soft money, have a bigger clout in the
process," he said. "I think they're fed up."

Instead
general elections should be funded from
public coffers, he
said. "We spend \$900 million a year
promoting democracy abroad.
I think we ought to be
able to spend the same amount of money
ensuring the
special interests don't have a grip on the

egislative

jugular in this country."

Brad

ley said he would provide free TV time for candidates.

He also would encourage more people to participate in elections by using incentives similar to those adopted by some states, such as same-day registration. In Minnesota, one in six voters registers and votes in the same day, he said. In Oregon, residents are able to vote by mail.

'No' to independent Taiwan

The former basketball star said he would continue to support NAFTA. The trade agreement has hurt some Americans, he said, "but overall it's a benefit to the country. The answer to a lot of worldwide problems is more trade, more fairly shared, worldwide."

On recent tension between China and Taiwan, he said,

"The U.S. should say to the Taiwanese government that if they take steps toward independence, that they cannot count on us for any help."

At the same time, he said, the U.S. should make it clear to the People's Republic of China that, if Taiwan does not take steps toward independence, the U.S.

would support Taiwan if China were to be the aggressor. "The 'one nation, one China' is an important policy," he said.

WEEKEND COVERAGE
(7/31-8/1)

McCain and Bradley: The Insiders' Outsiders Try to Stay in the Hunt
By Stuart Rothenberg

One is a Republican, and one is a Democrat, but Sen. John McCain (Ariz.) and former Sen. Bill Bradley (N.J.) certainly seem to have a lot in common.

Each man is running as a political outsider, waging an uphill fight against his party's frontrunner for president. McCain, the Republican, and Bradley, the Democrat, talk often about campaign finance reform and the role of money in politics, and each has received a "bump" from favorable media treatment of his

candidacy.

But

do these guys have any chance to be nominated next year? Is all the

attention paid to McCain and Bradley anything more than media-driven hype?

Both McCain and Bradley start far behind the lead
ers in national polls. A

mid-July Yankelovich poll for CN
N and Time magazine found McCain running
third for the GO
P nomination and trailing Texas Gov. George W. Bush by 51

points (57 to 6 percent). A mid-July Pew Research survey found McCain trailing

Bush by 56 points (60 to 4 percent).

Bradley is closer to Vice President Al Gore in recent polls, but only becau
se the

former Senator is the sole alternative to his part
y's frontrunner. In the CNN and

Time poll, Bradley traile
d the Vice President by 31 points, 57 to 26 percent. In

t
he Pew survey, the margin was 36 points, with Gore leading 65 to 29 percent.

Gore and Bush each draw about the same levels of support, b
ut the opposition

to Bush is divided.

Financially, Bradley is still in the game, while McCain really isn't at th
is point.

The Arizona Republican raised about \$6.1 milli
on during the first six months of

this year, but that num
ber inflates McCain's actual fundraising, since almost a

third of his receipts, \$1.9 million, were transferred from his Senate account.
That

means McCain has raised just over \$4 million as a pr
esidential hopeful. He has

also received about \$2 million
in matching funds.

That's not enough to do much, despit
e the fact that McCain was second among

Republicans with
\$2 million on hand as of June 30. Bush already has 15 times

that amount in the bank.

Money has become Bradley's b
est weapon. It is the sole reason why

commentators and ha
ndicappers have taken notice of him, and it's the reason

why Gore has reason to be concerned with Bradley's challenge.

Bradley raised \$11.7 million during the first six months of 1999, and his

second-quarter receipts of \$7.4 million were only \$1.3 m
illion less than Gore's.

The former New Jersey Senator's
June 30 cash-on-hand total (\$7.4 million) was
just \$1.8 m
illion behind Gore's figure.

Bradley's fundraising succe
ss means he should have enough money to run a

full-scale
media campaign through February and possibly into March,

guaranteeing that he'll have the opportunity both to introduce himself and to

criticize his opponent with television ads.

But fundamentally, both Bradley and McCain face a positioning problem.

Bradley has been trying to avoid being pegged ideologically. His strategists prefer to present him as a principled outsider who can offer leadership and get America to focus on serious problems.

But the former Senator must develop more wedge issues to use against Gore, since he will ultimately need to convince Democratic primary voters why they shouldn't merely pass the torch to the Vice President.

Since the Gore-Bradley matchup doesn't appear to be a stark ideological contrast, Gore always has the option of agreeing with Bradley, thereby neutralizing his foe's message. Insiders may knit-pick about differences between the two Democrats on guns or campaign finance, but most voters probably don't see much of a difference so far.

Whatever Bradley's positioning problems, McCain's are worse. More than six months ago, he told me (and everyone else who listened) that his presidential bid depended on Bush's campaign imploding, creating an opening for an alternative. But not only has Bush not imploded, the governor's campaign has been exceeding already high expectations.

Whether it's money, endorsements or the candidate's campaign skills, Bush looks even more unbeatable than he did late last year. Where does that leave an

opening for McCain? It doesn't. McCain's strategy still looks like one of "hanging around" to see if Bush flops. It's not so much a chance of the Senator winning the nomination as it is being available to sweep up with the debris if the governor of Texas loses it.

McCain has as much, or maybe more, appeal to Reform Party activists and Independent types as to Republicans. And conservative constituencies in the GOP, who regard his views on campaign finance reform as a threat to their

influence and existence, would jump on him en masse if they thought he had a chance for the GOP nomination.

McCain also has a tactical problem. He isn't participating in the Aug. 14 straw poll, but says he will participate in the Iowa caucus. How well can he do in the caucuses if he isn't putting together an organization that can deliver voters next month? And how will a weak showing in Iowa affect important tests for

McCain in Arizona, South Carolina and Michigan, all of which take place before March 7?

Everything
is relative, and both McCain and Bradley have exceeded
ex
pectations. But both outsiders still have plenty to prove, and each depends
on his party's frontrunner totally screwing up. While that c
ould happen, it's a
long shot for Bradley, and an even lo
nger shot for McCain.

WIRE REPORTS

Bradley goes door-to-door to get ahead
Presidential campaign sweeps New Hampshire

08/01/99

DERRY, N.H. - Democrat Bill Bradley went door-to-door Saturday i
n three
New Hampshire towns, joining volunteers who spent th
e last week
canvassing the state on behalf of his presidenti
al campaign.

The former New Jersey senator said the effort
was "massive, early and
intentional," a bow to the indepen
nt streak of New Hampshire voters. His
campaign said more th
an 500 Bradley supporters from 14 states spent seven
days vi
siting 100,000 front doors in 31 cities.

On doorknobs they
hung handbills describing Mr. Bradley's career on the
basket
ball court and in the Senate.

They promised that as preside
nt he "will work on the big, unfinished business
of America"
- racial equity, health care for all, reducing poverty and
reforming campaign finances.

"The reason we're . . . [going
door-to-door] so early is to show respect to
the voters and
to invite them into the process of running for president," Mr.

Bradley said.

His allies say a victory in New Hampshire
's leadoff primary is critical if Mr.
Bradley is to beat Vic
e President Al Gore, the Democratic front-runner.

Mr. Bradl
ey said the state is a good place to test his low-key, open-ear style.

"I'm trying to do this campaign in a different way."

But New Hampshire pollster Kelly Myers said such "retail politicking is le
ss
important than it used to be," even in a state known for
wanting to see the
candidates up close.

Many of the volunteers were recruited on the Internet. Mr. Bradley's
campaign Web site includes a "community involvement" section that
encourages people to join the effort in any of 15 ways - from wr

iting to a
local newspaper to rounding up votes personally i
n New Hampshire or Iowa.

James Bradfield logged in from Ben
d, Ore., and was inspired. A registered
Republican until he
decided to back Mr. Bradley, he flew to New Hampshire
last w
eek and spent seven days walking door-to-door for his candidate of
choice.

"I was sucked in by the Web site," Mr. Bradf
ield said, adding that he likes
Mr. Bradley's commitment to
reduce the influence of money in political
campaigns.

Volunteers said they were encouraged. "We encountered an awful lo
t of
uncommitted people," said Mike Dowling of Ocean Grove,
N.J., who went
door-to-door in Londonderry.

THE AUSTIN-
AMERICAN STATESMAN
Critics: Bush veto shields nonprofits
Democrats want more sc
rutiny for private groups that spend public money

By Ke
n Herman
American-Statesman Capitol Bureau Chief

Published: July 31, 1999

Republican Gov
. George W. Bush, a
presidential candidate who wants to f
unnel
federal tax dollars into private programs, is

fielding Democratic criticism for vetoing a
bill requiring private entities to meet in
public whe
n they discuss how to spend
taxpayers' money.

Bush last month killed a measure that
would
have subjected certain nonprofit
corporations to the stat
e open meetings
laws if the organizations spend federal
money.

Though the bill made no men
tion of
faith-based organizations, Bush cited them
as the reason for his veto.

"House Bill
2557, designed to solve one
specific problem, could subj
ect nonprofit
and faith-based organizations in Texas to
unnecessary government intrusion," Bush
said in his June 20 veto message.

Texas Democratic
Chairwoman Molly Beth
Malcolm said Friday that the Bush v
eto
raises questions about whether he wants to
keep a close eye on how private
organizations
spend public money.

Bush's presidential campaign has b
een
highlighted by his effort to enlist the nation's
"armies of compassion" by allowing
faith
h-based and other nongovernment
entities to get tax dolla
rs to provide
assistance programs.

Malcolm says it's a solid idea but only if
coupled with
public disclosure of how such
groups spend the tax money
.

"There hasn't been anybody out there,
Democrats or Republicans, who is against
working w
ith faith-based operations," she
said. "But it is importa
nt that there be
accountability. Taxpayer money that goes
to anybody, whether it is faith-based or any
other group, to the extent appropriate, it
sho
uld be opened to the public to see how
those tax dollars
are used."

Bush spokeswoman Karen Hughes said
Bush "envisions that funds directed to
faith
-based or private or charitable
organizations would be su
bject to federal
audit just as they currently are."

"The law says if you receive federal funds, they must be pla
ced in separate
accounts subject to federal audit," she s
aid. "That creates a necessary
firewall which protects ta
xpayers' money yet also maintains the private
nature of t
he operating budgets of the faith-based or private charity."

Hughes said Bush concurred with the intent of House Bill 2557 but felt it
went too far.
"He felt the legis
lation would open nonprofit and faith-based organizations
to unnecessary government intrusion by requiring the governmental body
or a church or synagogue to post public notice of their meetings
under the
Open Meetings Act," she said.

The "specific problem" mentioned by Bush in his veto message was an

ongoing one at the East Texas Human Development Co., which gets federal money to run Head Start, housing assistance and other programs. Federal auditors have criticized the corporation for "pervasive misapplication of grant funds."

State Rep. Bob Glaze, D-Gilmer, said the problems festtered for years because the company was free from public scrutiny of how it spent tax money. Glaze filed House Bill 2557 in an effort to subject the company and about 50 other similar organizations to the open meetings laws.

"My concern was that these people need to be accountable and taxpayers need to have the opportunity to see where their tax dollars are going," Glaze said Friday.

The bill sailed through the House and Senate, where Finance Chairman Bill Ratliff, R-Mt. Pleasant and a leading Bush ally, was its sponsor.

The Bush veto, in the final hours for gubernatorial rejection of legislation approved this year, raises questions about his willingness to allow public scrutiny of public money spent by private organizations, according to Glaze.

But Bush, in his veto message, said guaranteeing public accountability for organizations such as the human development company "is better accomplished through rulemaking by the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs."

Bush has instructed that agency to "review its rules, policies and contracts to ensure fiscal accountability."

THE CLEVELAND FREE-TIMES

On The Run

Looking for a major upset in Northeast

Ohio, Bill Bradley takes his shot at the presidency. But can he overcome the Gore machine?

BY LISA CHAMBERLAIN

Al Gore has been running for president since he was born. For the past seven years, he has loyally stood by Bill Clinton's side, biding his tongue,

waiting for his turn. For Gore, the 2000 presidential nomination was supposed to be a cakewalk. But if Northeast Ohio is any example and it is, the Gore campaign is in big trouble.

Bill Bradley formed his exploratory committee to seek the Democratic

presidential nominat
ion and made a low-key, low-profile announcement.

Then he
hit the road, traveling around the country, interacting with small

groups of potential and actual supporters. A few stories about the for
mer

senator from New Jersey and basketball star for the Ne
w York Knicks

popped up here and there. But most of Bradle
ys ground-laying activities

were off the medias radar screen, and the
refore out of most Americans view.

Then last month the numbers came out. Bradl
ey had raised almost as much money as a sitting vice president known for his fu
nd-raising prowess. The media suddenly perked up. Does Al Bore have a challenge
on his hands? Is Clinton fatigue a real syndrome? Whos on this Bradley train t
hat has slowly but surely picked up steam? A handful of well-connected Clevelan
ders, as it turns out.

Bradleys supporters in Cleveland are emblematic of a na
tional trend propelling Bradley forward as a serious primary challenger. It is
an unusual, if well-heeled, grassroots insurgency that is hoping to usurp Al G
ores political machine. Gore in Cleveland this week to make up for a canceled
fund-raising trip has unwittingly found himself in a game of one-on-one with a
three-time All-American basketball player.

"A rare combi
nation"

The 56th floor of Key Tower is a pretty conservat
ive place. Lots of wood

paneling and long hallways. (For a
brief moment Im acutely aware of my
sandaled feet in need
of a good pedicure.) The floor-to-ceiling windows
offer a
n expansive view of Cleveland not readily available to mere

pedestrians. This is home to Jim Bennett, a senior vice president at KeyCorp
and supporter of Bill Bradley.

Benne
tt is no fan of Gore, and this is no surprise. "Al Gore is very

anti-business and does not understand economics. Hes a scary guy," says

Bennett. "I think youd find a lot of senior business people
who think hes
dangerous. Hes a government interventionist and regulator to the
point where it makes no economic
sense."

But why Bradley over George W.? With

the exception of being a former basketball player himself, Bennett does not se
em a likely Bradley fan. A white-haired, lifelong Republican in favor of welfar
e reform and against government regulation but civically active for many years,
Bennett would seem a perfect fit with George W. and his bumper-sticker slogane
ring of "compassionate conservatism."

"George W. was a dilettante," responds
Bennett. "He played around in the oil business. Hes been a politician for the l
ast five or six years. He was an accident waiting to happen. It just makes me u
neasy. He hasnt been battle tested, and he doesnt have the character. I think h
es manufactured."

By contrast, "Bradley has a 40-year record of accomplishment
s and public service," says Bennett, who has followed Bradleys career since the
y were both college basketball players, Bradley at Princeton and Bennett at Cor
nell. "And having the social consciousness of a 1960s person, but really unders
tanding business and being very friendly to the business community, Bradley has
a rare combination."

Bennett saw this "rare combina
tion" up close when KeyCorp enlisted

Bradley for its
lecture tour last year. Bennett traveled with Bradley

on the company jet, listened to his speeches and, in the course of a

day, saw Bradley at his best interacting with Keys clients in
a
thoughtful, quietly inspiring way.

"It was interesting to watch him at all of these meetings," says

Bennett. "I made my living for over 30 years making quick character assessments in the management consultant world, needing to figure out who saps energy, who provides energy. So I would like to consider myself a discerning observer. [Bradley] is genuine and uncontrived. He is a very substantive person. His charisma is understated, mature, thoughtful. Hes not an orator. Hes an engager."

By the end of the day, Bennett was charmed, and offered to help Bradley should he decide to run for president. Just after Bradley announced he was going to do just that, Bennett was one of two people in Cleveland he called to ask for help. Bennett immediately agreed, even if he thought Bradley didnt really have a chance against the Gore machine, as most everyone had concluded.

Despite the long odds, Bennett helped put together an impressive fundraising host committee that included National City Bank CEO David Daberkof, Progressive Insurance CEO Peter Lewis, Jim Ratner of Forest City and Farah Walters of University Hospital, among others.

"This is politics at its most exciting," says Bob Rawson, managing partner at Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue. "Its politics as its meant to be people getting excited about the candidate and feeling theyre engaged in something worthwhile."

Unlike Bennett, Rawsons support of Bradley is no surprise. Though he says he has occasionally voted for Republicans, he is a lifelong Democrat who has known Bradley since they played basketball together as undergraduates at Princeton, and then later as Rhodes Scholars at Oxford University. He is also no stranger to politics; his wife, Judy, is running for mayor of Shaker Heights. In other words, Rawson was the first Clevelanders Bradley called after announcing, and Rawson immediately got to work on a fundraiser, which he hosted in his Shaker Heights backyard.

"When I introduced him the other day at our event, I said I am making this introduction based upon personal knowledge. In my judgment, he has the ability to lead the American people; he knows the issues. Hes had experience outside of politics that is meaningful. He has the character wed all like to have in office."

Rawsons glowing recommendation worked. The \$1000-a-plate fundraiser yielded more than \$160,000. Though just a drop in the presidential fund-raising bucket, it was one fundraiser among many that have added up to \$11.7 million, just a little shy of Gores \$17.5 million. Cash on hand shows an even closer race. Theres less than a \$2 million spread between the two candidates. Gore may be raising more money, but hes spending a lot more too which makes Bradleys candidacy even more viable.

"When I agreed to get involved, Bradley seemed like a person worthy of support, but had no real chance of winning," says Bennett. "Now it looks as though hes got a real shot."

Crashing the Party

If Jim Bennett is representative of an unlikely coterie of monied

Bradley supporters in Cleveland, there exists another unlikely group of supporters consisting of younger but experienced Democratic Party activists.

Mike Thomas was Bill Clintons lead campaign staffer in Cuyahoga County in 1992. Though hes out of the political campaign business, hes now part of an informal group of thirtysomethings working to get Bill Bradley the Democratic nomination for president. Just as Bennett would seem to fall easily into the George W. camp, Thomas would seem a likely Gore supporter. He is not.

"I dont have anything bad to say about the vice president," says Thomas. "I just think B

Bradley is a better candidate. And when you get down to it, you make a choice. Who do you like better? At some point in politics you have to decide, are you just going to be with the person who's going to win, or are you going to be with the person who you think is going to do the best job? I think Bradley is going to do the best job."

What Thomas thought was a personal decision may turn out to be something larger happening within the Democratic Party. "As soon as people found out there was a group working on this, people started coming out of the woodwork," says Thomas. "I don't want to declare who these people are; I don't want to get them in trouble. But I've had any number of campaign professionals call me looking to get involved."

Thomas speculates that a long-simmering disaffection with Clinton is starting to boil over at Gore's expense.

"After Clinton took office, he immediately tacked to the right. Economically, you're not going to hear too many complaints. But let's assume that I'm right, and there are disaffected Democrats that for whatever reason have a bad taste in their mouth. Bradley gives them a place to go, and gives us an opportunity to bring them back into the fold."

When asked what exactly Bradley stands for, though, Thomas takes a pass.

"Bradley's message is not to have a message right now. I'll be frank, I think this is a good strategy. If there are all these disaffected Democrats out there, not defining yourself too early allows them to gather around you. The second you say something, you inevitably alienate someone. He's allowing all these people who have chosen not to be with Gore to come over to him. He's putting that coalition together, and he's doing a good job."

Running a non-message campaign is the easy way to explain why Jim Bennett and Mike Thomas can support the same candidate. The more complex reality is that these two seemingly disparate groups have a lot in common, as evidenced by Bush and Gore's respective slogans: "compassionate conservative" and "practical idealist." Hollow though they may be, these poll-tested positioning lines loosely define the coveted suburban voter—a majority of the likely electorate, who are by and large fiscally conservative and socially liberal.

Only it seems that Bradley may be the real McCoy minus the catchy slogan.

Most Democrats are leery of Bush, who waffles on litmus-test issues such as abortion. Fiscal conservatives, both Republican and Democrat, are leery of Gore, who waffles on labor issues.

Into this crevice of mutual suspicion slips Bradley—a basketball star of the 60s generation known for his socially tolerant viewpoint who worked for a middle-class tax cut as a senator and has been in the business world since his retirement in 1996. Bradley is the embodiment of the fiscal conservative and the social liberal. He is the ultimate Third Way politician, the anointed next wave in American politics.

"I started following his career when I was in college at Oberlin," says Chris Carmody, director of the Greater Cleveland Media Development Corporation, who worked on Mayor Mike White's campaign in 1989. He is among the thirtysomething Democrats supporting Bradley, the generation culminating Third Way politics.

"I was impressed by two things: One was his independent thinking, and the other is his positive approach to race relations, which is really important to me. That is something that Republicans have never addressed, and the Democrats have backed away from.

"But his economic ideas are different from that of either party," continues Carmody. "For instance, he was a leader in pushing for closing tax loopholes. He put a lot on the line, and was the author of the 1986 tax reform bill. That didn't please his party or Republicans.

"And when I listen to Al Gore, he sounds like Republican family values light. That's not what I'm looking for in the next president."

But can Bradley win?

"If it was a crowded Democratic field, I don't think he could get the Democratic nomination," says Carmody. "But he has a significant shot for two reasons. One is that he has a longtime celebrity status, especially given his sports background. I think that translates into support in the early primaries in places like New Hampshire and New York. The other reason is that by any measurement, he has done extremely well in fund-raising."

"Bradley is not part of the machine, but on any given day, anyone can win or lose," says Thomas. "Look at Jesse Ventura. Nobody predicted that. Nobody predicted Gray Davis [the governor of California] could beat people who were spending \$30 million. Politics isn't simple. On the face of it, it looks like whoever has the most money wins, but that's not always the case. There's an awful lot of luck involved. You get the people together, you raise the money, and then you seize the moment if it comes."

The moment may be on its way. Gore has had seven years to build up his apparatus, but you wouldn't know it for trying. The Cuyahoga County Democratic Party couldn't or wouldn't offer a single name of a local person involved with the Gore campaign even though he has a fund-raiser in town this week.

One woman is here from Chicago putting the event together, but she referred inquiries about operations in Cleveland to a Washington staffer who never returned phone calls.

In fact, the only person who could offer a comment was Lee Fisher, co-chair of Gore's campaign for president in 1988. But he made it clear that he is not part of the campaign due to his leadership of the Center for Families and Children, a nonprofit agency. Fisher couldn't even say if he will attend Gore's fund-raiser.

"I too have been impressed with the efforts of Bill Bradley," says Fisher. "He has an impressive list of supporters, most of whom are good friends of mine. Bill Bradley has focused more time and attention on Ohio than Gore, at least this year. But Gore has deep roots in Ohio going back at least since 1988. Provided that the Gore campaign starts to get organized in the next 90 days, they can catch up and surpass the Bradley effort before the end of the year."

"Despite the fact that Bradley is an extremely talented candidate, this is Al Gore's nomination to win or lose," continues Fisher. "Provided he does not take his supporters for granted, it will be very difficult for Bradley to be successful. The best chance for the Bradley campaign is if the Gore campaign doesn't take him seriously."

Insiders familiar with Democratic Party machinations say that comparing Bradley's and Gore's operations is comparing apples to oranges. Gore's apparatus has been in place for a long time, and he no doubt has the support of elected Democratic officials nationwide. Bradley is in some respects starting from scratch. Without an insurgent group pushing for him, there would be no debate at all. And even Bradley's supporters realize though the odds are better than slim the shot is still long.

Bradley may be quietly inspiring a coalition of supporters. He may be raising lots of money. He may even have a better chance of beating George W. than Al Gore. What he doesn't have, at least right now, is the Democratic nomination. And without that, the point is moot.

So be it, say Bradley's Democratic supporters. His run for the nomination, even if he loses, will sharpen up Gore and bring disaffected Dems back into the fold once they've had chance to vent.

George W. is looking pretty unbeatable, anyway. The combined Bradley-Gore campaign coffers don't even add up to Bush's \$36 million. But in a karmic repeat, the country will likely hit a recession shortly after Bush takes office. With Gore dismissed as a viable candidate, Bradley will be perfectly positioned for a run against Bush.

Look for Senator Hillary Clinton to become the first woman VP as Bradley's running mate in 2004. You heard it here first.

WASHINGTON POST
POLITICS

By Susan B. Glasser

Sunday, August 1, 1999; Page A05

Candidate Steve Forbes has something George W. Bush is willing to pay for: the list of subscribers to his magazine.

Forbes has been the Republican front-runner's most bitter critic on the presidential campaign trail, but that hasn't stopped the Texan's advisers from trying to sell his brand of "compassionate conservatism" to the readers of Forbes's "capitalist tool."

Bush's presidential campaign rented the names of 6,000 Forbes subscribers at a cost of \$125 per thousand, according to a spokeswoman for the magazine. "I think it's a flattering thing," said the spokeswoman, Elizabeth Ames. "We reach a desirable group."

The Bush fund-raising letter sent to the Forbes readers indirectly addressed the criticisms Forbes and other rivals have lobbed his way, saying, "I know others have criticized compassionate conservatism. That's their right, but what are they saying? That compassion is beneath us? That our party should be led by someone who boasts of a hard heart?" In what might be a bit of hesitancy for this crowd, the Bush letter also lectured sternly that "prosperity alone is simple materialism. Prosperity must have a greater purpose."

Down in Texas, the word is that they're pleased with the response from the Forbes subscribers. "It's done very well for us," said Bush spokeswoman Mindy Tucke.

But that doesn't mean Forbes -- or any other GOP candidate, for that matter -- has written off the Forbes readers. Ames said both the Forbes campaign and that of former vice president Dan Quayle also have paid to rent the list this year. In a true capitalist act, the cost to Forbes was the same as that for Bush.

RETURN TO SENDER

Returning money may be a presidential campaign's most unpleasant chore. It goes against all that is sacred in the relentless pursuit of cash, particularly in a millennial campaign season predicted to shatter all fund-raising records. But at times it must be done, for reasons

ns either prosaic (a donor unwittingly
gave more than the leg
al limit) or piquant (a donor carries the unmistakable
stench
of controversy).

The former, of course, is far more prevale
nt. But financial reports filed by
candidates this month reve
al at least a smattering of the latter. Vice
President Gore's
campaign, for instance, returned a \$250 check from
aspiring
oil pipeline entrepreneur Roger Tamraz, who vaulted to political
infamy for his brazen attempts to curry administration favor with huge soft
money donations during the 1996 campaign.

Gore also returned a \$1,000 check to Bennett Lebow, chairman of Liggett
Group Inc. tobacco company. But a search of contributions shows Lebow
sent two \$1,000 checks to Gore and only one was returned.
The campaign
also held onto a \$1,000 check from Lebow's wife,
who also contributed the
maximum to Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz
.). Overall, Gore returned more than
\$100,000.

Gore's Democratic rival, Bill Bradley, sent back close to \$100,000 to
individual donors, including \$1,000 to Hollywood megadirector Bar
ry
Levinson. Why send back so much precious political cash?
"We are beyond vigilant," explained Bradley spokesman Eric Ha
user. "We
return things that don't look right. Usually it's j
ust a simple mistake" like
giving more than the legal limit,
forgetting to list an address or omitting an
employer's name.

And what about Levinson? Turns out the "Diner" director, in
tending to give
the legal maximum for both himself and his wi
fe, sent a single check for
\$2,000 to Bradley. But it doesn't
work that way. Levinson's wife is free
(and encouraged) to c
ontribute on her own, Hauser said, but she has to send
a sepa
rate check.

McCain returned \$27,825 in individual contributi
ons, including \$500 to Brent
Scowcroft, national security adv
iser under President George Bush. Why?
The campaign offered n
o explanation. For the record, Scowcroft also gave
\$1,000 to
Bush's eldest son. Bush also returned more than \$100,000 in
c
ontributions.

QUOTABLE

Hillary Rodham Cli
nton, talking to reporters in New York on Friday about
runnin
g for the Senate: "I'm very committed to following through on this. It's
the only thing I'm interested in, and I'm getting more interested a
nd excited
about it every day."

WASHINGTON POST
Bush's
Capital Plan To Woo Big Business

By Susan B. Glasser and Jo
hn Mintz
Washington Post Staff Writers
Su
nday, August 1, 1999; Page A01

The groundswell began after
the dinner plates were cleared. One by one,
the Washington re
presentatives of corporate America, gathered at the U.S.
Cham
ber of Commerce headquarters last month, declared their allegiance
to Texas Gov. George W. Bush's presidential campaign.

Meeting just across the park from the executive mansion that Bush aims to
win back for the GOP 15 months from now, the 16 or so trade associ
ation
lobbyists who convened that night spoke for a broad and
powerful swath of
American industry: Oil producers. Supermar
ket owners. Electric utilities.
Forestry and paper manufactur
ers. Chemical companies.

Their support -- carefully cultivat
ed for more than a year by Bush's
Washington allies -- repres
ents a sharp break from the hands-off approach
such groups tr
aditionally have taken to presidential nomination battles.
Al
though individual lobbyists routinely back White House candidates, trade
association leaders have largely avoided such intimate entanglement
s with
presidential primary politics, believing that it's goo
d business not to take
sides when you don't have to.

But the Bush campaign is rewriting that particular Washington canon
with
an effort led by Thomas R. Kuhn, a Bush classmate at Yal
e who heads the
electric utilities trade group here. His driv
e to wire the corporate side of
Washington has generated sign
ificant fund-raising commitments and
endorsements from dozens
of big business's representatives, according to
industry lob
byists.

"It's unusual, even unique, that trade association e
xecutives are endorsing
this early . . . and that they're ove
rwhelmingly going for one candidate," said
Red Cavaney, presi
dent of the American Petroleum Institute. Added Tim
Hammonds,
president of the Food Marketing Institute and a Bush "Pioneer"
who has raised more than \$100,000, "it is unique in my memory that we've
seen such a great amount of enthusiasm so early" among trade gro
up
chiefs.
The trade association operation

offers a revealing glimpse into how a campaign that aspires to outside-the-Beltway populism has also eagerly exploited every advantage -- financial and political -- Washington has to

offer. It also helps explain the outpouring of fund-raising support for Bush from America's corporate boardrooms; for the Bush campaign, Washington serves as a vehicle for recruiting business backers nationwide.

But while Bush's mutual embrace with American business is a fund-raising asset, it also could pose a political risk for the governor. Texas environmental activists, for example, have roundly denounced him for what they say is his cozy relationship with the chemical and oil industries, which the state has allowed to operate aging plants that foul the air and anger residents.

Indeed, the chemical industry, which has worked closely with the governor in Texas and likes his hands-off style of regulation, is one of the most passionately pro-Bush industries, according to several sources familiar with

the Bush effort here. Frederick L. Webber, chief executive of the Chemical Manufacturers Association and another Pioneer, has persuaded numerous top chemical executives such as Dow Chemical chief executive William Stavropoulos to help raise funds for Bush, industry officials said.

"This industry has openly said we're going to support Bush and [is] committing to raise a huge sum of money for him," said the head of a major trade association familiar with the chemical group's plans.

Lobbyists for other industries are adopting the same tactics as Webber, generating campaign cash and CEO endorsements from the companies that

fund their trade groups -- even as the groups maintain official neutrality.

Several said they are embracing Bush, despite knowing little about his positions on their industries' issues, simply because they know that his philosophical leanings are pro-business. But they said Bush also has played off corporate America's deep suspicions of Vice President Gore, warning of his environmental stances and alliances with unions and trial lawyers.

To be sure, Gore can cite support from some prominent business figures, though Bush's stiffest competition for corporate support may come from a Republican rival, Sen. John McCain (Ariz.), who wields power over much of U.S. industry as chairman of the Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee.

But sheer numbers show how lopsided business's pro-Bush sentiment is: In

the latest campaign fund-raising reports, Gore listed donations from
m 264 corporate chairmen and chief executives between April and June, whereas McCain was backed by 121. Bush received donations from 1,542 -- four times as many as the other two combined. In terms of contributions from political action committees (PACs), a traditional gauge of Washington support, Bush received \$689,000 this quarter, compared with \$77,000 for McCain. Gore does not accept PAC donations.

At the Chamber dinner, the lone Bush holdout expressed the fear of retaliation that traditionally has kept trade group leaders neutral in presidential primaries. Jerald Halversen, president of the Interstate Natural Gas Association of America, which represents pipeline companies, told the other diners he was worried about the remaining 18 months of the Clinton-Gore administration. "We have a lot of issues before the Energy Department, so we can't risk alienating them," Halversen told the gathering, according to one person in attendance.

Few other industry executives share his hesitation. "It's a very, very broad cross section of industries" that is backing Bush, said Kuhn, president of the Edison Electric Institute. "From international trade to the service industries to retail, I think people are very, very excited."

More than a year ago, Kuhn was already preparing the governor's inside-Washington campaign. He called Andrew Card, President George Bush's transportation secretary and at that time president of the American Automobile Manufacturers Association, asking whether Card would be with Bush's son should he launch a presidential campaign.

"I had always placed Kuhn in the trade association camp -- apolitical rather than political," said Card, now General Motors' top Washington lobbyist. "It became clear to me that when that George W. did have a network working that I didn't know about."

W. Henson Moore, the deputy White House chief of staff and deputy energy secretary during the Bush administration, also got a call from Kuhn to back the Texas governor. "He was calling people he knew, and the people he knows the best are trade association heads," said Moore, who heads the American Forest & Paper Association and is raising money for the Bush campaign.

The idea, said a Bush Pioneer involved in the trade association effort, was to "drive the industries from the inside." Washington industry groups, the Bush camp reas-

oned, offer a pipeline to corporate CEOs. And once the
CEOs are on board, the fund-raising will follow. After all, "people who
represent corporations and trade associations in Washington -- they don't
do things unless their clients or bosses tell them to."

Soon, Kuhn and others were flying their recruits to Austin to get
the pitch from Bush himself. Other association heads met with
him on a trip to Washington earlier this year.

"Bush presents a pro-growth, pro-business message," said the Food
Marketing Institute's Hammonds, who decided to become a Pioneer after a
trip to Texas. Hammonds expressed confidence that if Bush
were elected president, he would please the food industry by dismantling Clinton-era
workplace safety regulations that the industry considers heavy-handed.

"Regulators have been an enormous threat to our industry," Hammonds
said. "Clinton's taught us the power of driving a regulatory agenda through
the agencies," such as the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

Chemical and oil executives also fear Gore's aggressiveness on
environmental regulation while expressing warm feelings for Bush,
who has committed himself to light-handed regulation and lower
business taxes.

"Our industry is intimately familiar with him, and we've found him to be very
approachable," said petroleum institute head Cavaney. "George W. reminds
me much more of Ronald Reagan than he does of his father. There are a lot
of philosophical similarities, and he also makes people feel respected, even
when he disagrees with them."

"We like Bush because of his evenhandedness, his grasp of our issues," said
an executive in the chemical industry, which has more plants in Texas than
any other state. "We see him as someone we can work with" on the
environment. "We want to do things voluntarily," as Bush prefers, he said,
"rather than by command and control out of Washington."

But environmental activists say Bush's failure to crack down on polluters is
one reason Texas has some of the country's dirtiest air. Texas is one of the
biggest industrial polluters among the 50 states, and the federal government
has threatened to cut off highway funds to the Dallas area because it has
failed to address the problem.

The activists cite Bush's decision to allow the oil and gas industries to
operate more than 800 aging plants without complying with clean-air

standards. Bush touts a voluntary agreement with companies to work on
pollution as a more effective approach than regulation, though oppo
nents
note that only 100 plants are participating.

Summing up the environmentalists' complaints, Austin activist Peter Al
tman
said, "The chemical and oil industries like Bush's long
record of protecting
polluters at the expense of public health."
h."

NEW YORK TIMES
Summertime Presidential Politics

By GAIL COLLINS

Vice President Al Gore is eager to have voters notice that
he is being
specific about the issues. "Our democracy is ill-served by an
over-reliance on generalities and fuzzy rhetoric," he
told The Times's
Katharine Seelye last week, in an interview where he
proudly pointed to
his detailed proposals on things like gun control,
classroom computerization,
tax cuts and cancer research.

Finally, a man who dares to speak out on the fuzzy rhetoric controversy!

Since Mr. Gore is going to be held responsible for seven years' worth of
Clinton Administration initiatives, not to mention 16 years of Congressional
votes, his positions on the issues have never been much of a
mystery. But
for the Vice President's purposes, the point right now
is not so much
specific talk but to talk about how specific he is being.
ng.

There are three things a Presidential candidate can do in the peak summer
vacation period 15 months before an election: position, in
oculate or change
the subject. Mr. Gore is working on two.

By calling attention to all his issues, he positions himself nicely against
George W. Bush, the most likely Republican nominee. Mr. Bush, who was
still looking for a permanent career when Mr. Gore first ran for President,
does not have much of a paper trail when it comes to policy. The
he public
has been hearing for weeks now that Mr. Bush is a natural,
charismatic
politician while Mr. Gore is stiff and a boring speaker.
Now, the Vice
President would be very happy to hear talking heads not
ing that Mr. Bush
lags far, far behind Mr. Gore in the specificity race.
ce.

Mr. Gore is also very eager to change the subject from all the
recent talk
about disarray in his campaign organization.

If reporters start counting his position papers, perhaps they will stop
pointing out that the Gore campaign employs two communications

con
sultants who refuse to talk to each other.

Mr. Bush's mission, meanwhile, is inoculation. Politicians have learned that they can protect themselves against negative stories about their personal histories by discussing the trouble spots early. That is why Hillary Clinton is spending her summer answering the same carpetbagger question over and over, and why Mr. Bush has been reliving his semi-reckless youth and spotty job history for reporters' campaign biographies, most recently a long and detailed series in The Washington Post. By responding to allegations about substance abuse and his military service in the Texas National Guard, Mr. Bush is trying to get them out of the way so he can handle future queries by saying he has already talked about that.

Inoculation is a tricky business, particularly since Mr. Bush's response to questions about drug use is that he is not going to answer such questions.

There is also the danger that revisiting old controversies will inadvertently raise new questions. For instance, after having gone to great lengths to depict his college drinking habits as normal youthful carousing, Mr. Bush told The Post that he does not remember any protests against the war in Vietnam when he was at Yale in the late 1960's, a degree of unconsciousness that suggests he was in something close to a four-year coma.

Mr. Gore and Mr. Bush are not the only candidates hard at work in the heat. Bill Bradley, who has been enjoying a quiet but lucrative summer listening tour, says he is ready to start some heavy-duty positioning himself. That would give the country two Democratic candidates delivering big issues addressed while nearly a dozen Republicans struggle with the mysteries of the Iowa straw poll.

The straw poll bears more than a passing resemblance to one of those old TV game shows. The candidates vie to get the most people stuffed into buses and carry them across the plains to a crowded auditorium in the middle of August. It is a political version of "The Blair Witch Project" -- a low-budget production that terrifies people despite the fact that it only pretends to be real.

John McCain, the only Republican who is not taking part in the straw poll, is trying to draw attention to his campaign against Mr. Bush, and bolster his own credentials as a bold truth-teller, by attacking the ethanol subsidy program so dear to the hearts of corn growers.

It is a smart bit of positioning, particularly since Mr. Bush's very first bid of Presidential pandering was done on behalf of ethanol. It would, however,

have looked a little bolder if Mr. McCain had not long since written off Iowa himself.

NEW YORK TIMES
Bradley Poses a Quiet Threat to Gore's Run

By RICHARD L. BERKE

DES MOINES
Iowa -- Former Sen. Bill Bradley's presidential campaign headquarters in Iowa, which he opened here last week, is a dark, sparsely furnished affair whose only adornments are a few stray basketballs signed by the former star of the New York Knicks. The rent: \$250 a month.

By contrast, Vice President Al Gore opened his campaign headquarters two months ago, a sprawling, sleek space in a choice neighborhood here with cool gray decor and state-of-the-art computers. The rent: \$4,000 a month.

At first glance, the Gore operation is far more impressive, and has double the staff members. Yet impressions can be deceptive. Bradley is assembling a staff of veterans, and husbanding his resources so vigilantly that Rob Tully, the Iowa Democratic chairman, said no one should doubt that the former senator poses an unmitigable challenge.

"There really is a race here," Tully said. "I would probably give the advantage to Gore right now in terms of organizing. But the reality is Bradley's done a great job catching up to the vice president. I told Bill Bradley that he could win the Iowa caucus. He could."

It is a common refrain, not only in battleground states like Iowa and New Hampshire but among political players in Washington: The Bradley campaign is no fly-by-night insurgency.

Methodically and with quiet discipline, Bradley and his aides are assembling an organization that is far more sophisticated about presidential politics -- and more flush with money -- than those run by past candidates who sought to topple a front-runner.

While Gore is still the heavy favorite for the nomination, and has an overwhelming lead in most early polls, Bradley is now viewed as a plausible alternative by the Democratic establishment -- and a contender who, at the very least, will force the vice president into a costly and possibly bloody battle for the nomination.

Bradley's operation is stocked with veterans of Democratic campaigns who say they have learned from the

mistakes of the past and are determined not to repeat them. Already, they have begun aggressive efforts to build state organizations and put their delegates on slates in New York and other states where it is a painstaking process that has eluded many candidates in the past.

On Saturday in New Hampshire, for example, Bradley led more than 200 volunteers in a door-to-door drive to meet and identify potential supporters in the state's primary. Such an effort is highly unusual this early, especially for a candidate who is not the front-runner. Many of the volunteers were recruited on the Internet, which the Bradley campaign is using as an organizing tool. In all, the campaign said 500 Bradley volunteers knocked on the doors of 35,000 houses in New Hampshire last week.

Another example of the dexterity of the Bradley operation is that officials of the AFL-CIO said that Bradley's energetic, behind-the-scenes intervention had helped persuade leaders of the politically powerful federation not to make an early endorsement of Gore.

The vice president has devoted so much energy to courting labor or that it was practically a given that he would win an early endorsement from the federation, beginning with the recommendation by executive committee this month. But now, AFL-CIO officials say, the committee's vote has been put off.

Labor's endorsement of Gore is still likely. But the delay plays into the Bradley strategy of undermining the notion that Gore's nomination is inevitable -- and gives the campaign precious time to cultivate union members.

"I t's not like Bradley's any better on trade than Gore is," said Steve Rosenthal, political director of the AFL-CIO "But Bradley has been working this very hard. There are some people saying, 'This guy deserves a chance to be heard and has shown he's a pretty serious candidate.' You

have people in there who really do understand how to work with the labor movement. It's made some people look twice."

Now that an organizational structure is taking shape, Bradley is entering a new phase of his campaign, where he is expected to be more visible on the national stage. After rejecting requests for months from national television programs in a calculated effort to keep his profile low -- and refusing to lay out detailed positions on any issues except gun control and campaign finance -- he will appear on Sunday on the NBC News program "Meet the Press."

In the coming months, the low-key and sometimes plodding Bradley is expected to reach out to liberals as he a

addresses such issues as education,
foreign policy and universal health
insurance -- matters that Gore has
discussed in great detail.

Douglas Berman, Bradley's campaign chairman, said that he had studied
other presidential candidates who had taken on a front-runner -- including
Ronald Reagan in 1976, Edward M. Kennedy in 1980 and Gary Hart and
John Glenn in 1984 -- and that his organization would be vastly more
prepared.

"We're Gary Hart but we have money," said Will
Robinson, Bradley's
senior adviser, who was a top campaign official
for Walter F. Mondale in
1984 and Michael S. Dukakis in 1988. "We're
Gary Hart but we're putting
together a structure and an organization
and a full slate. We're Gary Hart
but we know the rules."

The most concrete sign of the potency of the Bradley organization is that it
has amassed nearly \$12 million this year -- compared with almost \$18
million for the vice president -- and has spent its resources far more
carefully. Gore has only about \$2 million more than Bradley in the
bank.
That means that the Bradley campaign has the financial capacity
to be competitive through at least the first round of contests.

A convincing testament that Bradley is being taken seriously comes not
from his campaign but from his opponent's. Steve Hildebrand, Gore's I
owa
director, sounded envious as he reeled off names of his friends on
the
Bradley campaign, including Sen. Paul Wellstone of Minnesota and
Robinson, Iowa field director for Mondale in 1984.

"Here's
what I'm worried about: This is such a family fight, and he's got all
these smart people," Hildebrand said. "I know how good they are. I wish I
had Will to call to talk about this. And Paul Wellstone wouldn't be a
United
States senator if it weren't for caucus organizing. Paul gets
it. He's on the
phone all the time calling Iowans."

Still
most Democrats involved in the process argue that the party's
nomination is Gore's to lose. As an incumbent vice president who has been
plotting his campaign for years, Gore enjoys numerous institutional
advantages.

Already, Gore appears to have the support of most of the
so-called super
delegates -- members of Congress, party officials and
others who will
automatically be sent to the Democratic convention
and who account for
about 20 percent of the total delegates. As a result, Gore will likely start
with almost 40 percent of the delegates
he needs for the nomination. Gore,
a Tennessean, will also benefit from
deep loyalty from blacks and other
minority groups as well as from
white Southern Democrats who will have
a predisposition to back a fe

llow white Southerner.

"Any time you have two people on the ballot, there's a possibility that either can win," said David Axelrod, a strategist in Chicago who has advised the Gore campaign. "But I think the odds are very much in Gore's favor because of the many advantages he brings to the race. Part of the Hart deal that made him so strong in Iowa is that he snuck up on Mondale; there's no sneaking up on the radar screen here."

Wellstone, who has endorsed Bradley, acknowledged that while "he can do it -- it's still a big mountain to climb." The senator's advisers are hard-pressed to explain how they could wrest the super delegates from Gore.

Asked how Bradley could win over Southerners, Berman, his campaign chairman, played down the former senator's New Jersey base, saying: "Even in the South, you drive down the street and you see the same Blockbusters, the same McDonald's. Now, Wal-Marts are in the Northeast. There are both regional differences and huge commonalities."

Here in Iowa, Gore has been far more active in signing up early support. Already, he has captured three crucial endorsements from the Iowa affiliates of the United Automobile Workers and the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

Hildebrand, the Gore director in Iowa, said of Bradley and his people: "I came here April 15 and he had all the momentum, he had good crowds. But they didn't capitalize on it. It took them forever to staff up. They could have stopped the UAW endorsement."

Gina Glantz, Bradley's national campaign manager, acknowledged there was concern that the campaign was slow to establish an office in the state.

"There were people who really wanted us to get going," she said. "They were saying, 'Hurry up! Hurry up!' I understand their disappointment but we're not a campaign that looks back."

Ms. Glantz, who was the field director for Mondale in 1984, argued that by keeping costs down, the Bradley campaign may have more to spend in the heat of the battle.

Dan Lucas, Bradley's Iowa campaign manager, who recalled several underfinanced presidential campaigns he had worked on, said: "The secure funding is just an unbelievable benefit here. If you looked at the odds, you'd have to go with the Vice President. But there could be some big world event that just changes the nature of this thing overnight."

Bradley's advisers concede that the invitation

ng climate for their candidate is
not merely of his own making but th
at they have capitalized on a concern
among some Democrats that Gore,
whose lead had seemed so
insurmountable, has had a somewhat shaky st
art.

"That fact that there was this constant drumbeat of inevitabil
ity made our
achievements seem that much greater," Ms. Glantz said.

There is no doubt that Bradley's rise is complicating life for Gore,
who is
trying to set his sights on the leading Republican contender,
Gov. George
W. Bush of Texas.

Tully, the Iowa Democratic
chairman, said: "The vice president's office
asked me, 'Why are you
saying all these great things about Bradley? Why
don't you say nice t
hings about us?' But we're going to report it as we see
it."

A
P Coverage from Aug 12, 1999

Politics 2000 Notebook

Sund
ay, August 1, 1999; 3:55 p.m. EDT

CONCORD, N.H. (AP) -- The
results of Iowa's straw poll of
Republican presidential candi
dates should not knock anyone out of the
running, former Vice
President Dan Quayle said Sunday.

"It's not a make-or-bre
ak for me," Quayle said. "I don't think it should
be for an
yone."

Quayle commented during a telephone interview as he
wound up a
campaign swing through New Hampshire. He said he
is committed to
being on New Hampshire's first-in-the-nation
primary ballot next year
despite his poor showing in recent t
elephone polls.

The Aug. 14 straw poll raises money for the
Iowa Republican Party.
Campaigns can buy \$25 tickets for bac
kers, and most are organizing bus
caravans to bring in suppor
ters.

Four years ago, straw votes were bused in from the re
st of the Midwest,
notably by Sen. Phil Gramm of Texas, who g
ained a surprise tie vote with
the early favorite and eventua
l nominee, Bob Dole.

This year, Iowa Republican officials h
ave limited voting to Iowans and
said they will demand photo
identification.

WASHINGTON (AP) -- Former Connecticut Gov. Lowell P. Weicker Jr. said Sunday the Reform Party needs a strong candidate to challenge the political monopoly held for decades by Republicans and Democrats.

He's just not saying he's the man for the job.

Speaking Sunday on CBS' "Face the Nation," the former Republican U.S. senator and independent governor once again brushed off talk of entering the 2000 presidential race.

"I'm trying to push a third-party challenge to both the Republicans and the Democrats," he said. "This isn't a personal ambition on my part, yet I know we can't really resolve our major problems until we give some competition to the monopoly that has been the Republicans and Democrats over the decades."

Weicker, who lives in Greenwich, Conn., has been considered a possible candidate since word spread that Minnesota Gov. Jesse Ventura, the Ross Perot-founded party's highest ranking elected official, was encouraging him to run.

NEW YORK (AP) -- More than 500 people turned out Sunday for a Long Island brunch to raise funds for the presidential campaign of Vice President Al Gore.

The event was held in 100-degree weather at the waterfront Sag Harbor home of Alma Brown, widow of Commerce Secretary Ron Brown.

"I thought this would be a good occasion to make a speech on global warming -- not as many skeptics out there this day," joked Gore, dripping with sweat as he addressed the guests under a sweltering white tent in the front yard.

Sag Harbor is on Long Island's East End, a summer playground for the rich and famous.

Among the guests were former model Christie Brinkley; the chairwoman of the New York State Democratic Committee Judith Hope; and two members of Congress from Long Island, Rep. Michael Forbes, who recently changed his party affiliation from Republican to Democrat, and Rep. Carolyn McCarthy.

"He will be a tremendous president," M

cCarthy said. ``He is the first vice
president ever to have n
ot been hidden away and to have gained a lot of
experience be
cause of that. I'm happy that he's out here on Long Island.
T
his is the beginning of a grassroots campaign for him.''

Go
re said that under the policies he and President Clinton have pursued,
``we are moving in a good direction of high living standards, low cri
me
and more progress.''

Gore, accompanied
by his wife, Tipper, told the group he was soliciting
advice
on how to be a good grandparent to his first grandchild -- a boy
born July 4 to his daughter Karenna and her husband Drew Schiff.

He said he had been told that ``the preferred technique is to give t
he
grandchild anything and everything he wants and if that ca
uses problems
give him back to the parents.''

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AP
Top News at 2 p.m. EDT
Sunday, August 1, 1999; 1:58 p.m. E
DT
Sunday, August 1, 1999

Bradley `Shock
ed' by Gore Camp Attacks

WASHINGTON (AP) -- Democratic pres
idential hopeful Bill Bradley
said today he's ``shocked'' by
attacks from Vice President Gore's camp.
Bradley said that Go
re's campaign lashed out at him after he urged
candidates not
to accept soft money -- the largely unregulated
contribution
s big donors make to political parties. The Gore camp
accused
the former New Jersey senator of having dropped the fight for
campaign finance reform when he quit the Senate for private life.

China Army Warns Taiwan, Falun Gong

BEIJING (AP) -
- China's army, the world's largest, marked its 72nd
birthday
today with warnings to both Taiwan and an outlawed meditation
group that it was ready to ``smash any plot to split the nation.''

Defense
Minister Chi Haotian repeated the government's accusations that
Taiwanese President Lee Teng-hui last month had gone further
down the
``dangerous road of splitting the motherland'' in s
uggesting that China and
Taiwan deal with each other as separ
ate states. The 2.5-million member
People's Liberation Army t
races its anniversary back to an armed uprising

in 1927.

Heat Wave Death Toll Reaches 150

CHICAGO (AP) -- Medical authorities in Chicago are examining the bodies of 20 people today to see if they are additional victims of a deadly heat wave. At least 50 people in Illinois have died as a result of the heat since the high temperatures settled in on July 19. They're among at least 150 heat-related deaths around the country. Temperatures have cooled in the Windy City, with highs only in the 80s. The city says there are still some lingering effects from the heat, including some power outages.

Farmers Cheer End of British Beef Ban

LONDON (AP) -- With open invitation barbecues, British farmers celebrated today the lifting of a three-year ban on British beef exports imposed by European regulators after an outbreak of mad cow disease. A supermarket chain offered free roast beef sandwiches to travelers arriving by train from France at London's Waterloo station, and government officials joined in some very public beef-eating before TV cameras at the barbecues. The embargo crippled Britain's beef industry, which lost an estimated \$2.4 billion in sales.

Service for Mrs. Barton To Be Held

LIZELLE, Ga. (AP) -- The wife of mass killer Mark Barton will be buried today. Leigh Ann Barton was the first person killed in her husband's rampage through the Atlanta area last week. He went on to kill 11 others, including his two children, before committing suicide. So far, two of the nine brokerage victims have been laid to rest. Last week's massacre was the bloodiest mass killing in Atlanta's history.

Congo Rebel Faction Leader OKs Deal

LUSAKA, Zambia (AP) -- The leader of a Congolese rebel group signed a fragile cease-fire accord today, inching forward the final settlement to Congo's year-old civil war. Jean-Pierre Bemba, head of the Congo Liberation Movement, signed at a ceremony witnessed by Zambian President Frederick Chiluba and Tanzanian President Benjamin Mkapa. Congolese President Laurent Kabila and the representatives of five nations involved in the conflict signed the accord July 10.

Pope Pushes for Peace in Colombia

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy (AP) -- Pope John Paul II worried today over stalled efforts to end Colombia's civil war, saying

ying the 35-year-old
conflict was hurting the country and its
people. Government and rebel
negotiators in Colombia have be
en unable to get peace talks under way,
deadlocked by a preli
minary dispute over whether international monitors
should hav
e any role. Talks on that issue failed Friday for the third time in
less than a month.

Drug Test Takes Away Canada Medal

WINNIPEG, Manitoba (AP) -- Canada was stripped of its gold
medal in roller hockey at the Pan Am Games today, becazuse i
ts goaltender tested
positive for banned substances and the g
old now goes to the United
States. Canadian goaltender Steve
Vezina of Montreal tested positive for
two stimulants and an
anabolic steroid, games officials said. The positive
test is
the first drug scandal at the Winnipeg Games. Canada beat the
United States 7-6 Tuesday.

Report: Jazz To Sign Malone for
\$67M

SALT LAKE CITY (AP) -- The Utah Jazz reportedly will
sign two-time
NBA MVP Karl Malone to a four year contract wor
th the maximum \$67
million under NBA salary cap rules. The Sa
lt Lake Tribune reported the
pending contract, and Malone as
well as Jazz owner Larry Miller
confirmed for the Associated
Press that a press conference is planned for
today to announ
e Malone's re-signing. Malone averaged 23.8 points in
1999, h
is lowest since 1986-87, his second year in the league.

AP
NewsBrief by DAVID GOODMAN

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Bradley: Taiwan Should Temper Talk

Su
nday, August 1, 1999; 12:25 p.m. EDT

WASHINGTON (AP) -- The
United States must make clear that Taiwan
should not expect U
.S. aid if Taiwan's unilateral moves toward
independence prov
oke a Chinese invasion, Democratic presidential
candidate Bil
l Bradley said Sunday.

Bradley, speaking on NBC's ``Meet th
e Press,'' said the United States is
committed to helping Tai
wan against a Chinese military strike. But the
United States
``should say to the Taiwanese government that if they take
st
eps toward independence, they cannot count on us for any help.''

Bradley, who is challenging Vice President Al Gore for the Democratic nomination next year, said ``we would be there'' if China takes military action against Taiwan in the absence of a move toward independence.

Taiwan's president, Lee Teng-Hui, recently angered Beijing by suggesting he no longer supported the one-China policy under which Taiwan and China, separated after a 1949 civil war, ostensibly are committed to eventual reunification.

On the campaign front, Bradley said he was ``actually shocked that the Gore campaign attacked me so strongly'' after Bradley urged Democratic and Republican candidates for president to decline ``soft money'' contributions -- the large unregulated donations to political parties.

The Gore camp, in a letter, accused the former New Jersey senator of dropping the fight for campaign finance reform when he quit the Senate ``for private life and \$2 million in special interest speaking and consulting fees.''

Bradley said it was ironic that at a Republican presidential hopeful, Sen. John McCain of Arizona, was the only one to agree that candidates should refuse to accept soft money. McCain has been a leader in efforts to change campaign finance law.

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Bush Winning Over Trade Group Chiefs

By Susan B. Glasser and John Mintz
Washington Post Staff
Writers
Sunday, August 1, 1999; Page A1

The groundswell began after the dinner plates were cleared. One by one, the Washington representatives of corporate America, gathered at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce headquarters last month, declared their allegiance to Texas Gov.

George W. Bush's presidential campaign.

Meeting just across the park from the executive mansion that Bush aims to win back for the GOP 15 months from now, the 16 or so trade associations and powerful swath of lobbyists who convened that night spoke for a broad American industry: Oil producers. Super market owners. Electric utilities. Forestry and paper manufacturers. Chemical companies.

Their support carefully cultivated for more than a year by Bush's Washington allies represents a sharp break from the hands-off approach such groups traditionally have taken to presidential nomination battles.

Although individual lobbyists routinely back White House candidates, trade association leaders have largely avoided such intimate entanglements with presidential primary politics, believing that it's good business not to take sides when you don't have to.

But the Bush campaign is rewriting that particular Washington canon with an effort led by Thomas R. Kuhn, a Bush classmate at Yale who heads the electric utilities trade group here. His drive to wire the corporate side of Washington has generated significant fund-raising commitments and endorsements from dozens of big business's representatives, according to industry lobbyists.

"It's unusual, even unique, that trade association executives are endorsing this early . . . and that they're overwhelmingly going for one candidate," said Red Cavaney, president of the American Petroleum Institute. Added Tim Hammond, president of the Food Marketing Institute and a Bush "Pioneer"

who has raised more than \$100,000, "it is unique in my memory that we've seen such a great amount of enthusiasm so early" among trade group chiefs.

The trade association operation offers a revealing glimpse into how a campaign that aspires to outside-the-Beltway populism has also eagerly exploited every advantage financial and political Washington has to offer. It also helps explain the outpouring of fund-raising support for Bush

from America's corporate boardrooms; for the Bush campaign, Washington serves as a vehicle for recruiting business backers nationwide.

But while Bush's mutual embrace with American business is a fund-raising asset, it also could pose a political risk for the governor. Texas environmental activists, for example, have roundly denounced him for what they say is his cozy relationship with the chemical and oil industries, which the state has allowed to operate aging plants that foul the air and anger residents.

Indeed, the chemical industry, which has worked closely with the governor in Texas and likes his hands-off style of regulation, is one of the most passionate ly pro-Bush industries, according to several sources familiar with

the Bush effort here. Frederick L. Webber, chief executive of the Chemical

Manufacturers Association and another Pioneer, has persuaded numerous top chemical executives such as Dow Chemical chief executive William Stavropoulos to help raise funds for Bush, industry officials said.

"This industry has openly said we're going to support Bush and [is] committing to raise a huge sum of money for him," said the head of a major trade association familiar with the chemical group's plans.

Lobbyists for other industries are adopting the same tactics as Webber, generating campaign cash and CEO endorsements from the companies that

fund their trade groups even as the groups maintain official neutrality.

Several said they are embracing Bush, despite knowing little about his positions on their industries' issues, simply because they know that his philosophical leanings are pro-business. But they said Bush also has played off corporate America's deep suspicions of Vice President Gore, warning of his environmental stances and alliances with unions and trial lawyers.

To be sure, Gore can cite support from some prominent business figures, though Bush's stiffest competition for corporate support may come from a Republican rival, Sen. John McCain (Ariz.), who wields power over much of U.S. industry as chairman of the Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee.

But sheer numbers show how lopsided business's pro-Bush sentiment is: In the latest campaign fund-raising reports, Gore listed donations from 264 corporate chairmen and chief executives between April 1 and June, whereas McCain was backed by 121. Bush received donations from 1,542 four times as many as the other two combined. In terms of contributions from political action committees (PACs), a traditional gauge of Washington support, Bush received \$689,000 this quarter, compared with \$77,000 for McCain. Gore does not accept PAC donations.

At the Chamber dinner, the lone Bush holdout expressed the fear of retaliation that traditionally has kept trade group leaders neutral in presidential primaries. Jerald Halversen, president of the Interstate Natural

Gas Association of America, which represents pipeline companies, told the other diners he was worried about the remaining 18 months of the Clinton-Gore administration. "We have a lot of issues before the Energy Department, so we can't risk alienating them," Halversen told the gathering, according to one person in attendance.

Few other industry executives share his hesitation. "It's a very, very broad

cross section of industries" that is backing Bush, said Kuhn, president of the Edison Electric Institute. "From international trade to the service industries to retail, I think people are very, very excited."

More than a year ago, Kuhn was already preparing the governor's inside-Washington campaign. He called Andrew Card, President George Bush's transportation secretary and at that time president of the American Automobile Manufacturers Association, asking whether Card would be with Bush's son should he launch a presidential campaign.

"I had always placed Kuhn in the trade association camp apolitical rather than political," said Card, now General Motors' top Washington lobbyist. "It became clear to me then that George W. did have a network working that I didn't know about."

W. Henson Moore, the deputy White House chief of staff and deputy energy secretary during the Bush administration, also got a call from Kuhn to back the Texas governor. "He was calling people he knew, and the people he knows the best are trade association heads," said Moore, who heads the American Forest & Paper Association and is raising money for the Bush campaign.

The idea, said a Bush Pioneer involved in the trade association effort, was to "drive the industries from the inside." Washington industry groups, the Bush camp reasoned, offer a pipeline to corporate CEOs. And once the CEOs are on board, the fund-raising will follow. After all, "people who

represent corporations and trade associations in Washington they don't do things unless their clients or bosses tell them to."

Soon, Kuhn and others were flying their recruits to Austin to get the pitch from Bush himself. Other association heads met with him on a trip to Washington earlier this year.

"Bush presents a pro-growth, pro-business message," said the Food Marketing Institute's Hammonds, who decided to become a Pioneer after a trip to Texas. Hammonds expressed confidence that if Bush were elected president, he would please the food industry by dismantling Clinton-era workplace safety regulations that the industry considers heavy-handed.

"Regulators have been an enormous threat to our industry," Hammonds said. "Clinton's taught us the power of driving a regulatory agenda through the agencies," such as the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

Chemical and oil executives also fear Gore's aggressiveness on

environmental regulation while expressing warm feelings for Bush, who has committed himself to light-handed regulation and lower business taxes.

"Our industry is intimately familiar with him, and we've found him to be very approachable," said aid petroleum institute head Cavaney. "George W. reminds me much more of Ronald Reagan than he does of his father. There are a lot of philosophical similarities, and he also makes people feel respected, even when he disagrees with them."

"We like Bush because of his evenhandedness, his grasp of our issues," said an executive in the chemical industry, which has more plants in Texas than any other state. "We see him as someone we can work with" on the environment. "We want to do things voluntarily," as Bush prefers, he said, "rather than by command and control out of Washington."

But environmental activists say Bush's failure to crack down on polluters is one reason Texas has some of the country's dirtiest air. Texas is one of the biggest industrial polluters among the 50 states, and the federal government has threatened to cut off highway funds to the Dallas area because it failed to address the problem.

The activists cite Bush's decision to allow the oil and gas industries to operate more than 800 aging plants without complying with clean-air standards. Bush touts a voluntary agreement with companies to work on pollution as a more effective approach than regulation, though opponents note that only 100 plants are participating.

Summing up the environmentalists' complaints, Austin activist Peter Altman said, "The chemical and oil industries like Bush's long record of protecting polluters at the expense of public health."

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HT\dl\teop:\\$VP NEWS COVERAGE for AUGUST 2, 1999===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Richard Socarides (CN=Richard Socarides/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 4-AUG-1999 08:59:10.00

SUBJECT: South Africa: HIV&AIDS Treatment Action Campaign (Press Statement)

TO: Jena V. Roscoe (CN=Jena V. Roscoe/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Minyon Moore (CN=Minyon Moore/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sarah A. Bianchi (CN=Sarah A. Bianchi/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Philip G Dufour (CN=Philip G Dufour/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thomas M. Rosshirt (CN=Thomas M. Rosshirt/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert B. Johnson (CN=Robert B. Johnson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura M. Quinn (CN=Laura M. Quinn/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth J. Potter (CN=Elizabeth J. Potter/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Leon S. Fuerth (CN=Leon S. Fuerth/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sandra Thurman (CN=Sandra Thurman/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

It sounds like the meeting referenced in this email took place in so africa.

----- Forwarded by Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP on 08/04/99
08:56 AM -----

Infreader@aol.com

08/04/99 08:47:33 AM

Record Type: Record

To:

cc: Infreader@aol.com

Subject: South Africa: HIV&AIDS Treatment Action Campaign (Press Statement)

[Forwarded to you on behalf of T.A.C. - South Africa]

Contact:

Morna Cornell, 011 403 0265, aidscon@global.co.za
Mazibuko K. Jara, 011 487 3810/1/2, mazibuko@ncgle.org.za

TAC - HIV&AIDS Treatment Action Campaign
PRESS STATEMENT - 04 August 1999

This press statement deals with 4 issues -

1. TAC Meeting with the US government on HIV/AIDS drugs
2. TAC response to the US government
3. TAC call to pharmaceutical companies (for lowering of drug prices)
4. TAC call for action on HIV/AIDS treatment to the South African government

1. MEETING WITH REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

On 26 July 1999, the Treatment Action Campaign (TAC) met with representatives of the government of the United States of America to discuss the use of compulsory licensing and parallel importing to make HIV/AIDS drugs available at affordable prices in South Africa. Section 15(c) of the Medicines and Related Substances Amendment Act of 1997 makes the use of compulsory licensing and parallel importing possible. Since 1997, the US government has pressurised the South African government to remove Section 15(c).

The US/TAC meeting followed a TAC open letter and public pickets held on 05 July 1999 in front of the US Consulate in Johannesburg and Cape Town. In the

open letter the TAC asked for the following :-

- ú a meeting between the TAC and the US government by 31 July 1999;
- ú the clarification of the US government's stance on the use of compulsory licensing and parallel importing of HIV/AIDS drugs;
- ú the precise objection of the US government to Section 15(c) of the Medicines and Related Substances Amendment Act;
- ú the clarification of how exactly the Act violated any international trade rules; and the
- ú withdrawal of US government opposition to the Medicines and Related Substances Act by 31 July 1999.

Through this meeting the TAC established the following :-

- ú the US government no longer opposes compulsory licensing and parallel importing so long as they are done in accordance with international trade rules;
- ú according to the US government, Section 15(c) is too broad and gives wide powers to the Minister of Health. This is the main objection of the US government to Section 15(c);
- ú the US government considers Section 15(c) to be potentially against international trade rules. But the US government could not indicate how exactly Section 15 (c) violates international trade rules.

2. TAC RESPONSE TO THE MEETING AND US GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

The US government has not given a written reply to the TAC by 31 July as it committed itself to do. We consider this to be an act of bad faith.

The TAC is disappointed at the approach of the US government to the meeting.

The US government representatives evaded the direct questions the TAC had asked and merely referred to general US government statements on supporting

HIV/AIDS work in Africa.

The question of broad powers given by the Act to the Minister of Health is purely an internal matter which should be of concern to South African voters. It should not concern the US government at all.

South Africa is a member of the World Trade Organisation and abides by all international trade rules. International trade rules allow compulsory licensing and parallel importing. The South African government has not used the provisions of the Medicines and Related Substances Amendment Act yet. The essence of US pressure against South Africa was the withdrawal of compulsory licensing and parallel importing. In this context, the actions of the US government make the US government appear biased towards the interests of the pharmaceutical companies.

The TAC questions are important public health questions which require clear and detailed answers from the US government - In which way is the Act violating international trade rules? Will the US government support compulsory licensing and parallel importing of HIV/AIDS drugs without any conditions attached?

3. THE US GOVERNMENT HAS A MORAL RESPONSIBILITY TO SUPPORT DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN FIGHTING HIV/AIDS

Unfortunately, the US/TAC meeting demonstrates that the US government is failing to take moral and political leadership in addressing the HIV/AIDS epidemic in developing countries. As a leading industrial nation, the US should ensure that public health rather than commercial interests come first in the availability of affordable HIV/AIDS drugs. The US has resources to support developing countries in the prevention of HIV/AIDS, the reduction and elimination of new HIV/AIDS infections and the provision of affordable HIV/AIDS drugs. The US government has supported the development of effective HIV/AIDS drugs which, at current prices, are not affordable in developing countries.

We therefore call on the US government to do the following:-

- ú withdraw its opposition to Section 15(c) of the Medicines and Related Substances Amendment Act with immediate effect;
- ú put pressure on the American drug companies to stop their court action against the Medicines and Related Substances Amendment Act; and
- ú enter into an agreement with the World Health Organisation (WHO) giving the WHO the right to use pharmaceutical patents (based upon US government funded research) to develop affordable HIV/AIDS drugs for developing countries.

If the TAC does not get satisfactory responses to the above, the TAC will call for increased public pressure against the US government internationally. In this regard, the TAC will call for World AIDS Day (01 December 1999) to be used as an international day of action against the US government.

4. THE DRUG COMPANIES HAVE A MORAL DUTY TO SUPPORT LOWER PRICES FOR HIV/AIDS DRUGS

The Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association (PMA), which represents the large foreign pharmaceutical companies based in South Africa, has

challenged

the Medicines and Related Substances Amendment Act in court. The PMA wants to protect property rights because it believes that Section 15(c) offers the

"potential for abrogation" of intellectual property.

The effect of the PMA court challenge has been to delay the compulsory licensing and parallel importing of HIV/AIDS drugs.

In the interests of public health, the drug companies also have a moral duty

to ensure that affordable HIV/AIDS drugs are available.

We therefore call on the PMA to :-

- ú meet with the TAC to explain its opposition to the Act and explore urgent action to ensure the availability of affordable HIV/AIDS drugs;

- ú withdraw its court challenge to the Act by 30 August 1999;

- ú support the legal use of parallel imports and compulsory licensing of HIV/AIDS drugs by the South African government.

We also call on local pharmaceutical companies to :-

- ú support the legal use of parallel imports and compulsory licensing of HIV/AIDS drugs by the South African government; and to

- ú meet with the TAC to explore urgent action on the local production of affordable HIV/AIDS drugs.

If the TAC does not get satisfactory responses to the above, the TAC will call for increased public pressure against the PMA and member pharmaceutical

companies. In this regard, the TAC will call for 01 October 1999 to be used as a national day of action against the PMA and member pharmaceutical companies.

5. THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT MUST ACT NOW TO ACCESS AFFORDABLE HIV/AIDS DRUGS

The South African government has a duty to provide moral and political leadership as well as financial support to address the HIV/AIDS pandemic. We

can no longer silently witness the hardships and deaths cause by AIDS.

We therefore call on the South African government to :-

- ú develop a plan to manage all preventable and curable opportunistic AIDS related infections for urgent implementation by the public and private health care sectors. This includes the development of a list of all essential drugs to treat these opportunistic infections and the setting of prices for these drugs.

- ú urgently work for the implementation of pilot projects to provide affordable, safe and effective anti-retroviral drugs nationally to prevent mother to child transmission and designing a national implementation strategy for the availability of affordable, safe and effective anti-retroviral drugs;

- ú urgently work for the implementation of the Medicines and Related Substances Amendment Act by : resolving the PMA's court challenge, developing regulations to govern compulsory licensing and parallel importing

of HIV/AIDS drugs, development of a list of all essential HIV/AIDS drugs and

the setting of prices for these drugs; and

- ú meet with the TAC and other HIV/AIDS organisations to discuss the above

issues by 30 September 1999.

The TAC welcomes the existence of the National Consultative Health Forum as a forum through which the government and community organisations discuss and agree common principles on health policy. The next meeting of the Forum will take place from 05 August 1999.

The TAC calls on this meeting of the National Consultative Health Forum to :

- ú discuss the issues of HIV/AIDS treatment, care and drugs; and
- ú make recommendations on action by the South African government and pharmaceutical companies on the above call from the TAC.

6. WHAT WILL THE TAC DO IN THE FUTURE?

The TAC commits itself to campaign, negotiate, pressurise, demonstrate, litigate and use every possible legal means at our disposal, including civil disobedience, to prevent losing any more lives in the interest of profit.

In this regard the TAC announces the following actions (subject to satisfactory responses from the US government and the PMA):

- ú National Day of Action against pharmaceutical companies on 01 October 1999; and
- ú International protests against the US government on 1999 World AIDS Day, 01 December 1999.

Contact

Morna Cornell, 011 403 0265, aidscon@global.co.za
Mazibuko K. Jara, 011 487 3810/1/2, mazibuko@ncgle.org.za

-ENDS-

Forwarded to you by: infreader@aol.com (Stephen Hunt) - Chicago, IL., USA
As listed in Marquis Who's Who in the Midwest, & in Who's Who in the World.
Web: <http://ausqrd.queer.org.au/QRD>

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Richard Socarides (CN=Richard Socarides/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-AUG-1999 14:46:11.00

SUBJECT: The Guardian on So Africa AIDS drugs

TO: Sandra Thurman (CN=Sandra Thurman/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christopher S. Lehane (CN=Christopher S. Lehane/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thomas M. Rosshirt (CN=Thomas M. Rosshirt/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura M. Quinn (CN=Laura M. Quinn/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Alejandro G. Cabrera (CN=Alejandro G. Cabrera/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Philip G Dufour (CN=Philip G Dufour/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael B. Feldman (CN=Michael B. Feldman/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Monica M. Dixon (CN=Monica M. Dixon/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Maria Echaveste (CN=Maria Echaveste/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Charles W. Burson (CN=Charles W. Burson/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Clark E. Ray (CN=Clark E. Ray/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth J. Potter (CN=Elizabeth J. Potter/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ansley Jones (CN=Ansley Jones/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Eli G. Attie (CN=Eli G. Attie/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ron Klain (CN=Ron Klain/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP on 08/09/99
02:44 PM -----

Sufferers in Africa are

threatened by sanctions
against cheap drugs

The Guardian
Thursday August 5, 1999

South Africa is now the epicentre of the global Aids quake. Twenty-two per cent of its pregnant women are HIV-positive. Within 10 years, the country's average life expectancy will drop from 59 to 40. The international community has been quick to respond to this catastrophe: the United States has threatened South Africa with sanctions for trying to prevent its citizens from catching the disease.

Aids is, of course, incurable, though plenty can be done to delay its onset and treat its symptoms. But a number of drugs have been shown both to prevent transmission of the HIV virus from mother to baby and to reduce the chances of infection for women who take them after being raped. Unfortunately, they are formidably expensive, due in part to the prodigious profits extracted by the companies which own the patents.

In South Africa there is, understandably, public pressure for the widespread deployment of these drugs, not least because the country has the highest incidence of rape in the world. The government is trying to respond. To buy drugs for all South Africa's vulnerable people from the companies which own the patents is simply impossible: the country's public finances are already overstretched. Instead, the government has passed a law enabling it to find cheaper means of saving tens of thousands of lives.

There is nothing radical or innovative about the legislation. Indeed, the same measures are used routinely by both the UK and US governments. The new law simply allows the department of health either to purchase, compulsorily, the rights to manufacture the drugs it needs, or to buy them from the country which

produces them, under licence, most cheaply. But the measure offends 40 of the most powerful companies on earth.

The colossal profits enjoyed by the pharmaceutical firms which own the patents for Aids drugs depend upon their total control of production and distribution. These companies might not have developed the drugs entirely by themselves (some emerged from publicly funded work or were acquired through the purchase of smaller firms) but they guard their patents jealously.

While the South African law would allow them to continue to make money from the drugs they manufacture by wresting exclusive control from them, it would cut their profits back to levels which anyone else would consider reasonable. But nothing, even the lives of millions, can be permitted to threaten the value of their shares.

The companies launched a legal challenge and recruited their friends in the US government to ensure that profit takes precedence over human life. Two weeks ago, the US congress voted overwhelmingly to allow the state department to continue waging its economic war against South Africa's Aids prevention programme.

Bill Clinton's administration needs little encouragement. For the past two years, the state department boasts, "all relevant agencies of the US government ... have been engaged in an assiduous, concerted campaign to persuade the government of South Africa to withdraw". To their disgust, US officials discovered that the crudely partisan trade treaties they had forced South Africa to sign offered them no help: the country's actions remain legal. So instead of pursuing their claim through the World Trade Organisation, they started applying unilateral pressure. Preferential trade treatment for South Africa has been

withdrawn. Its government has been told that the US will apply sanctions if it persists in its attempt to stop the spread of Aids. The US vice-president and the French, Swiss and German heads of government have helped to hammer the message home.

The United States is determined never to let anything like this happen again. Last month, congress, with President Clinton's blessing, passed the "African growth and opportunity act". From now on, African countries will receive American aid, trade concessions and debt relief only if they agree to hand over their key assets to US corporations and promise to keep cutting public spending. Education and healthcare on the continent, including, of course, Africa's Aids prevention programmes, will be progressively snuffed out.

As Senator Richard Lugar, one of the sponsors of the bill, observed: "Important as our child survival, health, agriculture, educational and humanitarian programmes have been, they have not ... benefited the American economy. For that reason, it is time to re-evaluate our policy."

Western democracy is suffering from a dreadful virus. It causes an auto-immune disease which forces the body politic's defence system to turn against its own tissues. America is just the first country to be felled by this illness which respects no borders. Left unchecked, corporate power will kill every democratic government on earth.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Laura M. Quinn (CN=Laura M. Quinn/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-AUG-1999 15:20:09.00

SUBJECT: The Guardian on So Africa AIDS drugs

TO: Ron Klain (CN=Ron Klain/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

on this topic... just wondering why we are doing the pharma meeting
through this office and not ustr?

----- Forwarded by Laura M. Quinn/OVP on 08/09/99 03:19
PM -----

Richard Socarides @ EOP 08/09/99 02:46:05 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

CC:

Subject:The Guardian on So Africa AIDS drugs

----- Forwarded by Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP on 08/09/99
02:44 PM -----

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against cheap drugs

The Guardian
Thursday August 5, 1999

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Message Sent

To: _____

Ron Klain/OVP@OVP
Monica M. Dixon/OVP@OVP
Eli G. Attie/OVP@OVP
Michael B. Feldman/OVP@OVP
Ansley Jones/OVP@OVP
Philip G Dufour/OVP@OVP
Elizabeth J. Potter/OVP@OVP
Alejandro G. Cabrera/OVP@OVP
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Thomas M. Rosshirt/OVP@OVP
Alejandro G. Cabrera/OVP@OVP
Christopher S. Lehane/OVP@OVP
Charles W. Burson/OVP@OVP
Sandra Thurman/OPD/EOP@EOP
Maria Echaveste/WHO/EOP@EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Richard Socarides (CN=Richard Socarides/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-AUG-1999 10:13:15.00

SUBJECT: new aids protests in n.h.

TO: Sandra Thurman (CN=Sandra Thurman/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christopher S. Lehane (CN=Christopher S. Lehane/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thomas M. Rosshirt (CN=Thomas M. Rosshirt/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura M. Quinn (CN=Laura M. Quinn/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Alejandro G. Cabrera (CN=Alejandro G. Cabrera/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Philip G Dufour (CN=Philip G Dufour/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael B. Feldman (CN=Michael B. Feldman/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Monica M. Dixon (CN=Monica M. Dixon/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Maria Echaveste (CN=Maria Echaveste/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Charles W. Burson (CN=Charles W. Burson/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Clark E. Ray (CN=Clark E. Ray/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth J. Potter (CN=Elizabeth J. Potter/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ansley Jones (CN=Ansley Jones/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Eli G. Attie (CN=Eli G. Attie/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ron Klain (CN=Ron Klain/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP on 08/09/99
10:12 AM -----

"Zingale, Daniel" <DZingale@AIDSAction.org>

08/09/99 10:01:32 AM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: new anti-gore aids protests in n.h.

>-----Original Message-----

>From: Steven Fisher [SMTP:fishersa@bellatlantic.net]

>Sent: Sunday, August 08, 1999 8:35 PM

>To: Zingale, Daniel

>Subject: dammit

>

>AIDS Activists Disrupt Gore Speech

>By Norma Love

>Associated Press Writer

>Sunday, August 8, 1999; 7:35 p.m. EDT

>

>LACONIA , N.H. (AP) -- Activists protesting U.S. opposition to a South

>African AIDS drug policy disrupted a campaign speech by Vice President Al

>Gore Sunday.

>

>``Gore's greed kills,'' they chanted as Gore tried to address about 100

>voters. ``AIDS drugs for Africa.''

>

>Gore said above the din, ``Let's hear it for free speech. ... I'd like to
>talk to you about the risky Republican tax scheme.''

>

>Gore then offered to meet with the activists later. ``I'll be glad to
>talk to

>you all after the event if you want to have a conversation,'' he said.

>

>Several activists were escorted out of the building but were not arrested.

>

>AIDS activists from ACT-UP have been protesting U.S. trade policies toward

>South Africa at Gore events for months. They say administration policies

>increase the difficulty of getting affordable AIDS drugs to South Africans
>who need them.

>

>The United States wants the Pretoria government to amend a 1997 law
>giving it

>unspecified power to obtain cheaper, generic AIDS drugs for the country,
>where more than 3 million people have the virus that causes AIDS.

>

>South Africa wants to import AIDS medicines from countries where they are
>sold more cheaply under patent agreements, or license production within
>South

>Africa.

>

>About 40 pharmaceutical companies worldwide are challenging the law in
>South

>African courts, fearing it may be used in a way that violates their patent
>rights.

>

>In a letter to the chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, Gore said
>in

>June that he does not oppose South Africa's attempts to produce or obtain
>generic AIDS medicines as long as those efforts do not violate laws
>protecting patents.
>
>Gore said he was trying to resolve the dispute with then-Vice President
Thabo
>Mbeki, who is now South Africa's president. Mbeki and Gore co-chair a
>commission on U.S.-South African relations.
>
>Gore was the guest of honor at the Belknap County Democrats' picnic in
>Laconia and then at the Merrimack County Democrats' pig roast at a
Hopkinton
>home. Nine AIDS activists confronted Gore inside St. James Episcopal
Church
>in Laconia, where the picnic was moved due to rain. The group followed
him to
>Hopkinton, but was not allowed onto the grounds of the home. The
protesters
>chanted and handed out leaflets to passersby.
>
>Last month, Gore outlined a \$100 million initiative to fight AIDS in
Africa.
>The spending proposals included \$48 million for AIDS education, counseling
>and testing.

>

>

>, Copyright 1999 The Associated Press

>

><!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Transitional//EN">

><HTML><HEAD>

><META content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" http-equiv=Content-Type>

><META content="MSHTML 5.00.2614.3401" name=GENERATOR>

><STYLE></STYLE>

></HEAD>

><BODY bgColor=#ffffff>

><DIV>AIDS Activists Disrupt Gore
>Speech

>

><P><!--plsfield:byline--><I>By Norma

>Love</I>
<!--plsfield:credit-->Associated Press

>Writer
<!--plsfield:disp_date-->Sunday, August 8,
>1999;

>7:35 p.m. EDT

><P><!--plsfield:description-->LACONIA , N.H. (AP) -- Activists
>protesting

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><P>
><CENTER>
><P>, Copyright 1999 The Associated
>Press</P></CENTER></DIV></BODY></HTML>

Message Sent

To:

"'Boggs, Tim'" <timothy.boggs@twi.com>
"'Downey, Thomas J.'" <tdowney@downeychandler.com>
PPC-Mike Gifford <MDGIFF1@aol.com>
"'Hochberg, Fred'" <fred.hochberg@sba.gov>

"'Iskowitz, Michael'" <MEIskowitz@aol.com>
"'Podesta, T'" <tpodesta@podesta.com>
"'Rivers, Stephen'" <stephen@riverspr.com>
"'Rosen, Hillary'" <hrosen@riaa.com>
"'Seidman, Ricki L'" <Ricki.L.Seidman@usdoj.gov>
Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP
"'Spahn, Andy'" <aspahn@dreamworks.com>
"'Spector, Stacie'" <SSpector@gorennet.com>
"'Spengler, Mark'" <spengler@smtp.democrats.org>
Sandra Thurman/OPD/EOP
"'Tobias, Andy'" <ATobias@aol.com>
"'Trammel, Jeff'" <jtrammel@hillandknowlton.com>

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Richard Socarides (CN=Richard Socarides/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-AUG-1999 10:30:12.00

SUBJECT: Now on CNN: new aids protests in n.h.

TO: Sandra Thurman (CN=Sandra Thurman/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christopher S. Lehane (CN=Christopher S. Lehane/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thomas M. Rosshirt (CN=Thomas M. Rosshirt/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura M. Quinn (CN=Laura M. Quinn/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Alejandro G. Cabrera (CN=Alejandro G. Cabrera/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Philip G Dufour (CN=Philip G Dufour/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael B. Feldman (CN=Michael B. Feldman/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Monica M. Dixon (CN=Monica M. Dixon/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Maria Echaveste (CN=Maria Echaveste/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Charles W. Burson (CN=Charles W. Burson/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Clark E. Ray (CN=Clark E. Ray/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth J. Potter (CN=Elizabeth J. Potter/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ansley Jones (CN=Ansley Jones/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Eli G. Attie (CN=Eli G. Attie/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ron Klain (CN=Ron Klain/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP on 08/09/99
10:29 AM -----

Richard Socarides 08/09/99 10:13:09 AM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject: new aids protests in n.h.

----- Forwarded by Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP on 08/09/99
10:12 AM -----

"Zingale, Daniel" <DZingale@AIDSAction.org>
08/09/99 10:01:32 AM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject: new anti-gore aids protests in n.h.

>-----Original Message-----

>From: Steven Fisher [SMTP:fishersa@bellatlantic.net]
>Sent: Sunday, August 08, 1999 8:35 PM
>To: Zingale, Daniel
>Subject: dammit
>
>AIDS Activists Disrupt Gore Speech
>By Norma Love
>Associated Press Writer
>Sunday, August 8, 1999; 7:35 p.m. EDT
>
>LACONIA , N.H. (AP) -- Activists protesting U.S. opposition to a South
>African AIDS drug policy disrupted a campaign speech by Vice President Al
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>
>``Gore's greed kills,' they chanted as Gore tried to address about 100
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>
>Gore said above the din, ``Let's hear it for free speech. ... I'd like to
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>
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>
>
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>
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><BODY bgColor=#ffffff>
><DIV>AIDS Activists Disrupt Gore
>Speech
>
><P><!--plsfield:byline--><I>By Norma
>Love</I>
<!--plsfield:credit-->Associated Press
>Writer
<!--plsfield:disp_date-->Sunday, August 8,
>1999;
>7:35 p.m. EDT
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To:

"'Boggs, Tim'" <timothy.boggs@twi.com>
"'Downey, Thomas J.'" <tdowney@downeychandler.com>
PPC-Mike Gifford <MDGIFF1@aol.com>
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"'Iskowitz, Michael'" <MEIskowitz@aol.com>
"'Podesta, T'" <tpodesta@podesta.com>
"'Rivers, Stephen'" <stephen@riverspr.com>
"'Rosen, Hillary'" <hrosen@riaa.com>
"'Seidman, Ricki L'" <Ricki.L.Seidman@usdoj.gov>
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"'Tobias, Andy'" <ATobias@aol.com>
"'Trammel, Jeff'" <jtrammel@hillandknowlton.com>

Message Sent

To:

Ron Klain/OVP@OVP
Monica M. Dixon/OVP@OVP
Eli G. Attie/OVP@OVP
Michael B. Feldman/OVP@OVP
Ansley Jones/OVP@OVP
Philip G Dufour/OVP@OVP
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Alejandro G. Cabrera/OVP@OVP
Christopher S. Lehane/OVP@OVP
Charles W. Burson/OVP@OVP
Sandra Thurman/OPD/EOP@EOP
Maria Echaveste/WHO/EOP@EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Melinda A. Garroway (CN=Melinda A. Garroway/OU=OA/O=EOP [OA])

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-AUG-1999 09:48:59.00

SUBJECT: Your request

TO: Thomas M. Rosshirt (CN=Thomas M. Rosshirt/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Hope this is the letter you were looking for in the Blade. I got it off the web.

Here is an editorial from the Standard.

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

[New] [Letters]

AIDS BREAKTHROUGH

Vice President Al Gores announcement of a historic aid package to help relieve the AIDS epidemic in Africa (July 23, Blade) came just one week after the announcement of a more important breakthrough on the medical front that could prevent 300,000 to 400,000 infant infections in the developing world each year.

The breakthrough of this new treatment is not in its medical novelty. Its that unlike current mother-to-infant prevention therapies it costs only \$4 and requires just one dose to the mother and infant. In nations where people barely have access to clean water, low-cost, easy-to-administer drugs are the most effective treatments.

This development reveals the true needs of the vast majority of people living with HIV in the developing world. While the United States should relax trade rules to allow for foreign generic drugs, focusing our attention narrowly on increased access to expensive and complicated protease therapies is not the best approach to the viral firestorm that has engulfed Africa.

The administrations proposal smartly focuses on prevention, improving infrastructure, building better networks for treatment, and getting aid to children orphaned by AIDS.

And on the issue of lower drug prices in

the United States and overseas, the best way to get results is to focus on those who actually set the prices: the drug companies themselves. There's plenty to be concerned about on the pharmaceutical industry's record of corporate responsibility.

America's drug companies enjoy the highest profits of any U.S. industry, according to Fortune magazine. Their unmatched profits are fueled by high drug prices which strain government and private health plans, increase health insurance premiums, and divert government funding from other vital health imperatives.

Moreover, these drugs are discovered with taxpayer-funded corporate subsidies and government research. And what does the taxpayer get for his investment? Among the highest drug prices in the world. The average prescription in the United States costs more than the same one in Italy, Germany, and Japan and twice as much as the same one in Britain and France.

Even worse, pharmaceutical industry revenues aren't being funneled back into research and development the way the industry claims. With a total of \$225 billion in sales last year, America's pharmaceuticals report spending \$24 billion on research and development but almost three times that amount, \$68 billion, on marketing, advertising, and administration.

Last year, pharmaceutical spending on direct consumer advertising alone increased at a rate three times faster than research and development. For the cola wars, advertising is practically part of American culture. But AIDS drugs aren't Coke and Pepsi, and people with HIV only need so many ads to convince them to take treatments that can mean the difference between life or death.

Lower drug prices will make more drugs available to more people living with HIV around the world, cut government health spending, free funding from treatment for other health imperatives, and could help relieve suffering in the developing world where AIDS threatens to bring down entire nations.

Daniel Zingale, Executive Director
AIDS Action
Washington, D.C.

These letters
appeared in the issue
of:

August 6, 1999

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 2 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

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\f1 \fs20 MAIL-IT REQUESTED: AUGUST 10, 1999

100Y5T\pa

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CLIENT: OVP\par

LIBRARY: NEWS\par

FILE: MAGS\par

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YOUR SEARCH REQUEST AT THE TIME THIS MAIL-IT WAS REQUESTED:\par

DATE AFT 5/1999 AND GORE AND ALLCAPS(AIDS) AND (LETTER OR EDITOR OR OPINION)\par

ar

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NUMBER OF STORIES FOUND WITH YOUR REQUEST THROUGH:\par

LEVEL 1... 10\par

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LEVEL 1 PRINTED\par

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THE SELECTED STORY NUMBERS:\par

4\par

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DISPLAY FORMAT: FULL\par

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SEND TO: GARROWAY, MELINDA\par

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION LRSD\par
725 17TH ST NW RM G-07\par
WASHINGTON DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 20503\par

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\qc The Weekly Standard\par

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\qc \b July\b0 19, 1999\par

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SECTION: EDITORIAL; Pg. 9 \par\par\pard

LENGTH: 1556 words \par\par\pard

HEADLINE: IN DEFENSE OF AL \b GORE\b0 -- JUST THIS ONCE \par\par\pard

BYLINE: David Tell, for the \b Editors\b0 \par\par\pard

BODY: \par\par

Thirty-three million human beings across the globe already show the symptoms of \b AIDS\b0 or are infected with the HIV virus. Two thirds of them live in sub-Saharan Africa -- more than 25 times the number of cases accounted for by Canada, Mexico, and the United States combined. In Africa the infection continues to spread, virtually unchecked. South of the Sahara, 4 million new HIV/\b AIDS\b0 diagnoses are made each year, more than 90 times the North American figure. And the situation is particularly acute in the emerging democracy of South Africa, where the population-wide incidence of HIV is approaching 10 percent, including 35 percent of all pregnant women and nearly half of all active-duty military personnel. As things currently stand, the vast majority of these people, millions of them, seem doomed to die. \par\par

So for almost two years now, the government of South Africa has been attempting to implement amendments to its Medicines Act that would make possible the procurement and distribution, in low-cost, generic form, of otherwise prohibitively expensive but potentially life-preserving anti-retrovirus therapies developed in the United States. But for just as long, concerned that the amendments as drafted might expropriate the patent rights of U.S. pharmaceutical companies, the Clinton administration has sought modification or outright repeal of the South African legislation. \par\par

All of which -- the bilateral intellectual property dispute, narrowly, and the cataclysm of HIV in Africa, more broadly -- has failed to win high-profile attention in America. Until this spring. In April, the '22Consumer Project on Technology, '22 one of the many tentacles of the Ralph Nader octopus, began publicizing a State Department report that '22revealed'22 the participation of Vice President \b Gore\b0 in diplomatic negotiations with South Africa over the Medicines Act amendments. And in short order, \b AIDS\b0 activists began disrupting \b Gore's\b0 public appearances, chanting '22\b Gore\b0 is Killing Africans!'22 for benefit of the network television cameras. \par\par

Subsequent, objective news analyses of the underlying controversy have been sketchy at best. But two well-known \b opinion\b0 journalists -- John B. Judis, on the left, and Arianna Huffington, on the right -- both claim to have investigated the question. And, surprisingly, both have wholeheartedly endorsed the basic activist complaint against \b Gore.\b0 \par\par

In an essay in the current American Prospect, Judis dubs the vice president '22K Street \b Gore,\b0 '22 and attributes his '22weak and morally repugnant '22 hesitancy about generic \b AIDS\b0 drugs in South Africa to an '22interlocking directorate'22 of \b Gore\b0 advisers with ties to the U.S. pharmaceut

ical industry lobby. On \b issues that impinge upon his high-tech network of supporters,\b Judis concludes, \b Gore\b has here proved \b willing to do the wrong thing to keep them happy -- and keep them in his corner\b with financial contributions. \par\par

Arianna Huffington offers the exact same judgment, though still more sharply. \b Pharmacologic Al,\b she writes in her nationally syndicated column, has allowed \b powerful special interests to secretly dictate policy -- even when the life or death of millions is at stake.\b The provision of modern \b AIDS\b medications to South Africa is \b one of those rare issues -- such as child abuse and drunk driving -- on which there cannot possibly be two sides\b of equal virtue. South Africa must have the drugs. \par\par

In other words, according to this commentariat odd couple, Al \b Gore,\b by preventing South Africa from obtaining the drugs immediately, really is killing Africans. Which raises two questions. One: Is such a remarkable savaging of the vice president fair? And, two: Fair or not, does the spectacular bloody-hands charge against \b Gore\b at least represent welcome public awareness of a long-underappreciated international humanitarian emergency? \par\par

On the first score, the answer is no. The suggestion that the vice president has passively condemned impoverished South Africans to hideous death by contagion -- in exchange for corporate-backed campaign donations -- is not even remotely fair. It is groundless and grotesque. \par\par

U.S. pharmaceutical companies stand to lose a fortune on their patented medications if foreign governments start unilaterally authorizing the manufacture or importation (from \b gray market\b countries like India) of cheap knock-offs -- as South Africa has announced it intends to do in this case. And these losses, the companies point out, pose a more than financial risk. It sometimes costs hundreds of millions of dollars to discover, test, and start distributing a desperately needed new medicine. If originating American laboratories are no longer permitted to recover these mammoth investments with profits protected by patents that are respected internationally, then they may well dramatically scale back their research and development efforts. On future \b AIDS\b therapies, for example. \par\par

This is a far from stupid argument, and it seems to have fully persuaded certain major players in the Clinton administration. But it turns out, on close inspection, that the vice president isn't exactly one of them. \par\par

\b Gore's\b staff -- which will patiently explain all the trade-law technicalities to anyone who bothers to call -- is appropriately cognizant of the value of American pharmaceutical patent rights, and remains intent to ensure that South Africa not totally ignore its treaty obligations to observe those rights.

But \b Gore\b has otherwise declined to do the pharmaceutical industry's \b bidding,\b as the cartoon criticism of him would have it. Earlier this year, during interagency meetings, he successfully opposed an industry-backed plan to target South Africa with trade reprisals. Calm, continued negotiations, the vice president thought, were a better idea. And two weeks ago, in a \b letter\b to the Congressional Black Caucus, \b Gore\b explicitly confirmed his willingness, given the health crisis in Sub-Saharan Africa, to consider any well-designed effort \b to speed the availability of lower-cost pharmaceuticals in South Africa,\b including generics. \par\par

Al \b Gore,\b in short, stands falsely accused of obstinately resisting a public health initiative he doesn't necessarily resist at all. \par\par

Happy ending, then? Could it be that from this recent media eruption -- despite the cruel slanders to which it has subjected the vice president -- a previously unrecognized political consensus has emerged that the widespread introduction of anti-retroviral medications is the obvious solution to the African \b AIDS\b epidemic? And that the only remaining question is precisely how to do it? \par\par

Here, too, alas, the answer must be no. Because for every prominent physician who favors the distribution of advanced \b AIDS\b drugs in Africa, there is another prominent physician who views the idea with something close to horror. And the doubters' warnings cannot be blandly dismissed. \par\par

The modern, multi-drug anti-\b AIDS\b0 \'22cocktail\'22 now so common in the industrialized world is a fiendishly tricky therapy. You must take your pills on a strict schedule. You must take some before meals, some after. Some medications must be refrigerated, some not. Depart from the prescribed regimen even a bit, even for a single day, and a new strain of HIV may quickly spread throughout your body. If you then infect some other poor soul, his virus may prove resistant -- from the onset -- to most or all known anti-retrovirus compounds. This is not a theoretical problem. It is happening already in the United States. \par\par

And in Sub-Saharan Africa, including South Africa, where public health systems competent safely to deliver, administer, and supervise such an inherently risky medical intervention are sadly nonexistent, the standard American \b AIDS\b0 cocktail might thus wind up saving no one, and make the epidemic even less manageable. \par\par

Throughout the whole of Africa, non-\b AIDS\b0 infectious diseases -- pneumonia in infants and children, malaria and tuberculosis in adults -- also take huge numbers of lives each year. These diseases are more easily diagnosed and treated than \b AIDS. AIDS\b0 is more dramatic, however, and so organized efforts to deal with such \'22minor\'22 infections go starving for international funding, even where the purchase of relatively simple, non-patent antibiotics is concerned. \par\par

By largely ignoring this separate crisis, and insisting instead on a questionable HIV-specific intervention, are the vice president's critics themselves \'22killing Africans?\'22 Someone might say that. But we would not. No American is \'22killing Africans.\'22 Infectious diseases are killing Africans. And while all men of good will agree that something must be done, the horrible truth remains that it's difficult responsibly to assert that we know just what that something is. \par\par

In the current fracas, it seems to us, Vice President \b Gore\b0 is attempting to keep all reasonable considerations in balance. He wants his country to sustain in principle the international patent-protection regime. He wants to foreclose no potentially effective response to the infectious-diseases crisis in Africa. And he declines to endorse the dangerous fantasy that a perfect response has already been identified. We are pleased to say -- and we may never say anything like this again -- Al \b Gore\b0 is doing the right and honorable thing. \par\par\pard

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH \par\par\pard

LOAD-DATE: July 17, 1999 \pard

\sect \sectd \sbknone

}===== END ATTACHMENT 2 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Sandra Thurman (CN=Sandra Thurman/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-AUG-1999 09:25:14.00

SUBJECT: [569] Treatment Action Campaign Press Statement - South Africa [542]

TO: Thomas M. Rosshirt (CN=Thomas M. Rosshirt/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

In case you haven't seen this. What meeting are they refering to?

ST

----- Forwarded by Sandra Thurman/OPD/EOP on 08/11/99
09:24 AM -----

Todd A. Summers
08/10/99 07:11:13 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Sandra Thurman/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: [569] Treatment Action Campaign Press Statement - South Africa
[542]

Kind of shrill - note the comments about World AIDS Day plans...

Todd

----- Forwarded by Todd A. Summers/OPD/EOP on 08/10/99
07:10 PM -----

TREATMENT-ACCESS - Morna Cornell <mcornell@global.co.za>
08/10/99 01:11:15 PM

Please respond to treatment-access@hivnet.ch

Record Type: Record

To: Treatment-access <treatment-access@hivnet.ch>

cc:

Subject: [569] Treatment Action Campaign Press Statement - South Africa
[542]

'Treatment Access' is an independent forum provided by
the Fondation du Present <http://www.fdp.org>

The Treatment Action Campaign (TAC), South Africa, held a press conference
today (04 August 1999). Their press statement is below:

1 MEETING WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

On 26 July 1999, the Treatment Action Campaign (TAC) met with representatives of the government of the United States of America to discuss the use of compulsory licensing and parallel importing to make HIV/AIDS drugs available at affordable prices in South Africa. Section 15(c) of the Medicines and Related Substances Amendment Act of 1997 makes the use of compulsory licensing and parallel importing possible. Since 1997, the US government has pressurised the South African government to remove Section 15(c).

The US/TAC meeting followed a TAC open letter to US Vice President Al Gore and public pickets held on 05 July 1999 in front of the US Consulate in Johannesburg and Cape Town. In the open letter the TAC asked for the following:

- a meeting between the TAC and the US government by 31 July 1999;
- the clarification of the US government's stance on the use of compulsory licensing and parallel importing of HIV/AIDS drugs;
- the precise objection of the US government to Section 15(c) of the Medicines and Related Substances Amendment Act;
- the clarification of how exactly the Act violated any international trade rules; and the
- withdrawal of US government opposition to the Medicines and Related Substances Act by 31 July 1999.

Through this meeting the TAC established the following :

- the US government no longer opposes compulsory licensing and parallel importing so long as they are done in accordance with international trade rules;
- according to the US government, Section 15(c) is "too broad and gives wide powers" to the Minister of Health. This is the main objection of the US government to Section 15(c);
- the US government considers Section 15(c) to be "potentially" against international trade rules. But the US government could not indicate how exactly Section 15 (c) violates international trade rules.

2. TAC RESPONSE TO THE MEETING AND US GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

The US government has not given a written reply to the TAC by 31 July as it committed itself to do. We consider this to be an act of bad faith. The TAC is disappointed at the approach of the US government to the meeting. The US government representatives evaded the direct questions the TAC had asked and merely referred to general US government statements on supporting HIV/AIDS work in Africa.

Whilst the TAC welcomes the proposed contribution of \$100 million by the US government to fighting AIDS in Africa, we believe that developing countries need to find sustainable local means to manufacture and distribute essential drugs. Compulsory licensing and parallel imports would enhance our capacity to do this.

The question of broad powers given by the Act to the Minister of Health is purely an internal matter which should be of concern to South African voters. It should not concern the US government at all.

South Africa is a member of the World Trade Organisation and abides by all international trade rules. International trade rules allow compulsory licensing and parallel importing. The South African government has not used the provisions of the Medicines and Related Substances Amendment Act yet. The essence of US pressure against South Africa was the withdrawal of our right to compulsory licensing and parallel importing. In this context, the actions of the US government make the US government appear biased

towards the interests of the pharmaceutical companies.

The TAC questions are important public health questions which require clear and detailed answers from the US government - In which way is the Act violating international trade rules? Will the US government support compulsory licensing and parallel importing of HIV/AIDS drugs without any conditions attached?

3 THE US GOVERNMENT HAS A MORAL RESPONSIBILITY TO SUPPORT DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN FIGHTING HIV/AIDS

Unfortunately, the US/TAC meeting demonstrates that the US government is failing to take moral and political leadership in addressing the HIV/AIDS epidemic in developing countries. As a leading industrial nation, the US should ensure that public health rather than commercial interests come first in the availability of affordable HIV/AIDS drugs. The US has resources to support developing countries in the prevention of HIV/AIDS, the reduction and elimination of new HIV/AIDS infections and the provision of affordable HIV/AIDS drugs. The US government has supported the development of effective HIV/AIDS drugs which, at current prices, are not affordable in developing countries.

We therefore call on the US government to do the following:

- withdraw its opposition to Section 15(c) of the Medicines and Related Substances Amendment Act with immediate effect;
- put pressure on the American drug companies to stop their court action against the Medicines and Related Substances Amendment Act; and
- enter into an agreement with the World Health Organisation (WHO) giving the WHO the right to use pharmaceutical patents (based upon US government funded research) to develop affordable HIV/AIDS drugs for developing countries.

If the TAC does not get satisfactory responses to the above, the TAC will call for increased public pressure against the US government internationally. In this regard, the TAC will call for World AIDS Day (01 December 1999) to be used as an international day of action against the US government. We will aim to have protests in at least 20 countries, and declare World AIDS Day a 'day of shame' for the US government.

4 THE DRUG COMPANIES HAVE A MORAL DUTY TO SUPPORT LOWER PRICES FOR HIV/AIDS DRUGS

The Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association (PMA), which represents the large foreign pharmaceutical companies based in South Africa, has challenged the Medicines and Related Substances Amendment Act in court. The PMA wants to protect property rights because it believes that Section 15(c) offers the "potential for abrogation" of intellectual property. The effect of the PMA court challenge has been to delay the possibility of compulsory licensing and parallel importing of HIV/AIDS drugs. In the interests of public health, the drug companies also have a moral duty to ensure that affordable HIV/AIDS drugs are available.

We therefore call on the PMA to :

- meet with the TAC to explain its opposition to the Act and explore urgent action to ensure the availability of affordable HIV/AIDS drugs;
- withdraw its court challenge to the Act by 30 August 1999;
- support the legal use of parallel imports and compulsory licensing of HIV/AIDS drugs by the South African government.

We also call on local pharmaceutical companies to :

- support the legal use of parallel imports and compulsory licensing of HIV/AIDS drugs by the South African government; and to
- meet with the TAC to explore urgent action on the local production of affordable HIV/AIDS drugs.

If the TAC does not get satisfactory responses to the above, the TAC will call for increased public pressure against the PMA and member pharmaceutical companies. In this regard, the TAC will call for 01 October 1999 to be used as a national day of action against the PMA and member pharmaceutical companies.

5 THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT MUST ACT NOW TO ACCESS AFFORDABLE HIV/AIDS DRUGS

The South African government has a duty to provide moral and political leadership as well as financial support to address the HIV/AIDS pandemic. We can no longer silently witness the hardships and deaths cause by AIDS. We therefore call on the South African government to :

- develop a plan to manage all preventable and curable opportunistic AIDS related infections for urgent implementation by the public and private health care sectors. This includes the development of a list of all essential drugs to treat these opportunistic infections and the setting of prices for these drugs.

- urgently implement pilot projects to provide affordable, safe and effective anti-retroviral drugs nationally to prevent mother to child transmission and design a national implementation strategy to make such drugs available

- urgently implement the SA Medicines and Medical Devices Regulatory Authority Act

- resolve the PMA's court challenge and develop regulations to govern compulsory licensing and parallel importing of HIV/AIDS drugs

- develop a list of all essential HIV/AIDS drugs and set prices for these drugs; and

- meet with the TAC and other HIV/AIDS organisations to discuss the above issues by 30 September 1999.

The TAC welcomes the existence of the National Consultative Health Forum as a forum through which the government and community organisations discuss and agree common principles on health policy.

The TAC calls on the National Consultative Health Forum to :

- discuss the issues of HIV/AIDS treatment, care and drugs; and
- make recommendations on action by the South African government and pharmaceutical companies on the above call from the TAC.

6 WHAT WILL THE TAC DO IN THE FUTURE?

The TAC commits itself to campaign, negotiate, pressurise, demonstrate, litigate and use every possible legal means at our disposal, including civil disobedience, to prevent losing any more lives in the interest of profit.

In this regard the TAC announces the following actions (subject to satisfactory responses from the US government and the PMA):

- National Day of Action against pharmaceutical companies on 01 October 1999; and

- International protests against the US government on World AIDS Day, 01 December 1999.

Morna Cornell

E-mail mcornell@global.co.za

- A posting from treatment-access@hivnet.ch

- To submit a posting, send to this address
- For anonymous postings, add the word "anon" to the subject line
- To join or leave this forum, add the word join or leave to the subject line
- Browse previous postings or post new messages at:
<http://www.hivnet.ch:8000/topics/treatment-access/>
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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth V. Katze (CN=Elizabeth V. Katze/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-AUG-1999 13:21:45.00

SUBJECT:

TO: modan428@aol.com (modan428@aol.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

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HATCH: Miffed At Cybersquatter

Joseph Culligan "is willing to sell the rights to 'presidenthatch.com'" to Orrin Hatch for \$45K and he's "willing to throw in such other Internet domain sites as 'presidentorrrinhatch.com,' 'elainehatch.com,' and 'electhatch.com.'" Hatch: "I don't think people should be able to pre-empt someone's name just to extort money."

Hatch spokesperson Jeff Flint said the campaign "will not deal with Culligan or buy his sites" (AP, 8/12).

Playing Full Court

Hatch and Sen. Conrad Burns (R-MT) said America "is in danger of severely damaging its federal court system" if a Dem wins WH 2000. Both pols contend Pres. Clinton's "liberal appointments to the courts are creating a tremendous injustice that will only worsen" if Gore is elected. Hatch: "It's a disgrace. ... You've got judges on that federal court that are confirmed for life and not elected, who interpret laws made by people like Conrad Burns who is elected" (Curless, Missoulain, 8/12).
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MCCAIN: Tried Suicide In Vietnam Prison Camp

John McCain tells in his forthcoming memoir "Faith Of My Fathers" that he "repeatedly" tried to commit suicide while he was incarcerated as a Vietnam POW. McCain writes: "Despairing of any relief from pain and further torture, and fearing the close approach of my moment of dishonor, I tried to take my life." McCain said he stood on an upside-down waste bucket and tried to hang himself by stuffing a rolled-up shirt through one of the overhead shutters, but a guard stopped him. McCain later made a second attempt, but a guard caught him again, hauled him down and beat him. McCain: "On the fourth day, I gave up" While McCain's "horror story from Vietnam is well-documented," few people know about his suicide attempts (Blomquist, New York Post, 8/12).

You're A Good Man, Hank Brown

Ex-CO Sen. Hank Brown (R) announced his support 8/11 for McCain. Brown will lead the McCain campaign in CO and will also serve as a member of the campaign's Nat'l Steering Cmte (release, 8/11).
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BRADLEY: America's Second Black President?

Under the header "Bill Bradley: The next black president?" Salon's Moore writes on how the issue of race is shaping Bill Bradley's campaign. Has Bradley "bought the notion? that Bill Clinton is the "first black president," as Toni Morrison said last year? That would account for his "strange candidacy," which purports to make race a central issue, but offers few details about how he would close the black-and-white economic and social divide. Bradley "has made much" of the way his relationships with African-Americans--a family employee, his black teammates on the NY Knicks -- changed his racial perceptions. But he has not described how that has led to a changed agenda for political and racial change, and "oddly enough" Bradley has avoided any discussion of affirmative action, a subject on which the Clinton-Gore team is vulnerable, and a subject that both President Clinton and Al Gore have embraced "if tepidly" since '96. It seems the major black constituency Bradley is courting is retired basketball stars, from Michael Jordan to Bradley's ex-Knicks teammates Walt Frazier and Willis Reed. White ex-NBAers, such as Bob Cousy, along with Phil Jackson, also give Bradley financial support, and so does Spike Lee, maybe because Bradley once played for Lee's "beloved" Knicks. But "the vast majority" of blacks and black leaders are with Gore, according to the Joint Center's David Bositis, who adds: "California and New York may be high-profile, but that's not where the black vote is." The majority of that vote (55%) is in the South, Bradley's "weakest region." It is not too late for Bradley to win the black vote, but with the well-meaning speeches that make no promises, "it could be a challenge." When Bositis compared Gore's support among blacks to Bradley's, he said the phrase that comes to mind "is the sound of one hand clapping" (8/11).
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GORE: Pro-Choice Enough?

AP's Fournier reports that Bill Bradley "is questioning" Al Gore's "commitment to abortion rights, citing a statement by a vice presidential aide who now says he was mistaken." When asked to "outline his differences with Gore," Bradley told supporters 8/11: "I respect a woman's right to choose, and that includes women who are poor." Bradley was referring to a Des Moines Register story on his and Gore's position on abortion. In the article, Gore spokesperson Roger Salazar "said the vice president has long felt federal money should not be used to pay for

abortions, except to save the life of the mother." "Government should not be involved in those decisions," Salazar said. After hearing Bradley's comment, Salazar "said the information he gave the newspaper was wrong. He said Gore opposes restrictions on abortion funding." Salazar: "I gave the wrong answer. I didn't do my research." Both Dem candidates "are courting the votes of female [Dems], a majority of whom tell pollsters they oppose abortion restrictions" (San Francisco Chronicle, 8/12).

Pact Attempts To Shake AIDS Protesters

After constantly being followed by AIDS demonstrators under the mantra "Gore's Greed Kills," the VP is now "trying to put the problem behind him by striking a deal with South Africa. At issue is a two-year-old U.S. campaign to persuade South Africa to scrap a new law that could cut the cost of AIDS drugs imports, but which U.S. pharmaceutical companies believe would undermine their patent rights. At [Gore's] urging, U.S. negotiators are easing their demands and no longer seek the law's repeal. Instead, they are asking South Africa merely to sign a statement promising that the new law ... won't violate intellectual property rights. ... But it is far from clear that the proposed solution will satisfy either the protesters or the pharmaceutical companies" (Davis, Wall Street Journal, 8/12).

Holy Toledo! Here's Mudhens In Your Eye!

Gore's campaign announced 8/11 that Toledo-area Dem activist James Ruvolo "has been named a leader in" his presidential race for OH. Though some OH Dems "say Mr. Ruvolo's recent maverick role in state party politics, particularly his involvement in the unsuccessful Bruce Douglas gubernatorial bid last year, may harm the [VP's] chances in the state." Spokesman Roger Salazar said Ruvolo was chosen because he is "a long time Democratic Party activist, is a member of the Democratic National Committee, and has been a supporter of the vice president for a long time." OH Dem chair "said that intra-party squabbles stemming from the 1998 elections are 'water under the bridge. We need to move forward and come together to elect as many Democrats as we can'" (Wenzel, Toledo Blade, 8/12).

Gore Touts Plan To Boost Farming

Gore says that U.S. farmers "could reap a \$20 billion windfall in the next decade under President Clinton's plan to triple the use of biomass products and technology such as corn-based gasoline additives." The VP added that "in addition to sparking a sagging farm economy, a sharp boost in the use of plant-based products could prove a boon for the environment" (Glover, AP, 8/12).
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BEATTY: Love Affair With The Presidency?

On 8/11, Warren Beatty (D) said "that he was considering running for president in 2000," and has "made it clear that he was displeased with" Gore and Bradley. In a telephone interview from L.A., Beatty said: "It's no secret that I am a liberal Democrat. ... I have some very strong feelings, the most important of which at the moment is campaign finance reform because its tentacles reach into every other issue. I fear we're getting closer to a plutocracy than we want to, and I believe that deep down the people want to do something about that." The actor hinted "that he would position himself as a liberal alternative or even run as an independent, Beatty acknowledged that he has had discussions with liberals who have helped Jesse Jackson in past campaigns," including ex-Rainbow Coalition pol. dir. Steve Cobble and Robert Borosage, "who has worked for progressive advocacy groups." He's also spoken with Ellen Miller, head of Public Campaign, a DC org. that calls for campaign finance reform. Miller said in an interview, "He's thinking about this very seriously. ... He's thought a lot about it in the last few weeks. There's a hunger out there for a nonpolitician. And he is increasingly angered by the choice of candidates."

Beatty "emphasized that he did not consider himself the best candidate, but he did not seem ready to rule himself out." Beatty: "There certainly should be someone better. ... That's not to say that I don't have very strong feelings on a lot of things that aren't being spoken." Beatty also "said he would not respond when asked whether he had been approached by representatives of [MN] Gov. Jesse Ventura to run for president on Ventura's Reform Party ticket. Asked what ticket Beatty wants to run on, Ms. Miller said, 'It could be Democratic, Reform Party or independent'" (Berke, New York Times, 8/12).

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SMITH: Wants Repealing Platform

Bob Smith, on the Taxpayer's Party platform: "I think, first and foremost, they're a party that wants to abolish the income tax. I'm certainly for that, and I think a lot of the American people are. Let's repeal the 16th Amendment. Secondly, they're pro-life. We support -- they support and I support a constitutional amendment or a bill, whichever it takes, to ban abortions, to select pro-life, pro-Constitution judges. They're a party that believes in the Constitution, that believes we need to select more judges who are defenders of the Constitution. They're also pro-Second Amendment. And as I said, they're pro-sovereignty, tired of the United States of America sending billions and billions of dollars -- and the Republicans and the Democrats are both voting to do that -- send billions to the International Monetary Fund while veterans lie homeless on the grates of the largest cities of America. I think

that's outrageous and I'm going to change it."

More Smith, on his name recognition: "Well, that's what you work on. I mean, that's getting better and better as the days go by. I think a lot more people know me now than knew me a month ago. And we're going to be all over this country with a grassroots campaign, appealing to conservatives to come home. And I think when we get down to 2000, I'm going to have a year here, to campaign as a presidential nominee if I'm selected by the Taxpayers Party to campaign for president" ("IP," CNN, 8/11).
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CONVENTION WATCH: CA Dems Seeks Delegate Quotas

CA Dem officials announced plans 8/11 "to send the most diverse diverse delegations of any state" to the nat'l convention. The state party "wants 26% of its delegates to be Latino, 16% African American, 10% disabled, 9% Asian-Pacific Island, 1% American Indian, 5% gay men and 5% lesbian." CA Dem spokesperson Bob Mulholland said "half the delegates will be men and the other half women." The goals "are the same" as those for the '92 and '96 conventions (Ingram, Los Angeles Times, 8/12).
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ALASKA: Kenai Have Your Vote?

Peninsula Clarion's Loshbaugh reports AK's Kenai Peninsula is "becoming a stomping ground" for pres. candidates, thanks to the early pres. straw poll and GOP caucus. Pat Buchanan visited Kenai in 3/99, and Steve Forbes will visit next month and in October, "and likely again" in either Dec. or Jan, said dep. campaign mgr. Don Devine. State GOP exec. chair Curt Achberger: "We expect everybody to come, even [George W.] Bush." So far, however, Achsberger has heard "specific plans" only from Buchanan, Forbes and Gary Bauer. Devine said Forbes believes Washington should let AK decide how much of the Tongass forest should be logged. AK GOP District 8 chair Mike Tauriainen said he expects "similar statements" from the other GOPers. More Tauriainen: "Pretty much all of the candidates will take the position that the federal government shouldn't be involved in fish and game or control of lands. It's paternalistic, and the federal government shouldn't be doing that
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WH 2000 SCHEDULES: For The Latest, Click Here!

Planned events for today and tomorrow are listed below, based on information provided by the campaigns. For The Hotline's complete list of candidate schedules click here! We are also keeping a state-by-state tally of the days spent by each candidates in all 50 states. Click here for the

latest totals.

CANDIDATE:

TODAY:

TOMORROW:

ALEXANDER
615-620-2000

Des Moines

Des Moines

BAUER
703-933-2000

Des Moines
Ames

Ames
Des Moines

BUCHANAN
703-734-2700

Des Moines

Des Moines

BUSH
512-637-2000

Cape Girardeau, MO
Springfield, IL

Davenport, IA
Cedar Rapids, IA
Indianola, IA

DOLE
703-525-9100

Des Moines

Des Moines
Ames

FORBES
703-837-5200

Winterset, IA
Perry, IA
Ames

HATCH
916-441-3734

Mult., IA

Mult., IA

KEYES
818-703-8329

Muscatine, IA
Bettendorf, IA

Maquoketa, IA
Cedar Falls, IA
Cedar Rapids, IA

QUAYLE
602-522-3513

Des Moines
Indianola

BRADLEY
973-731-2100

Des Moines
Ames
Marshalltown, IA
Cedar Rapids, IA

Iowa City, IA
Iowa County, IA

GORE
202-263-6000

Mult., IA

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WH 2000 QUICKCLICKS: Hotline Web Pages

Go to WH 2000 Quickclicks for Hotline's presidential campaign homepage. Our regularly updated info includes: Primary & Caucus Calendar -- Candidate Schedules -- State Visit Tallies -- FEC Reports -- Announcement Status -- Scans Of Campaign Documents -- Past Years' Primary Results -- State Polls -- Electoral Scoreboard -- DC Events Calendar . For help using The Hotline on the web, call Diana West at (703) 518-8743. For help using The Hotline on the web, call Diana West at (703) 518-8743.

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SENATE/GOVERNOR/HOUSE 2000

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FLORIDA SENATE: Not Waiting for Brogan, The Bills Keep Rollin'

Gov. Jeb Bush (R) has offered LG Frank Brogan (R) "a little brotherly advice" as he considers a Senate bid: Take your time. Bush "said he expects Brogan, whose wife died of cancer in June, to decide within the next two months" about the run. As both parties closely watch Brogan's decision, Insur. Commis. Bill Nelson (D) and Rep. Bill McCollum (R-08) "already are raking in money for the race." Ed. Commis. Tom Gallagher is also considering a bid. Earlier this week, McCollum "refused to discuss the possible candidacies of Gallagher or Brogan, but he said their decisions would not affect his plans to run." McCollum: "I do not look at the campaign on the basis of who is getting in or not." McCollum also "said he has not seen evidence that potential donors are holding back contributions to his campaign until they see what Brogan will do." After Bush met with McCollum this week, he called him a "formidable candidate" (Florida Times-Union, 8/12).

More Campaign Co-Chairs For McCollum

McCollum tapped Orange County Chair Mel Martinez and Orlando Mayor Glenda Hood to be state campaign co-chairs. They join current co-chairs ex-RNC co-chair/ex-FL GOP chair Jeanie Austin and '98 Jeb Bush for Governor co-chair Betty Sembler in that role (Release, 8/11).

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MICHIGAN SENATE: 'Working For MI' v. 'Fighting For MI Families'

Detroit News Weeks writes, during the August recess, Sen. Spencer Abraham (R) and Rep. Debbie

Stabenow (D-08) "are hitting the road to launch what promises to be one of" MI's "most spirited" Senate races in decades. Abraham is on the fifth day of his two-week, "Working for Michigan" bus tour. Stabenow on 8/16 starts a two-week "Fighting for Michigan Families" blitz. Polls "suggest Abraham is vulnerable and has a name recognition problem. He'll have the bucks to buy name I.D. before the election," having raised nearly \$5M toward his \$9M goal. Abraham's campaign "is footing the bill of about \$6,000 for the bus. But daily media notices on the tour come from his Senate office, and Senate aides handle tour inquiries." One aide Joe McMonigle "said he is taking vacation time for the tour" (8/12).
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NEW YORK SENATE GOP: Gules, baby, What's Up With That?

Aides handling NYC Mayor Rudy Giuliani's (R) fund-raising "bragged of scoring a coup in March" when NJ developer Charles Kushner, who has ties to President Clinton, "agreed to hold a fund-raising event" for the Mayor. Making the "coup all the more delicious" was that the \$100K raised at the party would probably be spent thwarting First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton (D). Since March, however, "the sweet taste of that event has soured a bit. Because of technical mistakes and violations" of Federal election laws, Giuliani's fund-raising cmte has returned \$57K, more than half the money raised. Giuliani Aides said there were "nothing more than the minor mistakes so frequently made by political donors and campaigns" trying to comply with election laws. One official said, many of checks were returned because they did not designate their use for the primary or the general election, as required. The aides and a Kushner spokesperson said that Giuliani "would eventually get the contributions back."
But, considering the event was put together by "veteran fund-raiser" Kushner, the mistakes "are so elementary as to be stunning" (Barry/Goodnough, New York Times, 8/12).

Lazio Days Of Summer, Number Two

FNC's Hume: "New York City Mayor Rudy Giuliani's path to his party's senatorial nomination is now much smoother" ("Special Report," 8/11).

New York Post's Topousis/Crowley: "Rep. Rick Lazio gave Mayor Giuliani an ultimatum" (8/12).

New York Daily News's Siegel: Lazio "is not going quietly into the night." He "agreed yesterday to defer declaring his candidacy to give Giuliani an opportunity to

enter the race. But Lazio repeatedly said he'd be a better candidate, and he called on the mayor to make a decision by Aug. 31" (8/12).

CNN's Shaw, on Giuliani and Lazio: "Congressman Rick Lazio appears to be opting for party loyalty over a Republican primary struggle, a race that could only help the Democrats and their presumed candidate, Hillary Rodham Clinton. Deferring today to Republican elders, Lazio suspending his plans for a Senate campaign to clear the way for the favored Republican, Rudy Giuliani. But Lazio warned, he will not wait forever for Giuliani. ... Lazio had planned to launch his campaign next week. Now, he says he'll wait until August 31st, a deadline suggested by the state's Republican chairman, for Giuliani to take the plunge. ... Reacting to a question as to whether he is running, Giuliani said 'It looks that way.' But in response to Lazio's suggestion, Giuliani said he is not going to accept a timeframe" ("IP," 8/11).

FNC's Falconer: "United we stand, divided we fall. That was sort of the message from Congressman Rick

Lazio. The Long Island Republican announced he is bowing to pressure from party leaders and putting aside his plans for a senate primary run against New York Mayor Rudy Giuliani at least for the time being."

FNC's Al D'Amato: "I think what Mr. Lazio did today is commendable. It is the right thing for the party and I think it is the right thing to ensure his future in the Republican party as someone who is not a spoiler, someone who can take the big picture."

More Falconer: "With Lazio stepping aside analysts say New York voters should fasten their seatbelts. The stage may be set for a knockdown, drag out fight like never before between two political heavy weights." Falconer concludes: "Neither Clinton nor Giuliani have officially declared their candidacy. Republican sources say the Mayor will probably hold off until after Labor Day. But Lazio says if there is no word from Giuliani by the end of the month, he will ask Pataki to reconsider his position" ("Special Report," FNC, 8/11).

So What'll It Be, Mr. Mayor?

New York Daily News' Blood: Giuliani yesterday "made his strongest statement yet" on his expected senate bid. When asked if he's running, Giuliani: "It' looks that way. ... I'm very enthusiastic about it" (8/12).

Albany Times Union's Jakes: Just hours after Lazio "shelved his plans to run," Giuliani "pledged party unity."

His appearance in front of the Otsego County Women's GOP Club "marked the mayor's strongest indication to date that he would commit to run for the Senate seat. Still, he stopped just short of making such a pledge, and resisted offering a timetable of when he would make his final decision" (8/12).

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First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton's (D) fund-raising efforts "is shifting into high gear." Before her August vacation HRC "will make a two-day fund-raising swing through Texas, touching down in Houston, Dallas and Austin," with an expected haul of \$600K. And invitations are in the mail "for her first celebrity-hosted fund-raiser," a \$1K/ event at the NY home of Marlo Thomas (Siegel, New York Daily News, 8/12).

Hil's Double edged Sword?

Under the header, "Standing Near Her Man -- Hil grabbing Bill's coattails, but she's keeping 1 hand free" New York Daily News' Siegel reports, after 20 yrs "of standing by her man," HRC "is trying to stand on her own politically. But her unfolding campaign for Senate hardly is a solo act." Traveling around NY, HRC "embraces President Clinton's popular accomplishments and presents herself as a partner in some of his initiatives." But GOPers "accuse" HRC of "embracing her husband's policies only when it suits her politically. They cite three instances in July when she broke with" WH positions that are unpopular in NY (8/12)

Grandpa Is On The TV!

Green Party's Al Lewis on why he would want to run against Giuliani and HRC for the New York Senate seat: "It's like running against Tweedle-Dee and Tweedle-Dum. ... It's not the question of whether I like them. I've never met Hillary Clinton. I've met Rudy Giuliani. Number one, one doesn't have a record of any kind ... Hillary Clinton, I mean what's her record? You know, a village for children? I mean, it's insane. And, Giuliani I object strenuously and I object many, many times publicly. I call him Benito Giuliani. As an example, presently he is trying to revise the whole charter so there is no power in the city council, no power in the public advocate except in Rudy Giuliani" ("O'Reilly Factor," FNC, 8/11).

Home On The \$1M Range

HRC, still unsettled on her NY home, 8/11 "looked at a 12-room, turn-of-the-(last)-century colonial just outside Scarsdale," with a \$1,695,000 asking price. HRC spokesperson Marsha Berry: "The Clintons have narrowed their search to Westchester County, and are actively considering several options there." Berry would not confirm that the Scarsdale property was on the short list, but it "generated the biggest buzz among local Realtors. Off a busy road but hidden by woods, it's a 'center hall Colonial' with seven bedrooms, six and a half baths and an elevator" (George/Goldschlag, New York Daily News, 8/12).
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OHIO SENATE: Is The Senate Springer's Golden
Parachute?

Studios USA execs "were greeted with bad news from Nielsen" as the latest numbers showed the "Jerry Springer Show" down 29% from its '98 rating. Still, the show "held a firm grip on second place" in the talk show category, behind "The Oprah Winfrey Show" (Pursell, Variety, 8/12).

What Do Springer and Steve Forbes Have In Common?

United Steelworkers' OH political director Dan Martin, said Springer "would arrive with the same irresistible political asset as millionaire publisher/presidential candidate Steve Forbes: wealth." Martin: "We have a chance with this guy." More Martin: "He can raise money and what he can't raise, he's got. ... He'd be our Forbes."
AFL-CIO President William Burga: "Something needs shaken up before we get the plain old, money-inherited, plaid-shirted [Sen. Mike] DeWine (R) again" (Rizzo, AP, 8/12).
Other Dem: atty Richard Cordray
(Back to Contents)

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Thomas M. Rosshirt (CN=Thomas M. Rosshirt/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-AUG-1999 10:46:11.00

SUBJECT: answers

TO: Cheryl S. Bauerle (CN=Cheryl S. Bauerle/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

(3). The AIDS crisis in Africa would have brought forth an urgent and immediate response from the world community if the devastation were wrought by a short-term natural disaster, like a flood, hurricane or earthquake. Instead, the disease has spread quietly, but quickly, and we have been too slow to sound the alarm.

We face an international emergency that demands a united and coordinated response not just from this Administration and this Congress, but from the governments in crisis, the G-8, the United Nations, NGOs, private corporations, and the pharmaceutical industry.

And this response must be comprehensive. It must address awareness and prevention, improving health care delivery, caring for orphans, making drugs more effective and affordable, and accelerating the search for a cure.

This type of global response will not come until awareness of the crisis grows. That is why I appreciate the leadership shown by the Subcommittee of Criminal Justice, Drug Policy, and Human Resources in addressing this issue in Congressional hearings. It will help prompt an increasingly positive response from some of the world's most powerful institutions and organizations.

(4). The Office of National AIDS Policy believes that effective and affordable medicines are an essential component of a comprehensive effort to address the AIDS crisis worldwide. While we defer to the USTR for an explanation of United States trade policy, we do believe that a world-wide partnership against this disease) that includes governments, health care professionals, private companies, and pharmaceutical companies in particular) would go a long way toward establishing a safe and effective regime for expanding the availability of medicines in developing nations.

Of course, any effort to expand HIV/AIDS drug availability must include) as a first order of business) expanding and improving the health care delivery system in nations where as many as 95% of the people have no access to treatment of any kind. This issue is beyond matters of trade law or the price of pharmaceuticals; it demands a dramatic and unprecedented worldwide commitment to the cause -- the kind of commitment that can be generated in part by keen and continuing attention by Members of Congress.

(5). The Office of National AIDS Policy understands that the United States Government has a duty to defend U.S. economic interests (and that includes the commercial interests of its corporations). But we believe that that duty must be balanced against the humanitarian, social, political, and national security interests represented by a health crisis of this dimension.

Therefore, the Office of National AIDS Policy regrets the language in last year ,s foreign aid bill that cuts off all U.S. assistance to the Central Government of South Africa &until the Secretary of State reports in writing to the appropriate committees of the Congress on the steps being taken by the United States Government to work with the Government of the Republic of South Africa to negotiate the repeal, suspension, or termination of section 15 (c) of South Africa ,s Medicines and Related Substances Control Amendment Act No. 90 of 1997. 8

It is our understanding that the Member of Congress who inserted this language did so at the behest of pharmaceutical companies, and that the Member threatened tougher language in this year ,s bill if the issue had not resolved.

To our relief, a witness at Congressman Mica ,s hearing reported that the Member of Congress has now said he will refrain from offering any such language in this year ,s bill. We believe the attention generated by your hearings contributed to the Congressman ,s decision to change his position. We welcome this early positive impact of your hearings, and we look forward to the positive impact that will come from the Committee ,s continued interest and attention.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Scott R. Hynes (CN=Scott R. Hynes/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-AUG-1999 19:15:47.00

SUBJECT: ACT-UP

TO: Charles W. Burson (CN=Charles W. Burson/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Per his e-mail, Ron asked that I forward this to you:

----- Forwarded by Scott R. Hynes/OVP on 08/13/99 07:14
PM -----

08/12/99

03:05 PM

(Phone)

Paul Davis

ACT-UP

Work: 215/474-6886

Home:

Other: 215/731-1844

Car:

Fax:

Email: Ron Klain: still trying to take the Vice President up on his offer to meet. His hope is that the meeting would include members of ACT-UP from Philadelphia and New York as well as representatives from the following organizations: Public Citizen, Consumer Project on Technology, Doctors without Borders, and a general AIDS advocacy group. In regards to the agenda, he would like to focus on the upcoming South Africa trade deal, the chance of expanding the deal to other African countries, and USTR's opinion on T.R.I.P.S. compliance

Taken by Scott R. Hynes

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Scott R. Hynes (CN=Scott R. Hynes/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:16-AUG-1999 16:02:01.00

SUBJECT: ACT-UP

TO: Monica M. Dixon (CN=Monica M. Dixon/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Charles W. Burson (CN=Charles W. Burson/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Timothy P. Morningstar (CN=Timothy P. Morningstar/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Rachael E. Sullivan (CN=Rachael E. Sullivan/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I have not had a chance to speak with Ron about this yet but I wanted the both of you to be aware of it. My previous e-mail traffic on this is also included below:

----- Forwarded by Scott R. Hynes/OVP on 08/16/99 03:58 PM -----

08/16/99

03:53 PM

(Phone)

Paul Davis

ACT-UP

Work: 215/731-1844

Home:

Other: 215/474-6886

Car:

Fax:

Email: Ron Klain: what is the status of their requested meeting with the Vice President? After an initial indication that the Vice President would be interested in a meeting with ACT-UP representatives, he now feels like his organization is being ignored again. Please be aware that that they are planning a rally in Washington very soon and that they are continuing to have conversations with people in South Africa and representatives of the Bradley campaign. They do not want to deal with the scheduling office at all - please have the Chief of Staff or one of his representatives call back as soon as possible

Taken by Scott R. Hynes

Scott R. Hynes

08/13/99 07:15:36 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Charles W. Burson/OVP@OVP

cc:

Subject: ACT-UP

Per his e-mail, Ron asked that I forward this to you:

----- Forwarded by Scott R. Hynes/OVP on 08/13/99 07:14
PM -----

08/12/99
03:05 PM
(Phone)

Paul Davis
ACT-UP
Work: 215/474-6886
Home:
Other: 215/731-1844
Car:
Fax:

Email: Ron Klain: still trying to take the Vice President up on his offer to meet. His hope is that the meeting would include members of ACT-UP from Philadelphia and New York as well as representatives from the following organizations: Public Citizen, Consumer Project on Technology, Doctors without Borders, and a general AIDS advocacy group. In regards to the agenda, he would like to focus on the upcoming South Africa trade deal, the chance of expanding the deal to other African countries, and USTR's opinion on T.R.I.P.S. compliance

Taken by Scott R. Hynes

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Timothy P. Morningstar (CN=Timothy P. Morningstar/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:16-AUG-1999 16:32:50.00

SUBJECT: Shall I add this to your call list

TO: Monica M. Dixon (CN=Monica M. Dixon/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Timothy P. Morningstar/OVP on 08/16/99
04:32 PM -----

Scott R. Hynes

08/16/99 04:01:50 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Charles W. Burson/OVP@OVP, Monica M. Dixon/OVP@OVP

cc: Rachael E. Sullivan/OVP@OVP, Timothy P. Morningstar/OVP@OVP

Subject:ACT-UP

I have not had a chance to speak with Ron about this yet but I wanted the both of you to be aware of it. My previous e-mail traffic on this is also included below:

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PM -----

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03:53 PM

(Phone)

Paul Davis

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Work: 215/731-1844

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Car:

Fax:

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Taken by Scott R. Hynes

Scott R. Hynes

08/13/99 07:15:36 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Charles W. Burson/OVP@OVP

cc:

Subject: ACT-UP

Per his e-mail, Ron asked that I forward this to you:

----- Forwarded by Scott R. Hynes/OVP on 08/13/99 07:14
PM -----

08/12/99

03:05 PM

(Phone)

Paul Davis

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Work: 215/474-6886

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Fax:

Email: Ron Klain: still trying to take the Vice President up on his offer to meet. His hope is that the meeting would include members of ACT-UP from Philadelphia and New York as well as representatives from the following organizations: Public Citizen, Consumer Project on Technology, Doctors without Borders, and a general AIDS advocacy group. In regards to the agenda, he would like to focus on the upcoming South Africa trade deal, the chance of expanding the deal to other African countries, and USTR's opinion on T.R.I.P.S. compliance

Taken by Scott R. Hynes

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Heather M. Riley (CN=Heather M. Riley/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:24-AUG-1999 10:52:25.00

SUBJECT: AIDS Guidance

TO: Jenni R. Engebretsen (CN=Jenni R. Engebretsen/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lindsey E. Huff (CN=Lindsey E. Huff/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Erica S. Lepping (CN=Erica S. Lepping/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael A. Hammer (CN=Michael A. Hammer/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Heather M. Riley (CN=Heather M. Riley/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joshua S. Gottheimer (CN=Joshua S. Gottheimer/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: SUNTUM_M@A1@CD@VAXGTWY (SUNTUM_M@A1@CD@VAXGTWY @ VAXGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Patrick E. Briggs (CN=Patrick E. Briggs/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kevin S. Moran (CN=Kevin S. Moran/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Julie E. Mason (CN=Julie E. Mason/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dorinda A. Salcido (CN=Dorinda A. Salcido/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mark A. Kitchens (CN=Mark A. Kitchens/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: James M. Teague (CN=James M. Teague/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mark D. Neschis (CN=Mark D. Neschis/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Julianne B. Corbett (CN=Julianne B. Corbett/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth R. Newman (CN=Elizabeth R. Newman/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Megan C. Moloney (CN=Megan C. Moloney/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Anne M. Edwards (CN=Anne M. Edwards/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barry J. Toiv (CN=Barry J. Toiv/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Denver R. Peacock (CN=Denver R. Peacock/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Karen C. Burchard (CN=Karen C. Burchard/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Victoria L. Valentine (CN=Victoria L. Valentine/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Richard L. Siewert (CN=Richard L. Siewert/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Toby C. Graff (CN=Toby C. Graff/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: OLCOTT_E@A1 (OLCOTT_E@A1 @ CD @ VAXGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: LEAVY_D@A1@CD@VAXGTWY@EOP (LEAVY_D@A1@CD@VAXGTWY@EOP [UNKNOWN]) (NSC)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Nathan B. Naylor (CN=Nathan B. Naylor/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: BERNSTEIN_MJ@A1@CD@VAXGTWY (BERNSTEIN_MJ@A1@CD@VAXGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sarah E. Gegenheimer (CN=Sarah E. Gegenheimer/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jason H. Schechter (CN=Jason H. Schechter/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Beverly J. Barnes (CN=Beverly J. Barnes/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Nanda Chitre (CN=Nanda Chitre/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: CROWLEY_P@A1 (CROWLEY_P@A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Julia M. Payne (CN=Julia M. Payne/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: WOZNIAK_N@A1 (WOZNIAK_N@A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (NSC)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Brenda M. Anders (CN=Brenda M. Anders/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dag Vega (CN=Dag Vega/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer M. Palmieri (CN=Jennifer M. Palmieri/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Heather M. Riley/WHO/EOP on 08/24/99
10:53 AM -----

Anna Richter

08/24/99 10:50:24 AM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: AIDS Guidance

Message Sent

To: _____

Barry J. Toiv/WHO/EOP@EOP

Joseph P. Lockhart/WHO/EOP@EOP

Jennifer M. Palmieri/WHO/EOP@EOP

Nanda Chitre/WHO/EOP@EOP

Elizabeth R. Newman/WHO/EOP@EOP

Beverly J. Barnes/WHO/EOP@EOP

Ruby Shamir/OPD/EOP@EOP

Linda Ricci/OMB/EOP@EOP

Dag Vega/WHO/EOP@EOP

Julia M. Payne/WHO/EOP@EOP

Jason H. Schechter/WHO/EOP@EOP

Sarah E. Gegenheimer/WHO/EOP@EOP

Melissa G. Green/OPD/EOP@EOP

Heather M. Riley/WHO/EOP@EOP

Megan C. Moloney/WHO/EOP@EOP

Richard L. Siewert/WHO/EOP@EOP

Karin Kullman/OPD/EOP@EOP

Mark D. Neschis/WHO/EOP@EOP

Erica S. Lepping/WHO/EOP@EOP

Alejandro G. Cabrera/OVP@OVP

Melissa B. Ratcliff/OVP@OVP

Deborah Akel/WHO/EOP@EOP

David Vandivier/OMB/EOP@EOP

Aprill N. Springfield/WHO/EOP@EOP

Stephanie A. Cutter/WHO/EOP@EOP

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

AIDS Protesters

Q&A

August 24, 1999

Q: What is your reaction to the AIDS protestors outside the
White House yesterday?

**AIDS Protesters
Q&A
August 24, 1999**

Q: What is your reaction to the AIDS protestors outside the White House yesterday?

A: This Administration has an unparalleled record in fighting the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Just recently, the Administration proposed the largest investment in foreign aid for HIV/AIDS in Africa and other countries who are facing this epidemic. This Administration has fought for historic increases in Ryan White Care Act. We secured a historic \$156 million investment to prevent and treat HIV/AIDS in communities of color in FY1999 and proposed a similar initiative this year.

Q: Than why are they protesting the Administration?

A: They are concerned about the affordability of prescription drugs in Africa. This is an issue we are strongly committed to working on and have been working on for some time.

Q: Than why are AIDS activists protesting against you?

A: Currently there is a terrible crisis in South Africa. AIDS has hit that country with the force of a hurricane, and understandably, many people are concerned.

The Administration has been working diligently for many years with African leaders to combat the scourge of AIDS in Africa. Together, we've worked to find better ways to track the disease; to promote awareness; and to develop better means of prevention. We need to use all available means to deliver high-quality, affordable medicines to those who need them. That's why we have been encouraging the efforts of the U.S. Trade Representative, the South African government, and the pharmaceutical industry to explore solutions to do just that.

We will continue to work with South Africa and other African nations to address the problem of AIDS in a comprehensive manner, so that 20th century treatment can be replaced by a 21st century cure.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Brian A. Reich (CN=Brian A. Reich/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:24-AUG-1999 08:56:14.00

SUBJECT: ap

TO: Shanna P. Singh (CN=Shanna P. Singh/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Five Arrested In Gore Protest Near White House

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - Five activists upset over a trade dispute involving South Africa's access to AIDS drugs were arrested Monday near the White House, the U.S. Secret Service said.

The demonstration was the latest protest aimed at Vice President Al Gore for his role in the trade dispute, which centers on a South African law designed to bring cheaper medicines to the country's millions of poor AIDS victims.

U.S. officials, including Gore, say they are concerned the law could undermine drug companies' patent rights. The Clinton administration has placed South Africa on its ``watch list,' ' an official signal it is unhappy with the country's intellectual property protections.

Gore says he is working to forge an agreement between the two countries that would help South Africa obtain cheaper medicines without violating world trade agreements on patent protection.

The activists, organized by the AIDS group ACT-UP, have hounded Gore, the front-runner for the Democratic nomination for president, on the campaign trail and promise to continue until the matter is resolved.

Monday, they demonstrated outside the Old Executive Office Building, a large building on the White House grounds that houses offices for some of Gore's staff.

Five protesters were arrested after they chained themselves to a fence surrounding the building, a Secret Service spokeswoman said. They were charged with violations ranging from disorderly conduct to unlawful assembly.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Eric P. Liu (CN=Eric P. Liu/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:24-AUG-1999 11:28:49.00

SUBJECT:

TO: Sarah A. Bianchi (CN=Sarah A. Bianchi/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Anna Richter (CN=Anna Richter/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Sarah -- Thanks for the juggling act this morning. Would you please rework the q and a to address Jake's issues? Let's send it out before noon so it'll be out of everyone's hair. thanks.

----- Forwarded by Eric P. Liu/OPD/EOP on 08/24/99 11:22 AM -----

Anna Richter

08/24/99 11:16:33 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Eric P. Liu/OPD/EOP@EOP, Sarah A. Bianchi/OVP@OVP

cc:

Subject:

----- Forwarded by Anna Richter/OPD/EOP on 08/24/99 11:15 AM -----

Richard L. Siewert

08/24/99 11:15:15 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Anna Richter/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: Re: Final Aids Guidance

this is not specific enough. i think we need something that directly addresses the issue of affordability in S africa and what we are doing about it. we also need some more background on their specific complaint. what they are alleging and what the truth is. this will not help us answer the questions that are being asked now.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Sarah A. Bianchi (CN=Sarah A. Bianchi/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:24-AUG-1999 10:50:47.00

SUBJECT: revised

TO: Anna Richter (CN=Anna Richter/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
AIDS Protesters
Q&A
August 24, 1999

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We will continue to work with South Africa aand other African nations to address the problem of AIDS in a comprehensive manner.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (EXTERNAL MAIL)

CREATOR: Heather M. Riley@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX

CREATION DATE/TIME:24-AUG-1999 10:56:00.00

SUBJECT: AIDS Guidance

TO: WOZNIAK_N (WOZNIAK_N@A1@CD) (NSC)

READ:24-AUG-1999 12:59:14.57

TO: CROWLEY_P (CROWLEY_P@A1@CD)

READ:NOT READ

TO: BERNSTEIN_MJ (BERNSTEIN_MJ@A1@CD) (WHO)

READ:NOT READ

TO: SUNTUM_M (SUNTUM_M@A1@CD) (WHO)

READ:NOT READ

TO: OLCOTT_E (OLCOTT_E@A1@CD) (WHO)

READ:NOT READ

TO: LEAVY_D (LEAVY_D@A1@CD) (NSC)

READ:NOT READ

TO: Jennifer M. Palmieri (Jennifer M. Palmieri@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

READ:NOT READ

TO: Barry J. Toiv (Barry J. Toiv@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

READ:NOT READ

TO: Dag Vega (Dag Vega@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

READ:NOT READ

TO: Anne M. Edwards (Anne M. Edwards@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

READ:NOT READ

TO: Brenda M. Anders (Brenda M. Anders@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

READ:NOT READ

TO: Megan C. Moloney (Megan C. Moloney@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

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TO: Elizabeth R. Newman (Elizabeth R. Newman@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

READ:NOT READ

TO: Julia M. Payne (Julia M. Payne@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

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TO: Julianne B. Corbett (Julianne B. Corbett@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

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TO: Mark D. Neschis (Mark D. Neschis@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

READ:NOT READ

TO: Nanda Chitre (Nanda Chitre@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

READ:NOT READ

TO: James M. Teague (James M. Teague@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

READ:NOT READ

TO: Beverly J. Barnes (Beverly J. Barnes@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)

READ:NOT READ

TO: Mark A. Kitchens (Mark A. Kitchens@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Jason H. Schechter (Jason H. Schechter@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Dorinda A. Salcido (Dorinda A. Salcido@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Sarah E. Gegenheimer (Sarah E. Gegenheimer@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Julie E. Mason (Julie E. Mason@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Kevin S. Moran (Kevin S. Moran@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Nathan B. Naylor (Nathan B. Naylor@OVP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Patrick E. Briggs (Patrick E. Briggs@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: LEAVY_D (LEAVY_D@A1@CD@VAXGTWY@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX) (NSC)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Joshua S. Gottheimer (Joshua S. Gottheimer@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Toby C. Graff (Toby C. Graff@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Heather M. Riley (Heather M. Riley@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Richard L. Siewert (Richard L. Siewert@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Michael A. Hammer (Michael A. Hammer@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Victoria L. Valentine (Victoria L. Valentine@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Erica S. Lepping (Erica S. Lepping@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Karen C. Burchard (Karen C. Burchard@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Lindsey E. Huff (Lindsey E. Huff@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Denver R. Peacock (Denver R. Peacock@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Jenni R. Engebretsen (Jenni R. Engebretsen@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TEXT:

Message Creation Date was at 24-AUG-1999 10:52:00

----- Forwarded by Heather M. Riley/WHO/EOP on 08/24/99 10:53
AM -----

Anna Richter
08/24/99 10:50:24 AM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject: AIDS Guidance

Message Sent To:

Barry J. Toiv/WHO/EOP@EOP
Joseph P. Lockhart/WHO/EOP@EOP
Jennifer M. Palmieri/WHO/EOP@EOP
Nanda Chitre/WHO/EOP@EOP
Elizabeth R. Newman/WHO/EOP@EOP
Beverly J. Barnes/WHO/EOP@EOP
Ruby Shamir/OPD/EOP@EOP
Linda Ricci/OMB/EOP@EOP
Dag Vega/WHO/EOP@EOP
Julia M. Payne/WHO/EOP@EOP
Jason H. Schechter/WHO/EOP@EOP
Sarah E. Gegenheimer/WHO/EOP@EOP
Melissa G. Green/OPD/EOP@EOP
Heather M. Riley/WHO/EOP@EOP
Megan C. Moloney/WHO/EOP@EOP
Richard L. Siewert/WHO/EOP@EOP
Karin Kullman/OPD/EOP@EOP
Mark D. Neschis/WHO/EOP@EOP
Erica S. Lepping/WHO/EOP@EOP
Alejandro G. Cabrera/OVP@OVP
Melissa B. Ratcliff/OVP@OVP
Deborah Akel/WHO/EOP@EOP
David Vandivier/OMB/EOP@EOP
Aprill N. Springfield/WHO/EOP@EOP
Stephanie A. Cutter/WHO/EOP@EOP

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE:24-AUG-1999 10:57:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:D

TEXT:

The following attachments were included with this message:

TYPE	: FILE
NAME	: AIDS
DATE	: Protesters.asc

TYPE	: FILE
NAME	: AIDS
DATE	: Protesters.doc

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 2 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE:24-AUG-1999 10:57:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:D

ATT SUBJECT: AIDS Protesters.ASC

TEXT:

AIDS Protesters
Q&A
August 24, 1999

Q: What is your reaction to the AIDS protestors outside the White House yesterday?

A: This Administration has an unparalleled record in fighting the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Just recently, the Administration proposed the largest investment in foreign aid for HIV/AIDS in Africa and other countries who are facing this epidemic. This Administration has fought for historic increases in Ryan White Care Act. We secured a historic \$156 million investment to prevent and treat HIV/AIDS in communities of color in FY1999 and proposed a similar initiative this year.

Q: Than why are they protesting the Administration?

A: They are concerned about the affordability of prescription drugs in Africa. This is an issue we are strongly committed to working on and have been working on for some time.

Q: Than why are AIDS activists protesting against you?

A: Currently there is a terrible crisis in South Africa. AIDS has hit that country with the force of a hurricane, and understandably, many people are concerned.

The Administration has been working diligently for many years with African leaders to combat the scourge of AIDS in Africa. Together, we've worked to find better ways to track the disease; to promote awareness; and to develop better means of prevention. We need to use all available means to deliver high-quality, affordable medicines to those who need them. That's why we have been encouraging the efforts of the U.S. Trade Representative, the South African government, and the pharmaceutical industry to explore solutions to do just that.

We will continue to work with South Africa and other African nations to address the problem of AIDS in a comprehensive manner, so that 20th century treatment can be replaced by a 21st century cure.

===== END ATTACHMENT 2 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 3 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE:24-AUG-1999 10:57:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:p

ATT SUBJECT: AIDS Protesters.DOC

TEXT:

Unable to convert OA\$SHARA15:ZYBNFNMXB.FGN to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE:24-AUG-1999 10:57:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:D

ATT SUBJECT: AIDS Protesters.ASC

TEXT:

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Anna Richter (CN=Anna Richter/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:24-AUG-1999 10:50:31.00

SUBJECT: AIDS Guidance

TO: Aprill N. Springfield (CN=Aprill N. Springfield/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Deborah Akel (CN=Deborah Akel/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Alejandro G. Cabrera (CN=Alejandro G. Cabrera/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mark D. Neschis (CN=Mark D. Neschis/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Richard L. Siewert (CN=Richard L. Siewert/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Heather M. Riley (CN=Heather M. Riley/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sarah E. Gegenheimer (CN=Sarah E. Gegenheimer/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Julia M. Payne (CN=Julia M. Payne/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Linda Ricci (CN=Linda Ricci/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Beverly J. Barnes (CN=Beverly J. Barnes/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Nanda Chitre (CN=Nanda Chitre/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joseph P. Lockhart (CN=Joseph P. Lockhart/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Stephanie A. Cutter (CN=Stephanie A. Cutter/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David Vandivier (CN=David Vandivier/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Melissa B. Ratcliff (CN=Melissa B. Ratcliff/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Erica S. Lepping (CN=Erica S. Lepping/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Karin Kullman (CN=Karin Kullman/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Megan C. Moloney (CN=Megan C. Moloney/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Melissa G. Green (CN=Melissa G. Green/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jason H. Schechter (CN=Jason H. Schechter/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dag Vega (CN=Dag Vega/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ruby Shamir (CN=Ruby Shamir/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth R. Newman (CN=Elizabeth R. Newman/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer M. Palmieri (CN=Jennifer M. Palmieri/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barry J. Toiv (CN=Barry J. Toiv/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

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Q&A
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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Sarah A. Bianchi (CN=Sarah A. Bianchi/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:24-AUG-1999 10:31:21.00

SUBJECT: Re: Eric would like you to jump off of the call for 5 minutes to dictate some kind of response to me to feed the press. 65565

TO: Anna Richter (CN=Anna Richter/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

anna -- why don't you clean this up and send it back to me for review.

Q: What is your reaction to the AIDS protestors outside the White House yesterday?

A: This Administration has an unparralled record in fighting the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Just recently, the Administration proposed the largest investment in foreign aid for HIV/AIDS in Africa and other countries who are facing this epidemic. This Administration has fought for historic increases in Ryan White Care Act. We secured a historic \$156 million investment to prevent and treat HIV/AIDS in communities of color in FY1999 and proposed a similar initiative this year.

Q: Than why are they protesting the administration?

A: They are concerned about the affordability of prescription drugs in Africa. This is an issue we are strongly committed to working on and have been working on for some time. [see vp q&As]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Richard Socarides (CN=Richard Socarides/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:25-AUG-1999 15:01:16.00

SUBJECT: More AIDS/Africa Act up pr

TO: Charles W. Burson (CN=Charles W. Burson/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Alejandro G. Cabrera (CN=Alejandro G. Cabrera/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura M. Quinn (CN=Laura M. Quinn/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Philip G Dufour (CN=Philip G Dufour/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael B. Feldman (CN=Michael B. Feldman/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Monica M. Dixon (CN=Monica M. Dixon/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christopher S. Lehane (CN=Christopher S. Lehane/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thomas M. Rosshirt (CN=Thomas M. Rosshirt/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth J. Potter (CN=Elizabeth J. Potter/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ansley Jones (CN=Ansley Jones/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Eli G. Attie (CN=Eli G. Attie/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ron Klain (CN=Ron Klain/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP on 08/25/99
02:58 PM -----

Doug.Case@sdsu.edu
08/24/99 02:35:00 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Richard Socarides@EOP
cc:
Subject: Activists Lock Gore Out of His Office

PRESS RELEASE -- For immediate release

CONTACTS: John Riley: (212) 795-9673

Eric Sawyer: (212) 864-5672

Susan Whitaker: 215-731-1844

On-site cell phones: (917) 653-7267 and (917)

797-9203

Activists Lock Gore Out of His Office, Criticizing Proposed S. Africa AIDS Drugs Deal

Washington, DC, August 23 - Five activists were arrested today after locking down the Old Executive Office Building a block from the White House, the site of the office of Vice President Al Gore, to protest elements of a U.S.-South Africa deal on pharmaceutical access which has not yet been made public. The demonstration lasted for over an hour and firemen were called to cut the activists' chains. The protesters, members of the group AIDS Drugs for Africa, were handcuffed together with their hands inside pipes to make it difficult to remove them from the entrance of the building.

The proposed agreement would resolve a two-year dispute-during which the U.S. has brought trade sanctions against South Africa-over a 1997 South African law allowing the country to manufacture or import inexpensive versions of high-priced U.S.-patented drugs, powers which are fully legal under World Trade Organization rules. According to the activists, leaked information indicated that Gore-the Chair of the U.S.-South Africa Binational Commission-is insisting on an agreement which would only allow South Africa to use these cost-saving measures for drugs against AIDS, not for other diseases. While the deal has not been signed, it is in the final stages of negotiation. The protesters charge that the Gore proposal would unfairly limit South Africa's right to produce and import important drugs at affordable prices, critical for a country with very restricted health care funds.

"Gore has already tried to save his reputation by asking Congress to spend \$100 million on AIDS in Africa and other poor nations - none of which would even go for purchasing anti-HIV drugs," said protester Linda Lu. "This deal is a ruse as it is unlikely to pass Congress given budget caps and constraints, and is intended to appease human rights watchers while winking at pharmaceutical companies."

Since June, AIDS activists have been dogging Gore at campaign stops around the country. While Gore has repeatedly made public offers to meet with protesters, he has not responded to verbal and written requests for such a meeting.

According to the Wall Street Journal, talks to resolve the U.S.-South Africa dispute intensified soon after the first protests. The activists stated that leaked information in July had indicated that the U.S. was ready to offer South Africa a deal allowing that country to only do parallel importing (importation of inexpensive versions of drugs from sources other than the manufacturer). Then a later leak-expanding on a public statement made by Gore a week after the controversy ignited-indicated that the Administration was willing to allow compulsory licensing (domestic manufacture of patented drugs), but only if South Africa signed an agreement pledging to comply with international trade law. As a result of these leaks, the Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America increased its lobbying and Gore recently reversed his position again, insisting on an agreement which would only allow South Africa to use the parallel importing and compulsory licensing for AIDS drugs.

Shortly after the second leak, an official of the U.S. Trade Representative's office, Joe Popovich, told a Congressional hearing that the administration is not willing to relax its trade policy to allow for compulsory licensing and parallel importing. He went on to say that because of the spread of HIV, the may be willing to relax the trade policy for HIV and AIDS drugs only.

Activists say the forthcoming deal implies that this concession will be granted only to South Africa.. In recent months, American trade officials have applied negative pressure to other developing nations attempting to access AIDS medications and other life-saving treatments under provisions of the World Trade Organization's TRIPS (Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property) Agreement.

"The U.S. signed the TRIPS agreement, and now Gore is trying to limit the exercise of its provisions," said Marshal Weaver of AIDS Drugs for Africa. "South Africa has 3 million people with HIV, and infection rates are increasing exponentially. South Africa has the right to produce generic AIDS drugs and buy from generic manufacturers. The U.S. has curbed that right."

The United States, through Gore and US Trade Representative Charlene Barshefsky, has repeatedly claimed that the South African law violates intellectual property rights.

"No American official has been able to say exactly what part of international trade agreements are being violated by South Africa. Meanwhile, the US has not interfered with parallel importing of drugs by the UK, Canada and the Netherlands," said Anna Lynne of AIDS Drugs for Africa. "The TRIPS agreement states in clear language that patents for essential resources may be circumvented when it is in the public interest in the case of national emergency. And that same agreement in no way restricts parallel importation."

South Africa cannot afford AIDS treatments at name-brand prices. Generic versions of the same medications can be produced at about one-tenth of the cost. Pharmaceutical companies, whose lobbyists are close Gore associates and who donate generously to his campaign coffers, have sued South Africa to block the 1997 Medicines Law.

Activists from the group AIDS Drugs for Africa say they will escalate their protests until the United States stops pressuring developing nations to refrain from exercising their rights. In recent weeks, two open letters have been sent to the Vice President urging him to end U.S. government pressure on South Africa. One letter was signed by a global list of over 200 public health experts, AIDS leaders, human rights, religious, labor and development leaders, and concerned citizens; the other by South Africa's HIV/AIDS Treatment Action Campaign, a coalition that mounted two large demonstrations last month at U.S. consulates in that country. Gore's obstruction of South Africa's efforts has been criticized by such prominent personalities as civil rights leader Rev. Jesse Jackson, consumer advocate Ralph Nader and syndicated columnists Arianna Huffington, Molly Ivins and David Corn. And today, an editorial in The New York Times called on the administration to change its position on this issue.

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redistribute or post copyrighted material anyplace on the Internet accessible to the public without attribution and permission from the author. Please note that distribution of this item does not necessarily constitute endorsement of the content; in fact, often items are distributed as "opposition research."

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Richard Socarides (CN=Richard Socarides/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:31-AUG-1999 12:11:55.00

SUBJECT: The Progressive: Courting the Gay Vote

TO: Charles W. Burson (CN=Charles W. Burson/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Alejandro G. Cabrera (CN=Alejandro G. Cabrera/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura M. Quinn (CN=Laura M. Quinn/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Philip G Dufour (CN=Philip G Dufour/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
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TO: Michael B. Feldman (CN=Michael B. Feldman/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
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TO: Monica M. Dixon (CN=Monica M. Dixon/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Janet Murguia (CN=Janet Murguia/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christopher S. Lehane (CN=Christopher S. Lehane/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thomas M. Rosshirt (CN=Thomas M. Rosshirt/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth J. Potter (CN=Elizabeth J. Potter/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ansley Jones (CN=Ansley Jones/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Eli G. Attie (CN=Eli G. Attie/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ron Klain (CN=Ron Klain/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP on 08/31/99
12:11 PM -----

Doug.Case@sdsu.edu
08/29/99 10:56:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Richard Socarides@EOP
cc:

Subject: The Progressive: Courting the Gay Vote

THE PROGRESSIVE, September, 1999
(<http://www.progressive.org>)

COURTING THE GAY VOTE By John Nichols

When Vice President Al Gore showed up for a June meeting with young people at the Los Angeles Gay and Lesbian Community Center, he was confronted by a skeptical Javier Garcia.

"I want to know exactly why you're here," said Garcia, twenty, challenging Gore with unusual bluntness.

Taken aback, Gore responded in classic political jargon. "I'm here to learn and to pay honor to the place," he said and praised the center for "helping to change attitudes and abolish some irrational discrimination that is all too common."

In spite of Gore's game effort, Garcia said he was "suspicious" that the visit might have something to do with the Vice President's desire to get an early start on the 2000 Presidential campaign.

Garcia, a polite young man who presented the Vice President with a book of poems by homeless gay and lesbian youths, had reason for his skepticism. After all, Gore's challenger for the Democratic Presidential nomination, former U.S. Senator Bill Bradley, Democrat of New Jersey, had appeared at the Center just one week earlier. Even as the Vice President offered his platitudes, his aides were dueling with Bradley's over which campaign had been the first to come up with the idea of making a Gay Pride Month visit to the Los Angeles center.

As Campaign 2000 gears up, electioneering and fund raising events targeted at the gay and lesbian community are headlining campaign schedules.

In May, Gore met in Washington, D.C., with forty-five prominent lesbian and gay community activists, including executives and board members of the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force, AIDS Action, the Human Rights Campaign, the Gay and Lesbian Victory Fund, the National Black Lesbian and Gay Task Force, and the National Latina/Latino Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and transgender Organization.

Gore then whirled through a schedule of events set up to coincide with Gay Pride Month activities in San Francisco and Los Angeles. But when he got there, he found that Bradley had already covered much of the turf.

Gore has gone so far as to request a "gay reading list" from State Representative Carole Migden, Democrat of California. Meanwhile, Bradley aides have begun setting up one-on-one conversations with prominent gay and lesbian officials around the country) including U.S. Representative Tammy Baldwin, Democrat of Wisconsin, and veteran activist and Democratic fund raiser David Mixner) so the candidate can "get a feel for the community."

Despite their outreach, however, neither Gore nor Bradley has been willing to take the courageous positions that could inspire genuine enthusiasm among lesbian and gay voters. True, both Gore and Bradley have endorsed the Employment Non-Discrimination Act and national hate-crimes legislation. But, so far, their campaigns have shied away from the bold stances) support for gay marriage, for federal domestic partnership protections, and for a dramatic redirection of health care and research funding priorities to reflect the concerns of gay men and lesbians. It is

these stances that might win the confidences of young people like Garcia, who listened intently to Gore's rap at the Los Angeles center, but still ended up asking, "What can you say to make us believe you will help the gay community?"

That question gets to the heart of the issue. But it doesn't always get a satisfactory response. While Presidential candidates are going out of their way to solicit support from lesbians and gays in the run-up to the 2000 election, their enthusiasm for votes and campaign contributions is not always matched by a willingness to do right by the targeted voters. As a result, some activists simply turn off to politics, while others struggle to discern subtle distinctions between candidates who speak in the same stilted) some would even say coded) political language. Elizabeth Birch, executive director of the Human Rights campaign, the nation's largest gay and lesbian political group, describes Gore's relationship with the community as "solid and deep" while she says Bradley "is not a stand-out" when it comes to advocacy for lesbian and gay rights. Yet, neither the Vice President nor his only serious rival for the Democratic nomination can claim to have adopted some positions that are clearly within the mainstream of current lesbian and gay rights advocacy.

As an example, both men supported 1996 federal Defense of Marriage Act, designed by the Christian right to bar lesbians and gays from marrying and to stir up anti-gay sentiment at the state and national levels. When asked during their June tours of California about an upcoming state vote on an anti-gay marriage ballot proposal, both candidates shied away from the issue.

Gore produced nothing more than a pledge to study the California initiative before taking a stand.

National Gay and Lesbian Task Force political director Rebecca Isaacs calls Gore's position "incredibly unhelpful and disappointing." Similarly, when Gore proposed in May to direct more federal dollars to "faith-based" groups, lesbian and gay activists joined People for the American Way and the Interfaith Alliance in raising serious concerns about whether taxpayer dollars would end up funding religious organizations that promote anti-gay messages.

Despite lingering frustrations, however, the 2000 Presidential campaign is fundamentally different from its predecessors. Never before have candidates competed so openly or so vigorously for the votes of America's gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgendered community. Even if they are not ready to take bold stands, Gore and Bradley are both pursuing major efforts to recruit support, seeding their campaign staffs with lesbians and gay men, sitting for extended interviews with lesbian and gay publications, and tailoring schedules and positions to appeal to an electorate that in some key primaries could contribute 10 percent or more of the vote. The two Democratic candidates have pledged to recruit historic numbers of gay and lesbian delegates to the 2000 Democratic National Convention.

"The days when the gay and lesbian community had to court candidates) when we had to hope that they would pose for pictures with us or circulate

a

position paper that didn't say very much) are over," says Urvashi Vaid, director of the New York-based Policy Institute of the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force. "They're coming to us now. From the perspective of just

a few years ago, it's extraordinary to be able to say that we have major contenders who are going out of their way to reach our community. We're not

begging the Presidential candidates and their campaigns for recognition; they're begging the gays and lesbians for votes and for money."

That was obvious in July, when Tipper Gore was the featured speaker at the first-ever Washington fund raising event organized by a Presidential campaign specifically to raise money from the lesbian and gay community. "All people, regardless of sexual orientation, should be able to be a part of

a loving relationship in a family without fear of recrimination or discrimination," she told a crowd that contributed \$150,000 to her husband's

campaign. Before the event ended, she was promising that her husband, as President, would "fight for your dreams. He will fight for our dreams."

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So, too, will most of the campaign money. In 1992, Mixner set out to prove that lesbians and gays could provide substantial contributions to candidates who support their interests. "That year, we raised \$3.5 million for Bill Clinton from the gay community. I know because I handled the checks," says Mixner. "And I can tell you that, with the boom in high tech and the general rise in the economy, there will be a lot more money than ever before coming from the gay community in 2000."

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The pursuit of gay and lesbian votes and money is a far cry from campaigns of even a decade ago, when homosexuality was kept pretty much in the closet. At the 1972 Democratic National Convention that nominated George

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But the Clinton Administration's record on lesbian and gay rights has turned out to be decidedly mixed. While the President appointed lesbians and gay men to high posts, backed the federal Employment Non-Discrimination Act, and made comforting statements in the aftermath of hate crime attacks on lesbians and gays, he backed off initial promises to end all discrimination in the military and signed the Defense of Marriage Act. In Clinton's wake, Gore is under pressure to do more than simply offer lip service. Many of his backers believe the Vice President will meet their expectations. "I think Al Gore is better on these issues than Bill Clinton," says Mixner, who has met frequently with the Vice President. "Clinton went from zero to sixty. Al Gore, I think, is prepared to take it to the next level. To some extent, he's already doing that."

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At times, however, movement in the right direction requires a push.

For example, by concentrating on Gore's campaign, activists seem to have made some progress on the expansion of the availability of AIDS drugs in Africa. Throughout the spring and summer, activists with the AIDS Coalition To Unleash Power (ACT UP) and other groups have followed Gore on his campaign travels, challenging the Clinton Administration's support for a move by pharmaceutical firms to limit production of generic AIDS drugs in South Africa. In mid-July, the Administration) sensing a threat to Gore's appeal not merely within the gay community but also among African Americans) gave indications that it was rethinking its policy. Activists remain wary, and the pressure on Gore continues. Yet the response by the Clinton Administration raises hopes that, as the campaign goes on, both Gore and Bradley can be pushed to take the bolder stands they so far have skirted. In

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CREATOR: Laura M. Quinn (CN=Laura M. Quinn/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:31-AUG-1999 13:07:06.00

SUBJECT: The Progressive: Courting the Gay Vote

TO: Kristina Wolfe (CN=Kristina Wolfe/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christine L. Anderson (CN=Christine L. Anderson/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

pls send to tony, stacy and ginsberg

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Richard Socarides @ EOP 08/31/99 12:11:47 PM

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To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

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Subject:The Progressive: Courting the Gay Vote

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Doug.Case@sdsu.edu

08/29/99 10:56:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Richard Socarides@EOP

cc:

Subject: The Progressive: Courting the Gay Vote

THE PROGRESSIVE, September, 1999

(<http://www.progressive.org>)

COURTING THE GAY VOTE

By John Nichols

When Vice President Al Gore showed up for a June meeting with young people at the Los Angeles Gay and Lesbian Community Center, he was confronted by a skeptical Javier Garcia.

"I want to know exactly why you're here," said Garcia, twenty, challenging Gore with unusual bluntness.

Taken aback, Gore responded in classic political jargon. "I'm here to learn and to pay honor to the place," he said and praised the center for "helping to change attitudes and abolish some irrational discrimination that is all too common."

In spite of Gore's game effort, Garcia said he was "suspicious" that

the visit might have something to do with the Vice President's desire to get an early start on the 2000 Presidential campaign.

Garcia, a polite young man who presented the Vice President with a book of poems by homeless gay and lesbian youths, had reason for his skepticism. After all, Gore's challenger for the Democratic Presidential nomination, former U.S. Senator Bill Bradley, Democrat of New Jersey, had appeared at the Center just one week earlier. Even as the Vice President offered his platitudes, his aides were dueling with Bradley's over which campaign had been the first to come up with the idea of making a Gay Pride Month visit to the Los Angeles center.

As Campaign 2000 gears up, electioneering and fund raising events targeted at the gay and lesbian community are headlining campaign schedules.

In May, Gore met in Washington, D.C., with forty-five prominent lesbian and gay community activists, including executives and board members of the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force, AIDS Action, the Human Rights Campaign, the Gay and Lesbian Victory Fund, the National Black Lesbian and Gay Task Force, and the National Latina/Latino Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and transgender Organization.

Gore then whirled through a schedule of events set up to coincide with Gay Pride Month activities in San Francisco and Los Angeles. But when he got there, he found that Bradley had already covered much of the turf.

Gore has gone so far as to request a "gay reading list" from State Representative Carole Migden, Democrat of California. Meanwhile, Bradley aides have begun setting up one-on-one conversations with prominent gay and lesbian officials around the country) including U.S. Representative Tammy Baldwin, Democrat of Wisconsin, and veteran activist and Democratic fund raiser David Mixner) so the candidate can "get a feel for the community."

Despite their outreach, however, neither Gore nor Bradley has been willing to take the courageous positions that could inspire genuine enthusiasm among lesbian and gay voters. True, both Gore and Bradley have endorsed the Employment Non-Discrimination Act and national hate-crimes legislation. But, so far, their campaigns have shied away from the bold stances) support for gay marriage, for federal domestic partnership protections, and for a dramatic redirection of health care and research funding priorities to reflect the concerns of gay men and lesbians. It is these stances that might win the confidences of young people like Garcia, who listened intently to Gore's rap at the Los Angeles center, but still ended up asking, "What can you say to make us believe you will help the gay community?"

That question gets to the heart of the issue. But it doesn't always get a satisfactory response. While Presidential candidates are going out of their way to solicit support from lesbians and gays in the run-up to the 2000 election, their enthusiasm for votes and campaign contributions is not always matched by a willingness to do right by the targeted voters. As a result, some activists simply turn off to politics, while others struggle to discern subtle distinctions between candidates who speak in the same stilted) some would even say coded) political language. Elizabeth Birch, executive

director of the Human Rights campaign, the nation's largest gay and lesbian political group, describes Gore's relationship with the community as "solid and deep" while she says Bradley "is not a stand-out" when it comes to advocacy for lesbian and gay rights. Yet, neither the Vice President nor his only serious rival for the Democratic nomination can claim to have adopted some positions that are clearly within the mainstream of current lesbian and gay rights advocacy.

As an example, both men supported 1996 federal Defense of Marriage Act, designed by the Christian right to bar lesbians and gays from marrying and to stir up anti-gay sentiment at the state and national levels. When asked during their June tours of California about an upcoming state vote on an anti-gay marriage ballot proposal, both candidates shied away from the issue.

Gore produced nothing more than a pledge to study the California initiative before taking a stand.

National Gay and Lesbian Task Force political director Rebecca Isaacs calls Gore's position "incredibly unhelpful and disappointing." Similarly, when Gore proposed in May to direct more federal dollars to "faith-based" groups, lesbian and gay activists joined People for the American Way and the Interfaith Alliance in raising serious concerns about whether taxpayer dollars would end up funding religious organizations that promote anti-gay messages.

Despite lingering frustrations, however, the 2000 Presidential campaign is fundamentally different from its predecessors. Never before have candidates competed so openly or so vigorously for the votes of America's gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgendered community. Even if they are not ready to take bold stands, Gore and Bradley are both pursuing major efforts to recruit support, seeding their campaign staffs with lesbians and gay men, sitting for extended interviews with lesbian and gay publications, and tailoring schedules and positions to appeal to an electorate that in some key primaries could contribute 10 percent or more of the vote. The two Democratic candidates have pledged to recruit historic numbers of gay and lesbian delegates to the 2000 Democratic National Convention.

"The days when the gay and lesbian community had to court candidates) when we had to hope that they would pose for pictures with us or circulate a position paper that didn't say very much) are over," says Urvashi Vaid, director of the New York-based Policy Institute of the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force. "They're coming to us now. From the perspective of just a few years ago, it's extraordinary to be able to say that we have major contenders who are going out of their way to reach our community. We're not begging the Presidential candidates and their campaigns for recognition; they're begging the gays and lesbians for votes and for money."

That was obvious in July, when Tipper Gore was the featured speaker at the first-ever Washington fund raising event organized by a Presidential campaign specifically to raise money from the lesbian and gay community. "All people, regardless of sexual orientation, should be able to be a part of a loving relationship in a family without fear of recrimination or discrimination," she told a crowd that contributed \$150,000 to her husband's

campaign. Before the event ended, she was promising that her husband, as President, would "fight for your dreams. He will fight for our dreams."

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (EXTERNAL MAIL)

CREATOR: Margaret_M._Suntum@who.eop.gov@INET@EOPMRX

CREATION DATE/TIME:21-SEP-1999 11:34:00.00

SUBJECT: resend: U.N. General Assembly remarks

TO: SUNTUM_M (SUNTUM_M@A1@CD) (WHO)
READ:21-SEP-1999 11:45:36.50

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READ:NOT READ

TO: wh-outbox-distr (wh-outbox-distr@pub.pub.whitehouse.gov@INET@EOPMRX)
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TO: Kathleen_K._Ahn (Kathleen_K._Ahn@who.eop.gov@INET@EOPMRX)
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TO: Jeannetta_P._Allen (Jeannetta_P._Allen@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMRX)
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TO: Bradley_M._Campbell READ:NOT READ	(Bradley_M._Campbell@ceq.eop.gov@INET@EOPMRX)
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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release
21, 1999

September

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE 54TH SESSION OF
THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

United Nations
New York, New York

10:35 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Members of the United Nations General Assembly, good morning. I hope you will forgive me for being a little hoarse today. I will do the best I can to be heard.

Today we look ahead to the new millennium, and at this last General Assembly of the 20th century, we look back on a century that taught us much of what we need to know about the promise of tomorrow. We have learned a great deal over the last 100 years -- how to produce enough food for a growing world population; how human activity affects the environment; the mysteries of the human gene; an information revolution that now holds the promise of universal access to knowledge.

We have learned that open markets create more wealth; that open societies are more just. We have learned how to come together, through the U.N. and other institutions, to advance common interests and values.

Yet, for all our intellectual and material advances, the 20th century has been deeply scarred by enduring human failures -- by greed and lust for power; by hot-blooded hatreds and stone-cold hearts.

At century's end, modern developments magnify greatly the dangers of these timeless flaws. Powerful forces still resist reasonable efforts to put a human face on the global economy, to lift the poor, to heal the Earth's environment. Primitive claims of racial, ethnic, or religious superiority, when married to advanced weaponry and terrorism, threaten to destroy the greatest potential for human development in history, even as they make a wasteland of the soul.

Therefore, we look to the future with hope, but with unanswered questions. In the new millennium, will nations be divided by ethnic and religious conflicts? Will the nation state itself be imperiled by them, or by terrorism? Will we keep coming closer together, instead, while enjoying the normal differences that make life more interesting?

In the new century, how will patriotism be defined -- as faith in a dream worth living, or fear and loathing of other people's dreams? Will we be free of the fear of weapons of mass destruction, or forced to teach our grandchildren how to survive a nuclear, chemical, or biological attack?

Will globalism bring shared prosperity, or make the desperate of the world even more desperate? Will we use science and technology to grow the economy and protect the environment, or put it to risk -- put it all at risk -- in a world dominated by a struggle over natural resources?

The truth is that the 20th century's amazing progress has not resolved these questions, but it has given us the tools to make the answers come out right -- the knowledge, the resources, the institutions. Now we must use them. If we do, we can make the millennium not just a changing of the digits, but a true changing of the times, a gateway to greater peace and prosperity and freedom.

With that in mind, I offer three resolutions for the new millennium. First, let us resolve to wage an unrelenting battle against poverty and for shared prosperity so that no part of humanity is left behind in the global economy. Globalism is not inherently divisive. While infant mortality in developing countries has been cut nearly in half since 1970, life expectancy has increased by 10 years, according to the U.N.'s Human Development Index -- measuring a decent standard of living, a good education, a long and healthy life -- the gap between rich and poor countries on this measure has actually declined.

Open trade and new technologies have been engines of this progress. They've helped hundreds of millions to see their prospects rise by marketing the fruits of their labor and creativity abroad. With proper investment in education, developing countries should be able to keep their best and brightest talent at home and to gain access to global markets for goods and services and capital.

But this promising future is far from inevitable. We are still squandering the potential of far too many: 1.3 billion people still live on less than a dollar a day. More than half the population of many countries have no access to safe water. A person in South Asia is 700 times less likely to use the Internet than someone in the United States. And 40 million people a year still die of hunger -- almost as many as the total number killed in World War II.

We must refuse to accept a future in which one part of humanity lives on the cutting edge of a new economy, while the other lives at the knife edge of survival.

What must we do? Well, we can start by remembering that open markets advance the blessings and breakthroughs we want to spread. That's why we in the United States have worked to keep our markets open during the recent global financial crisis, though it has brought us record trade deficits. It is why we want to launch a new global trade round when the WTO meets in Seattle this fall; why we are working to build a trading system that strengthens the well-being of workers and consumers, protects the environment, and makes competition a race to the top, not the bottom; why I'm proud we have come together at the ILO to ban abusive child labor everywhere in the world.

We do not face a choice between trade and aid, but instead the challenge to make both work for people who need them. Aid should focus on what is known to work -- credit for poor people starting business; keeping girls in school; meeting the needs of mothers and children. Development aid should be used for development, not to buy influence or finance donors' exports. It should go where governments invest in their people and answer their concerns.

We should also come to the aid of countries struggling to rise, but held down by the burden of debt. The G-7 nations adopted a plan to reduce by up to 70 percent the outstanding debt of the world's poorest countries, freeing resources for education, health and growth.

All of us, developed and developing countries alike, should take action now to halt global climate change. Now, what has that to do with fighting poverty? A great deal. The most vulnerable members of the human family will be first hurt, and hurt most, if rising temperatures devastate agriculture, accelerate the spread of disease in tropical countries, and flood island nations.

Does this mean developing countries then must sacrifice growth to protect the environment? Absolutely not. Throughout history, a key to human progress has been willingness to abandon big ideas that are no longer true. One big idea that is no longer true is that the only way to build a modern economy is to use energy as we did in the Industrial Age. The challenge and opportunity for develop countries is to skip the cost of the Industrial Age by using technologies that improve the economy and the environment at the same time.

Finally, to win the fight against poverty we must improve health

care for all people. Over the next 10 years in Africa AIDS is expected to kill more people and orphan more children than all the wars of the 20th century combined. Each year diseases like malaria, tuberculosis, pneumonia leave millions of children without parents, millions of parents without children. Yet, for all these diseases, vaccine research is advancing too slowly, in part because the potential customers in need are too poor. Only two percent of all global biomedical research is devoted to the major killers in the developing world.

No country can break poverty's bonds if its people are disabled to disease and its government overwhelmed by the needs of the ill. With U.N. leadership, we've come close to eradicating polio, once the scourge of children everywhere. We're down to 5,000 reported cases worldwide. I've asked our Congress to fund a major increase to finish the job; I ask other nations to follow suit.

We've begun a comprehensive battle against the global AIDS epidemic. This year, I'm seeking another \$100 million for prevention, counseling and care in Africa. I want to do more to get new drugs that prevent transmission from mothers to newborns, to those who need them most. And today, I commit the United States to a concerted effort to accelerate the development and delivery of vaccines for malaria, TB, AIDS and other diseases disproportionately affecting the developing world. Many approaches have been proposed, from tax credits to special funds for the purchase of these vaccines.

To tackle these issues, I will ask public health experts, the chief executive officers of our pharmaceutical companies, foundation representatives and members of Congress to join me at a special White House meeting to strengthen incentives for research and development, to work with, not against, the private sector, to meet our common goals.

The second resolution I hope we will make today is to strengthen the capacity of the international community to prevent and, whenever possible, to stop outbreaks of mass killing and displacement. This requires, as we all know, shared responsibility -- like the one West African nations accepted when they acted to restore peace in Sierra Leone; the one 19 democracies in NATO embraced to stop ethnic cleansing in Bosnia and Kosovo; the one Asian and Pacific nations have now assumed in East Timor, with the strong support from the entire United Nations, including the United States.

Secretary General Annan spoke for all of us during the Kosovo conflict, and more recently in regard to East Timor, when he said that ethnic cleansers and mass murderers can find no refuge in the United Nations, no source of comfort or justification in its charter. We must do more to make these words real. Of course, we must approach this challenge with some considerable degree of humility. It is easy to say, never again; but much harder to make it so. Promising too much can be as cruel as caring too little.

But difficulties, dangers and costs are not an argument for doing nothing. When we are faced with deliberate, organized campaigns to murder whole peoples, or expel them from their land, the care of victims is important, but not enough. We should work to end the violence.

Our response in every case cannot or should not be the same. Sometimes collective military forces is both appropriate and feasible. Sometimes concerted economic and political pressure, combined with diplomacy, is a better answer, as it was in making possible the introduction of forces in East Timor.

Of course, the way the international community responds will depend upon the capacity of countries to act, and on their perception of their national interests. NATO acted in Kosovo, for example, to stop a vicious campaign of ethnic cleansing in a place where we had important interests at stake, and the ability to act collectively. The same considerations brought Nigerian troops and their partners to Sierra Leone, and Australians and others to East Timor. That is proper -- so long as we work together, support each other, and do not abdicate our collective responsibility.

I know that some are troubled that the United States and others cannot respond to every humanitarian catastrophe in the world. We cannot do everything everywhere. But simply because we have different interests in different parts of the world does not mean we can be indifferent to the destruction of innocents in any part of the world.

That is why we have supported the efforts of Africans to resolve the deadly conflicts that have raged through parts of their continent; why we are working with friends in Africa to build the Africa Crisis Response Initiative, which has now trained more than 4,000 peacekeepers from six countries; why we are helping to establish an international coalition against genocide, to bring nations together to stop the flow of money and arms to those who commit crimes against humanity.

There is also critical need for countries emerging from conflict to build police institutions, accountable to people and the law -- often with the help of civilian police from other nations. We need international forces with the training to fill the gap between local police and military peacekeepers, as French, Argentine, Italian and other military police have done in Haiti and Bosnia. We will work with our partners in the U.N. to continue to ensure such forces can deploy when they're needed.

What is the role of the U.N. in preventing mass slaughter and dislocation? Very large. Even in Kosovo, NATO's actions followed a clear consensus, expressed in several Security Council resolutions that the atrocities committed by Serb forces were unacceptable; that the international community had a compelling interest in seeing them end. Had we chosen to do nothing in the face of this brutality, I do not believe we would have strengthened the United Nations. Instead, we would have risked discrediting everything it stands for.

By acting as we did, we helped to vindicate the principles and purposes of the U.N. Charter, to give the U.N. the opportunity it now has to play the central role in shaping Kosovo's future. In the real world, principles often collide, and tough choices must be made. The outcome in Kosovo is hopeful.

Finally, as we enter this new era, let our third resolution be to protect our children against the possibility that nuclear, chemical and biological weapons will ever be used again.

The last millennium has seen constant advances in the destructive power of weaponry. In the coming millennium, this trend can continue, or if we choose, we can reverse it -- with global standards universally respected.

We've made more progress than many realize. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine courageously chose to give up their nuclear weapons. America and Russia have moved forward with substantial arms reduction. President Yeltsin and I agreed in June, even as we await Russian ratification of START II, to begin talks on a START III treaty that will cut our Cold War arsenals by 80 percent from their height.

Brazil has joined the Nonproliferation Treaty, capping a process that has almost totally eliminated the threat of nuclear proliferation in Latin America. We banned chemical weapons from the Earth, though we must implement the commitment fully and gain universal coverage. One hundred and fifty-two nations have signed the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, and while India and Pakistan did test nuclear weapons last year, the international reaction proved that the global consensus against proliferation is very strong.

We need to bolster the standards to reinforce that consensus. We must reaffirm our commitment to the NPT, strengthen the Biological Weapons Convention, make fast progress on a treaty to ban production of fissile materials. To keep existing stocks from the wrong hands, we should strengthen the convention on physical protection of nuclear materials. And today again, I ask our Congress to approve the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

We must stop the spread of nuclear weapons materials and expertise at the source. Since 1992, we have worked with Russia and the other nations of the former Soviet Union to do that. We are expanding that effort because challenges remain. But thus far, we can say that the nightmare scenario of deadly weapons flowing unchecked across borders, of scientists selling their services en masse to the highest bidder has been avoided. Now we must work to deny weapons of mass destruction to those who would use them.

For almost a decade nations have stood together to keep the Iraqi regime from threatening its people and the world with such weapons. Despite all the obstacles Saddam Hussein has placed in our path, we must continue to ease the suffering of the people of Iraq. At the same time, we cannot allow the government of Iraq to flout 40 -- and I say 40 -- successive U.N. Security Council resolutions, and to rebuild his arsenal.

Just as important is the challenge of keeping deadly weapons away from terrorist groups. They may have weaker capabilities than states, but they have fewer compunctions about using such weapons. The possibility that terrorists will threaten us with weapons of mass destruction can be met with neither panic, nor complacency. It requires serious, deliberate, disciplined concern and effective cooperation from all of us.

There are many other challenges. Today I have just spoken about three -- the need to do something about the world's poor and to put a human face on the global economy; the need to do more to prevent killing and dislocation of innocents; the need to do more to assure that weapons of mass destruction will never be used on our children. I believe they are the most important. In meeting them, the United Nations is indispensable. It is precisely because we are committed to the U.N. that we have worked hard to support the management -- effective management of this body.

But the United States also has the responsibility to equip the U.N. with the resources it needs to be effective. As I think most of you know, I have strongly supported the United States meeting all its financial obligations to the United Nations, and I will continue to do so. We will do our very best to succeed this year.

When the Cold War ended the United States could have chosen to turn away from the opportunities and dangers of the world. Instead we have tried to be engaged, involved, and active. We know this moment of unique prosperity and power for the United States is a source of concern to many. I can only answer by saying this: In the seven years that I have been privileged to come here to speak to this body, America has tried to be a force for peace. We believe we are better off when nations resolve their differences by force of argument, rather than force of arms. We have sought to help former adversaries, like Russia and China, because prosperous, stable members of the world community, because we feel far more threatened by the potential weakness of the world's leading nations than by their strength.

Instead of imposing our values on others, we have sought to promote a system of government, democracy, that empowers people to choose their own destinies, according to their own values and aspirations. We have sought to keep our markets open because we believe a strong world economy benefits our own workers and businesses as well as the people of the world who are selling to us. I hope that we have been and will continue to be good partners with the rest of you in the new millennium.

Not long ago, I went to a refugee camp in Macedonia. The people I met there, children and adults alike, had suffered horrible, horrible abuses. But they had never given up hope because they believed that there is an international community that stood for their dignity and their freedom. I want to make sure that 20 or 50 or 100 years from now, people everywhere will still believe that about our United Nations.

So let us resolve in the bright dawn of this new millennium to bring an era in which our desire to create will overwhelm our capacity to destroy. If we do that, then through the United Nations and far-sighted

leaders, humanity finally can live up to its name.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END

11:00 A.M. EDT