

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Thomas M. Rosshirt (CN=Thomas M. Rosshirt/O=OVF [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-JAN-2000 20:48:12.00

SUBJECT: don't freak out over it; don't criticize it; just read it, hold onto it, and call me in the morning.

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Vice President Al Gore
U.N. Security Council
Statement on AIDS in Africa
January 10, 2000

Mr. Secretary General, Members of the Security Council,
Distinguished Guests, and, in particular, honored delegates from the
nations of Africa:

I am honored to be here to address you today, but I am grieved by
the cause. The scale of human suffering now unfolding in Africa is
beyond anything seen in our lifetimes; it threatens to rage beyond
anything seen in human history.

As I noted earlier this morning, more than twelve million Africans have
already died) one quarter of them children. Twenty million more men,
women, and children are now infected.

Each day, 11,000 more people become HIV positive) more than half of them
under the age of 25. Each day, more than 5,000 Africans die. Over the
next ten years, AIDS is expected to kill more Africans than all the wars
of the 20th century combined) leaving forty million children without one
or both parents.

Still, these statistics are a cold, heartless, substitute for
understanding the suffering. The tragedy is beyond endurance for those
who experience it, beyond description for those who witness it. Young
lives are being lost; families torn apart; businesses failing, economies
straining; and yet the epidemic is galloping onward, and gaining speed.

This disease strikes at the workforce, undercutting the financial strength
nations need to meet the crisis. It strikes at parents) undercutting
the unifying force of family. It strikes at health care workers,
undercutting the infrastructure of an already overburdened health care
system. It strikes at teachers, undercutting efforts to educate the
younger generation and help them lift themselves out of poverty. It
strikes at government workers, undercutting a vital network for meeting
national needs. It strikes at the military, undercutting the means of
maintaining order and keeping peace.

AIDS has crossed beyond the borders of a humanitarian crisis to become a
security crisis for nations of sub-Saharan Africa) because it threatens
not just the citizens of those nations, it threatens the very institutions
that define and defend those nations.

The United States is profoundly concerned by the threat AIDS poses to
Africa. Indeed, the United States is deeply committed to the broad cause
of peace, prosperity, and democracy in Africa. President Clinton last
year made the longest trip in Presidential history to Africa. The
Secretary of State has made three trips to Africa during her tenure. Our
dynamic Ambassador to the United Nations has just returned from an
extensive trip to the region, and I have made four separate trips to
sub-Saharan Africa as Vice President.
Clearly, we understand the critical importance of Africa, and we are
committed to working to help the nations of Africa take their rightful
place of power and prominence in the world. Over the past several years,
I have met with African leaders and heard their ideas, their concerns, and
their difficulties in facing the raging crisis of AIDS. I have taken top
U.S. Health officials with me to Africa, to share America's best ideas on
fighting this disease.

The United States has contributed more than a billion dollars to the
global fight against AIDS) more than half of the money earmarked for
sub-Saharan Africa. The United States commits more than half funding
devoted to HIV care and prevention in the developing world, and supplies
more than a quarter of the UN AIDS budget.

Right now, from Kampala to Cape Town, from Durban to Dakar, U.S. funds and U.S. citizens are working to stem the rising tide of HIV infection, to prolong the lives of those who are sick, and to stitch together a network of family support systems for the growing number of orphans. But the crisis is still growing, and so must our commitment.

Last year, I was privileged to announce a broad new initiative to increase the U.S. commitment to international AIDS programs by \$100 million. This largest-ever increase in U.S. resources doubled our commitment in Africa for AIDS awareness and prevention; for home and community-based care; for the care of children orphaned by AIDS; and for development of the infrastructure necessary to assist all three efforts.

Today, I am honored to announce an American effort to take the fight further. The budget we will send to Congress next month will seek a second successive annual increase of \$100 million to further expand our worldwide fight against AIDS.

This funding will work to:

- finance programs to prevent the spread, and reduce the stigma of AIDS;
- reduce mother and child transmission;
- support home and community based care
 - provide care for children orphaned by AIDS
 - and to strengthen prevention and treatment infrastructure

I would also like to announce today a second initiative to promote an expanded public private partnership in the battle against AIDS. In the next few months, I will convene a meeting of US business leaders committed to developing a set of principles for corporate conduct in the age of AIDS. These efforts will have the potential to use the workplace as a way of promoting education and prevention on AIDS. It can wed the economic interests of the private sector and the public health interests of the government sector. Clearly the corporate sector has immense interests in fighting the spread of AIDS. I look forward to working closely with them to develop a private sector companion to our public global AIDS program.

These initiatives are part of America's ongoing effort to intensify our global battle against AIDS, but no nation can win this war on its own. We will challenge our G-8 partners and other donors to match our increasing commitment. And we will step up our work with foreign governments, corporate leaders, NGOs, faith communities, our African partners, and our own community of AIDS organizations in the United States to leverage much needed funds, and maximize their impact in the global battle against AIDS.

Above all, this Council can come to play a pivotal role. For decades the Security Council has come together to provide leadership in times of crisis. Again and again, the world has witnessed what we can do together if we act as a global community. Tragically, in the case of the AIDS crisis, we have responded too slowly, and millions of men, women, and children have died.

The United States is committed to being a leading partner in a shared battle against HIV/AIDS, and I challenge all of the members of the United Nations to join with us. Let us not leave unmourned and unremembered the 14 million people around the world who have died of AIDS. Let us instead build upon their memory a foundation of hope, and commitment to action, and a legacy of compassion.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu -- who joined us in Washington last summer as we announced our AIDS funding increase -- has called this a holy war. For all our friends here and around the world willing to wage and to win this war -- let us take heart from the words of South African poet, Mongane Wally Serote:

"remember
the passion of our hearts
the blinding ache and pain
when we heard the hysterical sobs
of our little children crying against fate

we heard these, we knew them, we absorbed them
but we surged forward
knowing that life is a promise, and that that promise is us"

That promise is us. We here in this room -- representing billions around the world -- we are the promise of hope and of change. We have the knowledge, the compassion, the means, and the moral duty to make a

difference.

We must make the promise and keep the promise to wage a wider war against this disease -- so that when the story of the AIDS crisis is told to future generations, the moral of that story will be the power of the human spirit to unite behind a common cause, defeat a common foe, and advance the health, the happiness, and the harmony of all humankind.

May God bless all those who have suffered from this disease. May God bless our united efforts to end it.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Kenneth S. Baer (CN=Kenneth S. Baer/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-JAN-2000 19:24:02.00

SUBJECT: Re: latest drafts of UN speeches

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

TEXT:
Here they are.

KSB

REMARKS BY VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE
UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL OPENING SESSION
Monday, January 10, 2000

[Call meeting to order. Introductory language to come, including language establishing the context (i.e. month of Africa, and effort to resolve the conflict in Burundi, Mandela ,s efforts, etc.)]

Let me thank the distinguished members of the United Nations Security Council for the honor of presiding and opening this first meeting of the millennium. I would also like to thank the Council for its willingness, at the dawn of a new era, to explore a new definition of world security.

Today marks the first time, after more than 4,000 meetings stretching back more than half a century, that the Security Council will discuss a health issue as a security threat. No one can doubt that the havoc wreaked and the toll exacted by HIV/AIDS do threaten our security. The heart of the security agenda is protecting lives. We tend to think of a threat to security in terms of war and peace. Yet we now know that more people will die of AIDS in the first decade of the 21st Century than died in all the wars in all the decades of the 20th Century.

This historic session not only recognizes the real and present danger to world security posed by the AIDS pandemic -- which I will discuss in detail during my remarks as head of the U.S. delegation -- but also sets a precedent for Security Council concern and action on broader security agenda. By the power of example, this meeting summons the world to see security through a new and wider prism.

For the past half century, the Security Council has dealt with the classic security agenda) built upon common efforts to resist aggression inspired by political, ideological, and ethnic divisions. We have witnessed wars among nations, and violence on the scale of war within nations, because of claims of religious or racial superiority. Because of lust for power, disguised as ideology or rationalized as geo-strategic doctrine. Because of a sense that a small place or a larger region) or the whole world itself) was too small to allow for the survival and prosperity of all, unless the few could dominate the many. Because of the tendency of too many to see themselves solely as separate groups, celebrating and defending their exclusivity, demonizing and dehumanizing others. We know that poverty) the collapse of hopes and expectations, the coming apart of

a society) makes people desperate, and open to evil leadership.

There are many evil empires in the world today. They know no boundaries of nation or ocean; they are driven by the common enemies of humanity: disease, terror, drugs, and global pollution.

There are new things under the sun -- new forces arising that now or soon will challenge international order, raising issues of peace and war. It is not entering the year 2000 that matters. It is not merely the change in the calendar) it is a change in the very nature of the way we must live together on this planet. From this new vantage point, we must forge and follow a new path for world security.

What are its markers? The global environmental challenge, which could render all our other progress meaningless. The global challenge of defeating drugs and corruption, which now spill across our borders. The global challenge of terror -- magnified by the availability of new weapons of mass destruction so small they could be concealed in a coat pocket. The age-old challenges of hunger, disease, and illiteracy) and new pandemics, laying waste whole societies, that threaten to overcoming any anti-biotic we could apply.

Our task is not merely to meet these challenges, but to rise to our higher ideals: a world of freedom and free markets. A world where the free flow of ideas and information, and freer access to education, sustain our more fundamental freedoms. A world where we secure the rights of women everywhere, as full members of the human family. A world where people ,s faith in their own self-government -- their belief that they can share in an ever-widening circle of human dignity and self-sufficiency) unlocks a higher fraction of the human potential.

All this and more constitutes the great global challenge of our time: to create and strengthen a sense of solidarity, as we seek a newer world of security for all) security not just from loss of life and battle, but from a loss of a quality of life and liberty that should belong to all.

For almost all the years of recorded history, people could do whatever they wished to their environment, and do little to harm it. People could wage war in the world, and do nothing to destroy it. But surging populations, accelerating technology, and an explosion of global communication now multiply the consequences of our actions. Mistakes that were once tolerable would now be fatal; threats that were once local are now regional or global; damage once temporary can now become chronic or catastrophic.

As leaders, as a world community, we must prove to our citizens that we are wise enough to control what we have been smart enough to create. We must understand that the old conception of global security -- with its focus almost solely on armies, ideologies, and geopolitics) has to be enlarged.

We need to show that we not only can contain aggression, prevent war, and mediate conflicts, but that we can work together to anticipate and respond to a new century with its new global imperatives.

The greatest dangers to any of our peoples are the gravest threats to all our nations. No nation can meet them on its own.

The human mind -- our ingenuity, our dreaming, our restless quest to do better) created this moment. Now the human will) not of one individual,

not of one nation or group of nations) but the collective will of truly United Nations, must master this moment. We must bend it in the direction of life, not death; justice, not oppression; opportunity, not deprivation) a new security for the new world we now inhabit.

The future is not something that we merely try to predict. The future is something that we make. For ourselves. Together. It is up to us to move forward -- with faith in our principles, in our foresight, and in our common humanity. The Spanish poet Antonio Machado once said: & Pathwalker, there is no path, we create the path as we walk. 8

There is great hope in this pathmaking meeting. It is an honor to open it. I hope that the first days and years of the millennium) and all those that follow) will be guided by the vision that marks this first meeting. We live in a new time. We face new and larger responsibilities. Meet them we can, and meet them we must) for the new threats to humanity are as grave as war itself) and the new hopes we have are as precious as peace.

In a moment, I will introduce the Secretary General. Before I do, I want to acknowledge someone else who is on the front lines of the new definition of world security, the President of the World Bank, James Wolfensohn.

Now I am pleased to present the United Nations , Secretary-General, Kofi Annan.

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REMARKS BY VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE
U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL SESSION ON AIDS IN AFRICA
Monday, January 10, 2000

Mr. Secretary General, Members of the Security Council, Distinguished Guests, and, in particular, Honored Delegates from the Nations of Africa:

&HIV/AIDS is not someone else ,s problem. It is my problem. It is your problem. By allowing it to spread, we face the danger that our youth will not reach adulthood. Their education will be wasted. The economy will shrink. There will be a large number of sick people whom the health will not be able to maintain. 8

Mr. Secretary and Members of the Council: These are not my words. They were not uttered in the United States or the United Nations. They were spoken by my friend, President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa, as he declared South Africa ,s Partnership Against AIDS more than a year ago. The same words should be spoken out not only in South Africa, not only in Africa, but all across the earth. In Africa, the scale of the crisis may be greater, the infrastructure weaker, and the people poorer, but the threat is real for every people and every nation, everywhere on earth. No border can keep AIDS out; no army can combat it; it cuts across all the lines that divide us. We owe ourselves and each other the utmost commitment to act against AIDS on a global scale) and especially where the scourge is greatest.

AIDS is a global aggressor that must be defeated.

As we enter the new millennium, Africa has entered the first frontiers of

momentous progress. Over the past decade, a rising wave of African nations has moved from dictatorship to democracy, embraced economic reform, opened markets, privatized enterprises, and stabilized currencies. More than half the nations of Africa now elect their own leaders -- nearly four times the number ten years ago -- and economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa has tripled, creating prospects for a higher quality of life across the continent.

Tragically, this progress is imperiled, just as it is taking hold, by the spread of AIDS which now grips 20 million Africans. Fourteen million have already died -- one quarter of them children. Each day in Africa, 11,000 more men, women, and children become HIV positive -- more than half of them under the age of 25.

For the nations of sub-Saharan Africa, AIDS is not just a humanitarian crisis. It is a security crisis -- because it threatens not just individual citizens, but the very institutions that define and defend the character of a society.

This disease weakens workforces and saps economic strength. AIDS strikes at teachers, and denies education to their students. It strikes at the military, and subverts the forces of order and peacekeeping.

The United States is profoundly moved by the toll AIDS takes in Africa. At the same time, we know that our own country has not achieved as much as we should or must in our own battle against AIDS. The recent Surgeon General's report tells us that we have not overcome the ignorance and indifference that lead to infection. We must continue to study the success of others, while we seek to share our progress with them.

As Vice President, I have journeyed four times to sub-Saharan Africa. I have taken along top health officials, AIDS specialists, corporate leaders, and physicians. We have spent long hours with African leaders, heard their ideas, and discussed their difficulties with the fateful crisis of AIDS.

It is inspiring to see so many in Africa -- not only leaders, but health care workers and community workers, mothers and fathers, and countless ordinary citizens -- fighting to save the lives of the people they love. Ten years ago, Uganda was suffering the world's highest infection rates. Today -- because the whole nation has mobilized to end stigma, urge prevention, and change behavior -- Uganda is now recording dramatic drops in the infection rate. Uganda, which used to be proof of the problem, is now powerful proof that we can turn the tide against AIDS.

We know that the first line of defense against this disease is prevention. And prevention depends on breaking down the barriers against discussing the extent and risks of AIDS. That is the purpose of this historic Security Council meeting. Today, in sight of all the world, we are putting the AIDS crisis at the top of the world's agenda. We must talk about AIDS not in whispers, in private meetings, in tones of secrecy and shame. We must face the threat as we are facing it right here, in one of the great forums of the earth -- openly and boldly, with urgency and compassion. Until we end the stigma of AIDS, we will never end the disease of AIDS.

We also must do much more to provide basic care and treatment to the growing number of people who, thank God, are living, instead of dying, with HIV and AIDS. This requires more than medicine; it requires that we train doctors, nurses, and home-care workers, that we develop clinics and

community-based organizations to deliver care to those who need it. Today, fewer than 5 percent of those living with AIDS in Africa have access to even basic care. We know we can prolong life, reduce suffering, and allow mothers with AIDS to live longer with their children, if we offer treatment for opportunistic infections like tuberculosis and malaria.

Our ultimate goal, our best hope, is to prevent AIDS by vaccination, and we are committed to the maximum possible research. But we need to do more to harness the talent and power of the private sector. In September, in his speech to the General Assembly, President Clinton said it was wrong that only two percent of all biomedical research is directed to the major killer diseases in the developing world. He pledged America to a new effort to speed the development and delivery of vaccines for AIDS, malaria, TB, and other illnesses that disproportionately afflict the poorest nations.

This three-part strategy of prevention, treatment, and research is the right fight. And the United States has contributed more than a billion dollars to wage it worldwide -- more than half of that for sub-Saharan Africa. But we must do more.

Last year, I announced the largest-ever increase in the U.S. commitment to international AIDS programs -- \$100 million to fight AIDS in Africa, India, and other areas.

Today, I announce our decision to step up the battle. The budget the Clinton-Gore Administration will send to Congress next month will include an additional increase of \$100 million for a total of \$325 million to fund our worldwide fight against AIDS.

This new funding will include efforts:

To reduce the stigma and prevent the spread of AIDS;

To reduce mother-to-child transmission;

To support home and community based care for people with AIDS;

To provide care for children orphaned by AIDS;

And to strengthen health infrastructure to prevent and treat of AIDS.

I also announce that the budget we will send to Congress next month will include \$50 million for the United States , contribution to the Vaccine Fund of the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations. This contribution) in fulfillment of the promise President Clinton made to the General Assembly) will help fund the research, purchase, and distribution of lifesaving vaccines in developing nations.

I also announce today an initiative for an expanded public-private partnership in the battle against AIDS. In the coming months, I will convene a meeting of U.S. business leaders active in Africa, to develop a set of voluntary principles for corporate conduct to make the workplace an effective place for the education and prevention of AIDS. Let us also set this goal: through public and private efforts, in partnership with partner nations, we will attack the cycle of infection at one critical point) its most heartbreaking point -- the moment of mother-to-child transmission.

In addition, I announce that our budget request for next year will) for

the first time ever) offer specific funding for the U.S. military to work with the armed forces of other nations to combat AIDS. Inside our own country, our armed forces have acted effectively to prevent the spread of AIDS in the military. Secretary of Defense Cohen is ready to share our experience with our military counterparts in Africa.

We are also committed to helping poor countries gain access to affordable medicines, including those for HIV/AIDS. Last month, the President announced a new approach to ensure that we take public health crises into account when applying U.S. trade policy. We will cooperate with our trading partners to assure that U.S. trade policies do not hinder their efforts to respond to health crises.

But to win the ongoing global battle against AIDS, we must fight the poverty that speeds its spread. In June, in Cologne, we joined with our G-7 partners in the Cologne Debt Initiative, a landmark commitment to faster and deeper debt relief for the heavily-indebted poor countries.

We will continue to engage our G-7 partners to bring greater resources to this effort, and today I challenge the world's wealthier, healthier nations to match America's increasing commitment to a worldwide crusade against AIDS.

But more money is not enough. We must also make sure that more money has more impact. Next July, the global community will gather in Durban, South Africa for the 13th International AIDS Conference. There are hundreds of inspiring efforts to fight AIDS all around the world. Right now, they amount to many isolated efforts, not a single focused assault. We must knit together every separate initiative by local, national, regional, and global organizations, to take maximum advantage of their synergy and success. We will work with the organizers of the Durban Conference to advance this essential objective. It is essential, because how we speed the money, not just how much we spend, will determine how many lives we save.

AIDS is one of the most devastating threats ever to confront the world community. Many have called the battle against it a holy war.

The United Nations was created to stop wars. Now, we must wage a great and peaceful war of our time) the war against AIDS. For all, here and around the world, willing to enlist in this cause, let us hear and heed and take heart from the words of an African poet, Mongane Wally Serote:

&remember
the passion of our hearts
the blinding ache and pain
when we heard the hysterical sobs
of our little children crying against fate

we heard these, we knew them, we absorbed them
but we surged forward
knowing that life is a promise, and that that promise is us 8

That promise is us. We here in this room) representing the billions of people of the world -- we are the promise of hope and of change. We are the promise of life itself. We have the knowledge, the compassion, the means, and the moral duty to make a difference. We have a great and grave responsibility.

We must make the promise and keep the promise to prevail against this disease -- so that when the story of AIDS is told to future generations, it will be a tale not just of human tragedy but of human triumph. And the moral of that story will be the capacity of the human spirit to summon us in common cause, to defeat a common foe, and secure the health and hopes of so many of our fellow human beings.

May God bless all who have suffered from this disease. May God bless the united effort of our united nations to end it) soon and forever.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-JAN-2000 11:36:46.00

SUBJECT: Remarks as Prepared for Delivery by Vice President Al Gore: UN Security Council Session on Aids in Africa

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TO: backup@wilson.ai.mit.edu@INET@LNGTWY (backup@wilson.ai.mit.edu@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Julia Payne@eop (Julia Payne@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dag Vega@eop (Dag Vega@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barry J. Toiv@EOP (Barry J. Toiv@EOP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Douglas B. Sosnik@eop (Douglas B. Sosnik@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Paul Thornell (CN=Paul Thornell/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cheryl D. Mills@eop (Cheryl D. Mills@eop [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Gordon Li@eop (Gordon Li@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jim Kohlenberger@OVP@EOP (Jim Kohlenberger@OVP@EOP [UNKNOWN])
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TO: David E. Kalbaugh@EOP (David E. Kalbaugh@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elliot Diringer@eop (Elliot Diringer@eop [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Anne M. Edwards@eop (Anne M. Edwards@eop [WHO])
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TO: Ann F. Lewis (CN=Ann F. Lewis/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Elizabeth R. Newman@EOP (Elizabeth R. Newman@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David Thomas@OVP (David Thomas@OVP @ EOP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

TO: Mark A. Kitchens (CN=Mark A. Kitchens/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Nathan B. Naylor (CN=Nathan B. Naylor/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jocelyn A. Bucaro (CN=Jocelyn A. Bucaro/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cynthia M. Jasso-Rotunno (CN=Cynthia M. Jasso-Rotunno/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Orson C. Porter (CN=Orson C. Porter/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Heather M. Riley (CN=Heather M. Riley/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: Sean P. O'Shea (CN=Sean P. O'Shea/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO: hpruette@squiermedia.com (hpruette@squiermedia.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
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TO: Thurgood Marshall Jr (CN=Thurgood Marshall Jr/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO]).

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TO: Melissa B. Ratcliff (CN=Melissa B. Ratcliff/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Brian A. Reich (CN=Brian A. Reich/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Maurice Daniel (CN=Maurice Daniel/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: John H. Corcoran III (CN=John H. Corcoran III/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ruby Shamir (CN=Ruby Shamir/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
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TO: Kristina Wolfe (CN=Kristina Wolfe/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
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TO: David Vandivier (CN=David Vandivier/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
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TO: Jeffrey K. Nussbaum (CN=Jeffrey K. Nussbaum/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Paul D. Glastris (CN=Paul D. Glastris/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate
Release
Monday, January 10,
2000

Contact:

(202) 456-7035

REMARKS AS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BY VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE
U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL SESSION ON AIDS IN AFRICA

Mr. Secretary General, Members of the Security Council, Distinguished
Guests, and, in particular, Honored Delegates from the Nations of Africa:

"HIV/AIDS is not someone else's problem. It is my problem. It is your
problem. By allowing it to spread, we face the danger that our youth will
not reach adulthood. Their education will be wasted. The economy will
shrink. There will be a large number of sick people whom the health will
not be able to maintain."

Mr. Secretary and Members of the Council: These are not my words. They
were not uttered in the United States or the United Nations. They were
spoken by my friend, President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa, as he declared
South Africa's Partnership Against AIDS more than a year ago. The same
words should be spoken out not only in South Africa, not only in Africa,
but all across the earth. In Africa, the scale of the crisis may be
greater, the infrastructure weaker, and the people poorer, but the threat
is real for every people and every nation, everywhere on earth. No border
can keep AIDS out; it cuts across all the lines that divide us. We owe
ourselves and each other the utmost commitment to act against AIDS on a
global scale -- and especially where the scourge is greatest.

AIDS is a global aggressor that must be defeated.

As we enter the new millennium, Africa has crossed the first frontiers of
momentous progress. Over the past decade, a rising wave of African
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Tragically, this progress is imperiled, just as it is taking hold, by the
spread of AIDS which now grips 20 million Africans. Fourteen million have
already died -- one quarter of them children. Each day in Africa, 11,000
more men, women, and children become HIV positive -- more than half of
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For the nations of sub-Saharan Africa, AIDS is not just a humanitarian

crisis. It is a security crisis -- because it threatens not just individual citizens, but the very institutions that define and defend the character of a society.

This disease weakens workforces and saps economic strength. AIDS strikes at teachers, and denies education to their students. It strikes at the military, and subverts the forces of order and peacekeeping.

The United States is profoundly moved by the toll AIDS takes in Africa. At the same time, we know that our own country has not achieved as much as we should or must in our own battle against AIDS. I am pleased that our Surgeon General is here today; his recent report tells us that we have not overcome the ignorance and indifference that lead to infection. We must continue to study the success of others, while we seek to share our progress with them.

As Vice President, I have journeyed four times to sub-Saharan Africa. I have taken along top health officials, AIDS specialists, corporate leaders, and physicians. We have spent long hours with African leaders, heard their ideas, and discussed their difficulties with the fateful crisis of AIDS.

It is inspiring to see so many in Africa -- not only leaders, but health care workers and community workers, mothers and fathers, and countless ordinary citizens -- fighting to save the lives of the people they love. Ten years ago, Uganda was suffering the world's highest infection rates. Today -- because the whole nation has mobilized to end stigma, urge prevention, and change behavior -- Uganda is now recording dramatic drops in the infection rate. Uganda, which used to be proof of the problem, is now powerful proof that we can turn the tide against AIDS.

We know that the first line of defense against this disease is prevention. And prevention depends on breaking down the barriers against discussing the extent and risks of AIDS. That is one purpose of this historic Security Council meeting. Today, in sight of all the world, we are putting the AIDS crisis at the top of the world's security agenda. We must talk about AIDS not in whispers, in private meetings, in tones of secrecy and shame. We must face the threat as we are facing it right here, in one of the great forums of the earth -- openly and boldly, with urgency and compassion. Until we end the stigma of AIDS, we will never end the disease of AIDS.

We also must do much more to provide basic care and treatment to the growing number of people who, thank God, are living, instead of dying, with HIV and AIDS. This requires affordable medicine, but also more than medicine; it requires that we train doctors, nurses, and home-care workers, that we develop clinics and community-based organizations to deliver care to those who need it. Today, fewer than 5 percent of those living with AIDS in Africa have access to even basic care. We know we can prolong life, reduce suffering, and allow mothers with AIDS to live longer with their children, if we offer treatment for opportunistic infections like tuberculosis and malaria.

Our ultimate goal, our best hope, is to prevent AIDS by vaccination, and we are committed to the maximum possible research. But we need to do more to harness the talent and power of the private sector. In September, in his speech to the General Assembly, President Clinton said it was wrong that only two percent of all biomedical research is directed to the major killer diseases in the developing world. He pledged America to a new effort to speed the development and delivery of vaccines for AIDS, malaria, TB, and other illnesses that disproportionately afflict the poorest nations.

This three-part strategy of prevention, treatment, and research is the right fight. And the United States has contributed more than a billion dollars to wage it worldwide -- more than half of that for sub-Saharan Africa. But we must do more.

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In addition, I announce that our budget request for next year will -- for the first time ever -- offer specific funding for the U.S. military to work with the armed forces of other nations to combat AIDS. Inside our own country, our armed forces have acted effectively to prevent the spread of AIDS in the military. Secretary of Defense Cohen is ready to share our experience with our military counterparts in Africa.

We are also committed to helping poor countries gain access to affordable medicines, including those for HIV/AIDS. Last month, the President announced a new approach to ensure that we take public health crises into account when applying U.S. trade policy. We will cooperate with our trading partners to assure that U.S. trade policies do not hinder their efforts to respond to health crises.

But to win the ongoing global battle against AIDS, we must also fight the poverty that speeds its spread. In June, in Cologne, we joined with our G-7 partners in the Cologne Debt Initiative, a landmark commitment to faster and deeper debt relief for the heavily-indebted poor countries.

We will continue to engage our G-7 partners to bring greater resources to this effort. Today I challenge the world's wealthier, healthier nations to match America's increasing commitment to a worldwide crusade against AIDS.

But more money is not enough. We must also make sure that more money has more impact. Next July, the global community will gather in Durban, South Africa for the 13th International AIDS Conference. There are many inspiring efforts to fight AIDS all around the world. Right now, they amount to many isolated efforts, not a single focused assault. We must knit together the separate initiatives by local, national, regional, and global organizations, to take maximum advantage of their synergy and success. We will work with the organizers of the Durban Conference to advance this essential objective. It is essential, because how we speed the money, and how effectively we target it, not just how much we spend, will determine how many lives we save.

AIDS is one of the most devastating threats ever to confront the world community. Many have called the battle against it a sacred crusade.

The United Nations was created to stop wars. Now, we must wage an win a great and peaceful war of our time -- the war against AIDS. For all, here and around the world, willing to enlist in this cause, let us hear and heed and take heart from the words of an African poet, Mongane Wally Serote:

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May God bless all who have suffered from this disease. May God bless the united effort of our united nations to end it -- soon and forever.

###

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-JAN-2000 13:34:25.00

SUBJECT: Remarks as Prepared for Delivery by Vice President Al Gore: UN Security Council Session on Aids in Africa

TO: Trooper Sanders (CN=Trooper Sanders/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Alejandro G. Cabrera/OVP on 01/10/2000
01:32 PM -----

From: Alejandro G. Cabrera on 01/10/2000 10:52:32 AM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject:Remarks as Prepared for Delivery by Vice President Al
Gore: UN Security Council Session on Aids in Africa

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate

Release

Monday, January 10,
2000

Contact:

(202) 456-7035

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Message Sent

To:

Paul D. Glastris/WHO/EOP@EOP
Thomas M. Rosshirt/OVP@OVP
Jeffrey K. Nussbaum/OVP@OVP
Linda Ricci/OMB/EOP@EOP
David Vandivier/OMB/EOP@EOP
Laura M. Quinn/OVP@OVP
Kristina Wolfe/OVP@OVP
Julia G. Bataille/OVP@OVP
Ruby Shamir/OPD/EOP@EOP
Kathy Weatherly/OVP@OVP
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Natalie S. Wozniak/NSC/EOP@EOP
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backup@wilson.ai.mit.edu@INET@LNGTWY
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BARTHLOW_T@A1@CD@LNGTWY
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GRIBBEN_J@A1@CD@LNGTWY
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JOHNSON_WC@A1@CD@LNGTWY
NAPLAN_S@A1@CD@LNGTWY
RILEY_R@A1@CD@LNGTWY
SULLIVAN_M@A1@CD@LNGTWY
WEINER_R@A1@CD@LNGTWY
WOZNIAK_N@A1@CD@LNGTWY
62955104@eln.attmail.com@INET@LNGTWY
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Sarah E. Gegenheimer/WHO/EOP@EOP
RUBIN_E@A1 @ CD @ VAXGTWY
Victoria L. Valentine/WHO/EOP@EOP
Martha B. Schiele/OA/EOP@EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-JAN-2000 13:35:48.00

SUBJECT: Remarks as Prepared for Delivery by Vice President Al Gore: UN Security Council Session on Aids in Africa

TO: Trooper Sanders (CN=Trooper Sanders/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Alejandro G. Cabrera/OVP on 01/10/2000
01:35 PM -----

From: Alejandro G. Cabrera on 01/10/2000 10:52:32 AM
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To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

CC:

Subject:Remarks as Prepared for Delivery by Vice President Al
Gore: UN Security Council Session on Aids in Africa

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate

Release

Monday, January 10,
2000

Contact:

(202) 456-7035

REMARKS AS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BY VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE
U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL SESSION ON AIDS IN AFRICA

Mr. Secretary General, Members of the Security Council, Distinguished
Guests, and, in particular, Honored Delegates from the Nations of Africa:

"HIV/AIDS is not someone else's problem. It is my problem. It is your
problem. By allowing it to spread, we face the danger that our youth will
not reach adulthood. Their education will be wasted. The economy will
shrink. There will be a large number of sick people whom the health will
not be able to maintain."

Mr. Secretary and Members of the Council: These are not my words. They
were not uttered in the United States or the United Nations. They were
spoken by my friend, President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa, as he declared
South Africa's Partnership Against AIDS more than a year ago. The same
words should be spoken out not only in South Africa, not only in Africa,
but all across the earth. In Africa, the scale of the crisis may be
greater, the infrastructure weaker, and the people poorer, but the threat
is real for every people and every nation, everywhere on earth. No border
can keep AIDS out; it cuts across all the lines that divide us. We owe
ourselves and each other the utmost commitment to act against AIDS on a
global scale -- and especially where the scourge is greatest.

AIDS is a global aggressor that must be defeated.

As we enter the new millennium, Africa has crossed the first frontiers of
momentous progress. Over the past decade, a rising wave of African
nations has moved from dictatorship to democracy, embraced economic
reform, opened markets, privatized enterprises, and stabilized
currencies. More than half the nations of Africa now elect their own
leaders -- nearly four times the number ten years ago -- and economic
growth in sub-Saharan Africa has tripled, creating prospects for a higher
quality of life across the continent.

Tragically, this progress is imperiled, just as it is taking hold, by the
spread of AIDS which now grips 20 million Africans. Fourteen million have
already died -- one quarter of them children. Each day in Africa, 11,000
more men, women, and children become HIV positive -- more than half of
them under the age of 25.

For the nations of sub-Saharan Africa, AIDS is not just a humanitarian
crisis. It is a security crisis -- because it threatens not just
individual citizens, but the very institutions that define and defend the
character of a society.

This disease weakens workforces and saps economic strength. AIDS strikes
at teachers, and denies education to their students. It strikes at the

military, and subverts the forces of order and peacekeeping.

The United States is profoundly moved by the toll AIDS takes in Africa. At the same time, we know that our own country has not achieved as much as we should or must in our own battle against AIDS. I am pleased that our Surgeon General is here today; his recent report tells us that we have not overcome the ignorance and indifference that lead to infection. We must continue to study the success of others, while we seek to share our progress with them.

As Vice President, I have journeyed four times to sub-Saharan Africa. I have taken along top health officials, AIDS specialists, corporate leaders, and physicians. We have spent long hours with African leaders, heard their ideas, and discussed their difficulties with the fateful crisis of AIDS.

It is inspiring to see so many in Africa -- not only leaders, but health care workers and community workers, mothers and fathers, and countless ordinary citizens -- fighting to save the lives of the people they love. Ten years ago, Uganda was suffering the world's highest infection rates. Today -- because the whole nation has mobilized to end stigma, urge prevention, and change behavior -- Uganda is now recording dramatic drops in the infection rate. Uganda, which used to be proof of the problem, is now powerful proof that we can turn the tide against AIDS.

We know that the first line of defense against this disease is prevention. And prevention depends on breaking down the barriers against discussing the extent and risks of AIDS. That is one purpose of this historic Security Council meeting. Today, in sight of all the world, we are putting the AIDS crisis at the top of the world's security agenda. We must talk about AIDS not in whispers, in private meetings, in tones of secrecy and shame. We must face the threat as we are facing it right here, in one of the great forums of the earth -- openly and boldly, with urgency and compassion. Until we end the stigma of AIDS, we will never end the disease of AIDS.

We also must do much more to provide basic care and treatment to the growing number of people who, thank God, are living, instead of dying, with HIV and AIDS. This requires affordable medicine, but also more than medicine; it requires that we train doctors, nurses, and home-care workers, that we develop clinics and community-based organizations to deliver care to those who need it. Today, fewer than 5 percent of those living with AIDS in Africa have access to even basic care. We know we can prolong life, reduce suffering, and allow mothers with AIDS to live longer with their children, if we offer treatment for opportunistic infections like tuberculosis and malaria.

Our ultimate goal, our best hope, is to prevent AIDS by vaccination, and we are committed to the maximum possible research. But we need to do more to harness the talent and power of the private sector. In September, in his speech to the General Assembly, President Clinton said it was wrong that only two percent of all biomedical research is directed to the major killer diseases in the developing world. He pledged America to a new effort to speed the development and delivery of vaccines for AIDS, malaria, TB, and other illnesses that disproportionately afflict the poorest nations.

This three-part strategy of prevention, treatment, and research is the right fight. And the United States has contributed more than a billion dollars to wage it worldwide -- more than half of that for sub-Saharan Africa. But we must do more.

Last year, I announced the largest-ever increase in the U.S. commitment to international AIDS programs -- \$100 million to fight AIDS in Africa, India, and other areas.

Today, I announce America's decision to step up the battle. The budget the Clinton-Gore Administration will send to our Congress next month will include an additional increase of \$100 million for a total of \$325 million to fund our worldwide fight against AIDS. This new funding will include efforts:

- To reduce the stigma and prevent the spread of AIDS;
- To reduce mother-to-child transmission;
- To support home and community based care for people with AIDS;
- To provide care for children orphaned by AIDS;
- And to strengthen health infrastructure to prevent and treat of AIDS.

I would also like to announce here this morning that the budget we will send to our Congress next month will include \$50 million for the United States' contribution to the Vaccine Fund of the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations. This contribution -- in fulfillment of the promise President Clinton made to the General Assembly -- will help fund the research, purchase, and distribution of lifesaving vaccines in developing nations.

I am also announcing today an initiative for an expanded public-private partnership in the battle against AIDS. Indeed, in the coming months, I will convene a meeting of U.S. business leaders active in Africa, to develop a set of voluntary principles for corporate conduct to make the workplace an effective place for the education and prevention of AIDS. Let us also set this goal: through public and private efforts, in partnership with partner nations, we will attack the cycle of infection at one critical point -- its most heartbreaking point -- the moment of mother-to-child transmission.

In addition, I announce that our budget request for next year will -- for the first time ever -- offer specific funding for the U.S. military to work with the armed forces of other nations to combat AIDS. Inside our own country, our armed forces have acted effectively to prevent the spread of AIDS in the military. Secretary of Defense Cohen is ready to share our experience with our military counterparts in Africa.

We are also committed to helping poor countries gain access to affordable medicines, including those for HIV/AIDS. Last month, the President announced a new approach to ensure that we take public health crises into account when applying U.S. trade policy. We will cooperate with our trading partners to assure that U.S. trade policies do not hinder their efforts to respond to health crises.

But to win the ongoing global battle against AIDS, we must also fight the poverty that speeds its spread. In June, in Cologne, we joined with our G-7 partners in the Cologne Debt Initiative, a landmark commitment to faster and deeper debt relief for the heavily-indebted poor countries.

We will continue to engage our G-7 partners to bring greater resources to this effort. Today I challenge the world's wealthier, healthier nations to match America's increasing commitment to a worldwide crusade against AIDS.

But more money is not enough. We must also make sure that more money has more impact. Next July, the global community will gather in Durban, South Africa for the 13th International AIDS Conference. There are many inspiring efforts to fight AIDS all around the world. Right now, they amount to many isolated efforts, not a single focused assault. We must knit together the separate initiatives by local, national, regional, and global organizations, to take maximum advantage of their synergy and success. We will work with the organizers of the Durban Conference to advance this essential objective. It is essential, because how we speed the money, and how effectively we target it, not just how much we spend, will determine how many lives we save.

AIDS is one of the most devastating threats ever to confront the world community. Many have called the battle against it a sacred crusade.

The United Nations was created to stop wars. Now, we must wage a win a great and peaceful war of our time -- the war against AIDS. For all, here and around the world, willing to enlist in this cause, let us hear and heed and take heart from the words of an African poet, Mongane Wally Serote:

"remember
the passion of our hearts
the blinding ache and pain
when we heard the hysterical sobs
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we heard these, we knew them, we absorbed them
but we surged forward
knowing that life is a promise, and that that promise is us..."

That promise is us. We here in this room -- representing the billions of people of the world -- we must become the promise of hope and of change. We must become the promise of life itself. We have the knowledge, the compassion, and the means to make a difference. We must acknowledge our moral duty and accept our great and grave responsibility to succeed.

We must make the promise and keep the promise to prevail against this disease -- so that when the story of AIDS is told to future generations, it will be a tale not just of human tragedy but of human triumph. And the

moral of that story will be the capacity of the human spirit to summon us in common cause, to defeat a common foe, and secure the health and hopes of so many of our fellow human beings.

May God bless all who have suffered from this disease. May God bless the united effort of our united nations to end it -- soon and forever.

###

Message Sent

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Paul D. Glastris/WHO/EOP@EOP
Thomas M. Rosshirt/OVP@OVP
Jeffrey K. Nussbaum/OVP@OVP
Linda Ricci/OMB/EOP@EOP
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BLINKEN_A@A1@CD@LNGTWY
GRIBBEN_J@A1@CD@LNGTWY
JOHNSON_DT@A1@CD@LNGTWY
JOHNSON_WC@A1@CD@LNGTWY
NAPLAN_S@A1@CD@LNGTWY
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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-JAN-2000 15:37:39.00

SUBJECT: Remarks as Prepared for Delivery by Vice President Al Gore: UN Security Council Session on Aids in Africa

TO: Bobby D. Conner (CN=Bobby D. Conner/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-JAN-2000 12:46:00.00

SUBJECT: Remarks as Prepared for Delivery by Vice President Al Gore: UN Security Council Session on Aids in Africa

TO: Barbara D. Woolley (CN=Barbara D. Woolley/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Sarah A. Bianchi/OVP on 01/10/2000
12:45 PM -----

From: Alejandro G. Cabrera on 01/10/2000 10:52:32 AM

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

CC:

Subject:Remarks as Prepared for Delivery by Vice President Al
Gore: UN Security Council Session on Aids in Africa

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate

Release

Monday, January 10,
2000

Contact:

(202) 456-7035

REMARKS AS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BY VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE
U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL SESSION ON AIDS IN AFRICA

Mr. Secretary General, Members of the Security Council, Distinguished
Guests, and, in particular, Honored Delegates from the Nations of Africa:

"HIV/AIDS is not someone else's problem. It is my problem. It is your
problem. By allowing it to spread, we face the danger that our youth will
not reach adulthood. Their education will be wasted. The economy will
shrink. There will be a large number of sick people whom the health will
not be able to maintain."

Mr. Secretary and Members of the Council: These are not my words. They
were not uttered in the United States or the United Nations. They were
spoken by my friend, President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa, as he declared
South Africa's Partnership Against AIDS more than a year ago. The same
words should be spoken out not only in South Africa, not only in Africa,
but all across the earth. In Africa, the scale of the crisis may be
greater, the infrastructure weaker, and the people poorer, but the threat
is real for every people and every nation, everywhere on earth. No border
can keep AIDS out; it cuts across all the lines that divide us. We owe
ourselves and each other the utmost commitment to act against AIDS on a
global scale -- and especially where the scourge is greatest.

AIDS is a global aggressor that must be defeated.

As we enter the new millennium, Africa has crossed the first frontiers of
momentous progress. Over the past decade, a rising wave of African
nations has moved from dictatorship to democracy, embraced economic
reform, opened markets, privatized enterprises, and stabilized
currencies. More than half the nations of Africa now elect their own
leaders -- nearly four times the number ten years ago -- and economic
growth in sub-Saharan Africa has tripled, creating prospects for a higher
quality of life across the continent.

Tragically, this progress is imperiled, just as it is taking hold, by the
spread of AIDS which now grips 20 million Africans. Fourteen million have
already died -- one quarter of them children. Each day in Africa, 11,000
more men, women, and children become HIV positive -- more than half of
them under the age of 25.

For the nations of sub-Saharan Africa, AIDS is not just a humanitarian
crisis. It is a security crisis -- because it threatens not just
individual citizens, but the very institutions that define and defend the
character of a society.

This disease weakens workforces and saps economic strength. AIDS strikes
at teachers, and denies education to their students. It strikes at the

military, and subverts the forces of order and peacekeeping.

The United States is profoundly moved by the toll AIDS takes in Africa. At the same time, we know that our own country has not achieved as much as we should or must in our own battle against AIDS. I am pleased that our Surgeon General is here today; his recent report tells us that we have not overcome the ignorance and indifference that lead to infection. We must continue to study the success of others, while we seek to share our progress with them.

As Vice President, I have journeyed four times to sub-Saharan Africa. I have taken along top health officials, AIDS specialists, corporate leaders, and physicians. We have spent long hours with African leaders, heard their ideas, and discussed their difficulties with the fateful crisis of AIDS.

It is inspiring to see so many in Africa -- not only leaders, but health care workers and community workers, mothers and fathers, and countless ordinary citizens -- fighting to save the lives of the people they love. Ten years ago, Uganda was suffering the world's highest infection rates. Today -- because the whole nation has mobilized to end stigma, urge prevention, and change behavior -- Uganda is now recording dramatic drops in the infection rate. Uganda, which used to be proof of the problem, is now powerful proof that we can turn the tide against AIDS.

We know that the first line of defense against this disease is prevention. And prevention depends on breaking down the barriers against discussing the extent and risks of AIDS. That is one purpose of this historic Security Council meeting. Today, in sight of all the world, we are putting the AIDS crisis at the top of the world's security agenda. We must talk about AIDS not in whispers, in private meetings, in tones of secrecy and shame. We must face the threat as we are facing it right here, in one of the great forums of the earth -- openly and boldly, with urgency and compassion. Until we end the stigma of AIDS, we will never end the disease of AIDS.

We also must do much more to provide basic care and treatment to the growing number of people who, thank God, are living, instead of dying, with HIV and AIDS. This requires affordable medicine, but also more than medicine; it requires that we train doctors, nurses, and home-care workers, that we develop clinics and community-based organizations to deliver care to those who need it. Today, fewer than 5 percent of those living with AIDS in Africa have access to even basic care. We know we can prolong life, reduce suffering, and allow mothers with AIDS to live longer with their children, if we offer treatment for opportunistic infections like tuberculosis and malaria.

Our ultimate goal, our best hope, is to prevent AIDS by vaccination, and we are committed to the maximum possible research. But we need to do more to harness the talent and power of the private sector. In September, in his speech to the General Assembly, President Clinton said it was wrong that only two percent of all biomedical research is directed to the major killer diseases in the developing world. He pledged America to a new effort to speed the development and delivery of vaccines for AIDS, malaria, TB, and other illnesses that disproportionately afflict the poorest nations.

This three-part strategy of prevention, treatment, and research is the right fight. And the United States has contributed more than a billion dollars to wage it worldwide -- more than half of that for sub-Saharan Africa. But we must do more.

Last year, I announced the largest-ever increase in the U.S. commitment to international AIDS programs -- \$100 million to fight AIDS in Africa, India, and other areas.

Today, I announce America's decision to step up the battle. The budget the Clinton-Gore Administration will send to our Congress next month will include an additional increase of \$100 million for a total of \$325 million to fund our worldwide fight against AIDS. This new funding will include efforts:

- To reduce the stigma and prevent the spread of AIDS;
- To reduce mother-to-child transmission;
- To support home and community based care for people with AIDS;
- To provide care for children orphaned by AIDS;
- And to strengthen health infrastructure to prevent and treat of AIDS.

I would also like to announce here this morning that the budget we will send to our Congress next month will include \$50 million for the United States' contribution to the Vaccine Fund of the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations. This contribution -- in fulfillment of the promise President Clinton made to the General Assembly -- will help fund the research, purchase, and distribution of lifesaving vaccines in developing nations.

I am also announcing today an initiative for an expanded public-private partnership in the battle against AIDS. Indeed, in the coming months, I will convene a meeting of U.S. business leaders active in Africa, to develop a set of voluntary principles for corporate conduct to make the workplace an effective place for the education and prevention of AIDS. Let us also set this goal: through public and private efforts, in partnership with partner nations, we will attack the cycle of infection at one critical point -- its most heartbreaking point -- the moment of mother-to-child transmission.

In addition, I announce that our budget request for next year will -- for the first time ever -- offer specific funding for the U.S. military to work with the armed forces of other nations to combat AIDS. Inside our own country, our armed forces have acted effectively to prevent the spread of AIDS in the military. Secretary of Defense Cohen is ready to share our experience with our military counterparts in Africa.

We are also committed to helping poor countries gain access to affordable medicines, including those for HIV/AIDS. Last month, the President announced a new approach to ensure that we take public health crises into account when applying U.S. trade policy. We will cooperate with our trading partners to assure that U.S. trade policies do not hinder their efforts to respond to health crises.

But to win the ongoing global battle against AIDS, we must also fight the poverty that speeds its spread. In June, in Cologne, we joined with our G-7 partners in the Cologne Debt Initiative, a landmark commitment to faster and deeper debt relief for the heavily-indebted poor countries.

We will continue to engage our G-7 partners to bring greater resources to this effort. Today I challenge the world's wealthier, healthier nations to match America's increasing commitment to a worldwide crusade against AIDS.

But more money is not enough. We must also make sure that more money has more impact. Next July, the global community will gather in Durban, South Africa for the 13th International AIDS Conference. There are many inspiring efforts to fight AIDS all around the world. Right now, they amount to many isolated efforts, not a single focused assault. We must knit together the separate initiatives by local, national, regional, and global organizations, to take maximum advantage of their synergy and success. We will work with the organizers of the Durban Conference to advance this essential objective. It is essential, because how we speed the money, and how effectively we target it, not just how much we spend, will determine how many lives we save.

AIDS is one of the most devastating threats ever to confront the world community. Many have called the battle against it a sacred crusade.

The United Nations was created to stop wars. Now, we must wage a win a great and peaceful war of our time -- the war against AIDS. For all, here and around the world, willing to enlist in this cause, let us hear and heed and take heart from the words of an African poet, Mongane Wally Serote:

"remember
the passion of our hearts
the blinding ache and pain
when we heard the hysterical sobs
of our little children crying against fate

we heard these, we knew them, we absorbed them
but we surged forward
knowing that life is a promise, and that that promise is us..."

That promise is us. We here in this room -- representing the billions of people of the world -- we must become the promise of hope and of change. We must become the promise of life itself. We have the knowledge, the compassion, and the means to make a difference. We must acknowledge our moral duty and accept our great and grave responsibility to succeed.

We must make the promise and keep the promise to prevail against this disease -- so that when the story of AIDS is told to future generations, it will be a tale not just of human tragedy but of human triumph. And the

moral of that story will be the capacity of the human spirit to summon us in common cause, to defeat a common foe, and secure the health and hopes of so many of our fellow human beings.

May God bless all who have suffered from this disease. May God bless the united effort of our united nations to end it -- soon and forever.

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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CREATION DATE/TIME:10-JAN-2000 11:36:46.00

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TEXT:
THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate
Release
Monday, January 10,
2000

Contact:

(202) 456-7035

REMARKS AS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BY VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE
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May God bless all who have suffered from this disease. May God bless the united effort of our united nations to end it -- soon and forever.

###

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-JAN-2000 11:36:46.00

SUBJECT: Remarks as Prepared for Delivery by Vice President Al Gore: UN Security Council Session on Aids in Africa

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TEXT:

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate
Release
Monday, January 10,
2000

Contact:

(202) 456-7035

REMARKS AS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BY VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE
U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL SESSION ON AIDS IN AFRICA

Mr. Secretary General, Members of the Security Council, Distinguished
Guests, and, in particular, Honored Delegates from the Nations of Africa:

"HIV/AIDS is not someone else's problem. It is my problem. It is your
problem. By allowing it to spread, we face the danger that our youth will
not reach adulthood. Their education will be wasted. The economy will
shrink. There will be a large number of sick people whom the health will
not be able to maintain."

Mr. Secretary and Members of the Council: These are not my words. They
were not uttered in the United States or the United Nations. They were
spoken by my friend, President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa, as he declared
South Africa's Partnership Against AIDS more than a year ago. The same
words should be spoken out not only in South Africa, not only in Africa,
but all across the earth. In Africa, the scale of the crisis may be
greater, the infrastructure weaker, and the people poorer, but the threat
is real for every people and every nation, everywhere on earth. No border
can keep AIDS out; it cuts across all the lines that divide us. We owe
ourselves and each other the utmost commitment to act against AIDS on a
global scale -- and especially where the scourge is greatest.

AIDS is a global aggressor that must be defeated.

As we enter the new millennium, Africa has crossed the first frontiers of
momentous progress. Over the past decade, a rising wave of African
nations has moved from dictatorship to democracy, embraced economic
reform, opened markets, privatized enterprises, and stabilized
currencies. More than half the nations of Africa now elect their own
leaders -- nearly four times the number ten years ago -- and economic
growth in sub-Saharan Africa has tripled, creating prospects for a higher
quality of life across the continent.

Tragically, this progress is imperiled, just as it is taking hold, by the
spread of AIDS which now grips 20 million Africans. Fourteen million have
already died -- one quarter of them children. Each day in Africa, 11,000
more men, women, and children become HIV positive -- more than half of
them under the age of 25.

For the nations of sub-Saharan Africa, AIDS is not just a humanitarian
crisis. It is a security crisis -- because it threatens not just
individual citizens, but the very institutions that define and defend the
character of a society.

This disease weakens workforces and saps economic strength. AIDS strikes
at teachers, and denies education to their students. It strikes at the
military, and subverts the forces of order and peacekeeping.

The United States is profoundly moved by the toll AIDS takes in Africa.
At the same time, we know that our own country has not achieved as much as
we should or must in our own battle against AIDS. I am pleased that our
Surgeon General is here today; his recent report tells us that we have not
overcome the ignorance and indifference that lead to infection. We must
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progress with them.

As Vice President, I have journeyed four times to sub-Saharan Africa. I
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leaders, and physicians. We have spent long hours with African leaders,
heard their ideas, and discussed their difficulties with the fateful
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It is inspiring to see so many in Africa -- not only leaders, but health
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Ten years ago, Uganda was suffering the world's highest infection rates.
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prevention, and change behavior -- Uganda is now recording dramatic drops
in the infection rate. Uganda, which used to be proof of the problem, is
now powerful proof that we can turn the tide against AIDS.

We know that the first line of defense against this disease is
prevention. And prevention depends on breaking down the barriers against
discussing the extent and risks of AIDS. That is one purpose of this

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We also must do much more to provide basic care and treatment to the growing number of people who, thank God, are living, instead of dying, with HIV and AIDS. This requires affordable medicine, but also more than medicine; it requires that we train doctors, nurses, and home-care workers, that we develop clinics and community-based organizations to deliver care to those who need it. Today, fewer than 5 percent of those living with AIDS in Africa have access to even basic care. We know we can prolong life, reduce suffering, and allow mothers with AIDS to live longer with their children, if we offer treatment for opportunistic infections like tuberculosis and malaria.

Our ultimate goal, our best hope, is to prevent AIDS by vaccination, and we are committed to the maximum possible research. But we need to do more to harness the talent and power of the private sector. In September, in his speech to the General Assembly, President Clinton said it was wrong that only two percent of all biomedical research is directed to the major killer diseases in the developing world. He pledged America to a new effort to speed the development and delivery of vaccines for AIDS, malaria, TB, and other illnesses that disproportionately afflict the poorest nations.

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In addition, I announce that our budget request for next year will -- for the first time ever -- offer specific funding for the U.S. military to work with the armed forces of other nations to combat AIDS. Inside our own country, our armed forces have acted effectively to prevent the spread of AIDS in the military. Secretary of Defense Cohen is ready to share our experience with our military counterparts in Africa.

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account when applying U.S. trade policy. We will cooperate with our trading partners to assure that U.S. trade policies do not hinder their efforts to respond to health crises.

But to win the ongoing global battle against AIDS, we must also fight the poverty that speeds its spread. In June, in Cologne, we joined with our G-7 partners in the Cologne Debt Initiative, a landmark commitment to faster and deeper debt relief for the heavily-indebted poor countries.

We will continue to engage our G-7 partners to bring greater resources to this effort. Today I challenge the world's wealthier, healthier nations to match America's increasing commitment to a worldwide crusade against AIDS.

But more money is not enough. We must also make sure that more money has more impact. Next July, the global community will gather in Durban, South Africa for the 13th International AIDS Conference. There are many inspiring efforts to fight AIDS all around the world. Right now, they amount to many isolated efforts, not a single focused assault. We must knit together the separate initiatives by local, national, regional, and global organizations, to take maximum advantage of their synergy and success. We will work with the organizers of the Durban Conference to advance this essential objective. It is essential, because how we speed the money, and how effectively we target it, not just how much we spend, will determine how many lives we save.

AIDS is one of the most devastating threats ever to confront the world community. Many have called the battle against it a sacred crusade.

The United Nations was created to stop wars. Now, we must wage an win a great and peaceful war of our time -- the war against AIDS. For all, here and around the world, willing to enlist in this cause, let us hear and heed and take heart from the words of an African poet, Mongane Wally Serote:

"remember
the passion of our hearts
the blinding ache and pain
when we heard the hysterical sobs
of our little children crying against fate

we heard these, we knew them, we absorbed them
but we surged forward
knowing that life is a promise, and that that promise is us..."

That promise is us. We here in this room -- representing the billions of people of the world -- we must become the promise of hope and of change. We must become the promise of life itself. We have the knowledge, the compassion, and the means to make a difference. We must acknowledge our moral duty and accept our great and grave responsibility to succeed.

We must make the promise and keep the promise to prevail against this disease -- so that when the story of AIDS is told to future generations, it will be a tale not just of human tragedy but of human triumph. And the moral of that story will be the capacity of the human spirit to summon us in common cause, to defeat a common foe, and secure the health and hopes of so many of our fellow human beings.

May God bless all who have suffered from this disease. May God bless the united effort of our united nations to end it -- soon and forever.

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Kristina Wolfe (CN=Kristina Wolfe/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-JAN-2000 11:36:44.00

SUBJECT: Remarks as Prepared for Delivery by Vice President Al Gore: UN Security Council Session on Aids in Africa

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Subject:Remarks as Prepared for Delivery by Vice President Al Gore: UN Security Council Session on Aids in Africa

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate
Release Contact:
Monday, January 10, (202) 456-7035
2000

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the blinding ache and pain
when we heard the hysterical sobs
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we heard these, we knew them, we absorbed them
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knowing that life is a promise, and that that promise is us..."

That promise is us. We here in this room -- representing the billions of people of the world -- we must become the promise of hope and of change. We must become the promise of life itself. We have the knowledge, the compassion, and the means to make a difference. We must acknowledge our moral duty and accept our great and grave responsibility to succeed.

We must make the promise and keep the promise to prevail against this disease -- so that when the story of AIDS is told to future generations, it will be a tale not just of human tragedy but of human triumph. And the

moral of that story will be the capacity of the human spirit to summon us in common cause, to defeat a common foe, and secure the health and hopes of so many of our fellow human beings.

May God bless all who have suffered from this disease. May God bless the united effort of our united nations to end it -- soon and forever.

###

Message Sent

To:

Paul D. Glastris/WHO/EOP@EOP
Thomas M. Rosshirt/OVP@OVP
Jeffrey K. Nussbaum/OVP@OVP
Linda Ricci/OMB/EOP@EOP
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JOHNSON_WC@A1@CD@LNGTWY
NAPLAN_S@A1@CD@LNGTWY
RILEY_R@A1@CD@LNGTWY
SULLIVAN_M@A1@CD@LNGTWY
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Martha B. Schiele/OA/EOP@EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Kristina Wolfe (CN=Kristina Wolfe/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-JAN-2000 11:37:56.00

SUBJECT: Remarks as Prepared for Delivery by Vice President Al Gore: UN Security Council Session on Aids in Africa

TO: lonigroc@state.gov (lonigroc@state.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Kristina Wolfe/OVP on 01/10/2000 11:34 AM -----

From: Alejandro G. Cabrera on 01/10/2000 10:52:32 AM

Record Type: Record

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

CC:

Subject:Remarks as Prepared for Delivery by Vice President Al Gore: UN Security Council Session on Aids in Africa

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate

Release

Monday, January 10,
2000

Contact:

(202) 456-7035

REMARKS AS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BY VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE
U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL SESSION ON AIDS IN AFRICA

Mr. Secretary General, Members of the Security Council, Distinguished Guests, and, in particular, Honored Delegates from the Nations of Africa:

"HIV/AIDS is not someone else's problem. It is my problem. It is your problem. By allowing it to spread, we face the danger that our youth will not reach adulthood. Their education will be wasted. The economy will shrink. There will be a large number of sick people whom the health will not be able to maintain."

Mr. Secretary and Members of the Council: These are not my words. They were not uttered in the United States or the United Nations. They were spoken by my friend, President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa, as he declared South Africa's Partnership Against AIDS more than a year ago. The same words should be spoken out not only in South Africa, not only in Africa, but all across the earth. In Africa, the scale of the crisis may be greater, the infrastructure weaker, and the people poorer, but the threat is real for every people and every nation, everywhere on earth. No border can keep AIDS out; it cuts across all the lines that divide us. We owe ourselves and each other the utmost commitment to act against AIDS on a global scale -- and especially where the scourge is greatest.

AIDS is a global aggressor that must be defeated.

As we enter the new millennium, Africa has crossed the first frontiers of momentous progress. Over the past decade, a rising wave of African nations has moved from dictatorship to democracy, embraced economic reform, opened markets, privatized enterprises, and stabilized currencies. More than half the nations of Africa now elect their own leaders -- nearly four times the number ten years ago -- and economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa has tripled, creating prospects for a higher quality of life across the continent.

Tragically, this progress is imperiled, just as it is taking hold, by the spread of AIDS which now grips 20 million Africans. Fourteen million have already died -- one quarter of them children. Each day in Africa, 11,000 more men, women, and children become HIV positive -- more than half of them under the age of 25.

For the nations of sub-Saharan Africa, AIDS is not just a humanitarian crisis. It is a security crisis -- because it threatens not just individual citizens, but the very institutions that define and defend the character of a society.

This disease weakens workforces and saps economic strength. AIDS strikes at teachers, and denies education to their students. It strikes at the

military, and subverts the forces of order and peacekeeping.

The United States is profoundly moved by the toll AIDS takes in Africa. At the same time, we know that our own country has not achieved as much as we should or must in our own battle against AIDS. I am pleased that our Surgeon General is here today; his recent report tells us that we have not overcome the ignorance and indifference that lead to infection. We must continue to study the success of others, while we seek to share our progress with them.

As Vice President, I have journeyed four times to sub-Saharan Africa. I have taken along top health officials, AIDS specialists, corporate leaders, and physicians. We have spent long hours with African leaders, heard their ideas, and discussed their difficulties with the fateful crisis of AIDS.

It is inspiring to see so many in Africa -- not only leaders, but health care workers and community workers, mothers and fathers, and countless ordinary citizens -- fighting to save the lives of the people they love. Ten years ago, Uganda was suffering the world's highest infection rates. Today -- because the whole nation has mobilized to end stigma, urge prevention, and change behavior -- Uganda is now recording dramatic drops in the infection rate. Uganda, which used to be proof of the problem, is now powerful proof that we can turn the tide against AIDS.

We know that the first line of defense against this disease is prevention. And prevention depends on breaking down the barriers against discussing the extent and risks of AIDS. That is one purpose of this historic Security Council meeting. Today, in sight of all the world, we are putting the AIDS crisis at the top of the world's security agenda. We must talk about AIDS not in whispers, in private meetings, in tones of secrecy and shame. We must face the threat as we are facing it right here, in one of the great forums of the earth -- openly and boldly, with urgency and compassion. Until we end the stigma of AIDS, we will never end the disease of AIDS.

We also must do much more to provide basic care and treatment to the growing number of people who, thank God, are living, instead of dying, with HIV and AIDS. This requires affordable medicine, but also more than medicine; it requires that we train doctors, nurses, and home-care workers, that we develop clinics and community-based organizations to deliver care to those who need it. Today, fewer than 5 percent of those living with AIDS in Africa have access to even basic care. We know we can prolong life, reduce suffering, and allow mothers with AIDS to live longer with their children, if we offer treatment for opportunistic infections like tuberculosis and malaria.

Our ultimate goal, our best hope, is to prevent AIDS by vaccination, and we are committed to the maximum possible research. But we need to do more to harness the talent and power of the private sector. In September, in his speech to the General Assembly, President Clinton said it was wrong that only two percent of all biomedical research is directed to the major killer diseases in the developing world. He pledged America to a new effort to speed the development and delivery of vaccines for AIDS, malaria, TB, and other illnesses that disproportionately afflict the poorest nations.

This three-part strategy of prevention, treatment, and research is the right fight. And the United States has contributed more than a billion dollars to wage it worldwide -- more than half of that for sub-Saharan Africa. But we must do more.

Last year, I announced the largest-ever increase in the U.S. commitment to international AIDS programs -- \$100 million to fight AIDS in Africa, India, and other areas.

Today, I announce America's decision to step up the battle. The budget the Clinton-Gore Administration will send to our Congress next month will include an additional increase of \$100 million for a total of \$325 million to fund our worldwide fight against AIDS. This new funding will include efforts:

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I am also announcing today an initiative for an expanded public-private partnership in the battle against AIDS. Indeed, in the coming months, I will convene a meeting of U.S. business leaders active in Africa, to develop a set of voluntary principles for corporate conduct to make the workplace an effective place for the education and prevention of AIDS. Let us also set this goal: through public and private efforts, in partnership with partner nations, we will attack the cycle of infection at one critical point -- its most heartbreaking point -- the moment of mother-to-child transmission.

In addition, I announce that our budget request for next year will -- for the first time ever -- offer specific funding for the U.S. military to work with the armed forces of other nations to combat AIDS. Inside our own country, our armed forces have acted effectively to prevent the spread of AIDS in the military. Secretary of Defense Cohen is ready to share our experience with our military counterparts in Africa.

We are also committed to helping poor countries gain access to affordable medicines, including those for HIV/AIDS. Last month, the President announced a new approach to ensure that we take public health crises into account when applying U.S. trade policy. We will cooperate with our trading partners to assure that U.S. trade policies do not hinder their efforts to respond to health crises.

But to win the ongoing global battle against AIDS, we must also fight the poverty that speeds its spread. In June, in Cologne, we joined with our G-7 partners in the Cologne Debt Initiative, a landmark commitment to faster and deeper debt relief for the heavily-indebted poor countries.

We will continue to engage our G-7 partners to bring greater resources to this effort. Today I challenge the world's wealthier, healthier nations to match America's increasing commitment to a worldwide crusade against AIDS.

But more money is not enough. We must also make sure that more money has more impact. Next July, the global community will gather in Durban, South Africa for the 13th International AIDS Conference. There are many inspiring efforts to fight AIDS all around the world. Right now, they amount to many isolated efforts, not a single focused assault. We must knit together the separate initiatives by local, national, regional, and global organizations, to take maximum advantage of their synergy and success. We will work with the organizers of the Durban Conference to advance this essential objective. It is essential, because how we speed the money, and how effectively we target it, not just how much we spend, will determine how many lives we save.

AIDS is one of the most devastating threats ever to confront the world community. Many have called the battle against it a sacred crusade.

The United Nations was created to stop wars. Now, we must wage a win a great and peaceful war of our time -- the war against AIDS. For all, here and around the world, willing to enlist in this cause, let us hear and heed and take heart from the words of an African poet, Mongane Wally Serote:

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JOHNSON_WC@A1@CD@LNGTWY
NAPLAN_S@A1@CD@LNGTWY
RILEY_R@A1@CD@LNGTWY
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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-JAN-2000 14:22:15.00

SUBJECT: Remarks as Prepared for Delivery by Vice President Al Gore: UN Security Council Session on Aids in Africa

TO: S.iyengar@elsevier.com (S.iyengar@elsevier.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate
Release
Monday, January 10,
2000

Contact:

(202) 456-7035

REMARKS AS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BY VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE
U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL SESSION ON AIDS IN AFRICA

Mr. Secretary General, Members of the Security Council, Distinguished
Guests, and, in particular, Honored Delegates from the Nations of Africa:

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That promise is us. We here in this room -- representing the billions of people of the world -- we must become the promise of hope and of change. We must become the promise of life itself. We have the knowledge, the compassion, and the means to make a difference. We must acknowledge our moral duty and accept our great and grave responsibility to succeed.

We must make the promise and keep the promise to prevail against this disease -- so that when the story of AIDS is told to future generations, it will be a tale not just of human tragedy but of human triumph. And the moral of that story will be the capacity of the human spirit to summon us in common cause, to defeat a common foe, and secure the health and hopes of so many of our fellow human beings.

May God bless all who have suffered from this disease. May God bless the united effort of our united nations to end it -- soon and forever.

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Kristina Wolfe (CN=Kristina Wolfe/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-JAN-2000 11:36:42.00

SUBJECT: Remarks as Prepared for Delivery by Vice President Al Gore: UN Security Council Session on Aids in Africa

TO: Todd A. Summers (CN=Todd A. Summers/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Kristina Wolfe/OVP on 01/10/2000 10:52 AM -----

From: Alejandro G. Cabrera on 01/10/2000 10:52:32 AM
Record Type: Record

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

CC:

Subject:Remarks as Prepared for Delivery by Vice President Al Gore: UN Security Council Session on Aids in Africa

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate

Release

Monday, January 10,
2000

Contact:

(202) 456-7035

REMARKS AS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BY VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE
U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL SESSION ON AIDS IN AFRICA

Mr. Secretary General, Members of the Security Council, Distinguished Guests, and, in particular, Honored Delegates from the Nations of Africa:

"HIV/AIDS is not someone else's problem. It is my problem. It is your problem. By allowing it to spread, we face the danger that our youth will not reach adulthood. Their education will be wasted. The economy will shrink. There will be a large number of sick people whom the health will not be able to maintain."

Mr. Secretary and Members of the Council: These are not my words. They were not uttered in the United States or the United Nations. They were spoken by my friend, President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa, as he declared South Africa's Partnership Against AIDS more than a year ago. The same words should be spoken out not only in South Africa, not only in Africa, but all across the earth. In Africa, the scale of the crisis may be greater, the infrastructure weaker, and the people poorer, but the threat is real for every people and every nation, everywhere on earth. No border can keep AIDS out; it cuts across all the lines that divide us. We owe ourselves and each other the utmost commitment to act against AIDS on a global scale -- and especially where the scourge is greatest.

AIDS is a global aggressor that must be defeated.

As we enter the new millennium, Africa has crossed the first frontiers of momentous progress. Over the past decade, a rising wave of African nations has moved from dictatorship to democracy, embraced economic reform, opened markets, privatized enterprises, and stabilized currencies. More than half the nations of Africa now elect their own leaders -- nearly four times the number ten years ago -- and economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa has tripled, creating prospects for a higher quality of life across the continent.

Tragically, this progress is imperiled, just as it is taking hold, by the spread of AIDS which now grips 20 million Africans. Fourteen million have already died -- one quarter of them children. Each day in Africa, 11,000 more men, women, and children become HIV positive -- more than half of them under the age of 25.

For the nations of sub-Saharan Africa, AIDS is not just a humanitarian crisis. It is a security crisis -- because it threatens not just individual citizens, but the very institutions that define and defend the character of a society.

This disease weakens workforces and saps economic strength. AIDS strikes at teachers, and denies education to their students. It strikes at the

military, and subverts the forces of order and peacekeeping.

The United States is profoundly moved by the toll AIDS takes in Africa. At the same time, we know that our own country has not achieved as much as we should or must in our own battle against AIDS. I am pleased that our Surgeon General is here today; his recent report tells us that we have not overcome the ignorance and indifference that lead to infection. We must continue to study the success of others, while we seek to share our progress with them.

As Vice President, I have journeyed four times to sub-Saharan Africa. I have taken along top health officials, AIDS specialists, corporate leaders, and physicians. We have spent long hours with African leaders, heard their ideas, and discussed their difficulties with the fateful crisis of AIDS.

It is inspiring to see so many in Africa -- not only leaders, but health care workers and community workers, mothers and fathers, and countless ordinary citizens -- fighting to save the lives of the people they love. Ten years ago, Uganda was suffering the world's highest infection rates. Today -- because the whole nation has mobilized to end stigma, urge prevention, and change behavior -- Uganda is now recording dramatic drops in the infection rate. Uganda, which used to be proof of the problem, is now powerful proof that we can turn the tide against AIDS.

We know that the first line of defense against this disease is prevention. And prevention depends on breaking down the barriers against discussing the extent and risks of AIDS. That is one purpose of this historic Security Council meeting. Today, in sight of all the world, we are putting the AIDS crisis at the top of the world's security agenda. We must talk about AIDS not in whispers, in private meetings, in tones of secrecy and shame. We must face the threat as we are facing it right here, in one of the great forums of the earth -- openly and boldly, with urgency and compassion. Until we end the stigma of AIDS, we will never end the disease of AIDS.

We also must do much more to provide basic care and treatment to the growing number of people who, thank God, are living, instead of dying, with HIV and AIDS. This requires affordable medicine, but also more than medicine; it requires that we train doctors, nurses, and home-care workers, that we develop clinics and community-based organizations to deliver care to those who need it. Today, fewer than 5 percent of those living with AIDS in Africa have access to even basic care. We know we can prolong life, reduce suffering, and allow mothers with AIDS to live longer with their children, if we offer treatment for opportunistic infections like tuberculosis and malaria.

Our ultimate goal, our best hope, is to prevent AIDS by vaccination, and we are committed to the maximum possible research. But we need to do more to harness the talent and power of the private sector. In September, in his speech to the General Assembly, President Clinton said it was wrong that only two percent of all biomedical research is directed to the major killer diseases in the developing world. He pledged America to a new effort to speed the development and delivery of vaccines for AIDS, malaria, TB, and other illnesses that disproportionately afflict the poorest nations.

This three-part strategy of prevention, treatment, and research is the right fight. And the United States has contributed more than a billion dollars to wage it worldwide -- more than half of that for sub-Saharan Africa. But we must do more.

Last year, I announced the largest-ever increase in the U.S. commitment to international AIDS programs -- \$100 million to fight AIDS in Africa, India, and other areas.

Today, I announce America's decision to step up the battle. The budget the Clinton-Gore Administration will send to our Congress next month will include an additional increase of \$100 million for a total of \$325 million to fund our worldwide fight against AIDS. This new funding will include efforts:

- To reduce the stigma and prevent the spread of AIDS;
- To reduce mother-to-child transmission;
- To support home and community based care for people with AIDS;
- To provide care for children orphaned by AIDS;
- And to strengthen health infrastructure to prevent and treat of AIDS.

I would also like to announce here this morning that the budget we will send to our Congress next month will include \$50 million for the United States' contribution to the Vaccine Fund of the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations. This contribution -- in fulfillment of the promise President Clinton made to the General Assembly -- will help fund the research, purchase, and distribution of lifesaving vaccines in developing nations.

I am also announcing today an initiative for an expanded public-private partnership in the battle against AIDS. Indeed, in the coming months, I will convene a meeting of U.S. business leaders active in Africa, to develop a set of voluntary principles for corporate conduct to make the workplace an effective place for the education and prevention of AIDS. Let us also set this goal: through public and private efforts, in partnership with partner nations, we will attack the cycle of infection at one critical point -- its most heartbreaking point -- the moment of mother-to-child transmission.

In addition, I announce that our budget request for next year will -- for the first time ever -- offer specific funding for the U.S. military to work with the armed forces of other nations to combat AIDS. Inside our own country, our armed forces have acted effectively to prevent the spread of AIDS in the military. Secretary of Defense Cohen is ready to share our experience with our military counterparts in Africa.

We are also committed to helping poor countries gain access to affordable medicines, including those for HIV/AIDS. Last month, the President announced a new approach to ensure that we take public health crises into account when applying U.S. trade policy. We will cooperate with our trading partners to assure that U.S. trade policies do not hinder their efforts to respond to health crises.

But to win the ongoing global battle against AIDS, we must also fight the poverty that speeds its spread. In June, in Cologne, we joined with our G-7 partners in the Cologne Debt Initiative, a landmark commitment to faster and deeper debt relief for the heavily-indebted poor countries.

We will continue to engage our G-7 partners to bring greater resources to this effort. Today I challenge the world's wealthier, healthier nations to match America's increasing commitment to a worldwide crusade against AIDS.

But more money is not enough. We must also make sure that more money has more impact. Next July, the global community will gather in Durban, South Africa for the 13th International AIDS Conference. There are many inspiring efforts to fight AIDS all around the world. Right now, they amount to many isolated efforts, not a single focused assault. We must knit together the separate initiatives by local, national, regional, and global organizations, to take maximum advantage of their synergy and success. We will work with the organizers of the Durban Conference to advance this essential objective. It is essential, because how we speed the money, and how effectively we target it, not just how much we spend, will determine how many lives we save.

AIDS is one of the most devastating threats ever to confront the world community. Many have called the battle against it a sacred crusade.

The United Nations was created to stop wars. Now, we must wage a win a great and peaceful war of our time -- the war against AIDS. For all, here and around the world, willing to enlist in this cause, let us hear and heed and take heart from the words of an African poet, Mongane Wally Serote:

"remember
the passion of our hearts
the blinding ache and pain
when we heard the hysterical sobs
of our little children crying against fate

we heard these, we knew them, we absorbed them
but we surged forward
knowing that life is a promise, and that that promise is us..."

That promise is us. We here in this room -- representing the billions of people of the world -- we must become the promise of hope and of change. We must become the promise of life itself. We have the knowledge, the compassion, and the means to make a difference. We must acknowledge our moral duty and accept our great and grave responsibility to succeed.

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JOHNSON_DT@A1@CD@LNGTWY
JOHNSON_WC@A1@CD@LNGTWY
NAPLAN_S@A1@CD@LNGTWY
RILEY_R@A1@CD@LNGTWY
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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-JAN-2000 11:36:46.00

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TEXT:

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate

Release

Monday, January 10,
2000

Contact:

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REMARKS AS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BY VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE
U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL SESSION ON AIDS IN AFRICA

Mr. Secretary General, Members of the Security Council, Distinguished
Guests, and, in particular, Honored Delegates from the Nations of Africa:

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problem. By allowing it to spread, we face the danger that our youth will
not reach adulthood. Their education will be wasted. The economy will
shrink. There will be a large number of sick people whom the health will
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Mr. Secretary and Members of the Council: These are not my words. They
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South Africa's Partnership Against AIDS more than a year ago. The same
words should be spoken out not only in South Africa, not only in Africa,
but all across the earth. In Africa, the scale of the crisis may be
greater, the infrastructure weaker, and the people poorer, but the threat
is real for every people and every nation, everywhere on earth. No border
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AIDS is a global aggressor that must be defeated.

As we enter the new millennium, Africa has crossed the first frontiers of
momentous progress. Over the past decade, a rising wave of African
nations has moved from dictatorship to democracy, embraced economic
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Tragically, this progress is imperiled, just as it is taking hold, by the
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For the nations of sub-Saharan Africa, AIDS is not just a humanitarian
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This disease weakens workforces and saps economic strength. AIDS strikes
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military, and subverts the forces of order and peacekeeping.

The United States is profoundly moved by the toll AIDS takes in Africa.
At the same time, we know that our own country has not achieved as much as
we should or must in our own battle against AIDS. I am pleased that our
Surgeon General is here today; his recent report tells us that we have not
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It is inspiring to see so many in Africa -- not only leaders, but health
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Today -- because the whole nation has mobilized to end stigma, urge
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We must make the promise and keep the promise to prevail against this disease -- so that when the story of AIDS is told to future generations, it will be a tale not just of human tragedy but of human triumph. And the moral of that story will be the capacity of the human spirit to summon us in common cause, to defeat a common foe, and secure the health and hopes of so many of our fellow human beings.

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###

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-JAN-2000 11:37:28.00

SUBJECT: Remarks as Prepared for Delivery by Vice President Al Gore: UN Security Council Session on Aids in Africa

TO: chip.brown@mail.house.gov (chip.brown@mail.house.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate

Release

Monday, January 10,
2000

Contact:

(202) 456-7035

REMARKS AS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BY VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE
U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL SESSION ON AIDS IN AFRICA

Mr. Secretary General, Members of the Security Council, Distinguished
Guests, and, in particular, Honored Delegates from the Nations of Africa:

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problem. By allowing it to spread, we face the danger that our youth will
not reach adulthood. Their education will be wasted. The economy will
shrink. There will be a large number of sick people whom the health will
not be able to maintain."

Mr. Secretary and Members of the Council: These are not my words. They
were not uttered in the United States or the United Nations. They were
spoken by my friend, President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa, as he declared
South Africa's Partnership Against AIDS more than a year ago. The same
words should be spoken out not only in South Africa, not only in Africa,
but all across the earth. In Africa, the scale of the crisis may be
greater, the infrastructure weaker, and the people poorer, but the threat
is real for every people and every nation, everywhere on earth. No border
can keep AIDS out; it cuts across all the lines that divide us. We owe
ourselves and each other the utmost commitment to act against AIDS on a
global scale -- and especially where the scourge is greatest.

AIDS is a global aggressor that must be defeated.

As we enter the new millennium, Africa has crossed the first frontiers of
momentous progress. Over the past decade, a rising wave of African
nations has moved from dictatorship to democracy, embraced economic
reform, opened markets, privatized enterprises, and stabilized
currencies. More than half the nations of Africa now elect their own
leaders -- nearly four times the number ten years ago -- and economic
growth in sub-Saharan Africa has tripled, creating prospects for a higher
quality of life across the continent.

Tragically, this progress is imperiled, just as it is taking hold, by the
spread of AIDS which now grips 20 million Africans. Fourteen million have
already died -- one quarter of them children. Each day in Africa, 11,000
more men, women, and children become HIV positive -- more than half of
them under the age of 25.

For the nations of sub-Saharan Africa, AIDS is not just a humanitarian
crisis. It is a security crisis -- because it threatens not just
individual citizens, but the very institutions that define and defend the
character of a society.

This disease weakens workforces and saps economic strength. AIDS strikes
at teachers, and denies education to their students. It strikes at the
military, and subverts the forces of order and peacekeeping.

The United States is profoundly moved by the toll AIDS takes in Africa.
At the same time, we know that our own country has not achieved as much as
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overcome the ignorance and indifference that lead to infection. We must
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progress with them.

As Vice President, I have journeyed four times to sub-Saharan Africa. I
have taken along top health officials, AIDS specialists, corporate

leaders, and physicians. We have spent long hours with African leaders, heard their ideas, and discussed their difficulties with the fateful crisis of AIDS.

It is inspiring to see so many in Africa -- not only leaders, but health care workers and community workers, mothers and fathers, and countless ordinary citizens -- fighting to save the lives of the people they love. Ten years ago, Uganda was suffering the world's highest infection rates. Today -- because the whole nation has mobilized to end stigma, urge prevention, and change behavior -- Uganda is now recording dramatic drops in the infection rate. Uganda, which used to be proof of the problem, is now powerful proof that we can turn the tide against AIDS.

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth A. Gregory (CN=Elizabeth A. Gregory/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-JAN-2000 16:34:35.00

SUBJECT: Re: Remarks as Prepared for Delivery by Vice President Al Gore: UN Security Council Session on Aids in Africa

TO: Andrew F. Schneider (CN=Andrew F. Schneider/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

THANKS!!!

Andrew F. Schneider@OVP

01/11/2000 04:30:37 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Elizabeth A. Gregory/OSTP/EOP@EOP

CC:

Subject:Remarks as Prepared for Delivery by Vice President Al
Gore: UN Security Council Session on Aids in Africa

----- Forwarded by Andrew F. Schneider/OVP on 01/11/2000
04:30 PM -----

Jeffrey K. Nussbaum

01/11/2000 04:29:38 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Andrew F. Schneider/OVP@OVP

CC:

Subject:Remarks as Prepared for Delivery by Vice President Al
Gore: UN Security Council Session on Aids in Africa

----- Forwarded by Jeffrey K. Nussbaum/OVP on 01/11/2000
04:29 PM -----

From: Alejandro G. Cabrera on 01/10/2000 10:52:32 AM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject:Remarks as Prepared for Delivery by Vice President Al
Gore: UN Security Council Session on Aids in Africa

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate

Release

Monday, January 10,
2000

Contact:

(202) 456-7035

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###

Message Sent

To:

Paul D. Glastris/WHO/EOP@EOP
Thomas M. Rosshirt/OVP@OVP
Jeffrey K. Nussbaum/OVP@OVP
Linda Ricci/OMB/EOP@EOP
David Vandivier/OMB/EOP@EOP
Laura M. Quinn/OVP@OVP
Kristina Wolfe/OVP@OVP
Julia G. Bataille/OVP@OVP
Ruby Shamir/OPD/EOP@EOP
Kathy Weatherly/OVP@OVP
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Lynn G. Cutler/WHO/EOP@EOP
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TEXT:
CNN Inside Politics
Aired January 10, 2000 - 5:00 p.m. ET

McCain Strengthens Talk on Taxes; Early Primaries Likely
to Shape Voter Expectations; Moderators Usurp Spotlights
at Presidential Debates

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

GOV. GEORGE W. BUSH (R-TX), PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE:
Perhaps we need to, say, quote Regis to Senator McCain

and say, Mr.

Senator, is this your final tax plan?

(END VIDEO CLIP)

FRANK SESNO, CNN ANCHOR: The McCain tax plan is in play
Republican version of "who wants to be president?" moves

as the

to Michigan.

Also ahead...

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: One, two, three, four, we love Al

Gore!

(END VIDEO CLIP)

SESNO: Candidates in the corn -- we'll have an update on
race in Iowa and the expectations game there.

the Democratic

Plus...

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

HOWARD KURTZ, CNN MEDIA ANALYST (voice-over): In the

flurry

of debates in recent weeks, the personality of the

moderator has often

shaped the tone of the encounter.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

real stars of
SESNO: Media reporter Howard Kurtz wonders who are the
the presidential debates.

with Judy
ANNOUNCER: From Washington, this is INSIDE POLITICS,
Woodruff and Bernard Shaw.

sitting in today
SESNO: Thanks very much for joining us. I'm Frank Sesno,
for Bernie and Judy.

and what
We begin with the presidential battleground of Michigan
Republicans hope to gain during their debate there
tonight. State GOP
leaders are billing the February 22 primary as the one
that "clinches the
nomination or blows the race wide open." At the very
least, Michigan is a
state where George W. Bush may be feeling less secure
about his lead.

McCain has been
That is because, as CNN's Bruce Morton reports, John
coming on somewhat stronger in the polls and on the
subject of taxes.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

deserve tax returns
SEN. JOHN MCCAIN (R-AZ), PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: On the
issue of tax cuts, lower and middle-income Americans
breaks. They deserve to get a lot more money back.

taxes, a subject he
BRUCE MORTON, CNN CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): John
McCain, at a town meeting in Holland, Michigan, talked
and George W. Bush disagree about, a subject on which
McCain plans a
major speech this week. The Arizona senator trails here
partly because
popular three-term Governor John Engler has endorsed
Bush. State chair
Betsy De Vos says Engler's endorsement matters.

many, many ways
BETSY DE VOS, MICHIGAN GOP CHAIRWOMAN: He has clearly
been a very strong leader and will leave his mark in
candidate or for an issue
beyond his term as governor. So his support for a
is particularly influential.

insurgent McCain
MORTON: Still, McCain has gained some ground on Bush.

ED GOLDER, POLITICAL REPORTER, "GRAND RAPIDS PRESS":
He has been way ahead in the polls, but there is an
coming up on him quickly, and I think that's one of the

reasons that

of saying that he

Governor Bush decided to attend this debate after weeks
wouldn't.

MORTON: Both McCain and Bush are running TV ads here.

of the McCain

DE VOS: I probably have seen four of the Bush ads to one
ads so far.

got a

children and their

MORTON: Down the road in Wyoming, Michigan, Steve Forbes
warm reception from an audience of home-schooled
parents.

believe,

death.

STEVE FORBES (R), PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: Life, I
begins at conception and should end only at natural

(APPLAUSE)

hasn't done an awful lot

but he hasn't done

GOLDER: There is a Forbes campaign, and it's -- it
of good. I mean, he's got an organization in Michigan,
very well.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

on what

arrived here not very

for you if you do badly

in the early states in New Hampshire and South
Carolina?" Bush said, "I

don't accept that premise. I'm going to do well in those
states." In fact, were

Bush to win decisive victories in New Hampshire, South
Carolina, it would

probably be all over by the time it gets here. If John
McCain wins, or holds

them close, then Michigan becomes a very important
battleground -- Frank.

SESNO: Bruce Morton in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

In the Democratic race, Bill Bradley continued to
campaign in Iowa today,

following his debate there with Al Gore over the
weekend.

CNN's Jonathan Karl has the latest on Bradley's bid to
gain more ground in

Iowa exactly two weeks before the caucuses there.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

JONATHAN KARL, CNN CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): For Bill Bradley, the full-court press is on. It's not quite a sprint, but he is working his way through cities and towns throughout Iowa.

BILL BRADLEY (D), PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: I'm running against somebody called Al Gore. You ever hear of Al Gore?

KARL: Monday's theme is education. Bradley stopped by schools in the towns of Atlantic, Exira and Carroll.

BRADLEY: And for me the most important thing to put a great, qualified teacher in every classroom in this country. And so what I am suggesting is that we put 600,000 great new teachers in classrooms across this country.

KARL: On education, Bradley sounds a lot like his rival Al Gore. Both emphasize early childhood development and after-school programs and the need for more teachers. Both want to dip into the surplus to spend about \$100 billion on new initiatives.

Agriculture, though, is emerging as the battleground issue in Iowa, as Bradley is relentlessly hammered by Al Gore on his voting record on farm issues in the Senate. Over the weekend, Bradley started firing back.

BRADLEY: There is no credibility for Al Gore to come to Iowa and say, I'll help family farmers. Because the last seven years, there's been zero help for family farmers from this administration.

KARL: Bradley thinks Gore is especially vulnerable on agriculture. The campaign is citing government statistics to show how Iowa farmers have suffered under the Clinton-Gore administration, as commodity prices and farm income have plummeted. Bradley blames Gore for the collapse of the farm economy, even as he says the vice president deserves no credit for the economic boom elsewhere.

(on camera): But if he doesn't deserve credit for the economy, why does he deserve blame for what has happened to the family farmers? BRADLEY: Because you tell me one suggestion he made since 1992 or

since 1996 to

provide a safety net for family farmers, just one
suggestion and you know,
you won't find any.

KARL (voice-over): Speaking in Des Moines, Iowa, Senator
and Gore
supporter Tom Harkin shot back.

SEN. TOM HARKIN (D), IOWA: When it comes to things that
matter
economically to farmers and the rural people of Iowa, Al
Gore has always
been there with us, and quite frankly Senator Bradley
has a pattern of voting
against those interests.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

KARL: The same polls that show Al Gore with a commanding
double- digit
lead here in Iowa show that more than half of likely
Democratic
caucus-goers say they could change their minds, and
that's a potential
opening for Bill Bradley -- Frank.

SESNO: Jonathan, we heard Bill Bradley there being very
critical of the
Bush -- sorry -- of the Clinton administration on the
subject of agricultural
support. What exactly does Bradley himself offer by way
of a program?

KARL: Well, Bradley talks about a fundamental shift in
agriculture policy.
Taking money, federal aid away from big corporate farms
and moving it
toward smaller family farms. His proposals, though, are
a little bit short on
specifics over exactly how he would accomplish that --
Frank.

SESNO: Or the price tag?

KARL: Or the price tag.

SESNO: All right. John Karl, more details to follow,
thanks very much.

In New Hampshire, the Democratic contest is much closer.
A new "Boston
Globe" survey of likely Democratic primary voters shows
Bradley and Gore
still neck and neck. An American Research Group survey
shows Bradley
with a slight lead. On the Republican side, "The Boston
Globe" survey
shows Bush three points behind McCain. But McCain has
lost some ground

suggests since last month. The American Research Group poll also
McCain's surge in New Hampshire has stalled.

Polls from the states that hold early primary season
contests are helping to shape expectations in campaign 2000. So are pundits,
such as our Bill Schneider.

Bill, shame on you.

(LAUGHTER)

WILLIAM SCHNEIDER, CNN SENIOR POLITICAL ANALYST:
Well, Frank, we're going to talk about "great
expectations," even though this
phantom contender is not "Masterpiece Theater." Every race includes a
called expected.

It's not enough for a candidate to win. The candidate
has to do better than expected. If the candidate wins, but does worse than
expected, it's a setback. Now, who defines what's expected? The polls,
the pundits and the talking heads. The campaigns try to influence
expectations by low-balling them. That way, anything they get is better than
expected.

Now, with the early contests just a few weeks away, it's
now time to play the expectations game.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

SCHNEIDER (voice-over): First, the Democrats. What's
expected in Iowa on January 24? A solid win for Gore. What if Bradley
comes in a close second? Then Bradley has done better than expected and
gets a boost going into New Hampshire. How close is close? A five- point
victory for Gore is close. A 20 point victory is not. In between can be spun
either way. And in New Hampshire, February 1? Listen to the Democrats try
to spin expectation.

AL GORE, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: In New
Hampshire, the polls say that you are ahead. I'm asking
people to give me a come from behind upset victory here.

BRADLEY: Your underdog pitch brings tears to my eyes.

(LAUGHTER)

your eyes on GORE: Well, I hope that my upset victory brings tears to February 1.

New SCHNEIDER: What's actually expected for the Democrats in Hampshire? Bradley wins, then he becomes a contender, he's beaten the vice president at least in one state. The race goes on. What if Gore wins? The race is over. The empire has struck back. If Bradley can't win New Hampshire, where he's campaigned the hardest and where conditions are most favorable, he's out.

win for Bush with Now the Republicans. What's expected in Iowa? A solid Steve Forbes second and John McCain, who's not campaigning in Iowa, way back. What if Bush wins narrowly in Iowa, say, 10 points or less? That's a setback for the front-runner, trouble going into New Hampshire. If Forbes is a close second to Bush, he gets a big boost out of Iowa and suddenly becomes a serious contender. What if McCain beats the odds and comes in second or third in Iowa with no campaign? Then he gets the big mow.

as for What's expected in New Hampshire? McCain wins, same deal Bradley. McCain becomes a contender and the race goes on.

may not be What if Bush wins New Hampshire? McCain is out. But Bush home-free, because the Republicans have other contenders. If Forbes or Bauer runs a decent second to Bush in New Hampshire, then Bush may still have to fend off a serious challenge from the right. The race goes on. (END VIDEOTAPE)

SCHNEIDER: Outsiders like Bradley and McCain are expected to do well in New Hampshire. You know, this is the state that gave us Eugene McCarthy. Jimmy Carter, Gary Hart, Pat Buchanan. New Hampshire is the political equivalent of Roswell, New Mexico. Aliens land there. The question is can they survive anywhere else. California is the next big test for both parties on March 7th, and Californians have always been attracted to aliens.

But first, McCain will have to survive some tough tests in South Carolina, where he's depending on the veterans' vote, and in Arizona, where his own constituents could finish him off.

SESNO: All of a sudden the expectations are going to have to the track with you next time. We'll see how you do.

Hey, what are the expectations for Gary Bauer and Steve Forbes, to take two particulars?

SCHNEIDER: Well, Frank, Forbes is expected to do better right now than Bauer because he has more money. Remember what happened when Pat Buchanan beat Phil Gramm in Iowa in 1996? Gramm was out and Buchanan became the champion of social conservatives. Same thing would happen this time if Gary Bauer beats Forbes in Iowa. Then Forbes is finished and Bauer becomes the champion of social conservatives. And so what? The right is not expected to be a major force in this campaign. Ah-hah. That means expectation for Bauer and Forbes are very low in New Hampshire. If either one of them does better than expected, the right suddenly becomes a force.

SESNO: Makes perfect sense. Bill Schneider, thanks very much -- appreciate it.

Well, we're going to talk some more about expectations and the early contests in Iowa and New Hampshire.

For that we bring in David Nyhan of "The Boston Globe" and David Yepsen of "The Des Moines Register."

Gentlemen, welcome to you both.

DAVID YEPSEN, "THE DES MOINES REGISTER": Hi, Frank.

SESNO: Great to see you.

David Nyhan, let's start with you.

Expectations from ground zero where you are? First the Republicans?

DAVID NYHAN, "THE BOSTON GLOBE": McCain has to win New Hampshire to stay alive with any chance for the nomination. He has been

ahead of Bush marginally up here until recently. Both Bradley and McCain were ahead here, but the institutional organizations of Senator Judd Gregg on behalf of Bush and on Governor Jeanne Shaheen on behalf of Gore I think make it a little tougher for the two challengers.

SESNO: Well, let's talk Republicans for just a minute. Do you feel things changing there? Do you see them changing? We mentioned some of those polls.

NYHAN: Yes, Bush had his best week in New Hampshire last week. He had a strong performance in the Manchester Republican debate. Things are coming together for him. And John McCain has been set back a little, been on the defensive because of the furor over the letters that he wrote as the Senate Commerce Committee chairman on behalf of contributors.

SESNO: So that's actually had some impact where you are?

NYHAN: I think so. And I think you just get the feeling that the Bush momentum, which is so overwhelming elsewhere, is starting to kick in New Hampshire as well.

SESNO: David Yepsen, different calculus where you are because of McCain's lack of meaningful organization and competition where you are. But do you see any dynamic shifting here?

YEPSEN: Well, we're only a couple of weeks away -- it's always easy to say it's too early -- but Governor Bush is way ahead here. He's got a lot of the institutional pieces of the Republican Party out here who are with him, and the polls show he's way ahead. But his people are worried about complacency, they're worried about getting people out on caucus night to go vote. When you're way ahead in the polls, then your people start to sit on their hands. So I could tell you that the Bush campaign is worried about getting some of the grassroots work done.

The second thing, the dynamic that's at work here is in the Forbes campaign. Iowa is really do or die for Steve Forbes. He's got nothing going in the polls in New Hampshire. He's in second place here in Iowa. He

hasn't been here much. He's planning to come back later this week to do a big bus tour to try to gin something up here in the end. So we're keeping an eye on Steve Forbes to see whether he can rekindle some of the sparks that he had earlier in the campaign.

SESNO: David Nyhan, what about Steve Forbes in New Hampshire?

NYHAN: If he does well, if he does a reasonably strong second in Iowa, that will help him in New Hampshire and it will hurt John McCain, I think. Forbes has not been a factor, even though he's been running ads lately in New Hampshire criticizing Bush on the tax front. Interestingly, the Bush people tried a preemptive strike, and for three weeks they've been running an ad daily in New Hampshire in which Bush promises tax cuts. So they think they've inoculated themselves. The Bush people inoculated themselves against this. But if Forbes does well out in "Yepsen country," which is what we call it here, in Iowa, then that will help Forbes in New Hampshire.

SESNO: Well let's go back out to Yepsen country for a minute -- you're on the railroads, too, I guess, David. That's not bad.

YEPSEN: Right, right.

SESNO: The agricultural issues seem to be some of the issues around which the Democratic campaigns are crystallizing their debate. What's the impact there?

YEPSEN: Well, I think it has some impact. The Bradley campaign is trying to capitalize on the world of hurt that exists in rural America. The rest of the country's in an economic boom, Frank, but they're not in rural America, and so Senator Bradley is out here in small Iowa towns today campaigning hard. His people are trying to develop something of a rural strategy to pick up some votes against Al Gore, arguing that it's the Clinton-Gore administration who's been there for seven years. And, as Senator Bradley asked in the debate, are you better off today than you were seven years ago? I tell you,

it's got the Gore people a little bit worried.

the Gore people
SESNO: But the Gore people are also striking back. And
agriculture? Any traction
to that?

Senator Bradley
YESEN: That's right, and there may be some. I mean,
comes from an urban state. He doesn't have the greatest
voting record on ag
issues. Frankly, Frank, maybe too much is being made out
of this ag
business out here. If you look at who these caucus-goers
are -- I know
Iowa is a farm state -- but the most Democratic
caucus-goers are not in
agriculture or have jobs tied to agriculture. They're
doing other things. And
so while we're having this little spat right now over
here over agriculture, I
think a lot of other dynamics and factors are going to
be at work in the
outcome on caucus night.

a minute,
SESNO: OK, from Yepsen country back to Nyhan country for
We heard David
what is developing on the right there in New Hampshire?
and the
talking a moment ago about Gary Bauer and Steve Forbes
conservative right. What about in New Hampshire?

remember,
NYHAN: Well, the absence of Pat Buchanan as a factor --
decline of the
Frank, Buchanan won here four years ago -- and the
or standard bearer
"Manchester Union Leader" as the right-wing trend setter
in the journalism scene means that the conservatives
have less going for them
in New Hampshire than in any previous primary I can
recall. Their issues --
guns, crimes -- are not big issues here. And the fact
that we have a
moderate Democratic governor in Jeanne Shaheen and a
relatively moderate
congressional delegation -- if you take out Senator Bob
Smith, who was
himself briefly a candidate and then went off the
right-wing edge somewhere
-- means that this is -- it's going to be a moderate
year in the Republican
primary. And that helps Bush tremendously.

respective
SESNO: David Nyhan, David Yepsen, both of you from your
Appreciate it, great
countries, we thank you very much for your time today.

to see you both as always.

YEPSEN: Thanks, Frank.

at the
pitch, too?

SESNO: Thank you. And later on INSIDE POLITICS, Al Gore
United Nations. Was his announcement there a campaign

And up next:

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

JOHN KING, CNN WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENT (voice-over):
Between prayers and hymns, many pastors work in a little
plug for politics.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

SESNO: John King on the influence of Christian
conservatives in the Iowa
caucuses.

This is INSIDE POLITICS.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

SESNO: In Iowa, especially in the weeks before the
presidential caucuses, it
can sometimes be difficult to tell the difference
between a Sunday church
service and a campaign event.

CNN's John King looks at the role of Christian
conservatives in the Iowa
contest and the GOP candidates who are trying to win
them over.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

KING (voice-over): The special guest is presidential
hopeful Gary Bauer,
here not for an endorsement, but a blessing.

REV. NOEL WILCOX, MOLINE GOSPEL TEMPLE: But our prayer as
a church today is that he, wherever he goes, will
continue to hold up Your
name as the solution to our nation.

KING: Church-going Christian conservatives are a major
force in the Iowa
caucuses, their support critical to Bauer's underdog
campaign.

GARY BAUER (R), PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: We're living at a
time when we can't pray in the schools, 1 1/2 million of
our children are
thrown away every year, and we're on the verge of
redefining marriage to be
between two men or two women.

Ladies and gentlemen, this country desperately needs you.

KING: In exit polls four years ago, nearly 40 percent of Republican caucus-goers described themselves as Christian conservatives. So with this year's caucuses now just two weeks away, competition for their support is fierce.

REV. DAVID MILLER: We pray that You would honor him as he has honored You. We pray that Your blessing will be on him throughout this campaign. KING: Some rivals criticize Texas Governor George W. Bush for refusing to make opposition to abortion a litmus test for Supreme Court nominees, but Bush has deep support among Iowa's social conservative activists.

HUGH WINEBRENNER, DUKE UNIVERSITY: As they mature, they become more pluralistic, they become more interested in winning than simply making a statement. And that's what is happening with the Christian right in Iowa.

KING: Steve Forbes hopes a weekend Christian Coalition straw poll victory in Georgia translates into more support here in Iowa.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I'm really, really pleased. We have -- I mean, we have dozens of pastors who have come on board now.

KING: Church-based networks are critical to candidates short on cash.

LARRY BOECKMANN, KEYES PRECINCT LEADER: The Christian Coalition and the Promise Keepers, the different church groups -- the different people who have the same values as the candidate that you are backing. Otherwise it's not going to work.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Labels and stuffing and typing.

More envelopes?

KING: Inviting pastors to lunch is part of the Bauer campaign's effort, and the presidential race is increasingly the subject of Sunday conversation.

REV. RAY CORLEW, WESTSIDE ASSEMBLY OF GOD: I don't ever

try to tell them who to vote for. But I tell them to be
very careful at looking
at all the platforms and then voting their consciences.

KING: Bauer shrugs off those who say Republicans are
wrong to mix
politics and religion.

BAUER: I mean, I don't recall anybody criticizing Martin
Luther King when
he built an entire civil rights movement around the
African- American
churches in our country, and thank God that he did.

KING: So between prayers and hymns, many pastors work in
a little plug
for politics.

WILCOX: Would you agree that it's important that we not
be spectators,
each one of us
say amen?
but we be participators and prayers that God will guide
individually to do what God wants us to do. Would you

Give the Lord a hand if you believe...

KING: John King, CNN, Davenport, Iowa.

(END VIDEOTAPE) SESNO: Up next on INSIDE POLITICS, John
McCain prepares to lay out his position on taxes. Will
it help him make his
McCain campaign
case against George W. Bush? We'll talk taxes with
manager Rick Davis when we come back.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

BUSH: I look forward to having -- to hear what version
two is. And
perhaps we need to say, quote Regis to Senator McCain
and say, "Mr.
Senator, is this your final tax plan?"

(LAUGHTER)

(END VIDEO CLIP)

SESNO: George W. Bush told reporters in New Hampshire
this morning
that he thought John McCain had already unveiled his tax
plan, and he
questioned exactly what McCain plans to unveil tomorrow.
McCain aides
say, yes, the senator talked taxes last year in
conjunction with the
congressional debate going on at the time. But tomorrow
he'll lay out his

official presidential campaign stance on the issue.

McCain's speech comes as taxes take center stage in the Republican race, particularly in the leadoff primary state.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

(voice-over): Another record day for the booming U.S. economy, and beyond Wall Street, prosperity has affected the bottom line on the signature issue in the New Hampshire GOP primary: taxes.

Swimming against current Republican orthodoxy, John McCain argues we should not use the projected windfall primarily to cut taxes. Most of it, he says, should go toward shoring up Social Security, Medicare and buying down the national debt.

SEN. JOHN MCCAIN (R-AZ), PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: It's fiscally irresponsible to promise a huge tax cut that is based on a surplus that we may not have.

SESNO: It's an argument Democrats have used in the past against proposed Republican tax cuts. Now, McCain is using it against George W. Bush, whose \$483 billion package of cuts is twice as big as McCain's. Bush responds in a new ad.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP, BUSH CAMPAIGN AD)

BUSH: There may be an increase in the surplus by \$800 billion more than anticipated. That makes the idea of having a paltry tax cut even more risky.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

SESNO: The ad never mentions McCain by name, but it's clearly an attempt to undercut his fiscal responsibility argument.

With Bush to the right of McCain, Steve Forbes is trying to position himself to the right of Bush in the first true attack ad of 2000.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP, FORBES CAMPAIGN AD)

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: There's something you need to know about George W. Bush. In 1994, he signed a pledge with my organization that he would not support sales tax or business tax increases.

In 1997, unfortunately
he broke this pledge. He proposed an increase in the
business tax and sales
taxes.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

SESNO: Governor Bush did support an increase in business
and sales taxes,
but it was offset by a \$3 billion cut in property taxes.
Bush says he stands
firmly for tax cuts.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

So let's talk taxes now and campaign 2000 and John
McCain with McCain
campaign manager Rick Davis. He joins us from Grand
Rapids, Michigan.

Good to see you. Thanks for joining us.

RICK DAVIS, MCCAIN CAMPAIGN MANAGER: Thank you, Frank.

SESNO: Let us start then with the McCain program that
we're going to hear
tomorrow. As our briefings lay it out, it will be about
\$240 billion worth of
tax cuts over five years. Most of it, about 62 percent
of it, to be precise,
would go to shoring up Social Security, 10 percent to
fix Medicare, 5
percent for debt reduction, and as I said, about 240
billion for tax cuts.

What do you say to those critics who say, hey, this
sounds something like --
something like that would come right out of the Clinton
playbook?

DAVIS: Well, I'd have to say that there's nothing more
conservative than
what John McCain is embarking upon to lay out tomorrow.
The basic
rockbed of conservative values of saving Social Security
have always been
strong. And we start out with a major commitment to do
that. We're the only
candidate who's actually going to present a program by
which we make a
commitment to preserving Social Security in the future
and giving people
who are in the Social Security system a chance to be
able to set aside
private accounts. Besides that...

SESNO: Mr. Davis -- go ahead. Sorry to...

DAVIS: Besides that, Frank, the tax cut at \$240 billion
is a very healthy tax

cut.

George Bush for
his tax-cut plan
I understand it, that 15
is to say low- and
but the upper end
\$70,000 -- will go into
low and

SESNO: McCain has criticized -- McCain has criticized
not doing enough to help low-income Americans through
while still cutting too much. Yet, in McCain's plan, as
percent tax bracket is not going to be reduced -- that
moderate-income earners are not going to pay less tax --
of the income bracket, of the income earners -- up to
the 15 percent bracket. So what is John McCain doing for
moderate income taxpayers?

for savings for low-
that the -- the
of current taxpayers
threshold. So it's real
progress.

DAVIS: Well, we have a number of important incentives
and moderate-income brackets. And I'd have to say too
moving up of the 15 percent bracket will take millions
off the roles for the purposes of the lower income

that low- and
their rates reduced

SESNO: But true or false -- but true -- true or false:
moderate-income Americans will not get a tax cut or see
under John McCain's tax plan?

will be below 70

DAVIS: Oh, absolutely false: 70 percent of our tax cut
percent threshold, or \$70,000 taxpayers.

about the family

SESNO: Yes, but what about the family earning -- what
earning \$40,000.

tonight that as details start
speech, I think not
threshold for his
than he does.

DAVIS: Oh, absolutely. In fact, I think you'll find
coming out about our plan, and certainly in tomorrow's
only do we compete with George Bush at the \$40,000
families that he's mentioned, but we actually do better

\$45,000: Do they

SESNO: Take a single person, no children, who's earning
get a tax cut under John McCain's plan?

DAVIS: Absolutely.

SESNO: Where?

DAVIS: They not only get a tax cut -- because there are

expanded IRAs.

They have the personal savings accounts where they can put \$3,000 a year into a personal savings account that allows them to save that money much like an IRA. All they've got to do is hold it in savings for one year and then they are able to use that money for anything that they need, family emergencies, medical emergencies, education, whatever they want to do. Just with that tax cut alone moves them into an area where they create a more productive economy by encouraging savings.

SESNO: How significant a role is the subject of taxes playing in New Hampshire and Iowa?

DAVIS: Well, taxes are always important to the Republican primary voters, and that's why we've made it one of the central elements of our four-point program. But we have sided on trying to take a more responsible and conservative approach to it by also taking a surplus which is not available every year and putting some of the money aside to pay down that debt, help encourage Medicare to stay afloat, and to take the time to actually set something aside for Social Security, so that the next generation isn't in the middle of a real jam.

SESNO: Before I let you go, I want to touch quickly on the question of what Senator John McCain has done to help constituents, some of them donors, a subject that has been bandied about quite publicly lately. Just exactly how many letters did Senator John McCain send to the FCC on behalf of non-corporate interests?

DAVIS: We released over 500 letters the other day, Frank, and it was in an effort to try and disclose as much as we possibly could. We've even asked the FCC in a full request to release whatever records they might have between the two, and the idea there is to show that the overwhelming majority, the correspondents that exist, 99 percent is simply helping constituents and those consumers who have had a gripe with the FCC.

SESNO: All right. Rick Davis, we thank you very much for your time. John

in more detail McCain's speech on taxes, his policy on taxes laid out tomorrow. Appreciate it. Thank you.

DAVIS: Thank you, Frank.

SESNO: And there is much more ahead on INSIDE POLITICS.

Up next...

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

AIDS crisis at the GORE: Today in sight of all the world we are putting the top of the world's security agenda.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

some people SESNO: An announcement that may help Al Gore win over who protested his campaign early on.

of the 6- year-old Cuban Plus, the latest and legal political twists in the case boy ordered back home to his homeland. Even Hillary Clinton is weighing in on that, as well as a campaign flap over soft money. That and more still ahead.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

coming up, but now SESNO: We will have more of the day's political news a look at some of the other top stories we're following today.

Only days after U.S. immigration officials ruled on the fate of Elian Gonzalez, a Miami judge just moments ago also weighed in on the case of the 6-year-old Cuban boy. To Miami now and CNN's Mark Potter, with details on the judge's ruling announced late this afternoon -- Mark.

for the Cuban- MARK POTTER, CNN CORRESPONDENT: Well, Frank, this is a major victory for Elian Gonzalez's family in Miami and American community here. The ruling gives temporary custody of the boy to his great uncle in Miami, Lazaro Gonzalez, and orders the boy to stay in Miami until a hearing on the matter can be held on March 6. This flies in the face of an INS order that he be returned to Cuba Friday to be with his father. In asking for temporary custody of the boy, the families' lawyers argue that if Elian went back to Cuba he would be harmed

physically and mentally because of the conditions there. In announcing her ruling, Judge Rosa Rodriguez agreed that at least at this stage a case was made.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

JUDGE ROSA RODRIGUEZ, MIAMI-DADE CIRCUIT COURT:
Petition for interim order as well as the petition for temporary custody contains sufficient verified allegation that if emergency relief is not granted and Elian is returned to Cuba he would be subject to imminent and irreparable harm, including loss of due process rights and harm to his physical and mental health and emotional well being.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

POTTER: The judge also ruled that the boy's father in Cuba Juan Miguel Gonzalez should come to Miami for the hearing, be notified and be brought here. Now he has said, of course, that he's not coming to Miami. The judge said that if he doesn't show up it could hurt his case. The lawyers for the family here in Miami are ecstatic, of course. With this ruling, they got everything they wanted.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

SPENCER EIG, FAMILY ATTORNEY: Today is a great day for Elian Gonzalez, and a great day for the Constitution of the United States. Today's order by the court which granted emergency temporary custody to Lazaro Gonzalez and the Gonzalez family, a family which is taking very good care of Elian here, will permit Elian Gonzalez his day in court.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

POTTER: The question now is how will the U.S. government respond? Will it honor or ignore the state judge's ruling? Some lawyers have said that federal authorities are not bound by a ruling from a state court. But if this judge here in Miami has her way, Elian's case will be on hold until now at least until March 6 and the family in Miami will finally get its day in court.

Mark Potter, CNN, reporting live from Miami.

the reaction from
minutes, when we'll talk
been tracking

SESNO: And we will tell you that we'll be having more on
Washington on the Elian Gonzalez story in just a few
with our White House correspondent Kelly Wallace, who's
the story from the capital city here.

topic of tonight's
Larry's guest

And a program note: The Gonzalez custody battle is the
"LARRY KING LIVE." Representative Dan Burton will be
tonight, 9:00 p.m. Eastern Time.

parent
biggest corporate
and it shows just how
become in the media
company's chairman,
executive officer

To some other news now. America Online and Time-Warner,
company of CNN, agreed to tie the knot, creating the
merger in history. The deal is valued at \$350 billion,
dominant the Internet and the digital landscape have
world. AOL's Steve Case would take over as the new
while Time-Warner chair, Gerald Levin, would be chief

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

off
unparalleled assets and
revolution and an
society.

STEVE CASE, CHMN. & CEO, AMERICA ONLINE: We're kicking
the Internet century with a unique company with
unprecedented ability to accelerate the next Internet
unsurpassed opportunity to have a positive impact on

(END VIDEO CLIP)

Time-Warner,
The deal still
AOL-Time-Warner
edition of
here on CNN.

SESNO: Ted Turner, CNN founder and vice chairman of
maintains his title in the new AOL-Time-Warner company.
needs government approval. And for more on the
merger and how it may affect you, join us for a special
"MONEYLINE," that'll air at 6:30 p.m. Eastern Time right

win gay and
but hurt himself in the
fall?

And when INSIDE POLITICS returns: Al Gore's efforts to
lesbian support. Might he help himself in the primary,

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

SESNO: Republicans are pressing ahead with their attack

against Vice
military. The
Nations today, where
AIDS epidemic.

President Al Gore's recent comments on gays in the
controversy followed the vice president to the United
he pledged another \$100 million to fight the worldwide

CNN's Jeanne Meserve reports.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

KOFI ANNAN, U.N. SECRETARY-GENERAL: Welcome, Mr. Vice
President. Or perhaps I should say, Mr. President.

(APPLAUSE)

ANNAN: ... of the Security Council.

(LAUGHTER)

GORE: I'm working on it.

underscored his
international policy credentials and highlighted an
issue of importance to two
key Democratic constituencies, gays and blacks,
committing more resources
to battling AIDS in Africa.

send to our
Congress next month will include an additional increase
of another \$100
million for a total of \$325 million to fund our
worldwide fight against AIDS.

MESERVE: It is an interesting twist to see Al Gore
taking up this cause. At
the outset of his campaign, Gore was dogged by
disruptive AIDS activists,
who accused him of siding with big pharmaceutical
companies and
obstructing Africans' access to inexpensive AIDS drugs.
The administration
modified its policies, and now some of those same
demonstrators are in the
vice president's corner.

ERIC SAWYER, ACT UP: Bradley, who is also running for
the campaign,
has refused to meet with us and refused to issue a
statement about AIDS in
general.

MESERVE: Though Gore has backed off his requirement that
appointees to
the Joint Chiefs of Staff would have to pass a litmus

test agreeing that gays
should serve openly in the military, the backpedaling
has not apparently hurt
his standing with gays and lesbians.

WINNIE STACHELBERG, HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGN: I don't see
that there is any retreat on the part of the gay
community or others from
supporting him. In fact, it was just a clarification of
his policy.

MESERVE: Despite Gore's clarification, the Republicans
sense a soft spot
and are ripping into Gore with a new television ad set
to air later this week in
Iowa, New Hampshire and South Carolina.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP, RNC TV AD)

ANNOUNCER: General Colin Powell couldn't pass Al Gore's
litmus test.
Neither could Norman Schwarzkopf. Schwarzkopf and
Powell, the heroes
of Desert Storm.

Call Al Gore. Tell him the only litmus test ought to be
patriotism.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

MESERVE: Republican candidate Senator John McCain said,
with their
stands on gays and the military, both Bradley and Gore
have proven that
they are not qualified to be commander in chief.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

MESERVE: But right now, Al Gore is worried about winning the
Democratic nomination, and gays and lesbians figure into
his calculations.
His campaign estimates that in the key states of New
York and California,
gays and lesbians make up 10 to 15 percent of the
primary electorate --
Frank.

SESNO: Jeanne Meserve, thanks.

And turning back again to the controversy over the Elian
Gonzalez, as we
reported earlier, a family court judge in Miami ruled
today that 6-year-old
Elian should remain in the United States under temporary
custody of his
great-uncle until a hearing can be held in March.
Earlier today, Vice
President Gore questioned last week's decision by the
Immigration and
Naturalization Service that Elian should be returned to

his father in Cuba.

Now we want to bring you up to date on exactly what the administration is saying with our White House correspondent Kelly Wallace -- Kelly.

KELLY WALLACE, CNN WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENT: Well, Frank, the White House says the Justice Department will have to decide if today's ruling by a Florida judge affects the INS decision.

The Justice Department, which has jurisdiction over the INS is withholding comment until it can see the actual ruling. But meantime, Republican Congressman Dan Burton, who caused quite a stir by issuing a congressional subpoena for the 6-year-old, is applauding today's developments.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

REP. DAN BURTON (R-IN), GOVERNMENT REFORM CHAIRMAN: I'm happy that the court's agreed to hear the case. It makes it clear that the boy is not going to be immediately sent back to Cuba, and I think that's good. All the issues ought to be aired completely in the court, and they should make a decision on what's best for the boy.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

WALLACE: Now Congressman Burton says he will still go ahead with his subpoena, although he says he does not expect it will ever come down to the little boy appearing before his House committee in February.

Earlier today, President Clinton refused to comment about whether or not it was appropriate for Congressman Burton to issue a subpoena for Elian. The president also refused to criticize his vice president, who appears to be at odds with his boss's handling of the Gonzalez case. Last week and again today, Democratic presidential candidate Al Gore said the fate of little Elian should be decided by the courts. The president said his vice president is free to disagree.

OK, and Mr. Clinton pretty much says that anyone who disagrees is free to express their opinion, but he said he's trying to do

whatever he can to not
have this matter politicized, and anyone who wants to
challenge it should
challenge it through the legal process.

But for now, Frank, the focus in Washington is on the
Justice Department to
see how it will decide whether the state court ruling
affects the INS decision
for the little boy to be reunited with his father in
Cuba by this Friday --
Frank.

SESNO: Kelly, the president may be saying he doesn't
want to see this
politicized, but the fact of the matter is this is a
highly politicized issue right
now. And aside from saying this all belongs to working
through the Justice
Department and all the rest, what else is the
administration doing to turn the
temperature down on this? What can it do?

WALLACE: Well, you know, they're really trying to stay
clear of it. And
that's the thing. They are trying to say that they are
not involved in this, that it
is a legal matter. They're referring all questions to
the Justice Department,
and they're trying to say that anyone who has any -- who
wants to challenge
this should go to the courts. But clearly they're
concerned. And in terms of
the vice president, some political analysts think he
could benefit politically by
the remarks he's making, especially when it comes to
winning the state of
Florida in a presidential election. Cuban-Americans,
these political analysts
think, could very well vote on this issue. And it could
cost the vice president,
if he became the Democratic nominee, the state of
Florida -- Frank.

SESNO: Kelly Wallace at the White House watching this
closely -- thanks.

First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton today expressed
support for the INS
ruling, but speaking to reporters in New York, where
she's running for the
United States Senate, Mrs. Clinton also said she
understands those who
want to challenge the decision in court.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON, FIRST LADY: The INS made the
decision, but there is a right for parties to go into
the court to challenge that

decision, which is what's going on now. My plea is that it get resolved quickly and that the best interest of the child be the determining factor and that this child not be used as a political football to advance certain political or ideological points of view.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

SESNO: Mrs. Clinton also commented on reports that her expected opponent in the Senate race, New York Mayor Rudy Giuliani, has received soft money from two little-known political committees. According to "The New York Times," the two committees have taken in and spent almost \$1 million for Giuliani's political operation since 1998. Recently, the mayor has criticized Mrs. Clinton for collecting more than \$350,000 from a special Democratic Party national committee that can legally accept unlimited donations. Aides to Giuliani say the money he received is above board and that the Federal Election Commission has not questioned the donations.

Still to come on INSIDE POLITICS, campaign debates. Who is in the spotlight, the presidential candidates or the network anchors?

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

SESNO: It has happened frequently in the presidential debates of campaign 2000, the moderator more or less stealing the thunder and some media attention from those fighting to become the next person to occupy the Oval Office.

Howard Kurtz of CNN's "RELIABLE SOURCES" reports.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

ALAN KEYES (R), PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: Gary, Gary, the one problem...

TIM RUSSERT, MODERATOR: We've all -- we've all agreed that the candidates could have...

GARY BAUER (R), PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: Listen to the moderator, Alan.

chance to
nothing is done,
doubled in the year 2035.

RUSSETT: We've all agreed the candidates would have a question one another, just for the record, Mr. Bauer, if benefits must be reduced by a third or the tax is

(END VIDEO CLIP)

the Republican
candidates and NBC's
Tim Russert.

KURTZ (voice-over): There were seven important people at presidential debate in New Hampshire last week: six

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

of Staff who
military?

RUSSETT: Would you appoint someone to the Joint Chiefs openly advocated openly allowing gays to serve in the

BUSH: No.

RUSSETT: Would you appoint...

BUSH: I would appoint...

senior staff or
Cabinet position?

RUSSETT: Would you appoint an openly gay person to a

(END VIDEO CLIP)

rejoinder from Alan
Keyes.

KURTZ: Russert's aggressive questioning even drew a

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

declare his
candidacy.

KEYES: ... and I begin to wonder when Mr. Russert will

(END VIDEO CLIP)

weeks, the
of the encounter.
with big-shot anchors
And sometimes
NBC's Tom Brokaw did
in Iowa.

KURTZ (on camera): In the flurry of debates in recent personality of the moderator has often shaped the tone These are, after all, network extravaganzas, complete more prominent than some of the White House wannabes. they can't help drawing attention to themselves, as

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

kind of income, TOM BROKAW, MODERATOR: Senator Hatch, why not have means testing for Medicare? Why should someone who earns my school teacher or for example, pay and get the same kind of coverage as a someone who works on a farm here in Iowa?

(END VIDEO CLIP)

approach last KURTZ: ABC's Peter Jennings took a more self-effacing week in New Hampshire, often keeping his questions short and to the point.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

there PETER JENNINGS, ABC ANCHOR: Mr. Gore, in this campaign, have been some questions on occasion on who you are.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

a point. Fox's KURTZ: Other moderators have used subtlety to drive home Brit Hume didn't ask George W. Bush about the chatter that he lacks the intellectual capacity to be president. Instead, Hume took this approach in New Hampshire.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

read every BRIT HUME, FOX NEWS: Can you tell us, sir, what do you day?

(END VIDEO CLIP)

like the questions. KURTZ: And sometimes the audience just plain doesn't That's what happened at Friday's GOP debate in South Carolina when MSNBC's Brian Williams asked Bush about the Confederate flag flying over the state capitol.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

from the BRIAN WILLIAMS, MSNBC ANCHOR: It is, as you can hear reaction of tonight's crowd of 3,000 people from South Carolina, a hot-button issue here. The question is: Does the flag offend you personally?

(END VIDEO CLIP)

debate. But KURTZ: No moderator worth his anchor-hair wants a boring

Manchester Union
apologized for
time to Bush and
roughly even.

Russert's dominating performance drew fire from "The Leader," which is backing Steve Forbes. The paper co-sponsoring the debate, saying Russert gave too much John McCain, though the air time turned out to be

candidates, telling CNN:
each of the candidates
replies, you can
questions. It's imperative
specific answers."

Russert makes no apologies for challenging the
"You can have a staged infomercial if you like where
can offer their canned responses and consultant- driven
have a journalistic even where you ask follow- up
that we fulfill our role as journalists and press for

firing
CNN's Bernard Shaw
presidential debate.

There's nothing new about Major League network anchors
provocative, controversial questions at candidates.
did it to Michael Dukakis in a pivotal moment in a 1988

penalty for the
killer?

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP, OCTOBER 13, 1988)

BERNARD SHAW, CNN ANCHOR: Governor, if Kitty Dukakis were
raped and murdered, would you favor an irrevocable death

ready for their
close-up.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

KURTZ: And some local anchors serving as questioners are

of the local NBC
Bauer.

At Friday's GOP debate in South Carolina, David Stanton
affiliate tried the melodramatic approach with Gary

your
abortion, and after
to have an abortion,
prevent it?

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

DAVID STANTON, WIS-TV ANCHOR: Mr. Bauer, if someone in
family was raped and became pregnant and wanted an
discussion with you they were adamant in their decision
would you support that decision or would you try to

another Republican

(END VIDEO CLIP)

KURTZ: In case you haven't had your fill, there's yet

debate tonight in Michigan, hosted by Tim Russert.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

RUSSERT: I paid for this microphone, Mister.

SEN. ORRIN HATCH (R-UT), PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: Well, let me tell you something...

(END VIDEO CLIP)

KURTZ (on camera): In theory, at least, the debates are supposed to be about the candidates, but they are also television shows, with television stars and would-be stars trying to enhance their own reputation. Running for president these days means getting into the ring with millionaire anchors who pack a rhetorical punch.

This is Howard Kurtz of CNN's "RELIABLE SOURCES."

(END VIDEOTAPE)

SESNO: And when we return, a four-time governor of Louisiana on trial for the third time in a very controversial career.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK) SESNO: Former Louisiana Governor Edwin Edwards went on trial today. The four-time governor is charged with manipulating the riverboat casino licensing process and accepting payoffs from friends and cronies seeking casino licenses. If found guilty, the 72-year-old Edwards could be sentenced to life in prison.

Edwards was tried twice on federal racketeering charges in the 1980s. The first trial ended in a hung jury; the second, in acquittal.

Nackey Loeb, who helped guide New Hampshire's largest newspapers, has died. Mrs. Loeb and her husband, William, bought "The Manchester Union Leader" and "New Hampshire Sunday News" back in the 1940s and turned them into two of the nation's most conservative newspapers. Mrs. Loeb dies Saturday with her family at her side. She was 75.

And that's all for this edition of INSIDE POLITICS. We'll see you again tomorrow when Candy Crowley will have a live report from New Hampshire, where John McCain will be outlining his tax plan.

And you can go online at -- all the time, rather, at
CNN's allpolitics.com for
the very latest, and more, from the candidates and their
campaigns.

I'm Frank Sesno. "WORLDVIEW" is next.

END

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Andrew F. Schneider (CN=Andrew F. Schneider/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-JAN-2000 16:30:46.00

SUBJECT: Remarks as Prepared for Delivery by Vice President Al Gore: UN Security Council Session on Aids in Africa

TO: Elizabeth A. Gregory (CN=Elizabeth A. Gregory/OU=OSTP/O=EOP@EOP [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Andrew F. Schneider/OVP on 01/11/2000
04:30 PM -----

Jeffrey K. Nussbaum
01/11/2000 04:29:38 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Andrew F. Schneider/OVP@OVP
CC:
Subject:Remarks as Prepared for Delivery by Vice President Al
Gore: UN Security Council Session on Aids in Africa

----- Forwarded by Jeffrey K. Nussbaum/OVP on 01/11/2000
04:29 PM -----

From: Alejandro G. Cabrera on 01/10/2000 10:52:32 AM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
CC:
Subject:Remarks as Prepared for Delivery by Vice President Al
Gore: UN Security Council Session on Aids in Africa

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate
Release Contact:
Monday, January 10,
2000 (202) 456-7035

REMARKS AS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BY VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE
U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL SESSION ON AIDS IN AFRICA

Mr. Secretary General, Members of the Security Council, Distinguished
Guests, and, in particular, Honored Delegates from the Nations of Africa:

"HIV/AIDS is not someone else's problem. It is my problem. It is your
problem. By allowing it to spread, we face the danger that our youth will
not reach adulthood. Their education will be wasted. The economy will
shrink. There will be a large number of sick people whom the health will
not be able to maintain."

Mr. Secretary and Members of the Council: These are not my words. They
were not uttered in the United States or the United Nations. They were
spoken by my friend, President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa, as he declared
South Africa's Partnership Against AIDS more than a year ago. The same
words should be spoken out not only in South Africa, not only in Africa,
but all across the earth. In Africa, the scale of the crisis may be
greater, the infrastructure weaker, and the people poorer, but the threat
is real for every people and every nation, everywhere on earth. No border
can keep AIDS out; it cuts across all the lines that divide us. We owe
ourselves and each other the utmost commitment to act against AIDS on a
global scale -- and especially where the scourge is greatest.

AIDS is a global aggressor that must be defeated.

As we enter the new millennium, Africa has crossed the first frontiers of
momentous progress. Over the past decade, a rising wave of African
nations has moved from dictatorship to democracy, embraced economic
reform, opened markets, privatized enterprises, and stabilized
currencies. More than half the nations of Africa now elect their own
leaders -- nearly four times the number ten years ago -- and economic

growth in sub-Saharan Africa has tripled, creating prospects for a higher quality of life across the continent.

Tragically, this progress is imperiled, just as it is taking hold, by the spread of AIDS which now grips 20 million Africans. Fourteen million have already died -- one quarter of them children. Each day in Africa, 11,000 more men, women, and children become HIV positive -- more than half of them under the age of 25.

For the nations of sub-Saharan Africa, AIDS is not just a humanitarian crisis. It is a security crisis -- because it threatens not just individual citizens, but the very institutions that define and defend the character of a society.

This disease weakens workforces and saps economic strength. AIDS strikes at teachers, and denies education to their students. It strikes at the military, and subverts the forces of order and peacekeeping.

The United States is profoundly moved by the toll AIDS takes in Africa. At the same time, we know that our own country has not achieved as much as we should or must in our own battle against AIDS. I am pleased that our Surgeon General is here today; his recent report tells us that we have not overcome the ignorance and indifference that lead to infection. We must continue to study the success of others, while we seek to share our progress with them.

As Vice President, I have journeyed four times to sub-Saharan Africa. I have taken along top health officials, AIDS specialists, corporate leaders, and physicians. We have spent long hours with African leaders, heard their ideas, and discussed their difficulties with the fateful crisis of AIDS.

It is inspiring to see so many in Africa -- not only leaders, but health care workers and community workers, mothers and fathers, and countless ordinary citizens -- fighting to save the lives of the people they love. Ten years ago, Uganda was suffering the world's highest infection rates. Today -- because the whole nation has mobilized to end stigma, urge prevention, and change behavior -- Uganda is now recording dramatic drops in the infection rate. Uganda, which used to be proof of the problem, is now powerful proof that we can turn the tide against AIDS.

We know that the first line of defense against this disease is prevention. And prevention depends on breaking down the barriers against discussing the extent and risks of AIDS. That is one purpose of this historic Security Council meeting. Today, in sight of all the world, we are putting the AIDS crisis at the top of the world's security agenda. We must talk about AIDS not in whispers, in private meetings, in tones of secrecy and shame. We must face the threat as we are facing it right here, in one of the great forums of the earth -- openly and boldly, with urgency and compassion. Until we end the stigma of AIDS, we will never end the disease of AIDS.

We also must do much more to provide basic care and treatment to the growing number of people who, thank God, are living, instead of dying, with HIV and AIDS. This requires affordable medicine, but also more than medicine; it requires that we train doctors, nurses, and home-care workers, that we develop clinics and community-based organizations to deliver care to those who need it. Today, fewer than 5 percent of those living with AIDS in Africa have access to even basic care. We know we can prolong life, reduce suffering, and allow mothers with AIDS to live longer with their children, if we offer treatment for opportunistic infections like tuberculosis and malaria.

Our ultimate goal, our best hope, is to prevent AIDS by vaccination, and we are committed to the maximum possible research. But we need to do more to harness the talent and power of the private sector. In September, in his speech to the General Assembly, President Clinton said it was wrong that only two percent of all biomedical research is directed to the major killer diseases in the developing world. He pledged America to a new effort to speed the development and delivery of vaccines for AIDS, malaria, TB, and other illnesses that disproportionately afflict the poorest nations.

This three-part strategy of prevention, treatment, and research is the right fight. And the United States has contributed more than a billion dollars to wage it worldwide -- more than half of that for sub-Saharan Africa. But we must do more.

Last year, I announced the largest-ever increase in the U.S. commitment to international AIDS programs -- \$100 million to fight AIDS in Africa, India, and other areas.

Today, I announce America's decision to step up the battle. The budget the Clinton-Gore Administration will send to our Congress next month will include an additional increase of \$100 million for a total of \$325 million to fund our worldwide fight against AIDS. This new funding will include efforts:

- To reduce the stigma and prevent the spread of AIDS;
- To reduce mother-to-child transmission;
- To support home and community based care for people with AIDS;
- To provide care for children orphaned by AIDS;
- And to strengthen health infrastructure to prevent and treat of AIDS.

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I am also announcing today an initiative for an expanded public-private partnership in the battle against AIDS. Indeed, in the coming months, I will convene a meeting of U.S. business leaders active in Africa, to develop a set of voluntary principles for corporate conduct to make the workplace an effective place for the education and prevention of AIDS. Let us also set this goal: through public and private efforts, in partnership with partner nations, we will attack the cycle of infection at one critical point -- its most heartbreaking point -- the moment of mother-to-child transmission.

In addition, I announce that our budget request for next year will -- for the first time ever -- offer specific funding for the U.S. military to work with the armed forces of other nations to combat AIDS. Inside our own country, our armed forces have acted effectively to prevent the spread of AIDS in the military. Secretary of Defense Cohen is ready to share our experience with our military counterparts in Africa.

We are also committed to helping poor countries gain access to affordable medicines, including those for HIV/AIDS. Last month, the President announced a new approach to ensure that we take public health crises into account when applying U.S. trade policy. We will cooperate with our trading partners to assure that U.S. trade policies do not hinder their efforts to respond to health crises.

But to win the ongoing global battle against AIDS, we must also fight the poverty that speeds its spread. In June, in Cologne, we joined with our G-7 partners in the Cologne Debt Initiative, a landmark commitment to faster and deeper debt relief for the heavily-indebted poor countries.

We will continue to engage our G-7 partners to bring greater resources to this effort. Today I challenge the world's wealthier, healthier nations to match America's increasing commitment to a worldwide crusade against AIDS.

But more money is not enough. We must also make sure that more money has more impact. Next July, the global community will gather in Durban, South Africa for the 13th International AIDS Conference. There are many inspiring efforts to fight AIDS all around the world. Right now, they amount to many isolated efforts, not a single focused assault. We must knit together the separate initiatives by local, national, regional, and global organizations, to take maximum advantage of their synergy and success. We will work with the organizers of the Durban Conference to advance this essential objective. It is essential, because how we speed the money, and how effectively we target it, not just how much we spend, will determine how many lives we save.

AIDS is one of the most devastating threats ever to confront the world community. Many have called the battle against it a sacred crusade.

The United Nations was created to stop wars. Now, we must wage a great and peaceful war of our time -- the war against AIDS. For all, here and around the world, willing to enlist in this cause, let us hear and heed and take heart from the words of an African poet, Mongane Wally Serote:

"remember
the passion of our hearts
the blinding ache and pain

when we heard the hysterical sobs
of our little children crying against fate

we heard these, we knew them, we absorbed them
but we surged forward
knowing that life is a promise, and that that promise is us..."

That promise is us. We here in this room -- representing the billions of
people of the world -- we must become the promise of hope and of change.
We must become the promise of life itself. We have the knowledge, the
compassion, and the means to make a difference. We must acknowledge our
moral duty and accept our great and grave responsibility to succeed.

We must make the promise and keep the promise to prevail against this
disease -- so that when the story of AIDS is told to future generations,
it will be a tale not just of human tragedy but of human triumph. And the
moral of that story will be the capacity of the human spirit to summon us
in common cause, to defeat a common foe, and secure the health and hopes
of so many of our fellow human beings.

May God bless all who have suffered from this disease. May God bless the
united effort of our united nations to end it -- soon and forever.

###

Message Sent

To:

Paul D. Glastris/WHO/EOP@EOP
Thomas M. Rosshirt/OVP@OVP
Jeffrey K. Nussbaum/OVP@OVP
Linda Ricci/OMB/EOP@EOP
David Vandivier/OMB/EOP@EOP
Laura M. Quinn/OVP@OVP
Kristina Wolfe/OVP@OVP
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BLINKEN_A@A1@CD@LNGTWY
GRIBBEN_J@A1@CD@LNGTWY
JOHNSON_DT@A1@CD@LNGTWY
JOHNSON_WC@A1@CD@LNGTWY
NAPLAN_S@A1@CD@LNGTWY
RILEY_R@A1@CD@LNGTWY
SULLIVAN_M@A1@CD@LNGTWY
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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-JAN-2000 09:57:33.00

SUBJECT: Remarks as Prepared for Delivery by Vice President Al Gore: UN Security Council Session on Aids in Africa

TO: Tyler S. Beardsley (CN=Tyler S. Beardsley/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Alejandro G. Cabrera/OVP on 01/11/2000
09:55 AM -----

From: Alejandro G. Cabrera on 01/10/2000 10:52:32 AM
Record Type: Record

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

CC:

Subject:Remarks as Prepared for Delivery by Vice President Al
Gore: UN Security Council Session on Aids in Africa

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate

Release

Monday, January 10,
2000

Contact:

(202) 456-7035

REMARKS AS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BY VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE
U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL SESSION ON AIDS IN AFRICA

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Julia G. Bataille/OVP@OVP
Ruby Shamir/OPD/EOP@EOP
Kathy Weatherly/OVP@OVP
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Linda L. Moore/WHO/EOP@EOP
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NAPLAN_S@A1@CD@LNCTWY
RILEY_R@A1@CD@LNCTWY
SULLIVAN_M@A1@CD@LNCTWY
WEINER_R@A1@CD@LNCTWY
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62955104@eln.attmail.com@INET@LNCTWY
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Victoria L. Valentine/WHO/EOP@EOP
Martha B. Schiele/OA/EOP@EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-JAN-2000 09:57:51.00

SUBJECT: Remarks as Prepared for Delivery by Vice President Al Gore: UN Security Council Session on Aids in Africa

TO: tbeardsl@hotmail.com (tbeardsl@hotmail.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Alejandro G. Cabrera/OVP on 01/11/2000
09:56 AM -----

From: Alejandro G. Cabrera on 01/10/2000 10:52:32 AM
Record Type: Record

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

CC:

Subject:Remarks as Prepared for Delivery by Vice President Al
Gore: UN Security Council Session on Aids in Africa

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate

Release

Monday, January 10,
2000

Contact:

(202) 456-7035

REMARKS AS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BY VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE
U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL SESSION ON AIDS IN AFRICA

Mr. Secretary General, Members of the Security Council, Distinguished
Guests, and, in particular, Honored Delegates from the Nations of Africa:

"HIV/AIDS is not someone else's problem. It is my problem. It is your
problem. By allowing it to spread, we face the danger that our youth will
not reach adulthood. Their education will be wasted. The economy will
shrink. There will be a large number of sick people whom the health will
not be able to maintain."

Mr. Secretary and Members of the Council: These are not my words. They
were not uttered in the United States or the United Nations. They were
spoken by my friend, President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa, as he declared
South Africa's Partnership Against AIDS more than a year ago. The same
words should be spoken out not only in South Africa, not only in Africa,
but all across the earth. In Africa, the scale of the crisis may be
greater, the infrastructure weaker, and the people poorer, but the threat
is real for every people and every nation, everywhere on earth. No border
can keep AIDS out; it cuts across all the lines that divide us. We owe
ourselves and each other the utmost commitment to act against AIDS on a
global scale -- and especially where the scourge is greatest.

AIDS is a global aggressor that must be defeated.

As we enter the new millennium, Africa has crossed the first frontiers of
momentous progress. Over the past decade, a rising wave of African
nations has moved from dictatorship to democracy, embraced economic
reform, opened markets, privatized enterprises, and stabilized
currencies. More than half the nations of Africa now elect their own
leaders -- nearly four times the number ten years ago -- and economic
growth in sub-Saharan Africa has tripled, creating prospects for a higher
quality of life across the continent.

Tragically, this progress is imperiled, just as it is taking hold, by the
spread of AIDS which now grips 20 million Africans. Fourteen million have
already died -- one quarter of them children. Each day in Africa, 11,000
more men, women, and children become HIV positive -- more than half of
them under the age of 25.

For the nations of sub-Saharan Africa, AIDS is not just a humanitarian
crisis. It is a security crisis -- because it threatens not just
individual citizens, but the very institutions that define and defend the
character of a society.

This disease weakens workforces and saps economic strength. AIDS strikes
at teachers, and denies education to their students. It strikes at the

military, and subverts the forces of order and peacekeeping.

The United States is profoundly moved by the toll AIDS takes in Africa. At the same time, we know that our own country has not achieved as much as we should or must in our own battle against AIDS. I am pleased that our Surgeon General is here today; his recent report tells us that we have not overcome the ignorance and indifference that lead to infection. We must continue to study the success of others, while we seek to share our progress with them.

As Vice President, I have journeyed four times to sub-Saharan Africa. I have taken along top health officials, AIDS specialists, corporate leaders, and physicians. We have spent long hours with African leaders, heard their ideas, and discussed their difficulties with the fateful crisis of AIDS.

It is inspiring to see so many in Africa -- not only leaders, but health care workers and community workers, mothers and fathers, and countless ordinary citizens -- fighting to save the lives of the people they love. Ten years ago, Uganda was suffering the world's highest infection rates. Today -- because the whole nation has mobilized to end stigma, urge prevention, and change behavior -- Uganda is now recording dramatic drops in the infection rate. Uganda, which used to be proof of the problem, is now powerful proof that we can turn the tide against AIDS.

We know that the first line of defense against this disease is prevention. And prevention depends on breaking down the barriers against discussing the extent and risks of AIDS. That is one purpose of this historic Security Council meeting. Today, in sight of all the world, we are putting the AIDS crisis at the top of the world's security agenda. We must talk about AIDS not in whispers, in private meetings, in tones of secrecy and shame. We must face the threat as we are facing it right here, in one of the great forums of the earth -- openly and boldly, with urgency and compassion. Until we end the stigma of AIDS, we will never end the disease of AIDS.

We also must do much more to provide basic care and treatment to the growing number of people who, thank God, are living, instead of dying, with HIV and AIDS. This requires affordable medicine, but also more than medicine; it requires that we train doctors, nurses, and home-care workers, that we develop clinics and community-based organizations to deliver care to those who need it. Today, fewer than 5 percent of those living with AIDS in Africa have access to even basic care. We know we can prolong life, reduce suffering, and allow mothers with AIDS to live longer with their children, if we offer treatment for opportunistic infections like tuberculosis and malaria.

Our ultimate goal, our best hope, is to prevent AIDS by vaccination, and we are committed to the maximum possible research. But we need to do more to harness the talent and power of the private sector. In September, in his speech to the General Assembly, President Clinton said it was wrong that only two percent of all biomedical research is directed to the major killer diseases in the developing world. He pledged America to a new effort to speed the development and delivery of vaccines for AIDS, malaria, TB, and other illnesses that disproportionately afflict the poorest nations.

This three-part strategy of prevention, treatment, and research is the right fight. And the United States has contributed more than a billion dollars to wage it worldwide -- more than half of that for sub-Saharan Africa. But we must do more.

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- To reduce the stigma and prevent the spread of AIDS;
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In addition, I announce that our budget request for next year will -- for the first time ever -- offer specific funding for the U.S. military to work with the armed forces of other nations to combat AIDS. Inside our own country, our armed forces have acted effectively to prevent the spread of AIDS in the military. Secretary of Defense Cohen is ready to share our experience with our military counterparts in Africa.

We are also committed to helping poor countries gain access to affordable medicines, including those for HIV/AIDS. Last month, the President announced a new approach to ensure that we take public health crises into account when applying U.S. trade policy. We will cooperate with our trading partners to assure that U.S. trade policies do not hinder their efforts to respond to health crises.

But to win the ongoing global battle against AIDS, we must also fight the poverty that speeds its spread. In June, in Cologne, we joined with our G-7 partners in the Cologne Debt Initiative, a landmark commitment to faster and deeper debt relief for the heavily-indebted poor countries.

We will continue to engage our G-7 partners to bring greater resources to this effort. Today I challenge the world's wealthier, healthier nations to match America's increasing commitment to a worldwide crusade against AIDS.

But more money is not enough. We must also make sure that more money has more impact. Next July, the global community will gather in Durban, South Africa for the 13th International AIDS Conference. There are many inspiring efforts to fight AIDS all around the world. Right now, they amount to many isolated efforts, not a single focused assault. We must knit together the separate initiatives by local, national, regional, and global organizations, to take maximum advantage of their synergy and success. We will work with the organizers of the Durban Conference to advance this essential objective. It is essential, because how we speed the money, and how effectively we target it, not just how much we spend, will determine how many lives we save.

AIDS is one of the most devastating threats ever to confront the world community. Many have called the battle against it a sacred crusade.

The United Nations was created to stop wars. Now, we must wage a win a great and peaceful war of our time -- the war against AIDS. For all, here and around the world, willing to enlist in this cause, let us hear and heed and take heart from the words of an African poet, Mongane Wally Serote:

"remember
the passion of our hearts
the blinding ache and pain
when we heard the hysterical sobs
of our little children crying against fate

we heard these, we knew them, we absorbed them
but we surged forward
knowing that life is a promise, and that that promise is us..."

That promise is us. We here in this room -- representing the billions of people of the world -- we must become the promise of hope and of change. We must become the promise of life itself. We have the knowledge, the compassion, and the means to make a difference. We must acknowledge our moral duty and accept our great and grave responsibility to succeed.

We must make the promise and keep the promise to prevail against this disease -- so that when the story of AIDS is told to future generations, it will be a tale not just of human tragedy but of human triumph. And the

moral of that story will be the capacity of the human spirit to summon us in common cause, to defeat a common foe, and secure the health and hopes of so many of our fellow human beings.

May God bless all who have suffered from this disease. May God bless the united effort of our united nations to end it -- soon and forever.

###

Message Sent

To:

Paul D. Glastris/WHO/EOP@EOP
Thomas M. Rosshirt/OVP@OVP
Jeffrey K. Nussbaum/OVP@OVP
Linda Ricci/OMB/EOP@EOP
David Vandivier/OMB/EOP@EOP
Laura M. Quinn/OVP@OVP
Kristina Wolfe/OVP@OVP
Julia G. Bataille/OVP@OVP
Ruby Shamir/OPD/EOP@EOP
Kathy Weatherly/OVP@OVP
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BARTHLOW_T@A1@CD@LNGTWY
BLINKEN_A@A1@CD@LNGTWY
GRIBBEN_J@A1@CD@LNGTWY
JOHNSON_DT@A1@CD@LNGTWY
JOHNSON_WC@A1@CD@LNGTWY
NAPLAN_S@A1@CD@LNGTWY
RILEY_R@A1@CD@LNGTWY
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Martha B. Schiele/OA/EOP@EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jeffrey K. Nussbaum (CN=Jeffrey K. Nussbaum/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-JAN-2000 16:29:44.00

SUBJECT: Remarks as Prepared for Delivery by Vice President Al Gore: UN Security Council Session on Aids in Africa

TO: Andrew F. Schneider (CN=Andrew F. Schneider/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Jeffrey K. Nussbaum/OVP on 01/11/2000
04:29 PM -----

From: Alejandro G. Cabrera on 01/10/2000 10:52:32 AM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
CC:
Subject:Remarks as Prepared for Delivery by Vice President Al
Gore: UN Security Council Session on Aids in Africa

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate

Release

Monday, January 10,
2000

Contact:

(202) 456-7035

REMARKS AS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BY VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE
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Linda Ricci/OMB/EOP@EOP
David Vandivier/OMB/EOP@EOP
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BLINKEN_A@A1@CD@LNGTWY
GRIBBEN_J@A1@CD@LNGTWY
JOHNSON_DT@A1@CD@LNGTWY
JOHNSON_WC@A1@CD@LNGTWY
NAPLAN_S@A1@CD@LNGTWY
RILEY_R@A1@CD@LNGTWY
SULLIVAN_M@A1@CD@LNGTWY
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Victoria L. Valentine/WHO/EOP@EOP
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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd A. Summers (CN=Todd A. Summers/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-JAN-2000 10:21:21.00

SUBJECT: Rep. Jackson's comments on Gore announcement

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Daniel N. Mendelson (CN=Daniel N. Mendelson/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I assume that this means that Rep. Jackson will be willing to help get additional international AIDS fund.

----- Forwarded by Todd A. Summers/OPD/EOP on 01/12/2000 10:20 AM -----

"INTAIDS - Frank E. Watkins" <intaids@hivnet.ch>

01/12/2000 05:11:45 AM

Please respond to intaids@hivnet.ch

Record Type: Record

To: Intaids <intaids@hivnet.ch>

cc:

Subject: [327] RE: UN Security Council - Responses to Gore [315]

INTAIDS is an independent forum provided by
the Fondation du Present <http://www.fdp.org>

Moderators note:

The response below is reminiscent of a comment made in September by the Zimbabwe Minister of Health, Dr. Timothy Stamps, when he heard about the 100 million US\$ made available by the US government to support the 'Africa Initiative' - he said: 'And Clinton's one million dollars, he spent more than that on his own fellatio problem, and he wants to deal with our sexual problems?'.
The figures certainly seem out of proportion to the 1.0 - 2.3 billion dollars quoted as needed by the World Bank President yesterday.

To read the full text of Gore's speech to the UN you can go to:
<http://www.hivnet.ch:8000/global/intaids/viewR?324>

You can also read a UNAIDS Press Release from the meeting at:
<http://www.hivnet.ch:8000/global/intaids/viewR?325>

Other comments in response to these various statements are welcome.

Mod.

Office of Congressman Jesse L. Jackson, Jr.

MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 2000

ON GORE'S INCREASED AID FOR AFRICAN AIDS: LITTLE AND LATE

Rep. Jesse Jackson, Jr. said today that "Vice President Al Gore should be commended for highlighting the problem of HIV/AIDS in Africa before the United Nations, but the help he offered of an additional \$100 million from the U.S as a first step -- \$4.35 per person for each of the 23 million Africans who are infected with HIV/AIDS -- is little and late. Why little and late? Unless something dramatic is done, it is projected that more Africans will die in the first decade of the 21st century than have died in all the wars of the 20th century. Every minute we delay, ten more people are infected with the HIV/AIDS virus. By 2010, HIV/AIDS is expected to create 40 million orphans. Africans speak more than 1500 languages. The \$100 million is not to fight HIV/AIDS directly, but to educate 650 million Africans about HIV/AIDS -- which amounts to \$.15 per African. It is in the security interests of the U.S. and the world to address this issue."

Jackson also said, "When the Clinton-Gore administration had the option of supporting a bill that would have addressed the HIV/AIDS crisis and the many other important issues that are negatively impacting Africa (e.g., debt relief) it chose instead to support the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) -- which was finally amended to include a sense of the Congress' good intentions relative to HIV/AIDS, but actually did nothing about HIV/AIDS. AGOA will only perpetuate many of the serious problems confronting Africa.

"Not only did the Clinton-Gore administration support AGOA, it also rejected and strongly fought against an alternative bill that I offered called the HOPE (Human Rights, Opportunity, Partnership and Empowerment) for Africa Act (H.R. 772) which would have meaningfully addressed HIV/AIDS, debt relief and many other problems facing Africa.

"The Gore campaign has been plagued from the start with protests against the Clinton-Gore administration's AIDS policy towards Africa. As the Chicago Tribune reported yesterday, 'When AIDS-plagued South Africa hinted that it might manufacture its own AZT, an expensive anti-retroviral drug, the U.S. government, backed by the pharmaceutical industry, threatened sanctions. Patent laws were at stake. And despite President Clinton's recent promise to intervene on South Africa's behalf, the confrontation remains at an impasse.'

"If the Clinton-Gore administration is actually serious about dealing with the African HIV/AIDS crisis, it can still support H.R. 2700, the 'Highly Essential Life-Saving Pharmaceuticals (HELP) for Africa Act' which is currently before Congress. It resolves the 'compulsory licensing' and 'parallel importing' issues that serve even today as barriers to confronting this issue and would go a long way toward giving aid and relief to the suffering people of Africa. Our money and commitment must match the size of the problem," Jackson concluded.

Frank E. Watkins
Press Secretary/Director of Communications
Office of Congressman Jesse L. Jackson, Jr.

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- A posting from intaids@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/global/intaids/>
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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Tyler S. Beardsley (CN=Tyler S. Beardsley/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-JAN-2000 12:07:46.00

SUBJECT: Remarks as Prepared for Delivery by Vice President Al Gore: UN Security Council Session on Aids in Africa

TO: Rachael E. Sullivan (CN=Rachael E. Sullivan/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Tyler S. Beardsley/OVP on 01/12/2000
12:07 PM -----

From: Alejandro G. Cabrera on 01/11/2000 09:55:40 AM
Record Type: Record

To: Tyler S. Beardsley/OVP@OVP
cc:
Subject:Remarks as Prepared for Delivery by Vice President Al
Gore: UN Security Council Session on Aids in Africa

----- Forwarded by Alejandro G. Cabrera/OVP on 01/11/2000
09:55 AM -----

From: Alejandro G. Cabrera on 01/10/2000 10:52:32 AM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject:Remarks as Prepared for Delivery by Vice President Al
Gore: UN Security Council Session on Aids in Africa

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate
Release
Monday, January 10,
2000

Contact:

(202) 456-7035

REMARKS AS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BY VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE
U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL SESSION ON AIDS IN AFRICA

Mr. Secretary General, Members of the Security Council, Distinguished
Guests, and, in particular, Honored Delegates from the Nations of Africa:

"HIV/AIDS is not someone else's problem. It is my problem. It is your
problem. By allowing it to spread, we face the danger that our youth will
not reach adulthood. Their education will be wasted. The economy will
shrink. There will be a large number of sick people whom the health will
not be able to maintain."

Mr. Secretary and Members of the Council: These are not my words. They
were not uttered in the United States or the United Nations. They were
spoken by my friend, President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa, as he declared
South Africa's Partnership Against AIDS more than a year ago. The same
words should be spoken out not only in South Africa, not only in Africa,
but all across the earth. In Africa, the scale of the crisis may be
greater, the infrastructure weaker, and the people poorer, but the threat
is real for every people and every nation, everywhere on earth. No border
can keep AIDS out; it cuts across all the lines that divide us. We owe
ourselves and each other the utmost commitment to act against AIDS on a
global scale -- and especially where the scourge is greatest.

AIDS is a global aggressor that must be defeated.

As we enter the new millennium, Africa has crossed the first frontiers of
momentous progress. Over the past decade, a rising wave of African
nations has moved from dictatorship to democracy, embraced economic
reform, opened markets, privatized enterprises, and stabilized
currencies. More than half the nations of Africa now elect their own
leaders -- nearly four times the number ten years ago -- and economic
growth in sub-Saharan Africa has tripled, creating prospects for a higher
quality of life across the continent.

Tragically, this progress is imperiled, just as it is taking hold, by the spread of AIDS which now grips 20 million Africans. Fourteen million have already died -- one quarter of them children. Each day in Africa, 11,000 more men, women, and children become HIV positive -- more than half of them under the age of 25.

For the nations of sub-Saharan Africa, AIDS is not just a humanitarian crisis. It is a security crisis -- because it threatens not just individual citizens, but the very institutions that define and defend the character of a society.

This disease weakens workforces and saps economic strength. AIDS strikes at teachers, and denies education to their students. It strikes at the military, and subverts the forces of order and peacekeeping.

The United States is profoundly moved by the toll AIDS takes in Africa. At the same time, we know that our own country has not achieved as much as we should or must in our own battle against AIDS. I am pleased that our Surgeon General is here today; his recent report tells us that we have not overcome the ignorance and indifference that lead to infection. We must continue to study the success of others, while we seek to share our progress with them.

As Vice President, I have journeyed four times to sub-Saharan Africa. I have taken along top health officials, AIDS specialists, corporate leaders, and physicians. We have spent long hours with African leaders, heard their ideas, and discussed their difficulties with the fateful crisis of AIDS.

It is inspiring to see so many in Africa -- not only leaders, but health care workers and community workers, mothers and fathers, and countless ordinary citizens -- fighting to save the lives of the people they love. Ten years ago, Uganda was suffering the world's highest infection rates. Today -- because the whole nation has mobilized to end stigma, urge prevention, and change behavior -- Uganda is now recording dramatic drops in the infection rate. Uganda, which used to be proof of the problem, is now powerful proof that we can turn the tide against AIDS.

We know that the first line of defense against this disease is prevention. And prevention depends on breaking down the barriers against discussing the extent and risks of AIDS. That is one purpose of this historic Security Council meeting. Today, in sight of all the world, we are putting the AIDS crisis at the top of the world's security agenda. We must talk about AIDS not in whispers, in private meetings, in tones of secrecy and shame. We must face the threat as we are facing it right here, in one of the great forums of the earth -- openly and boldly, with urgency and compassion. Until we end the stigma of AIDS, we will never end the disease of AIDS.

We also must do much more to provide basic care and treatment to the growing number of people who, thank God, are living, instead of dying, with HIV and AIDS. This requires affordable medicine, but also more than medicine; it requires that we train doctors, nurses, and home-care workers, that we develop clinics and community-based organizations to deliver care to those who need it. Today, fewer than 5 percent of those living with AIDS in Africa have access to even basic care. We know we can prolong life, reduce suffering, and allow mothers with AIDS to live longer with their children, if we offer treatment for opportunistic infections like tuberculosis and malaria.

Our ultimate goal, our best hope, is to prevent AIDS by vaccination, and we are committed to the maximum possible research. But we need to do more to harness the talent and power of the private sector. In September, in his speech to the General Assembly, President Clinton said it was wrong that only two percent of all biomedical research is directed to the major killer diseases in the developing world. He pledged America to a new effort to speed the development and delivery of vaccines for AIDS, malaria, TB, and other illnesses that disproportionately afflict the poorest nations.

This three-part strategy of prevention, treatment, and research is the right fight. And the United States has contributed more than a billion dollars to wage it worldwide -- more than half of that for sub-Saharan Africa. But we must do more.

Last year, I announced the largest-ever increase in the U.S. commitment to international AIDS programs -- \$100 million to fight AIDS in Africa, India, and other areas.

Today, I announce America's decision to step up the battle. The budget the Clinton-Gore Administration will send to our Congress next month will include an additional increase of \$100 million for a total of \$325 million

to fund our worldwide fight against AIDS. This new funding will include efforts:

- To reduce the stigma and prevent the spread of AIDS;
- To reduce mother-to-child transmission;
- To support home and community based care for people with AIDS;
- To provide care for children orphaned by AIDS;
- And to strengthen health infrastructure to prevent and treat of AIDS.

I would also like to announce here this morning that the budget we will send to our Congress next month will include \$50 million for the United States' contribution to the Vaccine Fund of the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations. This contribution -- in fulfillment of the promise President Clinton made to the General Assembly -- will help fund the research, purchase, and distribution of lifesaving vaccines in developing nations.

I am also announcing today an initiative for an expanded public-private partnership in the battle against AIDS. Indeed, in the coming months, I will convene a meeting of U.S. business leaders active in Africa, to develop a set of voluntary principles for corporate conduct to make the workplace an effective place for the education and prevention of AIDS. Let us also set this goal: through public and private efforts, in partnership with partner nations, we will attack the cycle of infection at one critical point -- its most heartbreaking point -- the moment of mother-to-child transmission.

In addition, I announce that our budget request for next year will -- for the first time ever -- offer specific funding for the U.S. military to work with the armed forces of other nations to combat AIDS. Inside our own country, our armed forces have acted effectively to prevent the spread of AIDS in the military. Secretary of Defense Cohen is ready to share our experience with our military counterparts in Africa.

We are also committed to helping poor countries gain access to affordable medicines, including those for HIV/AIDS. Last month, the President announced a new approach to ensure that we take public health crises into account when applying U.S. trade policy. We will cooperate with our trading partners to assure that U.S. trade policies do not hinder their efforts to respond to health crises.

But to win the ongoing global battle against AIDS, we must also fight the poverty that speeds its spread. In June, in Cologne, we joined with our G-7 partners in the Cologne Debt Initiative, a landmark commitment to faster and deeper debt relief for the heavily-indebted poor countries.

We will continue to engage our G-7 partners to bring greater resources to this effort. Today I challenge the world's wealthier, healthier nations to match America's increasing commitment to a worldwide crusade against AIDS.

But more money is not enough. We must also make sure that more money has more impact. Next July, the global community will gather in Durban, South Africa for the 13th International AIDS Conference. There are many inspiring efforts to fight AIDS all around the world. Right now, they amount to many isolated efforts, not a single focused assault. We must knit together the separate initiatives by local, national, regional, and global organizations, to take maximum advantage of their synergy and success. We will work with the organizers of the Durban Conference to advance this essential objective. It is essential, because how we speed the money, and how effectively we target it, not just how much we spend, will determine how many lives we save.

AIDS is one of the most devastating threats ever to confront the world community. Many have called the battle against it a sacred crusade.

The United Nations was created to stop wars. Now, we must wage a win a great and peaceful war of our time -- the war against AIDS. For all, here and around the world, willing to enlist in this cause, let us hear and heed and take heart from the words of an African poet, Mongane Wally Serote:

"remember
the passion of our hearts
the blinding ache and pain
when we heard the hysterical sobs
of our little children crying against fate

we heard these, we knew them, we absorbed them
but we surged forward
knowing that life is a promise, and that that promise is us..."

That promise is us. We here in this room -- representing the billions of people of the world -- we must become the promise of hope and of change. We must become the promise of life itself. We have the knowledge, the compassion, and the means to make a difference. We must acknowledge our moral duty and accept our great and grave responsibility to succeed.

We must make the promise and keep the promise to prevail against this disease -- so that when the story of AIDS is told to future generations, it will be a tale not just of human tragedy but of human triumph. And the moral of that story will be the capacity of the human spirit to summon us in common cause, to defeat a common foe, and secure the health and hopes of so many of our fellow human beings.

May God bless all who have suffered from this disease. May God bless the united effort of our united nations to end it -- soon and forever.

###

Message Sent

To:

Paul D. Glastris/WHO/EOP@EOP
Thomas M. Rosshirt/OVP@OVP
Jeffrey K. Nussbaum/OVP@OVP
Linda Ricci/OMB/EOP@EOP
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GRIBBEN_J@A1@CD@LN GTWY
JOHNSON_DT@A1@CD@LN GTWY
JOHNSON_WC@A1@CD@LN GTWY
NAPLAN_S@A1@CD@LN GTWY
RILEY_R@A1@CD@LN GTWY
SULLIVAN_M@A1@CD@LN GTWY
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Victoria L. Valentine/WHO/EOP@EOP
Martha B. Schiele/OA/EOP@EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Maurice Daniel (CN=Maurice Daniel/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-JAN-2000 13:19:23.00

SUBJECT: Sorry, I did not look at the text that closely before.

TO: david.warr@bms.com (david.warr@bms.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate

Release

Monday, January 10,
2000

Contact:

(202) 456-7035

REMARKS AS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BY VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE
U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL SESSION ON AIDS IN AFRICA

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Guests, and, in particular, Honored Delegates from the Nations of Africa:

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problem. By allowing it to spread, we face the danger that our youth will
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spoken by my friend, President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa, as he declared
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spread of AIDS which now grips 20 million Africans. Fourteen million have
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more men, women, and children become HIV positive -- more than half of them under the age of 25.

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It is inspiring to see so many in Africa -- not only leaders, but health care workers and community workers, mothers and fathers, and countless ordinary citizens -- fighting to save the lives of the people they love. Ten years ago, Uganda was suffering the world's highest infection rates. Today -- because the whole nation has mobilized to end stigma, urge prevention, and change behavior -- Uganda is now recording dramatic drops in the infection rate. Uganda, which used to be proof of the problem, is now powerful proof that we can turn the tide against AIDS.

We know that the first line of defense against this disease is prevention. And prevention depends on breaking down the barriers against discussing the extent and risks of AIDS. That is one purpose of this historic Security Council meeting. Today, in sight of all the world, we are putting the AIDS crisis at the top of the world's security agenda. We must talk about AIDS not in whispers, in private meetings, in tones of secrecy and shame. We must face the threat as we are facing it right here, in one of the great forums of the earth -- openly and boldly, with urgency and compassion. Until we end the stigma of AIDS, we will never end the disease of AIDS.

We also must do much more to provide basic care and treatment to the growing number of people who, thank God, are living, instead of dying, with HIV and AIDS. This requires affordable medicine, but also more than medicine; it requires that we train doctors, nurses, and home-care workers, that we develop clinics and community-based organizations to deliver care to those who need it. Today, fewer than 5 percent of those living with AIDS in Africa have access to even basic care. We know we can prolong life, reduce suffering, and allow mothers with AIDS to live longer with their children, if we offer treatment for opportunistic infections like tuberculosis and malaria.

Our ultimate goal, our best hope, is to prevent AIDS by vaccination, and we are committed to the maximum possible research. But we need to do more to harness the talent and power of the private sector. In September, in

his speech to the General Assembly, President Clinton said it was wrong that only two percent of all biomedical research is directed to the major killer diseases in the developing world. He pledged America to a new effort to speed the development and delivery of vaccines for AIDS, malaria, TB, and other illnesses that disproportionately afflict the poorest nations.

This three-part strategy of prevention, treatment, and research is the right fight. And the United States has contributed more than a billion dollars to wage it worldwide -- more than half of that for sub-Saharan Africa. But we must do more.

Last year, I announced the largest-ever increase in the U.S. commitment to international AIDS programs -- \$100 million to fight AIDS in Africa, India, and other areas.

Today, I announce America's decision to step up the battle. The budget the Clinton-Gore Administration will send to our Congress next month will include an additional increase of \$100 million for a total of \$325 million to fund our worldwide fight against AIDS. This new funding will include efforts:

- To reduce the stigma and prevent the spread of AIDS;
- To reduce mother-to-child transmission;
- To support home and community based care for people with AIDS;
- To provide care for children orphaned by AIDS;
- And to strengthen health infrastructure to prevent and treat of AIDS.

I would also like to announce here this morning that the budget we will send to our Congress next month will include \$50 million for the United States' contribution to the Vaccine Fund of the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations. This contribution -- in fulfillment of the promise President Clinton made to the General Assembly -- will help fund the research, purchase, and distribution of lifesaving vaccines in developing nations.

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In addition, I announce that our budget request for next year will -- for the first time ever -- offer specific funding for the U.S. military to work with the armed forces of other nations to combat AIDS. Inside our own country, our armed forces have acted effectively to prevent the spread of AIDS in the military. Secretary of Defense Cohen is ready to share our experience with our military counterparts in Africa.

We are also committed to helping poor countries gain access to affordable medicines, including those for HIV/AIDS. Last month, the President announced a new approach to ensure that we take public health crises into

account when applying U.S. trade policy. We will cooperate with our trading partners to assure that U.S. trade policies do not hinder their efforts to respond to health crises.

But to win the ongoing global battle against AIDS, we must also fight the poverty that speeds its spread. In June, in Cologne, we joined with our G-7 partners in the Cologne Debt Initiative, a landmark commitment to faster and deeper debt relief for the heavily-indebted poor countries.

We will continue to engage our G-7 partners to bring greater resources to this effort. Today I challenge the world's wealthier, healthier nations to match America's increasing commitment to a worldwide crusade against AIDS.

But more money is not enough. We must also make sure that more money has more impact. Next July, the global community will gather in Durban, South Africa for the 13th International AIDS Conference. There are many inspiring efforts to fight AIDS all around the world. Right now, they amount to many isolated efforts, not a single focused assault. We must knit together the separate initiatives by local, national, regional, and global organizations, to take maximum advantage of their synergy and success. We will work with the organizers of the Durban Conference to advance this essential objective. It is essential, because how we speed the money, and how effectively we target it, not just how much we spend, will determine how many lives we save.

AIDS is one of the most devastating threats ever to confront the world community. Many have called the battle against it a sacred crusade.

The United Nations was created to stop wars. Now, we must wage a great and peaceful war of our time -- the war against AIDS. For all, here and around the world, willing to enlist in this cause, let us hear and heed and take heart from the words of an African poet, Mongane Wally Serote:

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the passion of our hearts
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we heard these, we knew them, we absorbed them
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That promise is us. We here in this room -- representing the billions of people of the world -- we must become the promise of hope and of change. We must become the promise of life itself. We have the knowledge, the compassion, and the means to make a difference. We must acknowledge our moral duty and accept our great and grave responsibility to succeed.

We must make the promise and keep the promise to prevail against this disease -- so that when the story of AIDS is told to future generations, it will be a tale not just of human tragedy but of human triumph. And the moral of that story will be the capacity of the human spirit to summon us in common cause, to defeat a common foe, and secure the health and hopes of so many of our fellow human beings.

May God bless all who have suffered from this disease. May God bless the united effort of our united nations to end it -- soon and forever.

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-JAN-2000 15:30:07.00

SUBJECT: Remarks as Prepared for Delivery by Vice President Al Gore: UN Security Council Session on Aids in Africa

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READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Alejandro G. Cabrera/OVP on 01/13/2000
03:30 PM -----

From: Alejandro G. Cabrera on 01/10/2000 10:52:32 AM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
CC:
Subject:Remarks as Prepared for Delivery by Vice President Al
Gore: UN Security Council Session on Aids in Africa

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate
Release
Monday, January 10,
2000

Contact:

(202) 456-7035

REMARKS AS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BY VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE
U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL SESSION ON AIDS IN AFRICA

Mr. Secretary General, Members of the Security Council, Distinguished
Guests, and, in particular, Honored Delegates from the Nations of Africa:

"HIV/AIDS is not someone else's problem. It is my problem. It is your
problem. By allowing it to spread, we face the danger that our youth will
not reach adulthood. Their education will be wasted. The economy will
shrink. There will be a large number of sick people whom the health will
not be able to maintain."

Mr. Secretary and Members of the Council: These are not my words. They
were not uttered in the United States or the United Nations. They were
spoken by my friend, President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa, as he declared
South Africa's Partnership Against AIDS more than a year ago. The same
words should be spoken out not only in South Africa, not only in Africa,
but all across the earth. In Africa, the scale of the crisis may be
greater, the infrastructure weaker, and the people poorer, but the threat
is real for every people and every nation, everywhere on earth. No border
can keep AIDS out; it cuts across all the lines that divide us. We owe
ourselves and each other the utmost commitment to act against AIDS on a
global scale -- and especially where the scourge is greatest.

AIDS is a global aggressor that must be defeated.

As we enter the new millennium, Africa has crossed the first frontiers of
momentous progress. Over the past decade, a rising wave of African
nations has moved from dictatorship to democracy, embraced economic
reform, opened markets, privatized enterprises, and stabilized
currencies. More than half the nations of Africa now elect their own
leaders -- nearly four times the number ten years ago -- and economic
growth in sub-Saharan Africa has tripled, creating prospects for a higher
quality of life across the continent.

Tragically, this progress is imperiled, just as it is taking hold, by the
spread of AIDS which now grips 20 million Africans. Fourteen million have
already died -- one quarter of them children. Each day in Africa, 11,000
more men, women, and children become HIV positive -- more than half of
them under the age of 25.

For the nations of sub-Saharan Africa, AIDS is not just a humanitarian
crisis. It is a security crisis -- because it threatens not just
individual citizens, but the very institutions that define and defend the
character of a society.

This disease weakens workforces and saps economic strength. AIDS strikes
at teachers, and denies education to their students. It strikes at the

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Message Sent

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JOHNSON_DT@A1@CD@LNGTWY
JOHNSON_WC@A1@CD@LNGTWY
NAPLAN_S@A1@CD@LNGTWY
RILEY_R@A1@CD@LNGTWY
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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Karen E. Kaufmann (CN=Karen E. Kaufmann/OU=OA/O=EOP [OA])

CREATION DATE/TIME:18-JAN-2000 11:29:50.00

SUBJECT: Articles

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

TEXT:

I didn't find any articles in Time mentioning the V.P. and AIDS for 1999 or 2000. I have attached the only article in Timeso far this year that even mentions AIDS. There are two Huffington columns. I didn't know which one you wanted. No problems with the other articles. ===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

PAGE 1

LEVEL 1 - 1 OF 1 STORY

Copyright 2000 Time Inc.
Time

January 1, 2000

SECTION: INDICATORS; Pg. 30

LENGTH: 491 words

HEADLINE: Indicators

BODY:

VOTERS Nevada had the worst voter-turnout rate, only 38%, for the 1996 presidential election. Minnesota and Maine had the highest turnout rate, 64%

Voter turnout

60%+
MT
SD
MN
ME

55% to 60%
OR
ID
WY
AK
ND
NE
KS
IA
WI
LA
VT
NH
MA
CT

50% to 55%
WA
CO
MO
MI
OH
NJ
RI

45% to 50%
UT
NM
OK

PAGE 2

Time, January 1, 2000

AR

MS
IL
IN
TN
AL
FL
NC
VA
MD
DE
PA
NY

less than 45%

CA
NV
AZ
TX
HI
KY
WV
GA
SC

Source: Bureau of the Census, Federal Election Commission,
Gov't. Division of the Congressional Research Service and state
election offices

CAREGIVING People who work and care for an elderly relative often
make significant adjustments to their job schedule

--Percent of caregivers

USE SICK DAYS/VACATION TIME	64%
DECREASE HOURS	33%
LEAVE OF ABSENCE	22%
FULL- TO PART-TIME	20%
QUIT JOB	16%
RETIRE EARLY	13%

From interviews with 55 individuals who spend more than 18 hours
a week caregiving. Source: National Alliance for Caregiving,
National Center on Women and Aging at Brandeis University

AUTOS Toyota Camry is the best-selling car in the U.S. for the
third straight year

--Cars sold, 1999 (thousands)

1. TOYOTA CAMRY	418
2. HONDA ACCORD	373
3. FORD TAURUS	339
4. HONDA CIVIC	296
5. FORD ESCORT	255

PAGE 3

Time, January 1, 2000

Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1999 Source: Wards AutoInfoBank

AIDS More than 33 million people are living with AIDS/HIV
worldwide; 1.2 million of the victims are children

--Number of adults and children newly infected with HIV, 1998

Sub-Saharan Africa	4,000,000
South & Southeast Asia	1,200,000
East Asia & Pacific	200,000
Latin America	160,000
Eastern Europe & Central Asia	80,000
Caribbean	45,000
North America	44,000
Western Europe	30,000
North Africa & Middle East	19,000
Australia & New Zealand	600
Total	5.8 million

Estimated

Source: World Health Organization

CONCERTS Most of the top touring groups of the '90s had seen

their recording heyday in an earlier decade

--Top live acts of the '90s

Gross (millions)

1. Rolling Stones	\$ 751
2. Grateful Dead	\$ 285
3. U2	\$ 283
4. Eagles	\$ 197
5. Neil Diamond	\$ 183
6. Jimmy Buffett	\$ 167
7. George Strait	\$ 158
8. Pink Floyd	\$ 153
9. Elton John	\$ 146
10. Billy Joel	\$ 145

Source: Amusement Business BOXSCORE

GRAPHIC: COLOR MAP, COLOR CHART: SOURCE: GOLD FIELDS MINERAL SERVICES LTD., GOLD

Once a highly prized inflation hedge, it's at its lowest price in 20 years
Average price

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: January 3, 2000

PAGE 1

LEVEL 1 - 1 OF 1 STORY

Copyright 2000 Newsweek
Newsweek

January 17, 2000, U.S. Edition

SECTION: INTERNATIONAL; Pg. 32

LENGTH: 1946 words

HEADLINE: The Plague Years

BYLINE: By Jeffrey Bartholet; With Michael Hirsh and Gregory Vistica in Washington, Tom Masland in Cape Town, Christopher Dickey in Paris, Rod Nordland in London, Claudia Kalb and Gregory Beals in New York and Michael Cadman in Johannesburg

HIGHLIGHT:

As the new century begins, AIDS tightens its medieval death grip on Africa. The anatomy of an epidemic--and its rising human toll.

BODY:

In 1991, a visitor to rural Uganda could peer through the portals of hell and glimpse the holocaust to come. It took a little work then. You had to hire a Jeep and drive from the capital of Kampala to the Rakai district in the south of the country, then the epicenter for a burgeoning AIDS epidemic. There you'd enter a world of private horrors. A skeletal man with festering abscesses on his skin, hidden away in a shack only slightly larger than an outhouse that reeked of sickness. A spindly grandmother who had lost all of her four sons and four daughters-in-law to "slim disease" and was caring for 20 grandchildren in a house without electricity or running water. An HIV-infected child, in the lap of his dying mother, antidiarrheal medicine mixing with tears on a small face that had no power to grasp the scale of the tragedy building around and within him.

The warnings were as clear as the terror in that 3-year-old's eyes. A UNICEF-sponsored study at the time predicted that in 10 hard-hit countries of sub-Saharan Africa, up to 5.5 million children under 15 would lose their mothers to AIDS during the 1990s. Rakai, the experts warned, would become a perverse model for communities across Africa. Millions would perish in a plague of medieval proportions. Now that the decade is over, it seems the warnings were somewhat mistaken. A full-blown crisis is upon us, and it's worse than expected.

The global death toll from AIDS was 2.6 million last year alone. Roughly 85 percent of those deaths occurred in Africa. Even as the corpses were buried, some 5.6 million more people--mostly African--became infected with HIV during 1999. Although AIDS is viewed as a tragedy that people often bring on themselves, many of the victims of the pandemic have done nothing more harmful than enter the world. By the end of this year an astonishing 10.4 million African children under 15 will have lost their mothers or both parents to AIDS--90 percent of the global total of AIDS orphans.

In a continent already ravaged by wars and mired in poverty, AIDS is wiping out much of a generation. Families are being destroyed, skilled workers cut down. The disease began in Africa and spread, in part, because of social instability--via migrant workers, refugees and women who had few other means to support themselves than prostitution. Cultural factors also played a role:

PAGE 2

Newsweek January 17, 2000.

superstitions spread in some areas that the best cure for an HIV-infected man was to sleep with a virgin. Now the disease sows further instability that, in turn, ensures the kind of desperate conditions where AIDS flourishes.

For the rest of the world, this may seem to be a purely humanitarian tragedy. But as AIDS wrecks Africa's already crippled political and social institutions, instability on the continent may demand more intervention from the outside than medicines and educational programs. "The spread of this disease could not be contained in Africa, and the destruction of Africa from AIDS will not be limited to the continent," says U.N. Ambassador Richard Holbrooke. "If we don't work with the Africans themselves to address these problems... we will have to deal with them later when they will get more dangerous and more expensive."

Today we argue over past atrocities, hoping to draw lessons. Could Roosevelt or others have done more to save 6 million Jews from extermination during World War II by absorbing European refugees or bombing the railways to Auschwitz? Yet we face a new holocaust now--of a very different character, yes, but on an even larger scale of human destruction. While, for example, life expectancy in the United States jumped by 30 years over the last century, in southern Africa, life expectancy at birth is projected to plunge. A recent U.N. report forecasts that expected life spans in the region will drop from 59 years in the early 1990s to just 45 by 2010. Yet precious little is being done to stop the disease.

That may be about to change. There is new urgency: this week, with the United States taking its turn to chair the United Nations Security Council, the first topic on the agenda is AIDS in Africa. Beyond putting the issue on the world's radar screen, new government money will be pledged to combat the disease. Bill Gates's philanthropic foundation has committed \$28 million--a small amount compared with the billions that experts say is needed, but a help--to vaccine development and AIDS prevention. In recent months The Boston Globe and Village Voice have published searing, multipart accounts of the tragedy. And in Boston, an outspoken preacher named Eugene Rivers is challenging American blacks to do more and speak out forcefully in this election year.

Why the upswell of interest after more than a decade of relative apathy? First, dire warnings have become hard reality. It's axiomatic that predictions of humanitarian tragedy--like forecasts of famines--rarely compel the world toward mass action. It's only when catastrophe hits that people get energized.

Scenes on the ground in much of Africa these days are more graphic than any charts or tables could suggest: lines outside cemeteries as families wait to bury their dead; morgues that operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week. "The number of people who have gone into the coffin-making business--that is something you can see without being an epidemiologist," says Godfrey Sikipa, a

program-development officer for Geneva-based UNAIDS, the lead U.N. agency dealing with the epidemic.

Some prominent visitors to Africa have returned to the United States with an overwhelming sense of mission. Rivers's epiphany occurred in December 1998, when he was in Zimbabwe to lecture the World Council of Churches on youth outreach and crime prevention in the United States. A Roman Catholic activist named Michael Auret took Rivers aside during the meeting. "I am appealing to you as a Christian, in an appeal rooted in faith," Auret told Rivers. The message: alert Americans to the destruction of a continent. "The mandate was to plead the cause of the widow and the orphan," Rivers recalls, quoting the prophet Isaiah's exhortation to "defend the cause of the fatherless."

PAGE 3

Newsweek January 17, 2000,

Rivers--relentless and media-savvy--soon launched a minicrusade. He lobbied newspaper editors and approached black leaders in Washington and Boston about the crisis. To his surprise, many were unaware of its scope. Rivers believes that even some of those in the black elite who do grasp the situation may worry that highlighting AIDS in Africa reinforces negative stereotypes. "As I talked to folks around the country," Rivers says, "there was a sense that we can't handle another story about blacks as basket cases." He and other activists later issued an open letter to U.S. black religious, intellectual and political leaders castigating them for doing too little: "What verdict will our descendants render upon their ancestors who stood by silently as a generation of African children were reduced to a biological underclass by this sexual holocaust?" the letter asked.

Ambassador Holbrooke had a revelation of his own during a visit to Africa last month. He had been well briefed on the African AIDS crisis, but, Holbrooke says, "the trip gave it the reality of faces, lives, people lying there dying,

orphans who had no place at night to go except on the street, people who were scared to death to be tested." He traveled with his wife, the journalist Kati Marton, who says both she and her husband "got religion" on the issue during meetings with AIDS sufferers. Shortly after Holbrooke returned, he put African

AIDS at the top of his agenda for the Security Council session he'd chair in January--despite the fact that the Council had never before dealt with a health

issue. The ambassador also invited Vice President Al Gore to open the session--the highest-level politician ever to do so--and asked a host of other

big names, including World Bank president James Wolfensohn, to help attract attention to the cause.

NEWSWEEK has learned that the administration's new Africa aid proposal was originally planned as part of Clinton's Jan. 27 State of the Union speech. But

the president has made Gore's election a priority and is keenly aware of the veep's need for black and gay support. At Holbrooke's suggestion, Clinton decided that Gore should take up the issue himself at the United Nations "on the grounds it would get more attention," says a senior administration official.

In this election year, political pressure has also been building on the U.S.

government and pharmaceutical companies to ensure greater African access to AIDS treatments. Governments in the rich world have long supported the drug companies' claim that they have the exclusive right to license their drugs. But

Clinton signaled a policy shift at the recent World Trade Organization summit in Seattle, announcing that the United States would now exercise "flexibility" on

the issue. Now, NEWSWEEK has learned, activists in South Africa plan to test Washington by importing pirated drugs from Thailand.

Drug treatments, however, will not solve this crisis. That's particularly true in Africa, where the health-care infrastructure is so feeble. Africans say

they need more substantial help--particularly relief from crippling debt that drains health and education budgets. But no program will be successful unless African leaders get their own priorities right. Not one head of state showed up

at the 11th International Conference on AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Diseases held in Lusaka, Zambia, last September. AIDS activists charge that a "conspiracy of silence" has encouraged a climate in which AIDS victims are severely stigmatized. In a much-publicized case in South Africa on World AIDS Day last year, a woman who admitted on television that she was HIV-infected was beaten to death by neighbors in her township.

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Newsweek January 17, 2000,

Some African leaders are finally getting religion themselves. Others have long had it. Nelson Mandela has been very outspoken on the AIDS threat; his successor, Thabo Mbeki, plans to announce this week a new Five Year Plan to combat the epidemic. Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni was a global pioneer on

the issue: early on in the pandemic, he waged a prolonged campaign of public education, condom distribution, voluntary testing, counseling and support services. The policy has paid off: HIV infection has dropped from 15 percent of the population to 9.7 percent.

Yet Uganda also has the highest number of AIDS orphans in the world--1.1 million in all. The danger now is that with so many desperate kids, the good that has been done might actually be undone. Destitute girls may turn to prostitution to survive, unconnected young boys could turn violent. In the Rakai district--where the cycle of death and destruction all began--32 percent of children 15 and under are orphaned: 75,000 kids in all. The signs, of course, were there a decade ago. But now, more than ever, nobody has an excuse for apathy.

Mapping the AIDS Epidemic's Hot Zone

The HIV plague is at its most devastating in 29 nations of sub-Saharan Africa, according to the United Nations. Across the AIDS hot zone, women are infected as frequently as men--often at the very beginning of their sexual maturity--and when they die, they often leave orphans behind.

Historical comparisons

Children who have lost one or both parents
Orphans in United States after WWII: 183,000
Orphans in Europe after WWII: 13 million
Orphans and children separated from families in Rwanda 1994 genocide: 400,000

Charts:

The Orphans of AIDS
A Plague on Many Countries
The Pattern of Death
The Cost of AIDS

(Charts Omitted)

GRAPHIC: GRAPHIC: Mapping the AIDS Epidemic's Hot Zone; PHOTO: A Mounting Body

Count: The mortuary in Lusaka, Zambia, is always full of corpses, with dozens of dead brought in daily. Most died of AIDS ; PHOTO: Shelter Against The Storm, Some of 32 kids, many orphaned by AIDS, who live with their aunt and grandmother in a two-room house in Lusaka; PHOTO: Risky Behavior, Many men have multiple sex partners, including prostitutes (below); in Zambia a favorite is called a sweet

sixteen.''; PHOTO: Innocent Victim, An AIDS baby under treatment at a Zambian orphanage. Children often inherit the disease at birth.; GRAPHIC: (Charts); GRAPHIC: The Orphans of AIDS; GRAPHIC: A Plague on Many Countries; GRAPHIC: The

Patterns of Death; GRAPHIC: The Cost of AIDS; GRAPHIC: (Graphics omitted)

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: January 11, 2000

PAGE 1

LEVEL 2 - 1 OF 2 STORIES

Copyright 2000 Chicago Sun-Times, Inc.
Chicago Sun-Times

January 12, 2000, WEDNESDAY, Late Sports Final Edition

SECTION: EDT; Pg. 39

LENGTH: 820 words

HEADLINE: McCain takes licking, corruption keeps ticking

BYLINE: Arianna Huffington

BODY:

By now anyone who's paying attention to campaign 2000 knows of the two letters Sen. John McCain wrote to the FCC on behalf of a campaign contributor.

It made the front page of many major newspapers, led many newscasts and even got its own "Nightline" show. But how many know of a book -- The Buying of the President 2000 -- that was released at the same time by the Center for Public Integrity? Charles Lewis, the center's executive director and former "60 Minutes" producer, together with 24 researchers and editors, has written the ultimate guide to the corruption of American politics. But it grabbed no front-page headlines, led no newscasts and was not deemed worthy of its own "Nightline" episode.

Lewis and the CPI reveal the "career patrons" and longtime contributors behind all the major White House contenders.

Let's take the Big Four. The book traces Vice President Al Gore's involvement with Occidental Petroleum back to his father's relationship with Armand Hammer, who used to say that he had Gore Sr. "in my back pocket." In fact, when Gore the elder left the Senate in 1970, he was hired by Hammer for \$ 500,000 a year -- while the vice president has been the beneficiary of campaign contributions, trips on the corporate jet and \$ 20,000 a year from a land deal brokered between his father and Hammer. But largess is a two-way street. In 1997 the government sold 47,000 acres of federal property in Bakersfield, Calif., to Occidental, tripling its oil reserves overnight.

George W. Bush also has had a strangely enchanting effect on corporate titans, chief among them Richard Rainwater, a financier from Fort Worth and founder of Columbia/HCA, the nation's largest for-profit hospital chain. It was

Rainwater who orchestrated the Texas Rangers stadium deal that scored Bush a cool \$ 15 million -- and his much-touted business success. Of course, one good deed deserves another, and in 1995 Texas Gov. Bush vetoed a Patient Protection Act that had been fiercely opposed by Columbia/HCA. Quid pro quo or quasi-coincidence?

Bill Bradley's major career patrons are found mostly in Wall Street firms -- but also in the big chemical companies. In return, Bradley introduced from 1986 to 1996 45 bills designed to benefit the chemical industry with tax credits and tariff exemptions -- even for highly toxic pesticides.

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Chicago Sun-Times, January 12, 2000

As for John McCain, according to Lewis and company, he has found many close

friends -- and sources of large contributions -- among the major telecommunications companies, which stand to benefit if the Internet Regulatory Freedom Act he introduced becomes law.

To get the full chilling picture of the buying of the presidency, you'll have to read the book. Because you are not likely to hear a lot more about it from the media. They're looking for a juicy story line. The fundamental, systemic corruption of our politics is far too all-consuming to fit the media's ethic of politics as entertainment. In the melodramatic narrative that the media call campaign coverage, McCain was due for a fall. Build him up. Tear him down. Put him out of his misery. See ya next week. Besides, the FCC letters made for good TV: short, simple, seemingly sinister, with a built-in "Gotcha!" grabber.

McCain is fighting back by releasing more than 500 letters he has sent to federal agencies -- some involving campaign contributors, some not. "If people view them in their entirety," he says, "they will see that I have acted on one fundamental principle: to protect the consumer."

But there is no doubt that the consumers who contribute are more likely to have access to the senator and his colleagues and therefore more likely to have them act on their behalf. It is easy to criticize McCain for not being as pure as his campaign rhetoric. The hypocrisy cudgel is one the media are particularly adept at wielding. And McCain clearly has given them an enticing target to swing at.

So where do we go from here? The chances of McCain beating Bush always have been slim. Let's say the media succeed at stopping any momentum McCain has been building in New Hampshire. Come March, we'll be left with Bush vs. Gore, as expected; The Buying of the President 2000 gathering dust on the remainders pile, and the issue of political corruption that, as McCain keeps repeating, "taints us all" relegated to the alternative weeklies.

Bush misses no opportunity to smugly scold McCain for backing a campaign-finance bill that "Al Gore is applauding," while Gore, between claps, has done his best to avoid the issue. Indeed, when CPI asked to interview the vice president for the book, it received a letter from a campaign lawyer questioning the legality of a tax-exempt group conducting such an interview.

So apparently there is a controlling legal authority when it comes to investigating corruption, but not when it comes to participating in it.

E-mail: arianna@ariannaonline.com

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE: January 12, 2000

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LEVEL 2 - 2 OF 2 STORIES

Copyright 2000 The San Diego Union-Tribune
The San Diego Union-Tribune

January 1, 2000, Saturday

SECTION: OPINION Pg. B-10

LENGTH: 912 words

HEADLINE: Political posturing and the poor

BYLINE: Arianna Huffington

BODY:

Right before Christmas, George W. Bush was asked about a recent federal report that 5 percent of Texas households had suffered from hunger from 1996 through 1998. "Where?" Bush wanted to know, adding, "You'd think the governor

would have heard if there are pockets of hunger in Texas."

Yes, you would. He then effectively issued a challenge: Show me the hungry.

"I would like for the Department of Agriculture to show us who, where are they, and we'll respond." Whether he meant with a sandwich or a press release was left unclear.

There has been a tidal wave of religious posturing in Campaign 2000. The problem is that these pious protestations do not seem to extend to what is at the heart of the Bible: tending to the poor. Indeed, what made Bush's remarks

so chilling is that he articulated the entire political class's response to America's poor: Where are they? They don't show up on our donor lists.

The attempt by the Democratic National Committee and local Texas Democrats to make political capital out of Bush's comments is another example of how much easier our leaders find it to exploit suffering than to attempt to reduce it. Not only have both parties ignored the poor during our much-touted prosperity but now one party is using them as a cudgel against the other.

While the governor was catching up on his state's poverty stats and the DNC was promptly blast-faxing his incredulous remarks, I was reading the galleys of "Faith Works," a remarkable book by the Rev. Jim Wallis, to be published in March. In it, Wallis, a preacher-activist and leader of Call to Renewal, a national movement to overcome poverty, identifies three kinds of poverty: material, spiritual and civic.

The partisan sniping about the existence of material poverty was evidence of the civic poverty that has overrun our country. "Aiming either at the stock brokers or the soccer moms," writes Wallis, "neither political party has talked about poor and left-out people for a very long time."

Throughout the book, Wallis stresses how our perceptions are shaped by our different vantage points. He writes of finding himself in homeless shelters, poor shanty towns, and the insides of assorted jail cells where he's been sent "probably 20 times by now for various vigils, marches and peaceful actions of nonviolent civil disobedience. I've noticed how different the world looks from those places." Clearly very different than it looks from the corridors of power in Washington, D.C. or Austin, Texas. "Bush knows where the fund-raisers

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The San Diego Union-Tribune, January 1, 2000

are," Wallis told me. "He knows where the middle-class voters are -- but he doesn't know where the poor are."

Yet Bush chose Jesus as the political philosopher who most influenced him. That was the same Jesus who, in the 25th chapter of Matthew's Gospel, so identified himself with the poor and the outcast that he admonished his disciples, as Wallis puts it, that "to serve them was to serve him, and to ignore them was, indeed, to ignore him."

How insulated have we become against any contact with poor people that the Republican front-runner needs the Department of Agriculture to find them for him? And before any more Democrats mount their moral high-horse, they should review the photo ops provided by the First Family at Christmastime: the president shopping with Chelsea; the first couple arriving for Christmas Eve dinner at the home of Vernon Jordan; and the White House Christmas dinner menu proudly displayed upon our TV screens. (It culminated in seven desserts, including "Chocolate Cake with White Icing" and "Pumpkin Pie with Glazed Ginger".)

Yes, the president did make the obligatory stop at a soup kitchen earlier in the week, but the triptych of Christmas images that stayed with us was: shopping, celebrating with power-brokers and culinary overkill. In the midst of such civic poverty, it is not surprising that our political elite has forgotten

the 20 percent of our fellow citizens -- 15 million children among them -- left out of the booming economy.

While in theological seminary, Wallis sought to identify every mention of the poor in the Bible. He found that it was the second most prominent theme in the Hebrew scriptures, idolatry being the first. As we're finding out, the worship of material objects and the neglect of the poor tend to go hand in hand.

In the New Testament, the subject of poverty and the responsibilities of wealth is found in one out of every 10 verses in the first three Gospels, and in one out of seven verses in the Gospel of Luke. To drive his point home when he preached, Wallis often used a Bible from which every reference to poverty had been cut out. "The Prophets were decimated," he writes, "the Psalms destroyed, the Gospels ripped to shreds, and the Epistles turned to tattered rags. The Bible was full of holes."

And so is the rhetoric of many born-again politicians who profess Christ as their savior but spend more energy inveighing on the benefits of abolishing estate taxes and the evils of homosexuality (about which, incidentally, Jesus had nothing to say) than about the overwhelming biblical insistence on expanding our circle of concern to include "the least among us."

Al Gore tells us that he often asks himself "What would Jesus do?" If George W. Bush asks the same question, he won't need the Department of Agriculture to provide the answer.

Huffington can be reached via e-mail at arianna@ariannaonline.com

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

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The San Diego Union-Tribune, January 1, 2000

LOAD-DATE: January 2, 2000

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LEVEL 1 - 1 OF 1 STORY

Copyright 2000 The National Journal, Inc.
The National Journal

January 8, 2000

SECTION: PRESIDENCY; Vol. 32, No. 2

LENGTH: 2784 words

HEADLINE: Till the Lights Go Out

BYLINE: Alexis Simendinger

BODY:

When President Clinton delivers his last State of the Union speech this month, presents his final spending blueprint to Congress in February, and flies aboard Air Force One on the year's farewell world tour, he will be able to turn to a small, practiced cadre of White House aides who were with him in year one and who will help him turn out the lights at the end of year eight.

For a two-term Democrat who had to learn about governing in Washington, who repeatedly clashed with a Republican-controlled Congress, was impeached and then acquitted, and fought a nail-biting, 78-day air war in the Balkans--the idea that the remaining staff aren't all stand-ins from some temp agency seems somehow remarkable. After all, Clinton is on his sixth White House counsel, his fourth chief of staff, his third press

secretary, and at least his second pollster.

The political staffers who have stuck it out for two terms-without brief sanity interludes at universities or other rest stops-probably number upwards of a dozen. They endure because of personal relationships with the Clintons or the Gores, or because they love being responsible for policy development, or both.

Clinton's long-haul Oval Office team, including Director of Operations Nancy Hernreich and personal secretary Betty Currie, went through uncomfortable times during Independent Counsel Kenneth W. Starr's investigation of the president. But they went back to work. Bruce R. Lindsey, Clinton's trusted counselor from Arkansas who had his own run-ins with the Justice Department, independent counsels, and Congress, will probably finish the White House roller coaster as he began it, by the side of his friend. But his marriage broke up along the way. National Security Adviser Samuel R. "Sandy" Berger says flatly that "you could not do this job without a spouse who was both tolerant and shared some sense of purpose." And after eight years, he talks about his hopes of retrieving the many friendships he placed "in escrow."

Some who've stayed from beginning to end would have departed if they had not won promotions, new assignments, or had

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simply been swept along, never finding a tidy jumping-off point. National economic adviser Gene B. Sperling, Berger, and domestic policy adviser Bruce N. Reed were all policy deputies who prepared for years for the top jobs. It is unlikely that any of the three would still be at the White House had they not gotten the promotions. As Sperling says, "When you're in that position where you know the president has a lot of different choices and pressures, and he goes with you, you don't forget it."

What follows is a closer look at a few senior staff members who arrived at the White House in 1993 and plan to help Clinton fold his tent at the end:
Samuel R. "Sandy" Berger
The president's national security adviser has a little clock on his desk that counts down the number of days remaining in Clinton's presidency. On the December afternoon Berger spoke with National Journal, he worked the number into his first sentence: "387 days left." As he said it, he sounded like a man who relished the voyage but will be happy to reach the dock.

With vigor, Berger ticked off a "very ambitious agenda for the next 12 months." He mentioned Clinton's hopes for Middle East peace, an administration campaign to persuade Congress to approve China's entrance into the World Trade Organization, a possible visit to South Asia ("the first time in 25 years for an American president"), and continued vigilance in the Balkans. But as Berger—who begins his eighth year at the National Security Council—knows well, it is the unscripted world events that often give the job its drama. Just hours later, this former trade attorney unexpectedly learned he could add another must-watch item to the president's list: the transition in leadership from Russia's first democratically elected leader, Boris Yeltsin, to a successor.

"This is an unrelenting job. This never ends," Berger explains after he pays homage to his indulgent wife, Susan, and three children. "I won't miss the phone ringing at 3 a.m.," which happens regularly, as it did when staff at the White House situation room alerted him to Yeltsin's resignation. Nonetheless, Berger, 54, declares his "a great job," and talks about his reluctance to ponder with any specificity his life after the job ends. "There are some very big things that the president can accomplish this year in the world, and there are bad things that can happen. I only know how to do this one way, which is total commitment. And the point at which I start thinking beyond, about what's after this year . . . I think is the reason to think about leaving."

Berger began his journey with Bill Clinton, whom he has known since the 1972 McGovern campaign, as a political counselor—a friend who urged the Arkansas governor to run for president. During the 1992 campaign, he was Clinton's senior foreign policy

adviser. When his friend took office, Berger became the national security deputy to Anthony Lake, his predecessor during Clinton's first term. He has held the top post since 1997. Being with

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Clinton in the policy trenches since the '92 campaign gives Berger, and a few others at the White House, including Reed and Sperling, "a greater sense of ownership of the enterprise," he explains, "and it's easier for us to measure what is accomplished."

"Gene said that at the end of the eight years, if we're all still here, we'll give a party, and one of us will speak, one of us will applaud, and one of us will hold the camera," Berger jokes. "There will be no one else left."

Bruce N. Reed

"I love everything about my job, and I can't imagine ever having a better one," says Reed, who was Clinton's deputy campaign manager for policy in 1991 and 1992, his deputy assistant for domestic policy in the first term, and top domestic policy adviser since 1997. "And," he adds quickly, "there is a lot left to do, so I've never had any urge to leave."

Before he worked with Clinton over a decade ago at the Democratic Leadership Council, Reed spent four years as an aide to Al Gore, including a stint as his chief speechwriter during Gore's failed 1988 bid for the presidency. "I'm every bit as devoted to him as I am to the president," he says. He does not rule out working for Gore, should he become president. Reed, 39, has enjoyed seeing policies he helped create become the laws of the land and the fabric of the Democratic Party. Other work simply pales in comparison.

Reed, who is married and the father of two young children, has been the Sherpa for some of Clinton's more uphill legislative treks-gun control and anti-tobacco legislation, for instance. He has labored in policy areas that proved politically helpful to the New Democrat in the White House, such as "reinventing" and downsizing government, reforming welfare, and improving education. Reed is pragmatic. "Not everything has to be a two-year-long legislative battle that ends in stalemate," Reed says. "We try to put as many points on the board as we can, and you don't win by taking every shot from outside the three-point line."

Unfinished business is much on Reed's mind as he ticks off his To Do list: "First, to get as far as we possibly can on education" with the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. "And then, second, we still want to get something done on guns." And "third, a patients' bill of rights, which has a real chance of breaking through the stalemate," he says.

"One of the blessings about policy jobs is that they never get old," Reed explains. "Our job is to come up with new ideas, and we'll quit when we run out of them, or at least we should. . . . What has kept us going the whole time, what made the Clinton presidency, was his contract with the voters. We made a lot of promises in 1992, and we've been guided the whole time by our struggle to keep them."

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Gene B. Sperling

Ponder this: The president's national economic adviser (now the third and longest-serving director of Clinton's creation, the National Economic Council) was a 33-year-old stranger to the Arkansas governor when he was recruited to help Bill Clinton devise a national economic plan. He is now a much older 41, and the campaign plan he helped author so long ago contributed to the staggeringly good economy. For Sperling, it has been a satisfying, life-changing experience, and when he says that his is the best public service job he could imagine, it is not just Washington spin.

There is little in the way of policy that doesn't filter through the National Economic Council. If it touches on the budget, trade, taxes, jobs, business, the economy, the markets-

and what doesn't?—Sperling has an interest. He functions as both a backroom player (a liaison to Capitol Hill Republicans, on occasion) and as a front man—for instance, serving as one of two trade negotiators for the president late last year in Beijing. He has a policy wonk's brain and a politician's instincts for maneuvering for advantage. He also knows how to sell the president's agenda.

His 18- and 20-hour workdays, which helped define his public persona during his first-term stretch, are rarer now, but to say that Sperling, a bachelor, is engaged in his work is an understatement. He points out, rightly, that no one at the White House went into the Clinton experience expecting to be consumed by it, sometimes to the detriment of relationships: "You think it's maybe for a campaign; you excuse it because there's a huge budget fight, and then a health care fight, and then a government shutdown, and then a new election, and then it's your first year as NEC director, and the next thing you know, six or seven years have gone by."

These days, frustrated by the media's devotion to his image as a drone, Sperling would much prefer to talk about his work ethic than his work habits. His job, he says, "is about fulfilling the best objective, which is using your position around the table to fight for the interests of those who don't have the political or economic power to be around the table."

Sperling learned early that one forceful aide can hatch an idea, find some key proponents, and then use the annual budget negotiations to infuse that idea with enough federal money to swiftly alter the lives of economically disadvantaged people. Sperling touts several funding successes—for Head Start, for community empowerment zones, for Clinton's efforts to improve technology literacy education, for programs to help third-graders learn how to read, and for the creation of the "Gear Up" program to let colleges "adopt" students in the sixth and seventh grades and stick with them through college.

Sperling concludes: "When you think about all the different things you can do on the outside, and all the articles

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you could try to write, one person (in the White House) can have an amazing opportunity to have an impact, that, while below the headlines, really matters in people's lives."

Melanne S. Verveer

Hillary Rodham Clinton's chief of staff has been an advocate for liberal policy and political causes both in and out of government all of her working life. Accepting her job was an easy decision after helping her longtime friends, Bill and Hillary Clinton, return Democratic ideals to the White House in 1993. After working with the '92 campaign, Verveer signed up as the deputy to Mrs. Clinton's first-term chief of staff, Maggie Williams. Although many in Hillaryland (as Mrs. Clinton's White House team came to be known) opted to depart after the first term, Verveer hung in. She has been a cheerful protector of the first lady's interests and her image through the best of times, and the worst.

Part of the explanation is loyalty: Verveer, 55, and her lawyer husband, Phil Verveer, attended Georgetown University with Bill Clinton in the 1960s. Phil Verveer was president of the junior class when Bill Clinton became freshman class president. When Hillary Rodham came on the scene a few years later, the two couples maintained a bond.

Now that Mrs. Clinton is a nearly full-time candidate for the Senate in New York and has officially decamped to the Clintons' new Empire State residence, Verveer, the mother of three grown children, holds down the fort for an absentee first lady. She probably has more influence than ever over a staff of 15 to 20 people and all the labors that remain.

The policy goals for 2000, as Verveer describes them, sound familiar: child care, health care, education, Social Security, Medicare. What really engages Verveer in conversation, however, are projects in the international arena: the global effort to give women "Vital Voices" in democracy; Hillary Clinton's campaign for "microcredit" lending to women; international family planning concerns; the importance of girls' education; and international health priorities, such as fighting

malaria and AIDS.

Verveer credits her longevity in the White House to the importance of the problems the administration is trying to tackle, and their variety. She also cites the esprit de corps among a mostly female staff who are highly motivated and committed. "And," she adds, "my personal commitment to Mrs. Clinton."

That commitment-take note-will not extend to the Senate, should Mrs. Clinton win her race this fall. Eight years at Hillary's right hand is enough, and having once been an aide to members of both the House and Senate, Verveer has no ambitions to return to that environment. "I think she knows that we have to part. If she's elected to the Senate, I don't intend to be on the Hill, and I don't know what she will do otherwise," Verveer says. "But I anticipate that I will be occupying myself with some of

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the same kinds of issues I've worked on for a couple of decades, plus."

Leon S. Fuerth

The only thing that has ever seriously threatened the steadfast intentions of the vice president's national security adviser was a heart attack last March. "When I was being rolled into an emergency room on a gurney, I thought, 'This is going to be more complicated than usual,'" recalls Fuerth, 60, who recovered and dropped more than 40 pounds. And along the way, he said, he found more energy for the work that was already all-consuming.

Good thing, because if Al Gore goes the distance this year, Fuerth is in line to be the next White House national security adviser. He has been what the vice president calls "a partner" on foreign policy for nearly 20 years, beginning when Gore was a representative from Tennessee. Fuerth is a total-immersion public servant who has achieved real foreign policy clout in the Clinton White House by virtue of his relationship with Gore, his intelligence and expertise, and his determination to serve up unsweetened advice.

Direct, sometimes blunt, and disdainful of self-promotion, he is not one to hedge. Fuerth-married for more than 34 years and the father of two sets of twin daughters-would always prefer to be right rather than elegant. "I've spent a lifetime getting to the point with people who have little time to spare," he notes. The president once autographed a photo for Fuerth that commended him for being the guy Clinton could always count on to "ask the unasked question."

In Fuerth's mind, tending to four binational commissions, Caspian Sea oil pipelines, arms treaties, and myriad international threats is "a calling," not merely a job. Not being at the center of international intelligence information, events, and decision-making would be tough, although he concedes that "any job at this level has to be regarded as temporary."

"For people like us, it engages our highest talents. It gives us a chance to do the best we're able to do, and it does that over and over again," Fuerth explains. "If I try to imagine other things, it's much harder to imagine the same fit, (but) I know one thing: . . . I will not leave here feeling that I never had a chance to do my stuff; I've had that."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: January 13, 2000

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

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:19-JAN-2000 17:52:27.00

SUBJECT: Memo on Arianna Huffington's column on AIDS -- hardcopy in Wednesday night briefing book

TO: Albert Gore (CN=Albert Gore/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Wendy C. New (CN=Wendy C. New/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Paul J. Cusack (CN=Paul J. Cusack/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

Brian A. Reich (CN=Brian A. Reich/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
MEMORANDUM TO THE VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: Tom Rosshirt

RE: Arianna Huffington column

DA: Wednesday, January 19, 2000

Mike Feldman told me you were interested in a reaction to last week ,s
Huffington column on AIDS. Here goes:

The tone and content of the column are not surprising. She wrote a column last June that was the meanest, most personal piece written on your role in the South Africa trade issue. When The Weekly Standard later ran an editorial saying that the charges against you were "groundless and grotesque," and that "Al Gore is doing the right and honorable thing," Huffington called up the editorial writer (he later told me) and hammered at him for an hour. Then she wrote an antagonistic letter to the editor.

Jamie Love was the driving force behind both columns. Jamie, you ,ll remember, is the Ralph Nader associate; intellectual property rights lawyer; consultant to the South African government; and self-proclaimed "orchestrator" of the protests of last summer. The difference between Jamie and Arianna, is that Jamie has moved away from the charges that you did the bidding of the drug companies. Now, he seems to be taking the predictable (and less personal) line that more ought to be done.

Arianna, on the other hand, is making this personal -- repeating all the discredited charges of the past, with some new and obvious errors. (The drug companies are not pressing their suit, despite what she says; they have dropped it, under the face-saving cover of South Africa ,s decision to review the Medicines Act -- albeit for an issue unrelated to compulsory licensing and parallel importing.)

And Arianna has been sloppy before in her eagerness to attack you. In her earlier column she slammed you and the Administration for supporting the African Growth and Opportunity Act. (She was acting at the behest of Jesse Jr.) She had no idea that the African Diplomatic Corps was unanimously in favor of it, and that all the African Ambassadors held a National Press Club press conference to show their support for the bill. (That was the July 2 press conference where Ambassador Sissulu of South Africa said: "I want to state categorically that Vice President Gore has not put pressure, has not given notice to put sanctions, on South Africa on this matter.")

Not surprisingly, Huffington ,s concern over the AIDS epidemic appears newly found. After she blistered you in her column of last year, I ran a Lexis search and found not a single article or column showing she had ever previously expressed any interest or concern over AIDS in Africa or anywhere else. She has found the crisis a convenient excuse to attack you.

[illegible]

MEMORANDUM TO THE VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: Tom Rosshirt
RE: Arianna Huffington column
DA: Wednesday, January 19, 2000

Mike Feldman told me you were interested in a reaction to last week's Huffington column on AIDS. Here goes:

The tone and content of the column are not surprising. She wrote a column last June that was the meanest, most personal piece written on your role in the South Africa trade issue. When *The Weekly Standard* later ran an editorial saying that the charges against you were "groundless and grotesque," and that "Al Gore is doing the right and honorable thing," Huffington called up the editorial writer (he later told me) and hammered at him for an hour. Then she wrote an antagonistic letter to the editor.

Jamie Love was the driving force behind both columns. Jamie, you'll remember, is the Ralph Nader associate; intellectual property rights lawyer; consultant to the South African government; and self-proclaimed "orchestrator" of the protests of last summer. The difference between Jamie and Arianna, is that Jamie has moved away from the charges that you did the bidding of the drug companies. Now, he seems to be taking the predictable (and less personal) line that more ought to be done.

Arianna, on the other hand, is making this personal -- repeating all the discredited charges of the past, with some new and obvious errors. (The drug companies are not pressing their suit, despite what she says; they have dropped it, under the face-saving cover of South Africa's decision to review the Medicines Act -- albeit for an issue unrelated to compulsory licensing and parallel importing.)

And Arianna has been sloppy before in her eagerness to attack you. In her earlier column she slammed you and the Administration for supporting the African Growth and Opportunity Act. (She was acting at the behest of Jesse Jr.) She had no idea that the African Diplomatic Corps was unanimously in favor of it, and that all the African Ambassadors held a National Press Club press conference to show their support for the bill. (That was the July 2 press conference where Ambassador Sissulu of South Africa said: "I want to state categorically that Vice President Gore has not put pressure, has not given notice to put sanctions, on South Africa on this matter.")

Not surprisingly, Huffington's concern over the AIDS epidemic appears newly found. After she blistered you in her column of last year, I ran a Lexis search and found not a single article or column showing she had ever previously expressed any interest or concern over AIDS in Africa or anywhere else. She has found the crisis a convenient excuse to attack you.

I do have off-the-record materials (internal memos, etc.) that prove your positive role in the South Africa trade issue. And I have used them repeatedly to set the record straight with other reporters. But I have not sat down with her because I don't think it would help, and might even hurt. (She writes about the documents, Ralph Nader's people scream for them, etc.)

I *could* call her again. Make nice. Repeat our side of things. Fax a packet of clips that make it clear you opposed drug company efforts to impose trade sanctions on South Africa. That you took the lead (a year before the protestors appeared) in making sure the U.S. takes health crises into account when applying U.S. trade policy. That your initiative shaped the basis for our September understanding with South Africa, and for the President's announcement in December that extended this approach to other nations. But I'm afraid she could find in all that a reason to write another negative column. ("VP's office won't quit spinning...")

I will, however, call Jamie Love (who is much smarter and more rational than Arianna) and tell him he has an obligation if he's going to use Huffington as a channel, to set her straight on the drug company nonsense.

Meanwhile, you should know that Eric Sawyer, a founder of ACT-UP New York and one of our chief tormentors of last summer, is strongly and publicly in your camp now. I talked to him before your UN speech to get his views on what you might emphasize. He was delighted to be consulted (most all of his suggestions were already in your draft), and he was on CNN the day of the event praising you and saying "Bradley has refused to meet with us."

Eric was also in this week's TIME magazine:

"He is showing Presidential-quality leadership," said Eric Sawyer, a founder of ACT UP in New York. "Compared to the other candidates, he is doing all the right things."

You should take some satisfaction from that. In the face of these protests, it would have been very easy for you to abandon the issue, and avoid giving people like Huffington another news hook for their attacks. Instead, you had the guts to keep up your work, do a lot of good, and even turn some people around. The two \$100 million announcements have helped reverse the impression created by the protestors, even if some stubborn people persist. And let's not forget that Huffington's credibility is microscopic – especially among people who care about AIDS in Africa.

For now, I plan to keep cultivating Eric Sawyer, ask Jamie Love to keep to the facts, and avoid contact with Huffington, who I think – on this subject, at least – is poisonous and unpersuadable. If you want me to proceed any differently, please let me know.