RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Kathy Weatherly (CN=Kathy Weatherly/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-JAN-2000 11:45:56.00

SUBJECT: Vice President Gore Unveils New $150 Million Initiative to Combat the Spread of AIDS and Contribute to International Infectious Di

TO: Michael Williams (CN=Michael Williams/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joanna E. Slaney (CN=Joanna E. Slaney/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rebecca Hunter (CN=Rebecca Hunter/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Brooke B. Livingston (CN=Brooke B. Livingston/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joshua J. Ackil (CN=Joshua J. Ackil/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joel K. Wiginton (CN=Joel K. Wiginton/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Marty J. Hoffmann (CN=Marty J. Hoffmann/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Broderick Johnson (CN=Broderick Johnson/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Charles M. Brain (CN=Charles M. Brain/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Julie M. Anderson (CN=Julie M. Anderson/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Brian S. Mason (CN=Brian S. Mason/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lauren K. Gillespie (CN=Lauren K. Gillespie/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Devanshu Patel (CN=Devanshu Patel/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Hildy Kuryk (CN=Hildy Kuryk/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Erica R. Morris (CN=Erica R. Morris/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Lisa M. Kountoupes (CN=Lisa M. Kountoupes/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Martha Foley (CN=Martha Foley/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Tracey E. Thornton (CN=Tracey E. Thornton/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
---------------------- Forwarded by Kathy Weatherly/OVP on 01/10/2000
11:46 AM ---------------------------

From: Alejandro G. Cabrera on 01/10/2000 09:49:21 AM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject:Vice President Gore Unveils New $150 Million Initiative to
Combat the Spread of AIDS and Contribute to International Infectious
Disease Prevention Efforts

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate Release
Monday, January 10, 2000

Contact:
(202) 456-7035

VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE UNVEILS NEW $150 MILLION INITIATIVE TO COMBAT THE
SPREAD OF AIDS AND CONTRIBUTE TO INTERNATIONAL INFECTIOUS DISEASE
PREVENTION EFFORTS

New York, NY -- Today, in a speech before the United Nations, Vice President Al Gore will announce that the Administration's FY 2001 budget include a new $150 million investment to assist efforts to combat the international AIDS pandemic and contribute to international infectious disease prevention efforts. This new initiative provides $100 million for preventing and treating HIV and AIDS in Africa, Asia, and other regions of the world -- double last year's increase.

It also dedicates $50 million for purchasing vaccines against other diseases that ravage poor nations, including hepatitis B, certain forms of meningitis and yellow fever, helping to save millions of children. Purchasing existing vaccines is the first step toward accelerating the development and delivery of vaccines for AIDS, malaria, TB, and other diseases disproportionately affecting the developing world. This investment is part of a comprehensive plan for action that will meet the Administration's commitment in this area, as described in the President's September speech to the U.N. General Assembly.

"AIDS and other infectious diseases are the largest catastrophes in the history of modern medicine," Vice President Gore said. "We hope this initiative will provide relief and hope to the millions of children and families around the world."

THE AIDS PANDEMIC THREATENS THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STABILITY OF SUB SAHARAN AFRICA AND ASIA. The United Nations calls the AIDS pandemic in sub-Saharan Africa "the worst infectious disease catastrophe since the bubonic plague." An estimated 5.7 million people were infected with HIV by the end of 1999, and India may have become the country with the largest number of new infections this year.

ú Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia disproportionately bear the impact of the AIDS epidemic. While sub-Saharan Africa accounts for only one-tenth of the global population, over 70 percent of individuals infected with AIDS globally live there. Currently, 22.5 million people in sub-Saharan Africa are infected with HIV, and every day, an additional 11,000 become infected. In Asia, HIV and AIDS is already widespread. Because this region has 60 percent of the world's population and has the steepest infection curve, experts are predicting that Asia will soon become the epicenter of the epidemic. In addition, during the next decade, more than 40 million children in Africa will be orphaned by AIDS, making it difficult -- if not impossible -- for them to obtain adequate food, clothing, education, and health care services.

ú The AIDS epidemic is jeopardizing the economic stability of the sub-Saharan African and Asian regions. The economic toll in HIV and AIDS are taking in Africa underscores the linkage between the spread of this disease and poverty in the region. Although Africa is making unprecedented economic gains, they are jeopardized by an infection which is killing skilled personnel -- and which demands increased investment in government spending.

ú The AIDS pandemic threatens Africa and Asia's regional and national security. High levels of HIV infection among members of the armed forces weakens their ability to perform their national duties. In addition, studies have linked the growing number of children orphaned by AIDS to future increases in crime and civil unrest as these children raise themselves alone, often turning to crime, drugs, prostitution, and gangs to survive.

ONE THIRD OF ALL DEATHS EACH YEAR WORLDWIDE -- 17 MILLION PEOPLE -- RESULT FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES. The developing world bears a disproportionate burden of these diseases, which not only destroy lives, but perpetuate the cycle of sickness and poverty. Vaccines have been critical and cost-effective weapons that have eradicated smallpox, reduced polio to the lowest levels in history, and drastically lowered measles rates. Building upon these extraordinary achievements, we must work to ensure that all children have access to effective vaccines.

ú Over eight million children die each year of centuries-old diseases -- and more than four million of these deaths could be prevented by existing vaccines. The dramatic expansion of vaccine coverage in the past several decades now saves almost three million lives each year, and prevents hundreds of thousands of cases of paralysis and blindness. Yet, the wider use of existing vaccines against hepatitis B, certain forms of meningitis, yellow fever, and other diseases could prevent an additional four million deaths each year and reduce untold suffering.

ú Immunization is one of the most cost-effective health interventions. It costs only $15 to immunize a child, yet in developing countries, children remain 10 times more likely to die of a vaccine-preventable disease than those in the industrialized world.

ú Vaccines are one of the most cost-effective ways to improve the well-being and productivity of the poorest countries. Investments in health are as central to economic progress in poor countries as investments in education and physical infrastructure. Yet, because these countries often cannot afford to buy vaccines, the market does not provide incentives for pharmaceutical companies to develop vaccines for diseases that disproportionately affect developing nations.

ú Effective vaccines do not yet exist for malaria, TB and AIDS, which kill nearly 6 million people each year. Because developing countries often cannot afford to buy vaccines, the market does not provide incentives for pharmaceutical companies to develop vaccines for diseases that disproportionately affect those countries. Only 2 percent of all global biomedical research by the public and private sectors is devoted to the major killers in the developing world. Vaccines are the best solution for these diseases, but progress has stalled. The global community must intensify both research and development, and make commitments to purchase new vaccines for these diseases when developed.

VICE PRESIDENT GORE UNVEILS NEW, $150 MILLION INITIATIVE TO COMBAT AIDS AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES. Today, in a speech before the United Nations, Vice President Gore will announce that the President's FY 2001 budget will include a new, multi-million dollar investment in combating the spread of HIV, AIDS, and other infectious diseases in Africa, Asia and other developing countries. This initiative will:

ú Invest an additional $100 million in HIV and AIDS prevention and treatment efforts in Africa and Asia. The President's budget will invest a total of $325 million in HIV prevention and AIDS treatment around the world, doubling last year's allocation. Funds will be targeted to the countries where the disease is most widespread and where our efforts will have the greatest impact. Activities include:

Increasing primary prevention efforts. To reduce the incidence of new HIV infections, this initiative will help to: implement mass education efforts and community based counseling and testing services, provide AZT short-course therapy to infected individuals to prevent further transmission, implement treatment protocols to reduce mother to child transmissions, and implement blood supply screening procedures.

Providing care and treatment for individuals infected with HIV. Currently, treatment options for HIV infected people in sub-Saharan Africa and India are limited; less than 5 percent of people know their HIV status, and health care providers are often without the tools necessary to diagnose and treat HIV and the associated opportunistic infections. This initiative will provide medical and social services to individuals with HIV, including treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, opportunistic infections associated with HIV, and tuberculosis.

Caring for children orphaned by AIDS. Together with host government and social service agencies, this initiative will invest $10 million to provide school fees, food assistance, counseling, basic health care, and other services that orphaned children need through community mobilization programs.

Strengthening the public health infrastructure. This initiative will assist African and Asian institutions in effectively tracking the spread of HIV infections throughout the Sub-Saharan and Asian regions, in order to focus HIV and AIDS prevention and treatment resources and provide training and technical assistance to developing clinics and community based organizations delivering prevention and care.

Assisting armed forces in preventing the spread of HIV within military organizations. The DoD will work with its African counterparts to invest $10 million to prevent the spread of HIV within military agencies throughout Africa.

Initiating HIV prevention programs in the workplace. This initiative will invest $10 million to initiate workplace programs designed to reduce discrimination against employees infected with HIV and AIDS. Funds will also be used to develop partnerships with the business and labor communities to launch HIV prevention activities for employees, their families and communities.

ú Invest $50 million in purchasing vaccines for developing countries. As part of a broad Administration vaccine initiative, the budget includes a new $50 million investment in the Global Fund for Children's Vaccines. The fund, administered by the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI), a new, collaborative effort of UNICEF, the World Bank, the World Health Organization, and other governments and private organizations around the world.

Initial contributions to this fund will be used to purchase existing vaccines for hepatitis B, haemophilus influenzae B, and yellow fever, along with related safe injection equipment. Vaccine purchases will be administered through UNICEF, which runs an efficient immunization program today.

This fund is one step toward encouraging the development and delivery of new vaccines. The developed nations have the scientific and technological capacity to make new vaccines possible, and a renewed international commitment to purchase vaccines will encourage private research and development. The Administration is now developing further proposals to accelerate the invention and production of new vaccines, and to increase investment by developing nations in building sound delivery systems for vaccines, medicines, and other basic health services.

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
John H. Corcoran III/WHO/EOP @ EOP
Kymberly M. Escobar/CEQ/EOP @ EOP
Maurice Daniel/OVP @ OVP
Lisa Ferdinando/WHO/EOP @ EOP
Brian A. Reich/OVP @ OVP

Deborah Akel/WHO/EOP @ EOP
Melissa B. Ratcliff/OVP @ OVP
Tamagni_J @ a1.eop.gov @ inet
Thurgood Marshall Jr/WHO/EOP @ EOP
Kris M Balderston/WHO/EOP @ EOP
hpruette @ squiermedia.com @ inet
ceskew @ bsmg.com @ inet
Sean P. O'Shea/WHO/EOP @ EOP
Linda L. Moore/WHO/EOP @ EOP
Heather M. Riley/WHO/EOP @ EOP
Craig Hughes/WHO/EOP @ EOP
Orson C. Porter/WHO/EOP @ EOP
Bridget T. Leininger/WHO/EOP @ EOP
Cynthia M. Jasso-Rotunno/WHO/EOP @ EOP
Andrew J. Mayock/WHO/EOP @ EOP
Jocelyn A. Bucaro/WHO/EOP @ EOP
Lynn G. Cutler/WHO/EOP @ EOP
Nathan B. Naylor/OVP @ OVP
Minyon Moore/WHO/EOP @ EOP
Alejandro G. Cabrera/OVP @ OVP
Jason H. Schechter/WHO/EOP @ EOP
Mark A. Kitchens/WHO/EOP @ EOP
Natalie S. Wozniak/NSC/EOP @ EOP
Monica M. Dixon/OVP @ OVP
Kay Casstevens/OVP @ OVP
Sarah A. Bianchi/OVP @ OVP
Natalie S. Wozniak/NSC/EOP @ EOP
Michael B. Feldman/OVP @ OVP
Laura D. Schwartz @ eop
David Thomas @ OVP @ EOP
Thomas D. Janenda/WHO/EOP @ EOP
Elizabeth R. Newman @ EOP
Eli G. Attie @ OVP @ EOP
Ann F. Lewis/WHO/EOP @ EOP
Marsha E. Berry @ eop
Anne M. Edwards @ eop
Nanda Chitre @ EOP
Elliot Diringer @ eop
Shelley N. Fidler/WHCCTF/EOP @ EOP
David E. Kalbaugh @ EOP
Catherine T. Kitchen @ eop
Jim Kohlenberger @ OVP@EOP
Sara M. Latham @ eop
Gordon Li @ eop
Laura S. Marcus @ eop
Cheryl D. Mills @ eop
Megan C. Moloney @ eop
Paul Thornell/OVP @ OVP
Jake Siewert @ eop
Douglas B. Sosnik @ eop
Sylvia M. Mathews @ eop
Barry J. Toiv @ EOP
June G. Turner @ eop
Dag Vega @ eop
Christine L. Anderson/WHO/EOP @ EOP
Julia Payne @ eop
SUNTUM_M @ A1@CD@LNGTWY
backup @ wilson.ai.mit.edu@INET@LNGTWY
BARBUSCHAK_K @ A1@CD@LNGTWY
BARTHOLOW_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
SULLIVAN_M @ A1@CD@LNGTWY
WEINER_R @ A1@CD@LNGTWY
WOZNIAK_N @ A1@CD@LNGTWY
62955104 @ eln.attmail.com@INET@LNGTWY
INFOMGT @ A1@CD@LNGTWY
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 11:37:11.00

SUBJECT:

TO: Pub_Arch (Pub_Arch [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Releases@pub.pub.whitehouse.gov@inet (Releases@pub.pub.whitehouse.gov@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: releases@www0.whitehouse.gov@inet (releases@www0.whitehouse.gov@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ross@usia.gov@inet (Ross@usia.gov@inet [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: nreyn@opic.gov@inet (nreyn@opic.gov@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: jacobs@dnc.democrats.org@inet (jacobs@dnc.democrats.org@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: tim.aubry@reuters.com@inet (tim.aubry@reuters.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: rdavis@squiermedia.com@inet (rdavis@squiermedia.com@inet [ONDCP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: clisi@squiermedia.com@inet (clisi@squiermedia.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: sammon@twtmail.com@inet (sammon@twtmail.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: newsdesk@usnewswire.com@inet (newsdesk@usnewswire.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: creprint@aol.com@inet (creprint@aol.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: hweisspro@aol.com@inet (hweisspro@aol.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: bturque@aol.com@inet (bturque@aol.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: jpb106@yahoo.com (jpb106@yahoo.com @inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: luke.frazza@afp.com (luke.frazza@afp.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: tlytle@tribune.com@inet (tlytle@tribune.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: hfinem@nwnet.newsweek.com@inet (hfinem@nwnet.newsweek.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: ojoshi@nhk.com@inet (ojoshi@nhk.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: charris@atpco.com@inet (charris@atpco.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: jenknoll@juno.com@inet (jenknoll@juno.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: ccrawford@njdc.com@inet (ccrawford@njdc.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: ggiroux@cq.com@inet (ggiroux@cq.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Tim Loughran@bloomberg.net@inet (Tim Loughran@bloomberg.net@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: santora@nytimes.com@inet (santora@nytimes.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: harbutt@nytimes.com@inet (harbutt@nytimes.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: connollyc@washpost.com@inet (connollyc@washpost.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: craasch@gns.gannett.com@inet (craasch@gns.gannett.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: julie.vallese@turner.com@inet (julie.vallese@turner.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: tony.capra@nbc.com (tony.capra@nbc.com @inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: uchimiya@foxnews.com@inet (uchimiya@foxnews.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: boswell@foxnews.com@inet (boswell@foxnews.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: pslen@c-span.org@inet (pslen@c-span.org@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: dceditor@c-span.org@inet (dceditor@c-span.org@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: wibberley@c-span.org@inet (wibberley@c-span.org@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: danielle.whelton@cnn.com@inet (danielle.whelton@cnn.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: wwo@cbsnews.com@inet (wwo@cbsnews.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: ldx@cbsnews.com@inet (ldx@cbsnews.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: krichma@abc.com@inet (krichma@abc.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: halperm@abc.com@inet (halperm@abc.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: charleen@sabapress.com@inet (charleen@sabapress.com@inet [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: bob.pearson@afp.com@inet (bob.pearson@afp.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: john.poirier@reuters.com@inet (john.poirier@reuters.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: larry.mcquillan@reuters.com@INET (larry.mcquillan@reuters.com@INET [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: sapplewhite@ap.org@inet (sapplewhite@ap.org@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: elizabethw@thestandard.com (elizabethw@thestandard.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: LatinoJour@aol.com (LatinoJour@aol.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: tdefrank@edit.nydailynews.com (tdefrank@edit.nydailynews.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: scotts@coxnews.com (scotts@coxnews.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: robert_macmillan@newsbytes.com (robert_macmillan@newsbytes.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: ellen_solomon@yahoo.com (ellen_solomon@yahoo.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: jorszag@doc.gov (jorszag@doc.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: wpartlow@ap.org@inet (wpartlow@ap.org@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: sobieraj@ap.org@inet (sobieraj@ap.org@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: hklasky@ustr.gov@inet (hklasky@ustr.gov@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: doug.Smith@ost.dot.gov@inet (doug.Smith@ost.dot.gov@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: o'connor@dnc.democrats.org@inet (o'connor@dnc.democrats.org@inet [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: clisi@voter.com (clisi@voter.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: dginsberg@squiermedia.com@inet (dginsberg@squiermedia.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: bknapp@squiermedia.com@inet (bknapp@squiermedia.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: usnwire@access.digex.com@inet (usnwire@access.digex.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: rsquier511@aol.com@inet (rsquier511@aol.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: howfineman@aol.com@inet (howfineman@aol.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kennerly@aol.com@inet (Kennerly@aol.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: davidb383@aol.com@inet (davidb383@aol.com@inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: irawyman@wn.net@inet (irawyman@wn.net@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: smikla@nwnet.newsweek.com@inet (smikla@nwnet.newsweek.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: cborst@nwnet.newsweek.com@inet (cborst@nwnet.newsweek.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: strobe@twtmail.com@inet (strobe@twtmail.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: dmilbank@pnr.com@inet (dmilbank@pnr.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: mliasson@npr.org@inet (mliasson@npr.org@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: cpope@cq.com@inet (cpope@cq.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: mfelsent@BNA.com@inet (mfelsent@BNA.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: templeraston@bloomberg.net@inet (templeraston@bloomberg.net@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: pahose@nytimes.com@inet (pahose@nytimes.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: stcrow@nytimes.com@inet (stcrow@nytimes.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: whiteben@washpost.com@inet (whiteben@washpost.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: bob.davis@news.wsj.com@inet (bob.davis@news.wsj.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: dean.wright@msnbc.com@inet (dean.wright@msnbc.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: ssaukas@nbc.com@inet (ssaukas@nbc.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: buikema@foxnews.com@inet (buikema@foxnews.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: eschweiger@c-span.org@inet (eschweiger@c-span.org@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: mfarkas@c-span.org@inet (mfarkas@c-span.org@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: sundberg@c-span.org@inet (sundberg@c-span.org@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: kevin.bohn@cnn.com@inet (kevin.bohn@cnn.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sarah.ruth@cnn.com@inet (Sarah.ruth@cnn.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: jlp@cbsnews.com@inet (jlp@cbsnews.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: stephane.dujarric@abc.com@inet (stephane.dujarric@abc.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: douglal@abc.com@inet (douglal@abc.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: hilldan@abc.com@inet (hilldan@abc.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: editors@sygma.com@inet (editors@sygma.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: tim.ryan@reuters.com@inet (tim.ryan@reuters.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: larry.rubenstein@reuters.com@inet (larry.rubenstein@reuters.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: jpuzzanghera@krwashington.com (jpuzzanghera@krwashington.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: nakashimae@washpost.com (nakashimae@washpost.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: ccotayo@elherald.com (ccotayo@elherald.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: edwin.chen@latimes.com (edwin.chen@latimes.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: mburton@ohiou.edu (mburton@ohiou.edu @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kgravois@newshour.org (Kgravois@newshour.org @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: whitehouse@upi.com (whitehouse@upi.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bhillman@dallasnews.com (Bhillman@dallasnews.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: fsweets@ap.org@inet (fsweets@ap.org@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: ray@heraldnet.com (ray@heraldnet.com @ inet [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: daybook@ap.org@inet (daybook@ap.org@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate Release
Monday, January 10, 2000

Contact:

(202) 456-7035

VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE UNVEILS NEW $150 MILLION INITIATIVE TO COMBAT THE SPREAD OF AIDS AND CONTRIBUTE TO INTERNATIONAL INFECTIOUS DISEASE PREVENTION EFFORTS

New York, NY -- Today, in a speech before the United Nations, Vice President Al Gore will announce that the Administration's FY 2001 budget include a new $150 million investment to assist efforts to combat the international AIDS pandemic and contribute to international infectious disease prevention efforts. This new initiative provides $100 million for preventing and treating HIV and AIDS in Africa, Asia, and other regions of the world -- double last year's increase.

It also dedicates $50 million for purchasing vaccines against other diseases that ravage poor nations, including hepatitis B, certain forms of meningitis and yellow fever, helping to save millions of children. Purchasing existing vaccines is the first step toward accelerating the development and delivery of vaccines for AIDS, malaria, TB, and other diseases disproportionately affecting the developing world. This investment is part of a comprehensive plan for action that will meet the Administration's commitment in this area, as described in the President's September speech to the U.N. General Assembly.

"AIDS and other infectious diseases are the largest catastrophes in the history of modern medicine," Vice President Gore said. "We hope this initiative will provide relief and hope to the millions of children and families around the world."

THE AIDS PANDEMIC THREATENS THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STABILITY OF SUB SAHARAN AFRICA AND ASIA. The United Nations calls the AIDS pandemic in sub-Saharan Africa "the worst infectious disease catastrophe since the bubonic plague." An estimated 5.7 million people were infected with HIV by the end of 1999, and India may have become the country with the largest number of new infections this year.

ú Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia disproportionately bear the impact of the AIDS epidemic. While sub-Saharan Africa accounts for only one-tenth of the global population, over 70 percent of individuals infected with AIDS globally live there. Currently, 22.5 million people in sub-Saharan Africa are infected with HIV, and every day, an additional 11,000 become infected. In Asia, HIV and AIDS is already widespread. Because this region has 60 percent of the world's population and has the steepest infection curve, experts are predicting that Asia will soon become the epicenter of the epidemic. In addition, during the next decade, more than 40 million children in Africa will be orphaned by AIDS, making it difficult -- if not impossible -- for them to obtain adequate food, clothing, education, and health care services.

ú The AIDS epidemic is jeopardizing the economic stability of the sub-Saharan African and Asian regions. The economic toll in HIV and AIDS are taking in Africa underscores the linkage between the spread of this disease and poverty in the region. Although Africa is making unprecedented economic gains, they are jeopardized by an infection which is killing skilled personnel -- and which demands increased investment in government spending.

ú The AIDS pandemic threatens Africa and Asia's regional and national security. High levels of HIV infection among members of the armed forces weakens their ability to perform their national duties. In addition, studies have linked the growing number of children orphaned by AIDS to future increases in crime and civil unrest as these children raise themselves alone, often turning to crime, drugs, prostitution, and gangs to survive.

ONE THIRD OF ALL DEATHS EACH YEAR WORLDWIDE -- 17 MILLION PEOPLE -- RESULT FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES. The developing world bears a disproportionate burden of these diseases, which not only destroy lives, but perpetuate the cycle of sickness and poverty. Vaccines have been critical and cost-effective weapons that have eradicated smallpox, reduced polio to the lowest levels in history, and drastically lowered measles rates. Building upon these extraordinary achievements, we must work to ensure that all children have access to effective vaccines.

ú Over eight million children die each year of centuries-old diseases -- and more than four million of these deaths could be prevented by existing vaccines. The dramatic expansion of vaccine coverage in the past several decades now saves almost three million lives each year, and prevents hundreds of thousands of cases of paralysis and blindness. Yet, the wider use of existing vaccines against hepatitis B, certain forms of meningitis, yellow fever, and other diseases could prevent an additional four million deaths each year and reduce untold suffering.

ú Immunization is one of the most cost-effective health interventions. It costs only $15 to immunize a child, yet in developing countries, children remain 10 times more likely to die of a vaccine-preventable disease than those in the industrialized world.

ú Vaccines are one of the most cost-effective ways to improve the well-being and productivity of the poorest countries. Investments in health are as central to economic progress in poor countries as investments in education and physical infrastructure. Yet, because these countries often cannot afford to buy vaccines, the market does not provide incentives for pharmaceutical companies to develop vaccines for diseases that disproportionately affect developing nations.

ú Effective vaccines do not yet exist for malaria, TB and AIDS, which kill nearly 6 million people each year. Because developing countries often cannot afford to buy vaccines, the market does not provide incentives for pharmaceutical companies to develop vaccines for diseases that disproportionately affect those countries. Only 2 percent of all global biomedical research by the public and private sectors is devoted to the major killers in the developing world. Vaccines are the best solution for these diseases, but progress has stalled. The global community must intensify both research and development, and make commitments to purchase new vaccines for these diseases when developed.

VICE PRESIDENT GORE UNVEILS NEW, $150 MILLION INITIATIVE TO COMBAT AIDS AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES. Today, in a speech before the United Nations, Vice President Gore will announce that the President's FY 2001 budget will include a new, multi-million dollar investment in combating the spread of HIV, AIDS, and other infectious diseases in Africa, Asia and other developing countries. This initiative will:

ú Invest an additional $100 million in HIV and AIDS prevention and treatment efforts in Africa and Asia. The President's budget will invest a total of $325 million in HIV prevention and AIDS treatment around the world, doubling last year's allocation. Funds will be targeted to the countries where the disease is most widespread and where our efforts will have the greatest impact. Activities include:

Increasing primary prevention efforts. To reduce the incidence of new HIV infections, this initiative will help to: implement mass education efforts and community based counseling and testing services, provide AZT short-course therapy to infected individuals to prevent further transmission, implement treatment protocols to reduce mother to child transmissions, and implement blood supply screening procedures.

Providing care and treatment for individuals infected with HIV. Currently, treatment options for HIV infected people in sub-Saharan Africa and India are limited; less than 5 percent of people know their HIV status, and health care providers are often without the tools necessary to diagnose and treat HIV and the associated opportunistic infections. This initiative will provide medical and social services to individuals with HIV, including treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, opportunistic infections associated with HIV, and tuberculosis.

Caring for children orphaned by AIDS. Together with host government and social service agencies, this initiative will invest $10 million to provide school fees, food assistance, counseling, basic health care, and other services that orphaned children need through community mobilization programs.

Strengthening the public health infrastructure. This initiative will assist African and Asian institutions in effectively tracking the spread of HIV infections throughout the Sub-Saharan and Asian regions, in order to focus HIV and AIDS prevention and treatment resources and provide training and technical assistance to developing clinics and community based organizations delivering prevention and care.

Assisting armed forces in preventing the spread of HIV within military organizations. The DoD will work with its African counterparts to invest $10 million to prevent the spread of HIV within military agencies throughout Africa.

Initiating HIV prevention programs in the workplace. This initiative will invest $10 million to initiate workplace programs designed to reduce discrimination against employees infected with HIV and AIDS. Funds will also be used to develop partnerships with the business and labor communities to launch HIV prevention activities for employees, their families and communities.

ú Invest $50 million in purchasing vaccines for developing countries. As part of a broad Administration vaccine initiative, the budget includes a new $50 million investment in the Global Fund for Children's Vaccines. The fund, administered by the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI), a new, collaborative effort of UNICEF, the World Bank, the World Health Organization, and other governments and private organizations around the world.

Initial contributions to this fund will be used to purchase existing vaccines for hepatitis B, haemophilus influenzae B, and yellow fever, along with related safe injection equipment. Vaccine purchases will be administered through UNICEF, which runs an efficient immunization program today.

This fund is one step toward encouraging the development and delivery of new vaccines. The developed nations have the scientific and technological capacity to make new vaccines possible, and a renewed international commitment to purchase vaccines will encourage private research and development. The Administration is now developing further proposals to accelerate the invention and production of new vaccines, and to increase investment by developing nations in building sound delivery systems for vaccines, medicines, and other basic health services.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-JAN-2000 09:49:32.00

SUBJECT: Vice President Gore Unveils New $150 Million Initiative to Combat the Spread of AIDS and Contribute to International Infectious Di

TO: Martha B. Schiele (CN=Martha B. Schiele/OU=OA/O=EOP@EOP [OA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: RUBIN_E@A1 (RUBIN_E@A1 @ CD @ VAXGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (NSC)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: INFOMGT@A1@CD@LNGTWY (INFOMGT@A1@CD@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (SYS)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: WOZNIAK_N@A1@CD@LNGTWY (WOZNIAK_N@A1@CD@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (NSC)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: SULLIVAN_M@A1@CD@LNGTWY (SULLIVAN_M@A1@CD@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: NAPLAN_S@A1@CD@LNGTWY (NAPLAN_S@A1@CD@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (NSC)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: JOHNSON_DT@A1@CD@LNGTWY (JOHNSON_DT@A1@CD@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (NSC)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: BLINKEN_A@A1@CD@LNGTWY (BLINKEN_A@A1@CD@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (NSC)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: BARBUSCHAK_K@A1@CD@LNGTWY (BARBUSCHAK_K@A1@CD@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (OA)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: SUNTUM_M@A1@CD@LNGTWY (SUNTUM_M@A1@CD@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christine L. Anderson (CN=Christine L. Anderson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: June G. Turner@eop (June G. Turner@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sylvia M. Mathews@eop (Sylvia M. Mathews@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jake Siewert@eop (Jake Siewert@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Megan C. Moloney@eop (Megan C. Moloney@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura S. Marcus@eop (Laura S. Marcus@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sara M. Latham@eop (Sara M. Latham@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Catherine T. Kitchen@eop (Catherine T. Kitchen@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Shelley N. Fidler (CN=Shelley N. Fidler/OU=WHCCTF/O=EOP@EOP [WHCCTF])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Nanda Chitre@EOP (Nanda Chitre@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Marsha E. Berry@eop (Marsha E. Berry@eop [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Eli G. Attie@OVP (Eli G. Attie@OVP @ EOP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Laura D. Schwartz@eop (Laura D. Schwartz@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Natalie S. Wozniak (CN=Natalie S. Wozniak/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kay Casstevens (CN=Kay Casstevens/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jason H. Schechter (CN=Jason H. Schechter/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Lynn G. Cutler (CN=Lynn G. Cutler/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Andrew J. Mayock (CN=Andrew J. Mayock/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bridget T. Leininger (CN=Bridget T. Leininger/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Craig Hughes (CN=Craig Hughes/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Linda L. Moore (CN=Linda L. Moore/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: ceskew@bsmg.com (ceskew@bsmg.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kris M Balderston (CN=Kris M Balderston/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Tamagni_J@a1.eop.gov (Tamagni_J@a1.eop.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Deborah Akel (CN=Deborah Akel/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lisa Ferdinando (CN=Lisa Ferdinando/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kymberly M. Escobar (CN=Kymberly M. Escobar/OU=CEQ/O=EOP@EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kathy Weatherly (CN=Kathy Weatherly/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Linda Ricci (CN=Linda Ricci/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Victoria L. Valentine (CN=Victoria L. Valentine/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sarah E. Gegenheimer (CN=Sarah E. Gegenheimer/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: 62955104@eln.attmail.com@INET@LNGTWY (62955104@eln.attmail.com@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: WEINER_R@A1@CD@LNGTWY (WEINER_R@A1@CD@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (DON)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: RILEY_R@A1@CD@LNGTWY (RILEY_R@A1@CD@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (OA)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: JOHNSON_WC@A1@CD@LNGTWY (JOHNSON_WC@A1@CD@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (OA)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: GRIBBEN_J@A1@CD@LNGTWY (GRIBBEN_J@A1@CD@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: BARTHOLOW_T@A1@CD@LNGTWY (BARTHOLOW_T@A1@CD@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (OA)
READ:UNKNOWN

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])
READ:UNKNOWN

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])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ann F. Lewis (CN=Ann F. Lewis/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sean P. O'Shea (CN=Sean P. O'Shea/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: hpruette@squiermedia.com (hpruette@squiermedia.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thurgood Marshall Jr (CN=Thurgood Marshall Jr/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kristina Wolfe (CN=Kristina Wolfe/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David Vandivier (CN=David Vandivier/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE UNVEILS NEW $150 MILLION INITIATIVE TO COMBAT THE SPREAD OF AIDS AND CONTRIBUTE TO INTERNATIONAL INFECTIOUS DISEASE PREVENTION EFFORTS

New York, NY -- Today, in a speech before the United Nations, Vice President Al Gore will announce that the Administration's FY 2001 budget include a new $150 million investment to assist efforts to combat the international AIDS pandemic and contribute to international infectious disease prevention efforts. This new initiative provides $100 million for preventing and treating HIV and AIDS in Africa, Asia, and other regions of the world -- double last year's increase.

It also dedicates $50 million for purchasing vaccines against other diseases that ravage poor nations, including hepatitis B, certain forms of meningitis and yellow fever, helping to save millions of children. Purchasing existing vaccines is the first step toward accelerating the development and delivery of vaccines for AIDS, malaria, TB, and other diseases disproportionately affecting the developing world. This investment is part of a comprehensive plan for action that will meet the Administration's commitment in this area, as described in the President's September speech to the U.N. General Assembly.

"AIDS and other infectious diseases are the largest catastrophes in the history of modern medicine," Vice President Gore said. "We hope this initiative will provide relief and hope to the millions of children and families around the world."

THE AIDS PANDEMIC THREATENS THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STABILITY OF SUB SAHARAN AFRICA AND ASIA. The United Nations calls the AIDS pandemic in sub-Saharan Africa "the worst infectious disease catastrophe since the bubonic plague." An estimated 5.7 million people were infected with HIV by the end of 1999, and India may have become the country with the largest number of new infections this year.

ú Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia disproportionately bear the impact of the AIDS epidemic. While sub-Saharan Africa accounts for only one-tenth of the global population, over 70 percent of individuals infected with AIDS globally live there. Currently, 22.5 million people in sub-Saharan Africa are infected with HIV, and every day, an additional 11,000 become infected. In Asia, HIV and AIDS is already widespread. Because this region has 60 percent of the world's population and has the steepest infection curve, experts are predicting that Asia will soon become the epicenter of the epidemic. In addition, during the next decade, more than 40 million children in Africa will be orphaned by AIDS, making it difficult -- if not impossible -- for them to obtain adequate food, clothing, education, and health care services.

ú The AIDS epidemic is jeopardizing the economic stability of the sub-Saharan African and Asian regions. The economic toll in HIV and AIDS are taking in Africa underscores the linkage between the spread of this disease and poverty in the region. Although Africa is making unprecedented economic gains, they are jeopardized by an infection which is killing skilled personnel -- and which demands increased investment in government spending.

ú The AIDS pandemic threatens Africa and Asia's regional and national security. High levels of HIV infection among members of the armed forces weakens their ability to perform their national duties. In addition, studies have linked the growing number of children orphaned by AIDS to future increases in crime and civil unrest as these children raise themselves alone, often turning to crime, drugs, prostitution, and gangs to survive.

ONE THIRD OF ALL DEATHS EACH YEAR WORLDWIDE -- 17 MILLION PEOPLE -- RESULT FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES. The developing world bears a disproportionate burden of these diseases, which not only destroy lives, but perpetuate the cycle of sickness and poverty. Vaccines have been critical and cost-effective weapons that have eradicated smallpox, reduced polio to the lowest levels in history, and drastically lowered measles rates. Building upon these extraordinary achievements, we must work to ensure that all children have access to effective vaccines.

ú Over eight million children die each year of centuries-old diseases -- and more than four million of these deaths could be prevented by existing vaccines. The dramatic expansion of vaccine coverage in the past several decades now saves almost three million lives each year, and prevents hundreds of thousands of cases of paralysis and blindness. Yet, the wider use of existing vaccines against hepatitis B, certain forms of meningitis, yellow fever, and other diseases could prevent an additional four million deaths each year and reduce untold suffering.

ú Immunization is one of the most cost-effective health interventions. It costs only $15 to immunize a child, yet in developing countries, children remain 10 times more likely to die of a vaccine-preventable disease than those in the industrialized world.

ú Vaccines are one of the most cost-effective ways to improve the well-being and productivity of the poorest countries. Investments in health are as central to economic progress in poor countries as investments in education and physical infrastructure. Yet, because these countries often cannot afford to buy vaccines, the market does not provide incentives for pharmaceutical companies to develop vaccines for diseases that disproportionately affect developing nations.

ú Effective vaccines do not yet exist for malaria, TB and AIDS, which kill nearly 6 million people each year. Because developing countries often cannot afford to buy vaccines, the market does not provide incentives for pharmaceutical companies to develop vaccines for diseases that disproportionately affect those countries. Only 2 percent of all global biomedical research by the public and private sectors is devoted to the major killers in the developing world. Vaccines are the best solution for these diseases, but progress has stalled. The global community must intensify both research and development, and make commitments to purchase new vaccines for these diseases when developed.

VICE PRESIDENT GORE UNVEILS NEW, $150 MILLION INITIATIVE TO COMBAT AIDS AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES. Today, in a speech before the United Nations, Vice President Gore will announce that the President's FY 2001 budget will include a new, multi-million dollar investment in combating the spread of HIV, AIDS, and other infectious diseases in Africa, Asia and other developing countries. This initiative will:

ú Invest an additional $100 million in HIV and AIDS prevention and treatment efforts in Africa and Asia. The President's budget will invest a total of $325 million in HIV prevention and AIDS treatment around the world, doubling last year's allocation. Funds will be targeted to the countries where the disease is most widespread and where our efforts will have the greatest impact. Activities include:

Increasing primary prevention efforts. To reduce the incidence of new HIV infections, this initiative will help to: implement mass education efforts and community based counseling and testing services, provide AZT short-course therapy to infected individuals to prevent further transmission, implement treatment protocols to reduce mother to child transmissions, and implement blood supply screening procedures.

Providing care and treatment for individuals infected with HIV. Currently, treatment options for HIV infected people in sub-Saharan Africa and India are limited; less than 5 percent of people know their HIV status, and health care providers are often without the tools necessary to diagnose and treat HIV and the associated opportunistic infections. This initiative will provide medical and social services to individuals with HIV, including treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, opportunistic infections associated with HIV, and tuberculosis.

Caring for children orphaned by AIDS. Together with host government and social service agencies, this initiative will invest $10 million to provide school fees, food assistance, counseling, basic health care, and other services that orphaned children need through community mobilization programs.

Strengthening the public health infrastructure. This initiative will assist African and Asian institutions in effectively tracking the spread of HIV infections throughout the Sub-Saharan and Asian regions, in order to focus HIV and AIDS prevention and treatment resources and provide training and technical assistance to developing clinics and community based organizations delivering prevention and care.

Assisting armed forces in preventing the spread of HIV within military organizations. The DoD will work with its African counterparts to invest $10 million to prevent the spread of HIV within military agencies throughout Africa.

Initiating HIV prevention programs in the workplace. This initiative will invest $10 million to initiate workplace programs designed to reduce discrimination against employees infected with HIV and AIDS. Funds will also be used to develop partnerships with the business and labor communities to launch HIV prevention activities for employees, their families and communities.

ú Invest $50 million in purchasing vaccines for developing countries. As part of a broad Administration vaccine initiative, the budget includes a new $50 million investment in the Global Fund for Children's Vaccines. The fund, administered by the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI), a new, collaborative effort of UNICEF, the World Bank, the World Health Organization, and other governments and private organizations around the world.

Initial contributions to this fund will be used to purchase existing vaccines for hepatitis B, haemophilus influenzae B, and yellow fever, along with related safe injection equipment. Vaccine purchases will be administered through UNICEF, which runs an efficient immunization program today.

This fund is one step toward encouraging the development and delivery of new vaccines. The developed nations have the scientific and technological capacity to make new vaccines possible, and a renewed international commitment to purchase vaccines will encourage private research and development. The Administration is now developing further proposals to accelerate the invention and production of new vaccines, and to increase investment by developing nations in building sound delivery systems for vaccines, medicines, and other basic health services.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-JAN-2000 12:45:44.00

SUBJECT: Vice President Gore Unveils New $150 Million Initiative to Combat the Spread of AIDS and Contribute to International Infectious Di

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 09:49:21 AM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject:Vice President Gore Unveils New $150 Million Initiative to Combat the Spread of AIDS and Contribute to International Infectious Disease Prevention Efforts

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

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

VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE UNVEILS NEW $150 MILLION INITIATIVE TO COMBAT THE SPREAD OF AIDS AND CONTRIBUTE TO INTERNATIONAL INFECTIOUS DISEASE PREVENTION EFFORTS

New York, NY -- Today, in a speech before the United Nations, Vice President Al Gore will announce that the Administration's FY 2001 budget include a new $150 million investment to assist efforts to combat the international AIDS pandemic and contribute to international infectious disease prevention efforts. This new initiative provides $100 million for preventing and treating HIV and AIDS in Africa, Asia, and other regions of the world -- double last year's increase.

It also dedicates $50 million for purchasing vaccines against other diseases that ravage poor nations, including hepatitis B, certain forms of meningitis and yellow fever, helping to save millions of children. Purchasing existing vaccines is the first step toward accelerating the development and delivery of vaccines for AIDS, malaria, TB, and other diseases disproportionately affecting the developing world. This investment is part of a comprehensive plan for action that will meet the Administration's commitment in this area, as described in the President's September speech to the U.N. General Assembly.

"AIDS and other infectious diseases are the largest catastrophes in the history of modern medicine," Vice President Gore said. "We hope this initiative will provide relief and hope to the millions of children and families around the world."

THE AIDS PANDEMIC THREATENS THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STABILITY OF SUB SAHARAN AFRICA AND ASIA. The United Nations calls the AIDS pandemic in sub-Saharan Africa "the worst infectious disease catastrophe since the bubonic plague." An estimated 5.7 million people were infected with HIV by the end of 1999, and India may have become the country with the largest number of new infections this year.

ú Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia disproportionately bear the impact of the AIDS epidemic. While sub-Saharan Africa accounts for only one-tenth of the global population, over 70 percent of individuals infected with AIDS globally live there. Currently, 22.5 million people in sub-Saharan Africa are infected with HIV, and every day, an additional 11,000 become infected. In Asia, HIV and AIDS is already widespread. Because this region has 60 percent of the world's population and has the steepest infection curve, experts are predicting that Asia will soon become the epicenter of the epidemic. In addition, during the next decade, more than 40 million children in Africa will be orphaned by AIDS, making it difficult -- if not impossible -- for them to obtain adequate food, clothing, education, and health care services.

ú The AIDS epidemic is jeopardizing the economic stability of the sub-Saharan African and Asian regions. The economic toll in HIV and AIDS are taking in Africa underscores the linkage between the spread of this disease and poverty in the region. Although Africa is making unprecedented economic gains, they are jeopardized by an infection which is killing skilled personnel -- and which demands increased investment in government spending.

ú The AIDS pandemic threatens Africa and Asia's regional and national security. High levels of HIV infection among members of the armed forces weakens their ability to perform their national duties. In addition, studies have linked the growing number of children orphaned by AIDS to future increases in crime and civil unrest as these children raise themselves alone, often turning to crime, drugs, prostitution, and gangs to survive.

ONE THIRD OF ALL DEATHS EACH YEAR WORLDWIDE -- 17 MILLION PEOPLE -- RESULT

FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES. The developing world bears a disproportionate burden of these diseases, which not only destroy lives, but perpetuate the cycle of sickness and poverty. Vaccines have been critical and cost-effective weapons that have eradicated smallpox, reduced polio to the lowest levels in history, and drastically lowered measles rates. Building upon these extraordinary achievements, we must work to ensure that all children have access to effective vaccines.

ú Over eight million children die each year of centuries-old diseases -- and more than four million of these deaths could be prevented by existing vaccines. The dramatic expansion of vaccine coverage in the past several decades now saves almost three million lives each year, and prevents hundreds of thousands of cases of paralysis and blindness. Yet, the wider use of existing vaccines against hepatitis B, certain forms of meningitis, yellow fever, and other diseases could prevent an additional four million deaths each year and reduce untold suffering.

ú Immunization is one of the most cost-effective health interventions. It costs only $15 to immunize a child, yet in developing countries, children remain 10 times more likely to die of a vaccine-preventable disease than those in the industrialized world.

ú Vaccines are one of the most cost-effective ways to improve the well-being and productivity of the poorest countries. Investments in health are as central to economic progress in poor countries as investments in education and physical infrastructure. Yet, because these countries often cannot afford to buy vaccines, the market does not provide incentives for pharmaceutical companies to develop vaccines for diseases that disproportionately affect developing nations.

ú Effective vaccines do not yet exist for malaria, TB and AIDS, which kill nearly 6 million people each year. Because developing countries often cannot afford to buy vaccines, the market does not provide incentives for pharmaceutical companies to develop vaccines for diseases that disproportionately affect those countries. Only 2 percent of all global biomedical research by the public and private sectors is devoted to the major killers in the developing world. Vaccines are the best solution for these diseases, but progress has stalled. The global community must intensify both research and development, and make commitments to purchase new vaccines for these diseases when developed.

VICE PRESIDENT GORE UNVEILS NEW, $150 MILLION INITIATIVE TO COMBAT AIDS AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES. Today, in a speech before the United Nations, Vice President Gore will announce that the President's FY 2001 budget will include a new, multi-million dollar investment in combating the spread of HIV, AIDS, and other infectious diseases in Africa, Asia and other developing countries. This initiative will:

ú Invest an additional $100 million in HIV and AIDS prevention and treatment efforts in Africa and Asia. The President's budget will invest a total of $325 million in HIV prevention and AIDS treatment around the world, doubling last year's allocation. Funds will be targeted to the countries where the disease is most widespread and where our efforts will have the greatest impact. Activities include:

Increasing primary prevention efforts. To reduce the incidence of new HIV infections, this initiative will help to: implement mass education efforts and community based counseling and testing services, provide AZT short-course therapy to infected individuals to prevent further transmission, implement treatment protocols to reduce mother to child transmissions, and implement blood supply screening procedures.

Providing care and treatment for individuals infected with HIV. Currently, treatment options for HIV infected people in sub-Saharan Africa and India are limited; less than 5 percent of people know their HIV status, and health care providers are often without the tools necessary to diagnose and treat HIV and the associated opportunistic infections. This initiative will provide medical and social services to individuals with HIV, including treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, opportunistic infections associated with HIV, and tuberculosis.

Caring for children orphaned by AIDS. Together with host government and social service agencies, this initiative will invest $10 million to provide school fees, food assistance, counseling, basic health care, and other services that orphaned children need through community mobilization programs.

Strengthening the public health infrastructure. This initiative will assist African and Asian institutions in effectively tracking the spread of HIV infections throughout the Sub-Saharan and Asian regions, in order to focus HIV and AIDS prevention and treatment resources and provide training and technical assistance to developing clinics and community based organizations delivering prevention and care.

Assisting armed forces in preventing the spread of HIV within military organizations. The DoD will work with its African counterparts to invest $10 million to prevent the spread of HIV within military agencies throughout Africa.

Initiating HIV prevention programs in the workplace. This initiative will invest $10 million to initiate workplace programs designed to reduce discrimination against employees infected with HIV and AIDS. Funds will also be used to develop partnerships with the business and labor communities to launch HIV prevention activities for employees, their families and communities.

ú Invest $50 million in purchasing vaccines for developing countries. As part of a broad Administration vaccine initiative, the budget includes a new $50 million investment in the Global Fund for Children's Vaccines. The fund, administered by the Global Alliance for

Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI), a new, collaborative effort of UNICEF, the World Bank, the World Health Organization, and other governments and private organizations around the world.

Initial contributions to this fund will be used to purchase existing vaccines for hepatitis B, haemophilus influenzae B, and yellow fever, along with related safe injection equipment. Vaccine purchases will be administered through UNICEF, which runs an efficient immunization program today.

This fund is one step toward encouraging the development and delivery of new vaccines. The developed nations have the scientific and technological capacity to make new vaccines possible, and a renewed international commitment to purchase vaccines will encourage private research and development. The Administration is now developing further proposals to accelerate the invention and production of new vaccines, and to increase investment by developing nations in building sound delivery systems for vaccines, medicines, and other basic health services.

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
John H. Corcoran III/WHO/EOP@EOP
Kymberly M. Escobar/CEQ/EOP@EOP
Maurice Daniel/OVP@OVP
Lisa Ferdinando/WHO/EOP@EOP
Brian A. Reich/OVP@OVP
Deborah Akel/WHO/EOP@EOP
Melissa B. Ratcliff/OVP@OVP
Tamagni_J@al.eop.gov @ inet
Thurgood Marshall Jr/WHO/EOP@EOP
Kris M Balderston/WHO/EOP@EOP
hpruette@squiermedia.com @ inet
ceskew@bsmg.com @ inet
Sean P. O'Shea/WHO/EOP@EOP
Linda L. Moore/WHO/EOP@EOP
Heather M. Riley/WHO/EOP@EOP
Craig Hughes/WHO/EOP@EOP
Orson C. Porter/WHO/EOP@EOP
Bridget T. Leininger/WHO/EOP@EOP
Cynthia M. Jasso-Rotunno/WHO/EOP@EOP
Andrew J. Mayock/WHO/EOP@EOP
Jocelyn A. Bucaro/WHO/EOP@EOP
Lynn G. Cutler/WHO/EOP@EOP
Nathan B. Naylor/OVP@OVP
Minyon Moore/WHO/EOP@EOP
Alejandro G. Cabrera/OVP@OVP
Jason H. Schechter/WHO/EOP@EOP
Mark A. Kitchens/WHO/EOP@EOP
Natalie S. Wozniak/NSC/EOP@EOP
Monica M. Dixon/OVP@OVP
Kay Casstevens/OVP@OVP
Sarah A. Bianchi/OVP@OVP
Natalie S. Wozniak/NSC/EOP@EOP
Michael B. Feldman/OVP@OVP
Laura D. Schwartz@eop
David Thomas@OVP @ EOP
Thomas D. Janenda/WHO/EOP@EOP
Elizabeth R. Newman@EOP
Eli G. Attie@OVP @ EOP
Ann F. Lewis/WHO/EOP@EOP
Marsha E. Berry@eop
Anne M. Edwards@eop
Nanda Chitre@EOP
Elliot Diringer@eop
Shelley N. Fidler/WHCCTF/EOP@EOP
David E. Kalbaugh@EOP
Catherine T. Kitchen@eop
Jim Kohlenberger@OVP@EOP
Sara M. Latham@eop
Gordon Li@eop
Laura S. Marcus@eop
Cheryl D. Mills@eop
Megan C. Moloney@eop
Paul Thornell/OVP@OVP
Jake Siewert@eop
Douglas B. Sosnik@eop
Sylvia M. Mathews@eop
Barry J. Toiv@EOP
June G. Turner@eop
Dag Vega@eop
Christine L. Anderson/WHO/EOP@EOP
Julia Payne@eop
SUNTUM_M@A1@CD@LNGTWY
backup@wilson.ai.mit.edu@INET@LNGTWY
BARBUSCHAK_K@A1@CD@LNGTWY
BARTHOLOW_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
SULLIVAN_M@A1@CD@LNGTWY
WEINER_R@A1@CD@LNGTWY
WOZNIAK_N@A1@CD@LNGTWY
62955104@eln.attmail.com@INET@LNGTWY
INFOMGT@A1@CD@LNGTWY
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: Kristina Wolfe (CN=Kristina Wolfe/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-JAN-2000 09:51:54.00

SUBJECT: Vice President Gore Unveils New $150 Million Initiative to Combat the Spread of AIDS and Contribute to International Infectious Di

TO: Josefine Keenan (CN=Josefine Keenan/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
This was just released.
---------------------- Forwarded by Kristina Wolfe/OVP on 01/10/2000 09:49 AM ---------------------------

From: Alejandro G. Cabrera on 01/10/2000 09:49:21 AM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject:Vice President Gore Unveils New $150 Million Initiative to Combat the Spread of AIDS and Contribute to International Infectious Disease Prevention Efforts

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate Release
Monday, January 10, 2000

Contact:
(202) 456-7035

VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE UNVEILS NEW $150 MILLION INITIATIVE TO COMBAT THE SPREAD OF AIDS AND CONTRIBUTE TO INTERNATIONAL INFECTIOUS DISEASE PREVENTION EFFORTS

New York, NY -- Today, in a speech before the United Nations, Vice President Al Gore will announce that the Administration's FY 2001 budget include a new $150 million investment to assist efforts to combat the international AIDS pandemic and contribute to international infectious disease prevention efforts. This new initiative provides $100 million for preventing and treating HIV and AIDS in Africa, Asia, and other regions of the world -- double last year's increase.

It also dedicates $50 million for purchasing vaccines against other diseases that ravage poor nations, including hepatitis B, certain forms of meningitis and yellow fever, helping to save millions of children. Purchasing existing vaccines is the first step toward accelerating the development and delivery of vaccines for AIDS, malaria, TB, and other diseases disproportionately affecting the developing world. This investment is part of a comprehensive plan for action that will meet the Administration's commitment in this area, as described in the President's September speech to the U.N. General Assembly.

"AIDS and other infectious diseases are the largest catastrophes in the history of modern medicine," Vice President Gore said. "We hope this initiative will provide relief and hope to the millions of children and families around the world."

THE AIDS PANDEMIC THREATENS THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STABILITY OF SUB SAHARAN AFRICA AND ASIA. The United Nations calls the AIDS pandemic in sub-Saharan Africa "the worst infectious disease catastrophe since the bubonic plague." An estimated 5.7 million people were infected with HIV by the end of 1999, and India may have become the country with the largest number of new infections this year.

ú Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia disproportionately bear the impact of the AIDS epidemic. While sub-Saharan Africa accounts for only one-tenth of the global population, over 70 percent of individuals infected with AIDS globally live there. Currently, 22.5 million people in sub-Saharan Africa are infected with HIV, and every day, an additional 11,000 become infected. In Asia, HIV and AIDS is already widespread. Because this region has 60 percent of the world's population and has the steepest infection curve, experts are predicting that Asia will soon become the epicenter of the epidemic. In addition, during the next decade, more than 40 million children in Africa will be orphaned by AIDS, making it difficult -- if not impossible -- for them to obtain adequate food, clothing, education, and health care services.

ú The AIDS epidemic is jeopardizing the economic stability of the sub-Saharan African and Asian regions. The economic toll in HIV and AIDS are taking in Africa underscores the linkage between the spread of this disease and poverty in the region. Although Africa is making unprecedented economic gains, they are jeopardized by an infection which is killing skilled personnel -- and which demands increased investment in government spending.

ú The AIDS pandemic threatens Africa and Asia's regional and national security. High levels of HIV infection among members of the armed forces weakens their ability to perform their national duties. In addition, studies have linked the growing number of children orphaned by AIDS to future increases in crime and civil unrest as these children raise themselves alone, often turning to crime, drugs, prostitution, and gangs to survive.

ONE THIRD OF ALL DEATHS EACH YEAR WORLDWIDE -- 17 MILLION PEOPLE -- RESULT FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES. The developing world bears a disproportionate burden of these diseases, which not only destroy lives, but perpetuate the cycle of sickness and poverty. Vaccines have been critical and cost-effective weapons that have eradicated smallpox, reduced polio to the lowest levels in history, and drastically lowered measles rates. Building upon these extraordinary achievements, we must work to ensure that all children have access to effective vaccines.

ú Over eight million children die each year of centuries-old diseases -- and more than four million of these deaths could be prevented by existing vaccines. The dramatic expansion of vaccine coverage in the past several decades now saves almost three million lives each year, and prevents hundreds of thousands of cases of paralysis and blindness. Yet, the wider use of existing vaccines against hepatitis B, certain forms of meningitis, yellow fever, and other diseases could prevent an additional four million deaths each year and reduce untold suffering.

ú Immunization is one of the most cost-effective health interventions. It costs only $15 to immunize a child, yet in developing countries, children remain 10 times more likely to die of a vaccine-preventable disease than those in the industrialized world.

ú Vaccines are one of the most cost-effective ways to improve the well-being and productivity of the poorest countries. Investments in health are as central to economic progress in poor countries as investments in education and physical infrastructure. Yet, because these countries often cannot afford to buy vaccines, the market does not provide incentives for pharmaceutical companies to develop vaccines for diseases that disproportionately affect developing nations.

ú Effective vaccines do not yet exist for malaria, TB and AIDS, which kill nearly 6 million people each year. Because developing countries often cannot afford to buy vaccines, the market does not provide incentives for pharmaceutical companies to develop vaccines for diseases that disproportionately affect those countries. Only 2 percent of all global biomedical research by the public and private sectors is devoted to the major killers in the developing world. Vaccines are the best solution for these diseases, but progress has stalled. The global community must intensify both research and development, and make commitments to purchase new vaccines for these diseases when developed.

VICE PRESIDENT GORE UNVEILS NEW, $150 MILLION INITIATIVE TO COMBAT AIDS AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES. Today, in a speech before the United Nations, Vice President Gore will announce that the President's FY 2001 budget will include a new, multi-million dollar investment in combating the spread of HIV, AIDS, and other infectious diseases in Africa, Asia and other developing countries. This initiative will:

ú Invest an additional $100 million in HIV and AIDS prevention and treatment efforts in Africa and Asia. The President's budget will invest a total of $325 million in HIV prevention and AIDS treatment around the world, doubling last year's allocation. Funds will be targeted to the countries where the disease is most widespread and where our efforts will have the greatest impact. Activities include:

Increasing primary prevention efforts. To reduce the incidence of new HIV infections, this initiative will help to: implement mass education efforts and community based counseling and testing services, provide AZT short-course therapy to infected individuals to prevent further transmission, implement treatment protocols to reduce mother to child transmissions, and implement blood supply screening procedures.

Providing care and treatment for individuals infected with HIV. Currently, treatment options for HIV infected people in sub-Saharan Africa and India are limited; less than 5 percent of people know their HIV status, and health care providers are often without the tools necessary to diagnose and treat HIV and the associated opportunistic infections. This initiative will provide medical and social services to individuals with HIV, including treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, opportunistic infections associated with HIV, and tuberculosis.

Caring for children orphaned by AIDS. Together with host government and social service agencies, this initiative will invest $10 million to provide school fees, food assistance, counseling, basic health care, and other services that orphaned children need through community mobilization programs.

Strengthening the public health infrastructure. This initiative will assist African and Asian institutions in effectively tracking the spread of HIV infections throughout the Sub-Saharan and Asian regions, in order to focus HIV and AIDS prevention and treatment resources and provide training and technical assistance to developing clinics and community based organizations delivering prevention and care.

Assisting armed forces in preventing the spread of HIV within military organizations. The DoD will work with its African counterparts to invest $10 million to prevent the spread of HIV within military agencies throughout Africa.

Initiating HIV prevention programs in the workplace. This initiative will invest $10 million to initiate workplace programs designed to reduce discrimination against employees infected with HIV and AIDS. Funds will also be used to develop partnerships with the business and labor communities to launch HIV prevention activities for employees, their families and communities.

ú Invest $50 million in purchasing vaccines for developing countries. As part of a broad Administration vaccine initiative, the budget includes a new $50 million investment in the Global Fund for

Children's Vaccines. The fund, administered by the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI), a new, collaborative effort of UNICEF, the World Bank, the World Health Organization, and other governments and private organizations around the world.

Initial contributions to this fund will be used to purchase existing vaccines for hepatitis B, haemophilus influenzae B, and yellow fever, along with related safe injection equipment. Vaccine purchases will be administered through UNICEF, which runs an efficient immunization program today.

This fund is one step toward encouraging the development and delivery of new vaccines. The developed nations have the scientific and technological capacity to make new vaccines possible, and a renewed international commitment to purchase vaccines will encourage private research and development. The Administration is now developing further proposals to accelerate the invention and production of new vaccines, and to increase investment by developing nations in building sound delivery systems for vaccines, medicines, and other basic health services.

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
John H. Corcoran III/WHO/EOP@EOP
Kymberly M. Escobar/CEQ/EOP@EOP
Maurice Daniel/OVP@OVP
Lisa Ferdinando/WHO/EOP@EOP
Brian A. Reich/OVP@OVP
Deborah Akel/WHO/EOP@EOP
Melissa B. Ratcliff/OVP@OVP
Tamagni_J@a1.eop.gov @ inet
Thurgood Marshall Jr/WHO/EOP@EOP
Kris M Balderston/WHO/EOP@EOP
hpruette@squiermedia.com @ inet
ceskew@bsmg.com @ inet
Sean P. O'Shea/WHO/EOP@EOP
Linda L. Moore/WHO/EOP@EOP
Heather M. Riley/WHO/EOP@EOP
Craig Hughes/WHO/EOP@EOP
Orson C. Porter/WHO/EOP@EOP
Bridget T. Leininger/WHO/EOP@EOP
Cynthia M. Jasso-Rotunno/WHO/EOP@EOP
Andrew J. Mayock/WHO/EOP@EOP
Jocelyn A. Bucaro/WHO/EOP@EOP
Lynn G. Cutler/WHO/EOP@EOP
Nathan B. Naylor/OVP@OVP
Minyon Moore/WHO/EOP@EOP
Alejandro G. Cabrera/OVP@OVP
Jason H. Schechter/WHO/EOP@EOP
Mark A. Kitchens/WHO/EOP@EOP
Natalie S. Wozniak/NSC/EOP@EOP
Monica M. Dixon/OVP@OVP
Kay Casstevens/OVP@OVP
Sarah A. Bianchi/OVP@OVP
Natalie S. Wozniak/NSC/EOP@EOP
Michael B. Feldman/OVP@OVP
Laura D. Schwartz@eop
David Thomas@OVP @ EOP
Thomas D. Janenda/WHO/EOP@EOP
Elizabeth R. Newman@EOP
Eli G. Attie@OVP @ EOP
Ann F. Lewis/WHO/EOP@EOP
Marsha E. Berry@eop
Anne M. Edwards@eop
Nanda Chitre@EOP
Elliot Diringer@eop
Shelley N. Fidler/WHCCTF/EOP@EOP
David E. Kalbaugh@EOP
Catherine T. Kitchen@eop
Jim Kohlenberger@OVP@EOP
Sara M. Latham@eop
Gordon Li@eop
Laura S. Marcus@eop
Cheryl D. Mills@eop
Megan C. Moloney@eop
Paul Thornell/OVP@OVP
Jake Siewert@eop
Douglas B. Sosnik@eop
Sylvia M. Mathews@eop
Barry J. Toiv@EOP
June G. Turner@eop
Dag Vega@eop
Christine L. Anderson/WHO/EOP@EOP
Julia Payne@eop
SUNTUM_M@A1@CD@LNGTWY
backup@wilson.ai.mit.edu@INET@LNGTWY
BARBUSCHAK_K@A1@CD@LNGTWY

BARTHOLOW_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
SULLIVAN_M@A1@CD@LNGTWY
WEINER_R@A1@CD@LNGTWY
WOZNIAK_N@A1@CD@LNGTWY
62955104@eln.attmail.com@INET@LNGTWY
INFOMGT@A1@CD@LNGTWY
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 14:24:10.00

SUBJECT: Vice President Gore Unveils New $150 Million Initiative to Combat the Spread of AIDS and Contribute to International Infectious Di

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

VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE UNVEILS NEW $150 MILLION INITIATIVE TO COMBAT THE SPREAD OF AIDS AND CONTRIBUTE TO INTERNATIONAL INFECTIOUS DISEASE PREVENTION EFFORTS

New York, NY -- Today, in a speech before the United Nations, Vice President Al Gore will announce that the Administration's FY 2001 budget include a new $150 million investment to assist efforts to combat the international AIDS pandemic and contribute to international infectious disease prevention efforts. This new initiative provides $100 million for preventing and treating HIV and AIDS in Africa, Asia, and other regions of the world -- double last year's increase.

It also dedicates $50 million for purchasing vaccines against other diseases that ravage poor nations, including hepatitis B, certain forms of meningitis and yellow fever, helping to save millions of children. Purchasing existing vaccines is the first step toward accelerating the development and delivery of vaccines for AIDS, malaria, TB, and other diseases disproportionately affecting the developing world. This investment is part of a comprehensive plan for action that will meet the Administration's commitment in this area, as described in the President's September speech to the U.N. General Assembly.

"AIDS and other infectious diseases are the largest catastrophes in the history of modern medicine," Vice President Gore said. "We hope this initiative will provide relief and hope to the millions of children and families around the world."

THE AIDS PANDEMIC THREATENS THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STABILITY OF SUB SAHARAN AFRICA AND ASIA. The United Nations calls the AIDS pandemic in sub-Saharan Africa "the worst infectious disease catastrophe since the bubonic plague." An estimated 5.7 million people were infected with HIV by the end of 1999, and India may have become the country with the largest number of new infections this year.

ú Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia disproportionately bear the impact of the AIDS epidemic. While sub-Saharan Africa accounts for only one-tenth of the global population, over 70 percent of individuals infected with AIDS globally live there. Currently, 22.5 million people in sub-Saharan Africa are infected with HIV, and every day, an additional 11,000 become infected. In Asia, HIV and AIDS is already widespread. Because this region has 60 percent of the world's population and has the steepest infection curve, experts are predicting that Asia will soon become the epicenter of the epidemic. In addition, during the next decade, more than 40 million children in Africa will be orphaned by AIDS, making it difficult -- if not impossible -- for them to obtain adequate food, clothing, education, and health care services.

ú The AIDS epidemic is jeopardizing the economic stability of the sub-Saharan African and Asian regions. The economic toll in HIV and AIDS are taking in Africa underscores the linkage between the spread of this disease and poverty in the region. Although Africa is making unprecedented economic gains, they are jeopardized by an infection which is killing skilled personnel -- and which demands increased investment in government spending.

ú The AIDS pandemic threatens Africa and Asia's regional and national security. High levels of HIV infection among members of the armed forces weakens their ability to perform their national duties. In addition, studies have linked the growing number of children orphaned by AIDS to future increases in crime and civil unrest as these children raise themselves alone, often turning to crime, drugs, prostitution, and gangs to survive.

ONE THIRD OF ALL DEATHS EACH YEAR WORLDWIDE -- 17 MILLION PEOPLE -- RESULT FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES. The developing world bears a disproportionate burden of these diseases, which not only destroy lives, but perpetuate the cycle of sickness and poverty. Vaccines have been critical and cost-effective weapons that have eradicated smallpox, reduced polio to the lowest levels in history, and drastically lowered measles rates. Building upon these extraordinary achievements, we must work to ensure that all children have access to effective vaccines.

ú Over eight million children die each year of centuries-old diseases -- and more than four million of these deaths could be prevented by existing vaccines. The dramatic expansion of vaccine coverage in the past several decades now saves almost three million lives each year, and prevents hundreds of thousands of cases of paralysis and blindness. Yet, the wider use of existing vaccines against hepatitis B, certain forms of meningitis, yellow fever, and other diseases could prevent an additional four million deaths each year and reduce untold suffering.

ú Immunization is one of the most cost-effective health interventions. It costs only $15 to immunize a child, yet in developing countries, children remain 10 times more likely to die of a vaccine-preventable disease than those in the industrialized world.

ú Vaccines are one of the most cost-effective ways to improve the well-being and productivity of the poorest countries. Investments in health are as central to economic progress in poor countries as investments in education and physical infrastructure. Yet, because these countries often cannot afford to buy vaccines, the market does not provide incentives for pharmaceutical companies to develop vaccines for diseases that disproportionately affect developing nations.

ú Effective vaccines do not yet exist for malaria, TB and AIDS, which kill nearly 6 million people each year. Because developing countries often cannot afford to buy vaccines, the market does not provide incentives for pharmaceutical companies to develop vaccines for diseases that disproportionately affect those countries. Only 2 percent of all global biomedical research by the public and private sectors is devoted to the major killers in the developing world. Vaccines are the best solution for these diseases, but progress has stalled. The global community must intensify both research and development, and make commitments to purchase new vaccines for these diseases when developed.

VICE PRESIDENT GORE UNVEILS NEW, $150 MILLION INITIATIVE TO COMBAT AIDS AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES. Today, in a speech before the United Nations, Vice President Gore will announce that the President's FY 2001 budget will include a new, multi-million dollar investment in combating the spread of HIV, AIDS, and other infectious diseases in Africa, Asia and other developing countries. This initiative will:

ú Invest an additional $100 million in HIV and AIDS prevention and treatment efforts in Africa and Asia. The President's budget will invest a total of $325 million in HIV prevention and AIDS treatment around the world, doubling last year's allocation. Funds will be targeted to the countries where the disease is most widespread and where our efforts will have the greatest impact. Activities include:

Increasing primary prevention efforts. To reduce the incidence of new HIV infections, this initiative will help to: implement mass education efforts and community based counseling and testing services, provide AZT short-course therapy to infected individuals to prevent further transmission, implement treatment protocols to reduce mother to child transmissions, and implement blood supply screening procedures.

Providing care and treatment for individuals infected with HIV. Currently, treatment options for HIV infected people in sub-Saharan Africa and India are limited; less than 5 percent of people know their HIV status, and health care providers are often without the tools necessary to diagnose and treat HIV and the associated opportunistic infections. This initiative will provide medical and social services to individuals with HIV, including treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, opportunistic infections associated with HIV, and tuberculosis.

Caring for children orphaned by AIDS. Together with host government and social service agencies, this initiative will invest $10 million to provide school fees, food assistance, counseling, basic health care, and other services that orphaned children need through community mobilization programs.

Strengthening the public health infrastructure. This initiative will assist African and Asian institutions in effectively tracking the spread of HIV infections throughout the Sub-Saharan and Asian regions, in order to focus HIV and AIDS prevention and treatment resources and provide training and technical assistance to developing clinics and community based organizations delivering prevention and care.

Assisting armed forces in preventing the spread of HIV within military organizations. The DoD will work with its African counterparts to invest $10 million to prevent the spread of HIV within military agencies throughout Africa.

Initiating HIV prevention programs in the workplace. This initiative will invest $10 million to initiate workplace programs designed to reduce discrimination against employees infected with HIV and AIDS. Funds will also be used to develop partnerships with the business and labor communities to launch HIV prevention activities for employees, their families and communities.

ú Invest $50 million in purchasing vaccines for developing countries. As part of a broad Administration vaccine initiative, the budget includes a new $50 million investment in the Global Fund for Children's Vaccines. The fund, administered by the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI), a new, collaborative effort of UNICEF, the World Bank, the World Health Organization, and other governments and private organizations around the world.

Initial contributions to this fund will be used to purchase existing vaccines for hepatitis B, haemophilus influenzae B, and yellow fever, along with related safe injection equipment. Vaccine purchases will be administered through UNICEF, which runs an efficient immunization program today.

This fund is one step toward encouraging the development and delivery of new vaccines. The developed nations have the scientific and technological capacity to make new vaccines possible, and a renewed international commitment to purchase vaccines will encourage private research and development. The Administration is now developing further proposals to accelerate the invention and production of new vaccines, and to increase investment by developing nations in building sound delivery systems for vaccines, medicines, and other basic health services.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-JAN-2000 11:37:11.00

SUBJECT:

TO: FIND@5444825@fax (FIND@5444825@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Hill@6288503@fax (Hill@6288503@fax [OA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Paul Gigot@8626629@fax (Paul Gigot@8626629@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sabrina Eaton@737 0511@ fax (Sabrina Eaton@737 0511@ fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: John Simons@2934892@fax (John Simons@2934892@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Melanie Eversly@6394970 (Melanie Eversly@6394970 @ fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Terry Hunt@7769580 (Terry Hunt@7769580 @ fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rosenberg@6262011@fax (Rosenberg@6262011@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dunson@395-5624@fax (Dunson@395-5624@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Terry Hunt@776-9580@fax (Terry Hunt@776-9580@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: P.Bender@7035583902@fax (P.Bender@7035583902@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cruickshank@3472554@fax (Cruickshank@3472554@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: WNN@6284015@fax (WNN@6284015@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: MetroSource@6023483059@fax (MetroSource@6023483059@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: harbutt@2125567383@fax (harbutt@2125567383@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Nashville Banner@6152598890@fax (Nashville Banner@6152598890@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: state@6474993@fax (state@6474993@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Copley DC@393-7205@fax (Copley DC@393-7205@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: NBC@3622009@fax (NBC@3622009@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: CNN spanish@5152995@fax (CNN spanish@5152995@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: cbswh@3311765@fax (cbswh@3311765@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: cbs@6387739@fax (cbs@6387739@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Tom Shine c (CN=Tom Shine c/O=o ABC@2227684@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Hillman@6282736@fax (Hillman@6282736@fax [OA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: wsj@8629266@fax (wsj@8629266@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: foxbooth@7372441@fax (foxbooth@7372441@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jim Barnes@8338069 (Jim Barnes@8338069 @ fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: la times@8871050@fax (la times@8871050@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: CNN desk@5152239@fax (CNN desk@5152239@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: CONUS@3479881@fax (CONUS@3479881@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jeff Ballou@4675610 (Jeff Ballou@4675610 @fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: reuter TV@8981237@fax (reuter TV@8981237@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: reuterswh@6383728@fax (reuterswh@6383728@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: AFP@4140635 (AFP@4140635 @fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: ap photo@7769572@fax (ap photo@7769572@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: APTV@7369619@fax (APTV@7369619@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: hotline@7035188701@fax (hotline@7035188701@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cynthia@7147554211@fax (Cynthia@7147554211@fax [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: reuters@8988401@fax (reuters@8988401@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: broadcasting&cable@4290651@fax (broadcasting&cable@4290651@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bronwen Maddox@3933892@fax (Bronwen Maddox@3933892@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Art Brodsky@4290570 (Art Brodsky@4290570 @fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Art Brodsky@2933435 (Art Brodsky@2933435 @fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ron Fournier@7769570@fax (Ron Fournier@7769570@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Whitney Painter@7037490060@fax (Whitney Painter@7037490060@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Woody Brosnan@4085950 (Woody Brosnan@4085950 @ fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Steve Thomma@383 6116@fax (Steve Thomma@383 6116@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Gretchen Cook@414-0635@fax (Gretchen Cook@414-0635@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Debbe Edelstein@2124455072@fax (Debbe Edelstein@2124455072@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dgollust@6324593 (Dgollust@6324593 @ fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: ISS@7564329@fax (ISS@7564329@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: WNN@7037490060@fax (WNN@7037490060@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: wbcgram@7852330766@fax (wbcgram@7852330766@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Tennessee AP@6153760947@fax (Tennessee AP@6153760947@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: USNews@9552672@fax (USNews@9552672@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sygma@2126752433@fax (Sygma@2126752433@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: FOX@8246426@fax (FOX@8246426@fax [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: NBCWhiteHouse@8854460@fax (NBCWhiteHouse@8854460@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: CSpan@7376226@fax (CSpan@7376226@fax [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: cnn@8987943@fax (cnn@8987943@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: cbs future@4574344@fax (cbs future@4574344@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: abcwh@2226681@fax (abcwh@2226681@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: washpost@4963936@fax (washpost@4963936@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Federal News Service@6268947@fax (Federal News Service@6268947@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: terryneal@496-3936@fax (terryneal@496-3936@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: usa today@7032473100@fax (usa today@7032473100@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: new york times@8620340@fax (new york times@8620340@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: CNNWhiteHouse@6381967@fax (CNNWhiteHouse@6381967@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: CNN Political@5152853@fax (CNN Political@5152853@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sygma@7034782498@fax (Sygma@7034782498@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: upi 2@8988057@fax (upi 2@8988057@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Gamma@2127796334@fax (Gamma@2127796334@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: AFP photo@4140597@fax (AFP photo@4140597@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: APWH@7769580@fax (APWH@7769580@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Olivia@3056496300@fax (Olivia@3056496300@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: For the bins@4566210@fax (For the bins@4566210@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Knight (CN=Knight/O=Ridder@3836075@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: upi@8988064 (upi@8988064 @fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: associated press@7369699@fax (associated press@7369699@fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate Release
Monday, January 10, 2000

Contact:

(202) 456-7035

VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE UNVEILS NEW $150 MILLION INITIATIVE TO COMBAT THE SPREAD OF AIDS AND CONTRIBUTE TO INTERNATIONAL INFECTIOUS DISEASE PREVENTION EFFORTS

New York, NY -- Today, in a speech before the United Nations, Vice President Al Gore will announce that the Administration's FY 2001 budget include a new $150 million investment to assist efforts to combat the international AIDS pandemic and contribute to international infectious disease prevention efforts. This new initiative provides $100 million for preventing and treating HIV and AIDS in Africa, Asia, and other regions of the world -- double last year's increase.

It also dedicates $50 million for purchasing vaccines against other diseases that ravage poor nations, including hepatitis B, certain forms of meningitis and yellow fever, helping to save millions of children. Purchasing existing vaccines is the first step toward accelerating the development and delivery of vaccines for AIDS, malaria, TB, and other diseases disproportionately affecting the developing world. This investment is part of a comprehensive plan for action that will meet the Administration's commitment in this area, as described in the President's September speech to the U.N. General Assembly.

"AIDS and other infectious diseases are the largest catastrophes in the history of modern medicine," Vice President Gore said. "We hope this initiative will provide relief and hope to the millions of children and families around the world."

THE AIDS PANDEMIC THREATENS THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STABILITY OF SUB SAHARAN AFRICA AND ASIA. The United Nations calls the AIDS pandemic in sub-Saharan Africa "the worst infectious disease catastrophe since the bubonic plague." An estimated 5.7 million people were infected with HIV by the end of 1999, and India may have become the country with the largest number of new infections this year.

ú Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia disproportionately bear the impact of the AIDS epidemic. While sub-Saharan Africa accounts for only one-tenth of the global population, over 70 percent of individuals infected with AIDS globally live there. Currently, 22.5 million people in sub-Saharan Africa are infected with HIV, and every day, an additional 11,000 become infected. In Asia, HIV and AIDS is already widespread. Because this region has 60 percent of the world's population and has the steepest infection curve, experts are predicting that Asia will soon become the epicenter of the epidemic. In addition, during the next decade, more than 40 million children in Africa will be orphaned by AIDS, making it difficult -- if not impossible -- for them to obtain adequate food, clothing, education, and health care services.

ú The AIDS epidemic is jeopardizing the economic stability of the sub-Saharan African and Asian regions. The economic toll in HIV and AIDS are taking in Africa underscores the linkage between the spread of this disease and poverty in the region. Although Africa is making unprecedented economic gains, they are jeopardized by an infection which is killing skilled personnel -- and which demands increased investment in government spending.

ú The AIDS pandemic threatens Africa and Asia's regional and national security. High levels of HIV infection among members of the armed forces weakens their ability to perform their national duties. In addition, studies have linked the growing number of children orphaned by AIDS to future increases in crime and civil unrest as these children raise themselves alone, often turning to crime, drugs, prostitution, and gangs to survive.

ONE THIRD OF ALL DEATHS EACH YEAR WORLDWIDE -- 17 MILLION PEOPLE -- RESULT FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES. The developing world bears a disproportionate burden of these diseases, which not only destroy lives, but perpetuate the cycle of sickness and poverty. Vaccines have been critical and cost-effective weapons that have eradicated smallpox, reduced polio to the lowest levels in history, and drastically lowered measles rates. Building upon these extraordinary achievements, we must work to ensure that all children have access to effective vaccines.

ú Over eight million children die each year of centuries-old diseases -- and more than four million of these deaths could be prevented by existing vaccines. The dramatic expansion of vaccine coverage in the past several decades now saves almost three million lives each year, and prevents hundreds of thousands of cases of paralysis and blindness. Yet, the wider use of existing vaccines against hepatitis B, certain forms of meningitis, yellow fever, and other diseases could prevent an additional four million deaths each year and reduce untold suffering.

ú Immunization is one of the most cost-effective health interventions. It costs only $15 to immunize a child, yet in developing countries, children remain 10 times more likely to die of a vaccine-preventable disease than those in the industrialized world.

ú Vaccines are one of the most cost-effective ways to improve the well-being and productivity of the poorest countries. Investments in health are as central to economic progress in poor countries as investments in education and physical infrastructure. Yet, because these countries often cannot afford to buy vaccines, the market does not provide incentives for pharmaceutical companies to develop vaccines for diseases that disproportionately affect developing nations.

ú Effective vaccines do not yet exist for malaria, TB and AIDS, which kill nearly 6 million people each year. Because developing countries often cannot afford to buy vaccines, the market does not provide incentives for pharmaceutical companies to develop vaccines for diseases that disproportionately affect those countries. Only 2 percent of all global biomedical research by the public and private sectors is devoted to the major killers in the developing world. Vaccines are the best solution for these diseases, but progress has stalled. The global community must intensify both research and development, and make commitments to purchase new vaccines for these diseases when developed.

VICE PRESIDENT GORE UNVEILS NEW, $150 MILLION INITIATIVE TO COMBAT AIDS AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES. Today, in a speech before the United Nations, Vice President Gore will announce that the President's FY 2001 budget will include a new, multi-million dollar investment in combating the spread of HIV, AIDS, and other infectious diseases in Africa, Asia and other developing countries. This initiative will:

ú Invest an additional $100 million in HIV and AIDS prevention and treatment efforts in Africa and Asia. The President's budget will invest a total of $325 million in HIV prevention and AIDS treatment around the world, doubling last year's allocation. Funds will be targeted to the countries where the disease is most widespread and where our efforts will have the greatest impact. Activities include:

Increasing primary prevention efforts. To reduce the incidence of new HIV infections, this initiative will help to: implement mass education efforts and community based counseling and testing services, provide AZT short-course therapy to infected individuals to prevent further transmission, implement treatment protocols to reduce mother to child transmissions, and implement blood supply screening procedures.

Providing care and treatment for individuals infected with HIV. Currently, treatment options for HIV infected people in sub-Saharan Africa and India are limited; less than 5 percent of people know their HIV status, and health care providers are often without the tools necessary to diagnose and treat HIV and the associated opportunistic infections. This initiative will provide medical and social services to individuals with HIV, including treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, opportunistic infections associated with HIV, and tuberculosis.

Caring for children orphaned by AIDS. Together with host government and social service agencies, this initiative will invest $10 million to provide school fees, food assistance, counseling, basic health care, and other services that orphaned children need through community mobilization programs.

Strengthening the public health infrastructure. This initiative will assist African and Asian institutions in effectively tracking the spread of HIV infections throughout the Sub-Saharan and Asian regions, in order to focus HIV and AIDS prevention and treatment resources and provide training and technical assistance to developing clinics and community based organizations delivering prevention and care.

Assisting armed forces in preventing the spread of HIV within military organizations. The DoD will work with its African counterparts to invest $10 million to prevent the spread of HIV within military agencies throughout Africa.

Initiating HIV prevention programs in the workplace. This initiative will invest $10 million to initiate workplace programs designed to reduce discrimination against employees infected with HIV and AIDS. Funds will also be used to develop partnerships with the business and labor communities to launch HIV prevention activities for employees, their families and communities.

ú Invest $50 million in purchasing vaccines for developing countries. As part of a broad Administration vaccine initiative, the budget includes a new $50 million investment in the Global Fund for Children's Vaccines. The fund, administered by the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI), a new, collaborative effort of UNICEF, the World Bank, the World Health Organization, and other governments and private organizations around the world.

Initial contributions to this fund will be used to purchase existing vaccines for hepatitis B, haemophilus influenzae B, and yellow fever, along with related safe injection equipment. Vaccine purchases will be administered through UNICEF, which runs an efficient immunization program today.

This fund is one step toward encouraging the development and delivery of new vaccines. The developed nations have the scientific and technological capacity to make new vaccines possible, and a renewed international commitment to purchase vaccines will encourage private research and development. The Administration is now developing further proposals to accelerate the invention and production of new vaccines, and to increase investment by developing nations in building sound delivery systems for vaccines, medicines, and other basic health services.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-JAN-2000 15:37:28.00

SUBJECT: Vice President Gore Unveils New $150 Million Initiative to Combat the Spread of AIDS and Contribute to International Infectious Di

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

TEXT:
---------------------- Forwarded by Alejandro G. Cabrera/OVP on 01/10/2000 03:37 PM ---------------------------

From: Alejandro G. Cabrera on 01/10/2000 09:49:21 AM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject:Vice President Gore Unveils New $150 Million Initiative to Combat the Spread of AIDS and Contribute to International Infectious Disease Prevention Efforts

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate Release
Monday, January 10, 2000

Contact:
(202) 456-7035

VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE UNVEILS NEW $150 MILLION INITIATIVE TO COMBAT THE SPREAD OF AIDS AND CONTRIBUTE TO INTERNATIONAL INFECTIOUS DISEASE PREVENTION EFFORTS

New York, NY -- Today, in a speech before the United Nations, Vice President Al Gore will announce that the Administration's FY 2001 budget include a new $150 million investment to assist efforts to combat the international AIDS pandemic and contribute to international infectious disease prevention efforts. This new initiative provides $100 million for preventing and treating HIV and AIDS in Africa, Asia, and other regions of the world -- double last year's increase.

It also dedicates $50 million for purchasing vaccines against other diseases that ravage poor nations, including hepatitis B, certain forms of meningitis and yellow fever, helping to save millions of children. Purchasing existing vaccines is the first step toward accelerating the development and delivery of vaccines for AIDS, malaria, TB, and other diseases disproportionately affecting the developing world. This investment is part of a comprehensive plan for action that will meet the Administration's commitment in this area, as described in the President's September speech to the U.N. General Assembly.

"AIDS and other infectious diseases are the largest catastrophes in the history of modern medicine," Vice President Gore said. "We hope this initiative will provide relief and hope to the millions of children and families around the world."

THE AIDS PANDEMIC THREATENS THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STABILITY OF SUB SAHARAN AFRICA AND ASIA. The United Nations calls the AIDS pandemic in sub-Saharan Africa "the worst infectious disease catastrophe since the bubonic plague." An estimated 5.7 million people were infected with HIV by the end of 1999, and India may have become the country with the largest number of new infections this year.

ú Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia disproportionately bear the impact of the AIDS epidemic. While sub-Saharan Africa accounts for only one-tenth of the global population, over 70 percent of individuals infected with AIDS globally live there. Currently, 22.5 million people in sub-Saharan Africa are infected with HIV, and every day, an additional 11,000 become infected. In Asia, HIV and AIDS is already widespread. Because this region has 60 percent of the world's population and has the steepest infection curve, experts are predicting that Asia will soon become the epicenter of the epidemic. In addition, during the next decade, more than 40 million children in Africa will be orphaned by AIDS, making it difficult -- if not impossible -- for them to obtain adequate food, clothing, education, and health care services.

ú The AIDS epidemic is jeopardizing the economic stability of the sub-Saharan African and Asian regions. The economic toll in HIV and AIDS are taking in Africa underscores the linkage between the spread of this disease and poverty in the region. Although Africa is making unprecedented economic gains, they are jeopardized by an infection which is killing skilled personnel -- and which demands increased investment in government spending.

ú The AIDS pandemic threatens Africa and Asia's regional and national security. High levels of HIV infection among members of the armed forces weakens their ability to perform their national duties. In addition, studies have linked the growing number of children orphaned by AIDS to future increases in crime and civil unrest as these children raise themselves alone, often turning to crime, drugs, prostitution, and gangs to survive.

ONE THIRD OF ALL DEATHS EACH YEAR WORLDWIDE -- 17 MILLION PEOPLE -- RESULT

FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES. The developing world bears a disproportionate burden of these diseases, which not only destroy lives, but perpetuate the cycle of sickness and poverty. Vaccines have been critical and cost-effective weapons that have eradicated smallpox, reduced polio to the lowest levels in history, and drastically lowered measles rates. Building upon these extraordinary achievements, we must work to ensure that all children have access to effective vaccines.

ú Over eight million children die each year of centuries-old diseases -- and more than four million of these deaths could be prevented by existing vaccines. The dramatic expansion of vaccine coverage in the past several decades now saves almost three million lives each year, and prevents hundreds of thousands of cases of paralysis and blindness. Yet, the wider use of existing vaccines against hepatitis B, certain forms of meningitis, yellow fever, and other diseases could prevent an additional four million deaths each year and reduce untold suffering.

ú Immunization is one of the most cost-effective health interventions. It costs only $15 to immunize a child, yet in developing countries, children remain 10 times more likely to die of a vaccine-preventable disease than those in the industrialized world.

ú Vaccines are one of the most cost-effective ways to improve the well-being and productivity of the poorest countries. Investments in health are as central to economic progress in poor countries as investments in education and physical infrastructure. Yet, because these countries often cannot afford to buy vaccines, the market does not provide incentives for pharmaceutical companies to develop vaccines for diseases that disproportionately affect developing nations.

ú Effective vaccines do not yet exist for malaria, TB and AIDS, which kill nearly 6 million people each year. Because developing countries often cannot afford to buy vaccines, the market does not provide incentives for pharmaceutical companies to develop vaccines for diseases that disproportionately affect those countries. Only 2 percent of all global biomedical research by the public and private sectors is devoted to the major killers in the developing world. Vaccines are the best solution for these diseases, but progress has stalled. The global community must intensify both research and development, and make commitments to purchase new vaccines for these diseases when developed.

VICE PRESIDENT GORE UNVEILS NEW, $150 MILLION INITIATIVE TO COMBAT AIDS AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES. Today, in a speech before the United Nations, Vice President Gore will announce that the President's FY 2001 budget will include a new, multi-million dollar investment in combating the spread of HIV, AIDS, and other infectious diseases in Africa, Asia and other developing countries. This initiative will:

ú Invest an additional $100 million in HIV and AIDS prevention and treatment efforts in Africa and Asia. The President's budget will invest a total of $325 million in HIV prevention and AIDS treatment around the world, doubling last year's allocation. Funds will be targeted to the countries where the disease is most widespread and where our efforts will have the greatest impact. Activities include:

Increasing primary prevention efforts. To reduce the incidence of new HIV infections, this initiative will help to: implement mass education efforts and community based counseling and testing services, provide AZT short-course therapy to infected individuals to prevent further transmission, implement treatment protocols to reduce mother to child transmissions, and implement blood supply screening procedures.

Providing care and treatment for individuals infected with HIV. Currently, treatment options for HIV infected people in sub-Saharan Africa and India are limited; less than 5 percent of people know their HIV status, and health care providers are often without the tools necessary to diagnose and treat HIV and the associated opportunistic infections. This initiative will provide medical and social services to individuals with HIV, including treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, opportunistic infections associated with HIV, and tuberculosis.

Caring for children orphaned by AIDS. Together with host government and social service agencies, this initiative will invest $10 million to provide school fees, food assistance, counseling, basic health care, and other services that orphaned children need through community mobilization programs.

Strengthening the public health infrastructure. This initiative will assist African and Asian institutions in effectively tracking the spread of HIV infections throughout the Sub-Saharan and Asian regions, in order to focus HIV and AIDS prevention and treatment resources and provide training and technical assistance to developing clinics and community based organizations delivering prevention and care.

Assisting armed forces in preventing the spread of HIV within military organizations. The DoD will work with its African counterparts to invest $10 million to prevent the spread of HIV within military agencies throughout Africa.

Initiating HIV prevention programs in the workplace. This initiative will invest $10 million to initiate workplace programs designed to reduce discrimination against employees infected with HIV and AIDS. Funds will also be used to develop partnerships with the business and labor communities to launch HIV prevention activities for employees, their families and communities.

ú Invest $50 million in purchasing vaccines for developing countries. As part of a broad Administration vaccine initiative, the budget includes a new $50 million investment in the Global Fund for Children's Vaccines. The fund, administered by the Global Alliance for

Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI), a new, collaborative effort of UNICEF, the World Bank, the World Health Organization, and other governments and private organizations around the world.

Initial contributions to this fund will be used to purchase existing vaccines for hepatitis B, haemophilus influenzae B, and yellow fever, along with related safe injection equipment. Vaccine purchases will be administered through UNICEF, which runs an efficient immunization program today.

This fund is one step toward encouraging the development and delivery of new vaccines. The developed nations have the scientific and technological capacity to make new vaccines possible, and a renewed international commitment to purchase vaccines will encourage private research and development. The Administration is now developing further proposals to accelerate the invention and production of new vaccines, and to increase investment by developing nations in building sound delivery systems for vaccines, medicines, and other basic health services.

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
John H. Corcoran III/WHO/EOP@EOP
Kymberly M. Escobar/CEQ/EOP@EOP
Maurice Daniel/OVP@OVP
Lisa Ferdinando/WHO/EOP@EOP
Brian A. Reich/OVP@OVP
Deborah Akel/WHO/EOP@EOP
Melissa B. Ratcliff/OVP@OVP
Tamagni_J@al.eop.gov @ inet
Thurgood Marshall Jr/WHO/EOP@EOP
Kris M Balderston/WHO/EOP@EOP
hpruette@squiermedia.com @ inet
ceskew@bsmg.com @ inet
Sean P. O'Shea/WHO/EOP@EOP
Linda L. Moore/WHO/EOP@EOP
Heather M. Riley/WHO/EOP@EOP
Craig Hughes/WHO/EOP@EOP
Orson C. Porter/WHO/EOP@EOP
Bridget T. Leininger/WHO/EOP@EOP
Cynthia M. Jasso-Rotunno/WHO/EOP@EOP
Andrew J. Mayock/WHO/EOP@EOP
Jocelyn A. Bucaro/WHO/EOP@EOP
Lynn G. Cutler/WHO/EOP@EOP
Nathan B. Naylor/OVP@OVP
Minyon Moore/WHO/EOP@EOP
Alejandro G. Cabrera/OVP@OVP
Jason H. Schechter/WHO/EOP@EOP
Mark A. Kitchens/WHO/EOP@EOP
Natalie S. Wozniak/NSC/EOP@EOP
Monica M. Dixon/OVP@OVP
Kay Casstevens/OVP@OVP
Sarah A. Bianchi/OVP@OVP
Natalie S. Wozniak/NSC/EOP@EOP
Michael B. Feldman/OVP@OVP
Laura D. Schwartz@eop
David Thomas@OVP @ EOP
Thomas D. Janenda/WHO/EOP@EOP
Elizabeth R. Newman@EOP
Eli G. Attie@OVP @ EOP
Ann F. Lewis/WHO/EOP@EOP
Marsha E. Berry@eop
Anne M. Edwards@eop
Nanda Chitre@EOP
Elliot Diringer@eop
Shelley N. Fidler/WHCCTF/EOP@EOP
David E. Kalbaugh@EOP
Catherine T. Kitchen@eop
Jim Kohlenberger@OVP@EOP
Sara M. Latham@eop
Gordon Li@eop
Laura S. Marcus@eop
Cheryl D. Mills@eop
Megan C. Moloney@eop
Paul Thornell/OVP@OVP
Jake Siewert@eop
Douglas B. Sosnik@eop
Sylvia M. Mathews@eop
Barry J. Toiv@EOP
June G. Turner@eop
Dag Vega@eop
Christine L. Anderson/WHO/EOP@EOP
Julia Payne@eop
SUNTUM_M@A1@CD@LNGTWY
backup@wilson.ai.mit.edu@INET@LNGTWY
BARBUSCHAK_K@A1@CD@LNGTWY
BARTHOLOW_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
SULLIVAN_M@A1@CD@LNGTWY
WEINER_R@A1@CD@LNGTWY
WOZNIAK_N@A1@CD@LNGTWY
62955104@eln.attmail.com@INET@LNGTWY
INFOMGT@A1@CD@LNGTWY
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:13-JAN-2000 15:29:51.00

SUBJECT: Vice President Gore Unveils New $150 Million Initiative to Combat the Spread of AIDS and Contribute to International Infectious Di

TO: dginsberg@gorenet.com (dginsberg@gorenet.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
--------------------- Forwarded by Alejandro G. Cabrera/OVP on 01/13/2000 03:29 PM ---------------------------

From: Alejandro G. Cabrera on 01/10/2000 09:49:21 AM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject:Vice President Gore Unveils New $150 Million Initiative to Combat the Spread of AIDS and Contribute to International Infectious Disease Prevention Efforts

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate Release
Monday, January 10, 2000

Contact:
(202) 456-7035

VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE UNVEILS NEW $150 MILLION INITIATIVE TO COMBAT THE SPREAD OF AIDS AND CONTRIBUTE TO INTERNATIONAL INFECTIOUS DISEASE PREVENTION EFFORTS

New York, NY -- Today, in a speech before the United Nations, Vice President Al Gore will announce that the Administration's FY 2001 budget include a new $150 million investment to assist efforts to combat the international AIDS pandemic and contribute to international infectious disease prevention efforts. This new initiative provides $100 million for preventing and treating HIV and AIDS in Africa, Asia, and other regions of the world -- double last year's increase.

It also dedicates $50 million for purchasing vaccines against other diseases that ravage poor nations, including hepatitis B, certain forms of meningitis and yellow fever, helping to save millions of children. Purchasing existing vaccines is the first step toward accelerating the development and delivery of vaccines for AIDS, malaria, TB, and other diseases disproportionately affecting the developing world. This investment is part of a comprehensive plan for action that will meet the Administration's commitment in this area, as described in the President's September speech to the U.N. General Assembly.

"AIDS and other infectious diseases are the largest catastrophes in the history of modern medicine," Vice President Gore said. "We hope this initiative will provide relief and hope to the millions of children and families around the world."

THE AIDS PANDEMIC THREATENS THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STABILITY OF SUB SAHARAN AFRICA AND ASIA. The United Nations calls the AIDS pandemic in sub-Saharan Africa "the worst infectious disease catastrophe since the bubonic plague." An estimated 5.7 million people were infected with HIV by the end of 1999, and India may have become the country with the largest number of new infections this year.

ú Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia disproportionately bear the impact of the AIDS epidemic. While sub-Saharan Africa accounts for only one-tenth of the global population, over 70 percent of individuals infected with AIDS globally live there. Currently, 22.5 million people in sub-Saharan Africa are infected with HIV, and every day, an additional 11,000 become infected. In Asia, HIV and AIDS is already widespread. Because this region has 60 percent of the world's population and has the steepest infection curve, experts are predicting that Asia will soon become the epicenter of the epidemic. In addition, during the next decade, more than 40 million children in Africa will be orphaned by AIDS, making it difficult -- if not impossible -- for them to obtain adequate food, clothing, education, and health care services.

ú The AIDS epidemic is jeopardizing the economic stability of the sub-Saharan African and Asian regions. The economic toll in HIV and AIDS are taking in Africa underscores the linkage between the spread of this disease and poverty in the region. Although Africa is making unprecedented economic gains, they are jeopardized by an infection which is killing skilled personnel -- and which demands increased investment in government spending.

ú The AIDS pandemic threatens Africa and Asia's regional and national security. High levels of HIV infection among members of the armed forces weakens their ability to perform their national duties. In addition, studies have linked the growing number of children orphaned by AIDS to future increases in crime and civil unrest as these children raise themselves alone, often turning to crime, drugs, prostitution, and gangs to survive.

ONE THIRD OF ALL DEATHS EACH YEAR WORLDWIDE -- 17 MILLION PEOPLE -- RESULT

FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES. The developing world bears a disproportionate burden of these diseases, which not only destroy lives, but perpetuate the cycle of sickness and poverty. Vaccines have been critical and cost-effective weapons that have eradicated smallpox, reduced polio to the lowest levels in history, and drastically lowered measles rates. Building upon these extraordinary achievements, we must work to ensure that all children have access to effective vaccines.

ú Over eight million children die each year of centuries-old diseases -- and more than four million of these deaths could be prevented by existing vaccines. The dramatic expansion of vaccine coverage in the past several decades now saves almost three million lives each year, and prevents hundreds of thousands of cases of paralysis and blindness. Yet, the wider use of existing vaccines against hepatitis B, certain forms of meningitis, yellow fever, and other diseases could prevent an additional four million deaths each year and reduce untold suffering.

ú Immunization is one of the most cost-effective health interventions. It costs only $15 to immunize a child, yet in developing countries, children remain 10 times more likely to die of a vaccine-preventable disease than those in the industrialized world.

ú Vaccines are one of the most cost-effective ways to improve the well-being and productivity of the poorest countries. Investments in health are as central to economic progress in poor countries as investments in education and physical infrastructure. Yet, because these countries often cannot afford to buy vaccines, the market does not provide incentives for pharmaceutical companies to develop vaccines for diseases that disproportionately affect developing nations.

ú Effective vaccines do not yet exist for malaria, TB and AIDS, which kill nearly 6 million people each year. Because developing countries often cannot afford to buy vaccines, the market does not provide incentives for pharmaceutical companies to develop vaccines for diseases that disproportionately affect those countries. Only 2 percent of all global biomedical research by the public and private sectors is devoted to the major killers in the developing world. Vaccines are the best solution for these diseases, but progress has stalled. The global community must intensify both research and development, and make commitments to purchase new vaccines for these diseases when developed.

VICE PRESIDENT GORE UNVEILS NEW, $150 MILLION INITIATIVE TO COMBAT AIDS AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES. Today, in a speech before the United Nations, Vice President Gore will announce that the President's FY 2001 budget will include a new, multi-million dollar investment in combating the spread of HIV, AIDS, and other infectious diseases in Africa, Asia and other developing countries. This initiative will:

ú Invest an additional $100 million in HIV and AIDS prevention and treatment efforts in Africa and Asia. The President's budget will invest a total of $325 million in HIV prevention and AIDS treatment around the world, doubling last year's allocation. Funds will be targeted to the countries where the disease is most widespread and where our efforts will have the greatest impact. Activities include:

Increasing primary prevention efforts. To reduce the incidence of new HIV infections, this initiative will help to: implement mass education efforts and community based counseling and testing services, provide AZT short-course therapy to infected individuals to prevent further transmission, implement treatment protocols to reduce mother to child transmissions, and implement blood supply screening procedures.

Providing care and treatment for individuals infected with HIV. Currently, treatment options for HIV infected people in sub-Saharan Africa and India are limited; less than 5 percent of people know their HIV status, and health care providers are often without the tools necessary to diagnose and treat HIV and the associated opportunistic infections. This initiative will provide medical and social services to individuals with HIV, including treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, opportunistic infections associated with HIV, and tuberculosis.

Caring for children orphaned by AIDS. Together with host government and social service agencies, this initiative will invest $10 million to provide school fees, food assistance, counseling, basic health care, and other services that orphaned children need through community mobilization programs.

Strengthening the public health infrastructure. This initiative will assist African and Asian institutions in effectively tracking the spread of HIV infections throughout the Sub-Saharan and Asian regions, in order to focus HIV and AIDS prevention and treatment resources and provide training and technical assistance to developing clinics and community based organizations delivering prevention and care.

Assisting armed forces in preventing the spread of HIV within military organizations. The DoD will work with its African counterparts to invest $10 million to prevent the spread of HIV within military agencies throughout Africa.

Initiating HIV prevention programs in the workplace. This initiative will invest $10 million to initiate workplace programs designed to reduce discrimination against employees infected with HIV and AIDS. Funds will also be used to develop partnerships with the business and labor communities to launch HIV prevention activities for employees, their families and communities.

ú Invest $50 million in purchasing vaccines for developing countries. As part of a broad Administration vaccine initiative, the budget includes a new $50 million investment in the Global Fund for Children's Vaccines. The fund, administered by the Global Alliance for

Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI), a new, collaborative effort of UNICEF, the World Bank, the World Health Organization, and other governments and private organizations around the world.

Initial contributions to this fund will be used to purchase existing vaccines for hepatitis B, haemophilus influenzae B, and yellow fever, along with related safe injection equipment. Vaccine purchases will be administered through UNICEF, which runs an efficient immunization program today.

This fund is one step toward encouraging the development and delivery of new vaccines. The developed nations have the scientific and technological capacity to make new vaccines possible, and a renewed international commitment to purchase vaccines will encourage private research and development. The Administration is now developing further proposals to accelerate the invention and production of new vaccines, and to increase investment by developing nations in building sound delivery systems for vaccines, medicines, and other basic health services.

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
John H. Corcoran III/WHO/EOP@EOP
Kymberly M. Escobar/CEQ/EOP@EOP
Maurice Daniel/OVP@OVP
Lisa Ferdinando/WHO/EOP@EOP
Brian A. Reich/OVP@OVP
Deborah Akel/WHO/EOP@EOP
Melissa B. Ratcliff/OVP@OVP
Tamagni_J@al.eop.gov @ inet
Thurgood Marshall Jr/WHO/EOP@EOP
Kris M Balderston/WHO/EOP@EOP
hpruette@squiermedia.com @ inet
ceskew@bsmg.com @ inet
Sean P. O'Shea/WHO/EOP@EOP
Linda L. Moore/WHO/EOP@EOP
Heather M. Riley/WHO/EOP@EOP
Craig Hughes/WHO/EOP@EOP
Orson C. Porter/WHO/EOP@EOP
Bridget T. Leininger/WHO/EOP@EOP
Cynthia M. Jasso-Rotunno/WHO/EOP@EOP
Andrew J. Mayock/WHO/EOP@EOP
Jocelyn A. Bucaro/WHO/EOP@EOP
Lynn G. Cutler/WHO/EOP@EOP
Nathan B. Naylor/OVP@OVP
Minyon Moore/WHO/EOP@EOP
Alejandro G. Cabrera/OVP@OVP
Jason H. Schechter/WHO/EOP@EOP
Mark A. Kitchens/WHO/EOP@EOP
Natalie S. Wozniak/NSC/EOP@EOP
Monica M. Dixon/OVP@OVP
Kay Casstevens/OVP@OVP
Sarah A. Bianchi/OVP@OVP
Natalie S. Wozniak/NSC/EOP@EOP
Michael B. Feldman/OVP@OVP
Laura D. Schwartz@eop
David Thomas@OVP @ EOP
Thomas D. Janenda/WHO/EOP@EOP
Elizabeth R. Newman@EOP
Eli G. Attie@OVP @ EOP
Ann F. Lewis/WHO/EOP@EOP
Marsha E. Berry@eop
Anne M. Edwards@eop
Nanda Chitre@EOP
Elliot Diringer@eop
Shelley N. Fidler/WHCCTF/EOP@EOP
David E. Kalbaugh@EOP
Catherine T. Kitchen@eop
Jim Kohlenberger@OVP@EOP
Sara M. Latham@eop
Gordon Li@eop
Laura S. Marcus@eop
Cheryl D. Mills@eop
Megan C. Moloney@eop
Paul Thornell/OVP@OVP
Jake Siewert@eop
Douglas B. Sosnik@eop
Sylvia M. Mathews@eop
Barry J. Toiv@EOP
June G. Turner@eop
Dag Vega@eop
Christine L. Anderson/WHO/EOP@EOP
Julia Payne@eop
SUNTUM_M@A1@CD@LNGTWY
backup@wilson.ai.mit.edu@INET@LNGTWY
BARBUSCHAK_K@A1@CD@LNGTWY
BARTHOLOW_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
SULLIVAN_M@A1@CD@LNGTWY
WEINER_R@A1@CD@LNGTWY
WOZNIAK_N@A1@CD@LNGTWY
62955104@eln.attmail.com@INET@LNGTWY
INFOMGT@A1@CD@LNGTWY
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: Melissa B. Ratcliff (CN=Melissa B. Ratcliff/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:18-JAN-2000 16:16:57.00

SUBJECT: Vice President Gore Unveils New $150 Million Initiative to Combat the Spread of AIDS and Contribute to International Infectious Di

TO: Jason H. Schechter (CN=Jason H. Schechter/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
---------------------- Forwarded by Melissa B. Ratcliff/OVP on 01/18/2000 04:15 PM ---------------------------

From: Alejandro G. Cabrera on 01/10/2000 09:49:21 AM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject:Vice President Gore Unveils New $150 Million Initiative to Combat the Spread of AIDS and Contribute to International Infectious Disease Prevention Efforts

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate Release
Monday, January 10, 2000

Contact:
(202) 456-7035

VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE UNVEILS NEW $150 MILLION INITIATIVE TO COMBAT THE SPREAD OF AIDS AND CONTRIBUTE TO INTERNATIONAL INFECTIOUS DISEASE PREVENTION EFFORTS

New York, NY -- Today, in a speech before the United Nations, Vice President Al Gore will announce that the Administration's FY 2001 budget include a new $150 million investment to assist efforts to combat the international AIDS pandemic and contribute to international infectious disease prevention efforts. This new initiative provides $100 million for preventing and treating HIV and AIDS in Africa, Asia, and other regions of the world -- double last year's increase.

It also dedicates $50 million for purchasing vaccines against other diseases that ravage poor nations, including hepatitis B, certain forms of meningitis and yellow fever, helping to save millions of children. Purchasing existing vaccines is the first step toward accelerating the development and delivery of vaccines for AIDS, malaria, TB, and other diseases disproportionately affecting the developing world. This investment is part of a comprehensive plan for action that will meet the Administration's commitment in this area, as described in the President's September speech to the U.N. General Assembly.

"AIDS and other infectious diseases are the largest catastrophes in the history of modern medicine," Vice President Gore said. "We hope this initiative will provide relief and hope to the millions of children and families around the world."

THE AIDS PANDEMIC THREATENS THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STABILITY OF SUB SAHARAN AFRICA AND ASIA. The United Nations calls the AIDS pandemic in sub-Saharan Africa "the worst infectious disease catastrophe since the bubonic plague." An estimated 5.7 million people were infected with HIV by the end of 1999, and India may have become the country with the largest number of new infections this year.

ú Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia disproportionately bear the impact of the AIDS epidemic. While sub-Saharan Africa accounts for only one-tenth of the global population, over 70 percent of individuals infected with AIDS globally live there. Currently, 22.5 million people in sub-Saharan Africa are infected with HIV, and every day, an additional 11,000 become infected. In Asia, HIV and AIDS is already widespread. Because this region has 60 percent of the world's population and has the steepest infection curve, experts are predicting that Asia will soon become the epicenter of the epidemic. In addition, during the next decade, more than 40 million children in Africa will be orphaned by AIDS, making it difficult -- if not impossible -- for them to obtain adequate food, clothing, education, and health care services.

ú The AIDS epidemic is jeopardizing the economic stability of the sub-Saharan African and Asian regions. The economic toll in HIV and AIDS are taking in Africa underscores the linkage between the spread of this disease and poverty in the region. Although Africa is making unprecedented economic gains, they are jeopardized by an infection which is killing skilled personnel -- and which demands increased investment in government spending.

ú The AIDS pandemic threatens Africa and Asia's regional and national security. High levels of HIV infection among members of the armed forces weakens their ability to perform their national duties. In addition, studies have linked the growing number of children orphaned by AIDS to future increases in crime and civil unrest as these children raise themselves alone, often turning to crime, drugs, prostitution, and gangs to survive.

ONE THIRD OF ALL DEATHS EACH YEAR WORLDWIDE -- 17 MILLION PEOPLE -- RESULT

FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES. The developing world bears a disproportionate burden of these diseases, which not only destroy lives, but perpetuate the cycle of sickness and poverty. Vaccines have been critical and cost-effective weapons that have eradicated smallpox, reduced polio to the lowest levels in history, and drastically lowered measles rates. Building upon these extraordinary achievements, we must work to ensure that all children have access to effective vaccines.

ú Over eight million children die each year of centuries-old diseases -- and more than four million of these deaths could be prevented by existing vaccines. The dramatic expansion of vaccine coverage in the past several decades now saves almost three million lives each year, and prevents hundreds of thousands of cases of paralysis and blindness. Yet, the wider use of existing vaccines against hepatitis B, certain forms of meningitis, yellow fever, and other diseases could prevent an additional four million deaths each year and reduce untold suffering.

ú Immunization is one of the most cost-effective health interventions. It costs only $15 to immunize a child, yet in developing countries, children remain 10 times more likely to die of a vaccine-preventable disease than those in the industrialized world.

ú Vaccines are one of the most cost-effective ways to improve the well-being and productivity of the poorest countries. Investments in health are as central to economic progress in poor countries as investments in education and physical infrastructure. Yet, because these countries often cannot afford to buy vaccines, the market does not provide incentives for pharmaceutical companies to develop vaccines for diseases that disproportionately affect developing nations.

ú Effective vaccines do not yet exist for malaria, TB and AIDS, which kill nearly 6 million people each year. Because developing countries often cannot afford to buy vaccines, the market does not provide incentives for pharmaceutical companies to develop vaccines for diseases that disproportionately affect those countries. Only 2 percent of all global biomedical research by the public and private sectors is devoted to the major killers in the developing world. Vaccines are the best solution for these diseases, but progress has stalled. The global community must intensify both research and development, and make commitments to purchase new vaccines for these diseases when developed.

VICE PRESIDENT GORE UNVEILS NEW, $150 MILLION INITIATIVE TO COMBAT AIDS AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES. Today, in a speech before the United Nations, Vice President Gore will announce that the President's FY 2001 budget will include a new, multi-million dollar investment in combating the spread of HIV, AIDS, and other infectious diseases in Africa, Asia and other developing countries. This initiative will:

ú Invest an additional $100 million in HIV and AIDS prevention and treatment efforts in Africa and Asia. The President's budget will invest a total of $325 million in HIV prevention and AIDS treatment around the world, doubling last year's allocation. Funds will be targeted to the countries where the disease is most widespread and where our efforts will have the greatest impact. Activities include:

Increasing primary prevention efforts. To reduce the incidence of new HIV infections, this initiative will help to: implement mass education efforts and community based counseling and testing services, provide AZT short-course therapy to infected individuals to prevent further transmission, implement treatment protocols to reduce mother to child transmissions, and implement blood supply screening procedures.

Providing care and treatment for individuals infected with HIV. Currently, treatment options for HIV infected people in sub-Saharan Africa and India are limited; less than 5 percent of people know their HIV status, and health care providers are often without the tools necessary to diagnose and treat HIV and the associated opportunistic infections. This initiative will provide medical and social services to individuals with HIV, including treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, opportunistic infections associated with HIV, and tuberculosis.

Caring for children orphaned by AIDS. Together with host government and social service agencies, this initiative will invest $10 million to provide school fees, food assistance, counseling, basic health care, and other services that orphaned children need through community mobilization programs.

Strengthening the public health infrastructure. This initiative will assist African and Asian institutions in effectively tracking the spread of HIV infections throughout the Sub-Saharan and Asian regions, in order to focus HIV and AIDS prevention and treatment resources and provide training and technical assistance to developing clinics and community based organizations delivering prevention and care.

Assisting armed forces in preventing the spread of HIV within military organizations. The DoD will work with its African counterparts to invest $10 million to prevent the spread of HIV within military agencies throughout Africa.

Initiating HIV prevention programs in the workplace. This initiative will invest $10 million to initiate workplace programs designed to reduce discrimination against employees infected with HIV and AIDS. Funds will also be used to develop partnerships with the business and labor communities to launch HIV prevention activities for employees, their families and communities.

ú Invest $50 million in purchasing vaccines for developing countries. As part of a broad Administration vaccine initiative, the budget includes a new $50 million investment in the Global Fund for Children's Vaccines. The fund, administered by the Global Alliance for

Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI), a new, collaborative effort of UNICEF, the World Bank, the World Health Organization, and other governments and private organizations around the world.

Initial contributions to this fund will be used to purchase existing vaccines for hepatitis B, haemophilus influenzae B, and yellow fever, along with related safe injection equipment. Vaccine purchases will be administered through UNICEF, which runs an efficient immunization program today.

This fund is one step toward encouraging the development and delivery of new vaccines. The developed nations have the scientific and technological capacity to make new vaccines possible, and a renewed international commitment to purchase vaccines will encourage private research and development. The Administration is now developing further proposals to accelerate the invention and production of new vaccines, and to increase investment by developing nations in building sound delivery systems for vaccines, medicines, and other basic health services.

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
John H. Corcoran III/WHO/EOP@EOP
Kymberly M. Escobar/CEQ/EOP@EOP
Maurice Daniel/OVP@OVP
Lisa Ferdinando/WHO/EOP@EOP
Brian A. Reich/OVP@OVP
Deborah Akel/WHO/EOP@EOP
Melissa B. Ratcliff/OVP@OVP
Tamagni_J@al.eop.gov @ inet
Thurgood Marshall Jr/WHO/EOP@EOP
Kris M Balderston/WHO/EOP@EOP
hpruette@squiermedia.com @ inet
ceskew@bsmg.com @ inet
Sean P. O'Shea/WHO/EOP@EOP
Linda L. Moore/WHO/EOP@EOP
Heather M. Riley/WHO/EOP@EOP
Craig Hughes/WHO/EOP@EOP
Orson C. Porter/WHO/EOP@EOP
Bridget T. Leininger/WHO/EOP@EOP
Cynthia M. Jasso-Rotunno/WHO/EOP@EOP
Andrew J. Mayock/WHO/EOP@EOP
Jocelyn A. Bucaro/WHO/EOP@EOP
Lynn G. Cutler/WHO/EOP@EOP
Nathan B. Naylor/OVP@OVP
Minyon Moore/WHO/EOP@EOP
Alejandro G. Cabrera/OVP@OVP
Jason H. Schechter/WHO/EOP@EOP
Mark A. Kitchens/WHO/EOP@EOP
Natalie S. Wozniak/NSC/EOP@EOP
Monica M. Dixon/OVP@OVP
Kay Casstevens/OVP@OVP
Sarah A. Bianchi/OVP@OVP
Natalie S. Wozniak/NSC/EOP@EOP
Michael B. Feldman/OVP@OVP
Laura D. Schwartz@eop
David Thomas@OVP @ EOP
Thomas D. Janenda/WHO/EOP@EOP
Elizabeth R. Newman@EOP
Eli G. Attie@OVP @ EOP
Ann F. Lewis/WHO/EOP@EOP
Marsha E. Berry@eop
Anne M. Edwards@eop
Nanda Chitre@EOP
Elliot Diringer@eop
Shelley N. Fidler/WHCCTF/EOP@EOP
David E. Kalbaugh@EOP
Catherine T. Kitchen@eop
Jim Kohlenberger@OVP@EOP
Sara M. Latham@eop
Gordon Li@eop
Laura S. Marcus@eop
Cheryl D. Mills@eop
Megan C. Moloney@eop
Paul Thornell/OVP@OVP
Jake Siewert@eop
Douglas B. Sosnik@eop
Sylvia M. Mathews@eop
Barry J. Toiv@EOP
June G. Turner@eop
Dag Vega@eop
Christine L. Anderson/WHO/EOP@EOP
Julia Payne@eop
SUNTUM_M@A1@CD@LNGTWY
backup@wilson.ai.mit.edu@INET@LNGTWY
BARBUSCHAK_K@A1@CD@LNGTWY
BARTHOLOW_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
SULLIVAN_M@A1@CD@LNGTWY
WEINER_R@A1@CD@LNGTWY
WOZNIAK_N@A1@CD@LNGTWY
62955104@eln.attmail.com@INET@LNGTWY
INFOMGT@A1@CD@LNGTWY
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: Melissa B. Ratcliff (CN=Melissa B. Ratcliff/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:18-JAN-2000 16:15:54.00

SUBJECT: Vice President Gore Unveils New $150 Million Initiative to Combat the Spread of AIDS and Contribute to International Infectious Di

TO: Daniel Schecter (CN=Daniel Schecter/OU=ONDCP/O=EOP@EOP [ONDCP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
--------------------- Forwarded by Melissa B. Ratcliff/OVP on 01/18/2000 04:15 PM ---------------------------

From: Alejandro G. Cabrera on 01/10/2000 09:49:21 AM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject:Vice President Gore Unveils New $150 Million Initiative to Combat the Spread of AIDS and Contribute to International Infectious Disease Prevention Efforts

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate Release
Monday, January 10, 2000

Contact:
(202) 456-7035

VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE UNVEILS NEW $150 MILLION INITIATIVE TO COMBAT THE SPREAD OF AIDS AND CONTRIBUTE TO INTERNATIONAL INFECTIOUS DISEASE PREVENTION EFFORTS

New York, NY -- Today, in a speech before the United Nations, Vice President Al Gore will announce that the Administration's FY 2001 budget include a new $150 million investment to assist efforts to combat the international AIDS pandemic and contribute to international infectious disease prevention efforts. This new initiative provides $100 million for preventing and treating HIV and AIDS in Africa, Asia, and other regions of the world -- double last year's increase.

It also dedicates $50 million for purchasing vaccines against other diseases that ravage poor nations, including hepatitis B, certain forms of meningitis and yellow fever, helping to save millions of children. Purchasing existing vaccines is the first step toward accelerating the development and delivery of vaccines for AIDS, malaria, TB, and other diseases disproportionately affecting the developing world. This investment is part of a comprehensive plan for action that will meet the Administration's commitment in this area, as described in the President's September speech to the U.N. General Assembly.

"AIDS and other infectious diseases are the largest catastrophes in the history of modern medicine," Vice President Gore said. "We hope this initiative will provide relief and hope to the millions of children and families around the world."

THE AIDS PANDEMIC THREATENS THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STABILITY OF SUB SAHARAN AFRICA AND ASIA. The United Nations calls the AIDS pandemic in sub-Saharan Africa "the worst infectious disease catastrophe since the bubonic plague." An estimated 5.7 million people were infected with HIV by the end of 1999, and India may have become the country with the largest number of new infections this year.

ú Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia disproportionately bear the impact of the AIDS epidemic. While sub-Saharan Africa accounts for only one-tenth of the global population, over 70 percent of individuals infected with AIDS globally live there. Currently, 22.5 million people in sub-Saharan Africa are infected with HIV, and every day, an additional 11,000 become infected. In Asia, HIV and AIDS is already widespread. Because this region has 60 percent of the world's population and has the steepest infection curve, experts are predicting that Asia will soon become the epicenter of the epidemic. In addition, during the next decade, more than 40 million children in Africa will be orphaned by AIDS, making it difficult -- if not impossible -- for them to obtain adequate food, clothing, education, and health care services.

ú The AIDS epidemic is jeopardizing the economic stability of the sub-Saharan African and Asian regions. The economic toll in HIV and AIDS are taking in Africa underscores the linkage between the spread of this disease and poverty in the region. Although Africa is making unprecedented economic gains, they are jeopardized by an infection which is killing skilled personnel -- and which demands increased investment in government spending.

ú The AIDS pandemic threatens Africa and Asia's regional and national security. High levels of HIV infection among members of the armed forces weakens their ability to perform their national duties. In addition, studies have linked the growing number of children orphaned by AIDS to future increases in crime and civil unrest as these children raise themselves alone, often turning to crime, drugs, prostitution, and gangs to survive.

ONE THIRD OF ALL DEATHS EACH YEAR WORLDWIDE -- 17 MILLION PEOPLE -- RESULT

FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES. The developing world bears a disproportionate burden of these diseases, which not only destroy lives, but perpetuate the cycle of sickness and poverty. Vaccines have been critical and cost-effective weapons that have eradicated smallpox, reduced polio to the lowest levels in history, and drastically lowered measles rates. Building upon these extraordinary achievements, we must work to ensure that all children have access to effective vaccines.

ú Over eight million children die each year of centuries-old diseases -- and more than four million of these deaths could be prevented by existing vaccines. The dramatic expansion of vaccine coverage in the past several decades now saves almost three million lives each year, and prevents hundreds of thousands of cases of paralysis and blindness. Yet, the wider use of existing vaccines against hepatitis B, certain forms of meningitis, yellow fever, and other diseases could prevent an additional four million deaths each year and reduce untold suffering.

ú Immunization is one of the most cost-effective health interventions. It costs only $15 to immunize a child, yet in developing countries, children remain 10 times more likely to die of a vaccine-preventable disease than those in the industrialized world.

ú Vaccines are one of the most cost-effective ways to improve the well-being and productivity of the poorest countries. Investments in health are as central to economic progress in poor countries as investments in education and physical infrastructure. Yet, because these countries often cannot afford to buy vaccines, the market does not provide incentives for pharmaceutical companies to develop vaccines for diseases that disproportionately affect developing nations.

ú Effective vaccines do not yet exist for malaria, TB and AIDS, which kill nearly 6 million people each year. Because developing countries often cannot afford to buy vaccines, the market does not provide incentives for pharmaceutical companies to develop vaccines for diseases that disproportionately affect those countries. Only 2 percent of all global biomedical research by the public and private sectors is devoted to the major killers in the developing world. Vaccines are the best solution for these diseases, but progress has stalled. The global community must intensify both research and development, and make commitments to purchase new vaccines for these diseases when developed.

VICE PRESIDENT GORE UNVEILS NEW, $150 MILLION INITIATIVE TO COMBAT AIDS AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES. Today, in a speech before the United Nations, Vice President Gore will announce that the President's FY 2001 budget will include a new, multi-million dollar investment in combating the spread of HIV, AIDS, and other infectious diseases in Africa, Asia and other developing countries. This initiative will:

ú Invest an additional $100 million in HIV and AIDS prevention and treatment efforts in Africa and Asia. The President's budget will invest a total of $325 million in HIV prevention and AIDS treatment around the world, doubling last year's allocation. Funds will be targeted to the countries where the disease is most widespread and where our efforts will have the greatest impact. Activities include:

Increasing primary prevention efforts. To reduce the incidence of new HIV infections, this initiative will help to: implement mass education efforts and community based counseling and testing services, provide AZT short-course therapy to infected individuals to prevent further transmission, implement treatment protocols to reduce mother to child transmissions, and implement blood supply screening procedures.

Providing care and treatment for individuals infected with HIV. Currently, treatment options for HIV infected people in sub-Saharan Africa and India are limited; less than 5 percent of people know their HIV status, and health care providers are often without the tools necessary to diagnose and treat HIV and the associated opportunistic infections. This initiative will provide medical and social services to individuals with HIV, including treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, opportunistic infections associated with HIV, and tuberculosis.

Caring for children orphaned by AIDS. Together with host government and social service agencies, this initiative will invest $10 million to provide school fees, food assistance, counseling, basic health care, and other services that orphaned children need through community mobilization programs.

Strengthening the public health infrastructure. This initiative will assist African and Asian institutions in effectively tracking the spread of HIV infections throughout the Sub-Saharan and Asian regions, in order to focus HIV and AIDS prevention and treatment resources and provide training and technical assistance to developing clinics and community based organizations delivering prevention and care.

Assisting armed forces in preventing the spread of HIV within military organizations. The DoD will work with its African counterparts to invest $10 million to prevent the spread of HIV within military agencies throughout Africa.

Initiating HIV prevention programs in the workplace. This initiative will invest $10 million to initiate workplace programs designed to reduce discrimination against employees infected with HIV and AIDS. Funds will also be used to develop partnerships with the business and labor communities to launch HIV prevention activities for employees, their families and communities.

ú Invest $50 million in purchasing vaccines for developing countries. As part of a broad Administration vaccine initiative, the budget includes a new $50 million investment in the Global Fund for Children's Vaccines. The fund, administered by the Global Alliance for

Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI), a new, collaborative effort of UNICEF, the World Bank, the World Health Organization, and other governments and private organizations around the world.

Initial contributions to this fund will be used to purchase existing vaccines for hepatitis B, haemophilus influenzae B, and yellow fever, along with related safe injection equipment. Vaccine purchases will be administered through UNICEF, which runs an efficient immunization program today.

This fund is one step toward encouraging the development and delivery of new vaccines. The developed nations have the scientific and technological capacity to make new vaccines possible, and a renewed international commitment to purchase vaccines will encourage private research and development. The Administration is now developing further proposals to accelerate the invention and production of new vaccines, and to increase investment by developing nations in building sound delivery systems for vaccines, medicines, and other basic health services.

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
John H. Corcoran III/WHO/EOP@EOP
Kymberly M. Escobar/CEQ/EOP@EOP
Maurice Daniel/OVP@OVP
Lisa Ferdinando/WHO/EOP@EOP
Brian A. Reich/OVP@OVP
Deborah Akel/WHO/EOP@EOP
Melissa B. Ratcliff/OVP@OVP
Tamagni_J@a1.eop.gov @ inet
Thurgood Marshall Jr/WHO/EOP@EOP
Kris M Balderston/WHO/EOP@EOP
hpruette@squiermedia.com @ inet
ceskew@bsmg.com @ inet
Sean P. O'Shea/WHO/EOP@EOP
Linda L. Moore/WHO/EOP@EOP
Heather M. Riley/WHO/EOP@EOP
Craig Hughes/WHO/EOP@EOP
Orson C. Porter/WHO/EOP@EOP
Bridget T. Leininger/WHO/EOP@EOP
Cynthia M. Jasso-Rotunno/WHO/EOP@EOP
Andrew J. Mayock/WHO/EOP@EOP
Jocelyn A. Bucaro/WHO/EOP@EOP
Lynn G. Cutler/WHO/EOP@EOP
Nathan B. Naylor/OVP@OVP
Minyon Moore/WHO/EOP@EOP
Alejandro G. Cabrera/OVP@OVP
Jason H. Schechter/WHO/EOP@EOP
Mark A. Kitchens/WHO/EOP@EOP
Natalie S. Wozniak/NSC/EOP@EOP
Monica M. Dixon/OVP@OVP
Kay Casstevens/OVP@OVP
Sarah A. Bianchi/OVP@OVP
Natalie S. Wozniak/NSC/EOP@EOP
Michael B. Feldman/OVP@OVP
Laura D. Schwartz@eop
David Thomas@OVP @ EOP
Thomas D. Janenda/WHO/EOP@EOP
Elizabeth R. Newman@EOP
Eli G. Attie@OVP @ EOP
Ann F. Lewis/WHO/EOP@EOP
Marsha E. Berry@eop
Anne M. Edwards@eop
Nanda Chitre@EOP
Elliot Diringer@eop
Shelley N. Fidler/WHCCTF/EOP@EOP
David E. Kalbaugh@EOP
Catherine T. Kitchen@eop
Jim Kohlenberger@OVP@EOP
Sara M. Latham@eop
Gordon Li@eop
Laura S. Marcus@eop
Cheryl D. Mills@eop
Megan C. Moloney@eop
Paul Thornell/OVP@OVP
Jake Siewert@eop
Douglas B. Sosnik@eop
Sylvia M. Mathews@eop
Barry J. Toiv@EOP
June G. Turner@eop
Dag Vega@eop
Christine L. Anderson/WHO/EOP@EOP
Julia Payne@eop
SUNTUM_M@A1@CD@LNGTWY
backup@wilson.ai.mit.edu@INET@LNGTWY
BARBUSCHAK_K@A1@CD@LNGTWY
BARTHOLOW_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
SULLIVAN_M@A1@CD@LNGTWY
WEINER_R@A1@CD@LNGTWY
WOZNIAK_N@A1@CD@LNGTWY
62955104@eln.attmail.com@INET@LNGTWY
INFOMGT@A1@CD@LNGTWY
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: Melissa B. Ratcliff (CN=Melissa B. Ratcliff/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:20-JAN-2000 15:10:37.00

SUBJECT: Vice President Gore Unveils New $150 Million Initiative to Combat the Spread of AIDS and Contribute to International Infectious Di

TO: Anna Richter (CN=Anna Richter/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
there were two great articles in teh NY Times on this and a very positive editorial
---------------------- Forwarded by Melissa B. Ratcliff/OVP on 01/20/2000 03:09 PM ---------------------------

From: Alejandro G. Cabrera on 01/10/2000 09:49:21 AM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject:Vice President Gore Unveils New $150 Million Initiative to Combat the Spread of AIDS and Contribute to International Infectious Disease Prevention Efforts

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate Release
Monday, January 10, 2000

Contact:
(202) 456-7035

VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE UNVEILS NEW $150 MILLION INITIATIVE TO COMBAT THE SPREAD OF AIDS AND CONTRIBUTE TO INTERNATIONAL INFECTIOUS DISEASE PREVENTION EFFORTS

New York, NY -- Today, in a speech before the United Nations, Vice President Al Gore will announce that the Administration's FY 2001 budget include a new $150 million investment to assist efforts to combat the international AIDS pandemic and contribute to international infectious disease prevention efforts. This new initiative provides $100 million for preventing and treating HIV and AIDS in Africa, Asia, and other regions of the world -- double last year's increase.

It also dedicates $50 million for purchasing vaccines against other diseases that ravage poor nations, including hepatitis B, certain forms of meningitis and yellow fever, helping to save millions of children. Purchasing existing vaccines is the first step toward accelerating the development and delivery of vaccines for AIDS, malaria, TB, and other diseases disproportionately affecting the developing world. This investment is part of a comprehensive plan for action that will meet the Administration's commitment in this area, as described in the President's September speech to the U.N. General Assembly.

"AIDS and other infectious diseases are the largest catastrophes in the history of modern medicine," Vice President Gore said. "We hope this initiative will provide relief and hope to the millions of children and families around the world."

THE AIDS PANDEMIC THREATENS THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STABILITY OF SUB SAHARAN AFRICA AND ASIA. The United Nations calls the AIDS pandemic in sub-Saharan Africa "the worst infectious disease catastrophe since the bubonic plague." An estimated 5.7 million people were infected with HIV by the end of 1999, and India may have become the country with the largest number of new infections this year.

ú Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia disproportionately bear the impact of the AIDS epidemic. While sub-Saharan Africa accounts for only one-tenth of the global population, over 70 percent of individuals infected with AIDS globally live there. Currently, 22.5 million people in sub-Saharan Africa are infected with HIV, and every day, an additional 11,000 become infected. In Asia, HIV and AIDS is already widespread. Because this region has 60 percent of the world's population and has the steepest infection curve, experts are predicting that Asia will soon become the epicenter of the epidemic. In addition, during the next decade, more than 40 million children in Africa will be orphaned by AIDS, making it difficult -- if not impossible -- for them to obtain adequate food, clothing, education, and health care services.

ú The AIDS epidemic is jeopardizing the economic stability of the sub-Saharan African and Asian regions. The economic toll in HIV and AIDS are taking in Africa underscores the linkage between the spread of this disease and poverty in the region. Although Africa is making unprecedented economic gains, they are jeopardized by an infection which is killing skilled personnel -- and which demands increased investment in government spending.

ú The AIDS pandemic threatens Africa and Asia's regional and national security. High levels of HIV infection among members of the armed forces weakens their ability to perform their national duties. In addition, studies have linked the growing number of children orphaned by AIDS to future increases in crime and civil unrest as these children raise themselves alone, often turning to crime, drugs, prostitution, and gangs to survive.

ONE THIRD OF ALL DEATHS EACH YEAR WORLDWIDE -- 17 MILLION PEOPLE -- RESULT FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES. The developing world bears a disproportionate burden of these diseases, which not only destroy lives, but perpetuate the cycle of sickness and poverty. Vaccines have been critical and cost-effective weapons that have eradicated smallpox, reduced polio to the lowest levels in history, and drastically lowered measles rates. Building upon these extraordinary achievements, we must work to ensure that all children have access to effective vaccines.

ú Over eight million children die each year of centuries-old diseases -- and more than four million of these deaths could be prevented by existing vaccines. The dramatic expansion of vaccine coverage in the past several decades now saves almost three million lives each year, and prevents hundreds of thousands of cases of paralysis and blindness. Yet, the wider use of existing vaccines against hepatitis B, certain forms of meningitis, yellow fever, and other diseases could prevent an additional four million deaths each year and reduce untold suffering.

ú Immunization is one of the most cost-effective health interventions. It costs only $15 to immunize a child, yet in developing countries, children remain 10 times more likely to die of a vaccine-preventable disease than those in the industrialized world.

ú Vaccines are one of the most cost-effective ways to improve the well-being and productivity of the poorest countries. Investments in health are as central to economic progress in poor countries as investments in education and physical infrastructure. Yet, because these countries often cannot afford to buy vaccines, the market does not provide incentives for pharmaceutical companies to develop vaccines for diseases that disproportionately affect developing nations.

ú Effective vaccines do not yet exist for malaria, TB and AIDS, which kill nearly 6 million people each year. Because developing countries often cannot afford to buy vaccines, the market does not provide incentives for pharmaceutical companies to develop vaccines for diseases that disproportionately affect those countries. Only 2 percent of all global biomedical research by the public and private sectors is devoted to the major killers in the developing world. Vaccines are the best solution for these diseases, but progress has stalled. The global community must intensify both research and development, and make commitments to purchase new vaccines for these diseases when developed.

VICE PRESIDENT GORE UNVEILS NEW, $150 MILLION INITIATIVE TO COMBAT AIDS AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES. Today, in a speech before the United Nations, Vice President Gore will announce that the President's FY 2001 budget will include a new, multi-million dollar investment in combating the spread of HIV, AIDS, and other infectious diseases in Africa, Asia and other developing countries. This initiative will:

ú Invest an additional $100 million in HIV and AIDS prevention and treatment efforts in Africa and Asia. The President's budget will invest a total of $325 million in HIV prevention and AIDS treatment around the world, doubling last year's allocation. Funds will be targeted to the countries where the disease is most widespread and where our efforts will have the greatest impact. Activities include:

Increasing primary prevention efforts. To reduce the incidence of new HIV infections, this initiative will help to: implement mass education efforts and community based counseling and testing services, provide AZT short-course therapy to infected individuals to prevent further transmission, implement treatment protocols to reduce mother to child transmissions, and implement blood supply screening procedures.

Providing care and treatment for individuals infected with HIV. Currently, treatment options for HIV infected people in sub-Saharan Africa and India are limited; less than 5 percent of people know their HIV status, and health care providers are often without the tools necessary to diagnose and treat HIV and the associated opportunistic infections. This initiative will provide medical and social services to individuals with HIV, including treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, opportunistic infections associated with HIV, and tuberculosis.

Caring for children orphaned by AIDS. Together with host government and social service agencies, this initiative will invest $10 million to provide school fees, food assistance, counseling, basic health care, and other services that orphaned children need through community mobilization programs.

Strengthening the public health infrastructure. This initiative will assist African and Asian institutions in effectively tracking the spread of HIV infections throughout the Sub-Saharan and Asian regions, in order to focus HIV and AIDS prevention and treatment resources and provide training and technical assistance to developing clinics and community based organizations delivering prevention and care.

Assisting armed forces in preventing the spread of HIV within military organizations. The DoD will work with its African counterparts to invest $10 million to prevent the spread of HIV within military agencies throughout Africa.

Initiating HIV prevention programs in the workplace. This initiative will invest $10 million to initiate workplace programs designed to reduce discrimination against employees infected with HIV and AIDS. Funds will also be used to develop partnerships with the business and labor communities to launch HIV prevention activities for employees, their families and communities.

ú Invest $50 million in purchasing vaccines for developing countries. As part of a broad Administration vaccine initiative, the budget includes a new $50 million investment in the Global Fund for Children's Vaccines. The fund, administered by the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI), a new, collaborative effort of UNICEF, the World Bank, the World Health Organization, and other governments and private organizations around the world.

Initial contributions to this fund will be used to purchase existing vaccines for hepatitis B, haemophilus influenzae B, and yellow fever, along with related safe injection equipment. Vaccine purchases will be administered through UNICEF, which runs an efficient immunization program today.

This fund is one step toward encouraging the development and delivery of new vaccines. The developed nations have the scientific and technological capacity to make new vaccines possible, and a renewed international commitment to purchase vaccines will encourage private research and development. The Administration is now developing further proposals to accelerate the invention and production of new vaccines, and to increase investment by developing nations in building sound delivery systems for vaccines, medicines, and other basic health services.

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
John H. Corcoran III/WHO/EOP@EOP
Kymberly M. Escobar/CEQ/EOP@EOP
Maurice Daniel/OVP@OVP
Lisa Ferdinando/WHO/EOP@EOP
Brian A. Reich/OVP@OVP
Deborah Akel/WHO/EOP@EOP
Melissa B. Ratcliff/OVP@OVP
Tamagni_J@al.eop.gov @ inet
Thurgood Marshall Jr/WHO/EOP@EOP
Kris M Balderston/WHO/EOP@EOP
hpruette@squiermedia.com @ inet
ceskew@bsmg.com @ inet
Sean P. O'Shea/WHO/EOP@EOP
Linda L. Moore/WHO/EOP@EOP
Heather M. Riley/WHO/EOP@EOP
Craig Hughes/WHO/EOP@EOP
Orson C. Porter/WHO/EOP@EOP
Bridget T. Leininger/WHO/EOP@EOP
Cynthia M. Jasso-Rotunno/WHO/EOP@EOP
Andrew J. Mayock/WHO/EOP@EOP
Jocelyn A. Bucaro/WHO/EOP@EOP
Lynn G. Cutler/WHO/EOP@EOP
Nathan B. Naylor/OVP@OVP
Minyon Moore/WHO/EOP@EOP
Alejandro G. Cabrera/OVP@OVP
Jason H. Schechter/WHO/EOP@EOP
Mark A. Kitchens/WHO/EOP@EOP
Natalie S. Wozniak/NSC/EOP@EOP
Monica M. Dixon/OVP@OVP
Kay Casstevens/OVP@OVP
Sarah A. Bianchi/OVP@OVP
Natalie S. Wozniak/NSC/EOP@EOP
Michael B. Feldman/OVP@OVP
Laura D. Schwartz@eop
David Thomas@OVP @ EOP
Thomas D. Janenda/WHO/EOP@EOP
Elizabeth R. Newman@EOP
Eli G. Attie@OVP @ EOP
Ann F. Lewis/WHO/EOP@EOP
Marsha E. Berry@eop
Anne M. Edwards@eop
Nanda Chitre@EOP
Elliot Diringer@eop
Shelley N. Fidler/WHCCTF/EOP@EOP
David E. Kalbaugh@EOP
Catherine T. Kitchen@eop
Jim Kohlenberger@OVP@EOP
Sara M. Latham@eop
Gordon Li@eop
Laura S. Marcus@eop
Cheryl D. Mills@eop
Megan C. Moloney@eop
Paul Thornell/OVP@OVP
Jake Siewert@eop
Douglas B. Sosnik@eop
Sylvia M. Mathews@eop
Barry J. Toiv@EOP
June G. Turner@eop
Dag Vega@eop
Christine L. Anderson/WHO/EOP@EOP
Julia Payne@eop
SUNTUM_M@A1@CD@LNGTWY
backup@wilson.ai.mit.edu@INET@LNGTWY

BARBUSCHAK_K@A1@CD@LNGTWY
BARTHOLOW_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
SULLIVAN_M@A1@CD@LNGTWY
WEINER_R@A1@CD@LNGTWY
WOZNIAK_N@A1@CD@LNGTWY
62955104@eln.attmail.com@INET@LNGTWY
INFOMGT@A1@CD@LNGTWY
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: Melissa B. Ratcliff (CN=Melissa B. Ratcliff/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:21-JAN-2000 14:04:07.00

SUBJECT: Vice President Gore Unveils New $150 Million Initiative to Combat the Spread of AIDS and Contribute to International Infectious Di

TO: Patrick M. Dorton (CN=Patrick M. Dorton/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
---------------------- Forwarded by Melissa B. Ratcliff/OVP on 01/21/2000 02:04 PM ---------------------------

From: Alejandro G. Cabrera on 01/10/2000 09:49:21 AM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject:Vice President Gore Unveils New $150 Million Initiative to Combat the Spread of AIDS and Contribute to International Infectious Disease Prevention Efforts

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate Release
Monday, January 10, 2000

Contact:
(202) 456-7035

VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE UNVEILS NEW $150 MILLION INITIATIVE TO COMBAT THE SPREAD OF AIDS AND CONTRIBUTE TO INTERNATIONAL INFECTIOUS DISEASE PREVENTION EFFORTS

New York, NY -- Today, in a speech before the United Nations, Vice President Al Gore will announce that the Administration's FY 2001 budget include a new $150 million investment to assist efforts to combat the international AIDS pandemic and contribute to international infectious disease prevention efforts. This new initiative provides $100 million for preventing and treating HIV and AIDS in Africa, Asia, and other regions of the world -- double last year's increase.

It also dedicates $50 million for purchasing vaccines against other diseases that ravage poor nations, including hepatitis B, certain forms of meningitis and yellow fever, helping to save millions of children. Purchasing existing vaccines is the first step toward accelerating the development and delivery of vaccines for AIDS, malaria, TB, and other diseases disproportionately affecting the developing world. This investment is part of a comprehensive plan for action that will meet the Administration's commitment in this area, as described in the President's September speech to the U.N. General Assembly.

"AIDS and other infectious diseases are the largest catastrophes in the history of modern medicine," Vice President Gore said. "We hope this initiative will provide relief and hope to the millions of children and families around the world."

THE AIDS PANDEMIC THREATENS THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STABILITY OF SUB SAHARAN AFRICA AND ASIA. The United Nations calls the AIDS pandemic in sub-Saharan Africa "the worst infectious disease catastrophe since the bubonic plague." An estimated 5.7 million people were infected with HIV by the end of 1999, and India may have become the country with the largest number of new infections this year.

ú Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia disproportionately bear the impact of the AIDS epidemic. While sub-Saharan Africa accounts for only one-tenth of the global population, over 70 percent of individuals infected with AIDS globally live there. Currently, 22.5 million people in sub-Saharan Africa are infected with HIV, and every day, an additional 11,000 become infected. In Asia, HIV and AIDS is already widespread. Because this region has 60 percent of the world's population and has the steepest infection curve, experts are predicting that Asia will soon become the epicenter of the epidemic. In addition, during the next decade, more than 40 million children in Africa will be orphaned by AIDS, making it difficult -- if not impossible -- for them to obtain adequate food, clothing, education, and health care services.

ú The AIDS epidemic is jeopardizing the economic stability of the sub-Saharan African and Asian regions. The economic toll in HIV and AIDS are taking in Africa underscores the linkage between the spread of this disease and poverty in the region. Although Africa is making unprecedented economic gains, they are jeopardized by an infection which is killing skilled personnel -- and which demands increased investment in government spending.

ú The AIDS pandemic threatens Africa and Asia's regional and national security. High levels of HIV infection among members of the armed forces weakens their ability to perform their national duties. In addition, studies have linked the growing number of children orphaned by AIDS to future increases in crime and civil unrest as these children raise themselves alone, often turning to crime, drugs, prostitution, and gangs to survive.

ONE THIRD OF ALL DEATHS EACH YEAR WORLDWIDE -- 17 MILLION PEOPLE -- RESULT

FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES. The developing world bears a disproportionate burden of these diseases, which not only destroy lives, but perpetuate the cycle of sickness and poverty. Vaccines have been critical and cost-effective weapons that have eradicated smallpox, reduced polio to the lowest levels in history, and drastically lowered measles rates. Building upon these extraordinary achievements, we must work to ensure that all children have access to effective vaccines.

ú Over eight million children die each year of centuries-old diseases -- and more than four million of these deaths could be prevented by existing vaccines. The dramatic expansion of vaccine coverage in the past several decades now saves almost three million lives each year, and prevents hundreds of thousands of cases of paralysis and blindness. Yet, the wider use of existing vaccines against hepatitis B, certain forms of meningitis, yellow fever, and other diseases could prevent an additional four million deaths each year and reduce untold suffering.

ú Immunization is one of the most cost-effective health interventions. It costs only $15 to immunize a child, yet in developing countries, children remain 10 times more likely to die of a vaccine-preventable disease than those in the industrialized world.

ú Vaccines are one of the most cost-effective ways to improve the well-being and productivity of the poorest countries. Investments in health are as central to economic progress in poor countries as investments in education and physical infrastructure. Yet, because these countries often cannot afford to buy vaccines, the market does not provide incentives for pharmaceutical companies to develop vaccines for diseases that disproportionately affect developing nations.

ú Effective vaccines do not yet exist for malaria, TB and AIDS, which kill nearly 6 million people each year. Because developing countries often cannot afford to buy vaccines, the market does not provide incentives for pharmaceutical companies to develop vaccines for diseases that disproportionately affect those countries. Only 2 percent of all global biomedical research by the public and private sectors is devoted to the major killers in the developing world. Vaccines are the best solution for these diseases, but progress has stalled. The global community must intensify both research and development, and make commitments to purchase new vaccines for these diseases when developed.

VICE PRESIDENT GORE UNVEILS NEW, $150 MILLION INITIATIVE TO COMBAT AIDS AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES. Today, in a speech before the United Nations, Vice President Gore will announce that the President's FY 2001 budget will include a new, multi-million dollar investment in combating the spread of HIV, AIDS, and other infectious diseases in Africa, Asia and other developing countries. This initiative will:

ú Invest an additional $100 million in HIV and AIDS prevention and treatment efforts in Africa and Asia. The President's budget will invest a total of $325 million in HIV prevention and AIDS treatment around the world, doubling last year's allocation. Funds will be targeted to the countries where the disease is most widespread and where our efforts will have the greatest impact. Activities include:

Increasing primary prevention efforts. To reduce the incidence of new HIV infections, this initiative will help to: implement mass education efforts and community based counseling and testing services, provide AZT short-course therapy to infected individuals to prevent further transmission, implement treatment protocols to reduce mother to child transmissions, and implement blood supply screening procedures.

Providing care and treatment for individuals infected with HIV. Currently, treatment options for HIV infected people in sub-Saharan Africa and India are limited; less than 5 percent of people know their HIV status, and health care providers are often without the tools necessary to diagnose and treat HIV and the associated opportunistic infections. This initiative will provide medical and social services to individuals with HIV, including treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, opportunistic infections associated with HIV, and tuberculosis.

Caring for children orphaned by AIDS. Together with host government and social service agencies, this initiative will invest $10 million to provide school fees, food assistance, counseling, basic health care, and other services that orphaned children need through community mobilization programs.

Strengthening the public health infrastructure. This initiative will assist African and Asian institutions in effectively tracking the spread of HIV infections throughout the Sub-Saharan and Asian regions, in order to focus HIV and AIDS prevention and treatment resources and provide training and technical assistance to developing clinics and community based organizations delivering prevention and care.

Assisting armed forces in preventing the spread of HIV within military organizations. The DoD will work with its African counterparts to invest $10 million to prevent the spread of HIV within military agencies throughout Africa.

Initiating HIV prevention programs in the workplace. This initiative will invest $10 million to initiate workplace programs designed to reduce discrimination against employees infected with HIV and AIDS. Funds will also be used to develop partnerships with the business and labor communities to launch HIV prevention activities for employees, their families and communities.

ú Invest $50 million in purchasing vaccines for developing countries. As part of a broad Administration vaccine initiative, the budget includes a new $50 million investment in the Global Fund for Children's Vaccines. The fund, administered by the Global Alliance for

Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI), a new, collaborative effort of UNICEF, the World Bank, the World Health Organization, and other governments and private organizations around the world.

Initial contributions to this fund will be used to purchase existing vaccines for hepatitis B, haemophilus influenzae B, and yellow fever, along with related safe injection equipment. Vaccine purchases will be administered through UNICEF, which runs an efficient immunization program today.

This fund is one step toward encouraging the development and delivery of new vaccines. The developed nations have the scientific and technological capacity to make new vaccines possible, and a renewed international commitment to purchase vaccines will encourage private research and development. The Administration is now developing further proposals to accelerate the invention and production of new vaccines, and to increase investment by developing nations in building sound delivery systems for vaccines, medicines, and other basic health services.

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
John H. Corcoran III/WHO/EOP@EOP
Kymberly M. Escobar/CEQ/EOP@EOP
Maurice Daniel/OVP@OVP
Lisa Ferdinando/WHO/EOP@EOP
Brian A. Reich/OVP@OVP
Deborah Akel/WHO/EOP@EOP
Melissa B. Ratcliff/OVP@OVP
Tamagni_J@a1.eop.gov @ inet
Thurgood Marshall Jr/WHO/EOP@EOP
Kris M Balderston/WHO/EOP@EOP
hpruette@squiermedia.com @ inet
ceskew@bsmg.com @ inet
Sean P. O'Shea/WHO/EOP@EOP
Linda L. Moore/WHO/EOP@EOP
Heather M. Riley/WHO/EOP@EOP
Craig Hughes/WHO/EOP@EOP
Orson C. Porter/WHO/EOP@EOP
Bridget T. Leininger/WHO/EOP@EOP
Cynthia M. Jasso-Rotunno/WHO/EOP@EOP
Andrew J. Mayock/WHO/EOP@EOP
Jocelyn A. Bucaro/WHO/EOP@EOP
Lynn G. Cutler/WHO/EOP@EOP
Nathan B. Naylor/OVP@OVP
Minyon Moore/WHO/EOP@EOP
Alejandro G. Cabrera/OVP@OVP
Jason H. Schechter/WHO/EOP@EOP
Mark A. Kitchens/WHO/EOP@EOP
Natalie S. Wozniak/NSC/EOP@EOP
Monica M. Dixon/OVP@OVP
Kay Casstevens/OVP@OVP
Sarah A. Bianchi/OVP@OVP
Natalie S. Wozniak/NSC/EOP@EOP
Michael B. Feldman/OVP@OVP
Laura D. Schwartz@eop
David Thomas@OVP @ EOP
Thomas D. Janenda/WHO/EOP@EOP
Elizabeth R. Newman@EOP
Eli G. Attie@OVP @ EOP
Ann F. Lewis/WHO/EOP@EOP
Marsha E. Berry@eop
Anne M. Edwards@eop
Nanda Chitre@EOP
Elliot Diringer@eop
Shelley N. Fidler/WHCCTF/EOP@EOP
David E. Kalbaugh@EOP
Catherine T. Kitchen@eop
Jim Kohlenberger@OVP@EOP
Sara M. Latham@eop
Gordon Li@eop
Laura S. Marcus@eop
Cheryl D. Mills@eop
Megan C. Moloney@eop
Paul Thornell/OVP@OVP
Jake Siewert@eop
Douglas B. Sosnik@eop
Sylvia M. Mathews@eop
Barry J. Toiv@EOP
June G. Turner@eop
Dag Vega@eop
Christine L. Anderson/WHO/EOP@EOP
Julia Payne@eop
SUNTUM_M@A1@CD@LNGTWY
backup@wilson.ai.mit.edu@INET@LNGTWY
BARBUSCHAK_K@A1@CD@LNGTWY
BARTHOLOW_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
SULLIVAN_M@A1@CD@LNGTWY
WEINER_R@A1@CD@LNGTWY
WOZNIAK_N@A1@CD@LNGTWY
62955104@eln.attmail.com@INET@LNGTWY
INFOMGT@A1@CD@LNGTWY
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: Melissa B. Ratcliff (CN=Melissa B. Ratcliff/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:26-JAN-2000 08:47:07.00

SUBJECT: Boston Globe

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

TEXT:
---------------------- Forwarded by Melissa B. Ratcliff/OVP on 01/26/2000 08:46 AM ---------------------------

Melissa B. Ratcliff
01/26/2000 08:45:20 AM
Record Type: Record

To: Laura M. Quinn/OVP@OVP, Sarah A. Bianchi/OVP@OVP
cc:
Subject:Boston Globe

Clinton to urge plans to squeeze 'deadbeat' parents

By Susan Milligan, Globe Staff, 1/26/2000

ASHINGTON - President Clinton wants to prevent ''deadbeat'' parents from driving, traveling overseas or squandering their gambling winnings - and collect an estimated $2 billion in child support payments in the process.

The ''Responsible Fatherhood Initiative,'' to be announced in the president's State of the Union address tomorrow, would also encourage states to pass through more child support money to custodial parents on welfare, money that states now share with the federal government.

A third element of the package, called the ''Fathers Work/Families Win'' initiative, would provide $255 million next year to help noncustodial parents, mainly fathers, get trained for jobs and to reconnect with their children.
Massachusetts Governor Paul Cellucci has already proposed such a program on the state level, using extra money from federal welfare grants.

To punish nonpayers of child support, the Clinton plan allows for booting their cars, seizing their gambling winnings, denying passports to those who owe at least $2,500 in child support, and prohibiting doctors and other health care providers from participating in the Medicare program if they owe child support.

''Holding fathers responsible for supporting their children is the next critical phase of welfare reform,'' said Bruce Reed, Clinton's domestic policy adviser.

The idea gives a political boost to Vice President Al Gore, who is set to discuss welfare when he campaigns today in New Hampshire. In October, the Democratic presidential candidate proposed cracking down on so-called deadbeat parents by requiring states to force noncustodial parents to go to work and pay child support.

States that refuse would lose their federal child-support funds; parents who defy the state's order to pay child support could go to jail under the Gore plan.

The timing of the two events - the State of the Union tomorrow and the New Hampshire primary Feb. 1 - underscores a key political advantage Gore has as vice president.

Candidate Gore has sought to run separately from Bill Clinton the man, but close to Clinton the president during a period of economic expansion in history.

Clinton's announcement of the welfare plan tomorrow may give more weight to Gore's proposals and comments on the issue, even if they are made in his capacity as a candidate and not as the vice president.

The Clinton plan would bring another $135 million into federal coffers over five years, Reed said, since parts of the program will cost the government money, and sections of it will increase receipts.

If a parent is on welfare, the noncustodial parent sends child support payments to an agency; that money is typically kept by governments as a way of offsetting the cost of paying the family welfare. Some states pass some of the money onto the custodial parent; Massachusetts passes on $50 a month to the live-in parent, Reed said.

Under the new plan, states would be given a federal incentive to provide as much as $100 per family, per month of this money. The theory is that noncustodial parents would be more likely to pay child support if it was clear the money was going to the live-in parent.

This story ran on page A16 of the Boston Globe on 1/26/2000.

, Copyright 2000 Globe Newspaper Company.

Gore's lobbyist contributors reap access

By Walter V. Robinson and John Aloysius Farrell, Globe Staff, 1/26/2000

ASHINGTON - What's wrong with the government? It's in the vise-like grip of monied special interests and their influential lobbyists who corrupt decision-making, to hear some presidential candidates tell it. Vice President Al Gore, however, has largely abstained from joining that chorus.

A closer look at Gore's political and personal retinue may help explain why: Many of the vice president's close friends, former aides, and senior campaign advisers work as lobbyists and strategists for corporate clients who often get access to the White House and Gore's office - and sometimes get profitable results from regulators who operate under Gore's oversight.

Gore raised $28 million for his presidential campaign last year. That's less than half the $67 million that Texas Governor George W. Bush raised. But Gore, not Bush, is the favorite of Washington lobbyists. They gave Gore more than $600,000 in 1999, and their clients donated millions more to his campaign and the Democratic Party.

To be sure, Washington lobbyists curry favor with both parties, more often to the benefit of Republicans. But Democrats close to Gore have carved out a special, growing niche: representing new-tech and high-tech firms whose prospects often depend on regulatory decisions. And on technology issues, Gore is the administration's gatekeeper.

In two cases, major contributors, with help from lobbyists with close ties to Gore, walked off with windfall decisions from regulators. In 1997, Teligent Inc. was awarded additional microwave bandwidth that by some estimates was worth close to $1 billion. In 1998 and 1999, Teligent contributed more than $200,000 to Democratic Party committees, and officials of the company have raised tens of thousands of dollars for Gore's campaign.

And then there's Network Solutions Inc., which had exclusive rights from the government to award Internet domain names. When other companies demanded that the monopoly be ended, the firm hired Gore's former domestic policy adviser, Greg Simon, as its lobbyist. In a decision worth untold millions to NSI, regulators initially opted for the status quo, leaving NSI in control of domain names. Even a decision last year to open the domain business to competition was shaped to preserve NSI's preeminence.

There is no evidence that Gore himself was involved in either decision. But it is clear that the web of relationships among lobbyists, their clients, the White House and the Gore campaign is mutually beneficial: Friends of Gore are earning millions in fees to represent clients who want access to the White House, or to agencies like the Environmental Protection Agency and the Federal Communications Commission, where Gore has a hand in appointments and policy. And critical to Gore's political success, these friends and their clients have raised millions of dollars for Gore's presidential campaign and Democratic Party committees.

A spokesman for Gore, Chris Lehane, asserted yesterday that the vice president has never made a decision that was not based on the country's best interests. Sometimes, Lehane noted, Gore's decisions work against the interests represented by his friends.

As for the substantial contributions from both Teligent and Network

Solutions, Lehane said, ''Al Gore has more than 120,000 contributors, who are proud to support him because of his leadership.''

Gore's official actions and decisions do, as Lehane suggests, sometimes disappoint lobbyists who know him. But that would seem inevitable. On many telecommunications and technology issues nowadays, lobbyists who trace their political lineage to Gore's office can be found representing opposing sides.

Lower-tech industries, some considered untouchable by some lobbyists, have also steered business to Gore's friends. Masterminding Gore's campaign strategy are a longtime friend, Carter Eskew, and a pollster, Harrison Hickman, who had pivotal roles crafting the tobacco industry's $40 million ad campaign against antitobacco legislation. Among Gore's largest campaign donors are Washington lobbying firms that earn millions representing tobacco interests and companies that have pollution issues before the Environmental Protection Agency.

Lehane deflected questions about Eskew's tobacco industry work. ''Carter Eskew is now helping to promote the vice president's antitobacco agenda,'' he said, adding that Eskew is not unlike someone who played for the New York Yankees and then was traded to the Red Sox. ''Now, he's playing for the Red Sox,'' the spokesman said.

Eskew and Hickman did not return telephone calls.

The fact that money buys ''access'' in Washington is nothing new, though the system is now so awash in corporate donations that some candidates, and even some corporate leaders, are crying for change.

Bush, for example, has raised millions of dollars from the industrial, professional, and corporate interests that are regulated by the Texas state government. Senator John McCain, who has elevated the campaign finance reform issue to first-rank status, seeks donations from industries he oversees as chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, and in one recent case interceded with regulators in a way that benefited a major contributor. And

Gore himself has attacked former New Jersey senator Bill Bradley for acting in the Senate on behalf of home state pharmaceutical companies.

''Money follows power. When a company needs someone in a position of power to help them out, it's a very good time for them to take out the checkbook and make a political donation. That's the way Washington works,'' said Larry Makinson, executive director of the Committee for Responsive Politics, which maintains a Web site (www.opensecrets.org), where donations and lobbying revenues can be tracked and compared.

The evident intersection between Gore's fund-raising, lobbying, and the companies queuing up to hire his friends is all the more surprising after the buffeting he took in the 1996 campaign fund-raising scandal.

Back then, Gore was known as the ''solicitor in chief'' for his zealous pursuit of donations from special interest groups targeted by the Clinton-Gore reelection campaign. Along with Clinton, Gore hosted White House coffees that were followed by substantial contributions. He used his own office to solicit campaign donations. And for months, he maintained that he didn't know that an event he attended at a Buddhist temple in California was a fundraiser. Investigators later discovered that the event was used to move cash from Asia into the campaign.

This time around, Gore's contributions are carefully vetted. Nonetheless, much of the money he has raised come from officers of companies whose interests coincide with Gore's areas of official responsibility.

What's more, lobbying reports examined by the Globe show that Gore's office is often listed as a lobbying stop for Gore's friends, on issues that include telecommunications, computer technology, tax credits, biotechnology, drug company concerns, and environmental quality disputes.
Since 1996, the television networks alone have spent several million dollars on lobbyists on issues like the ''V'' chip, which limits access to violent TV

programming, with Gore's office getting much of the lobbying attention.

Of the 19 companies whose executives have donated the most in individual contributions to Gore's campaign, seven are Washington lobbying firms. Moreover, lobbying and campaign finance records show that 15 of the 19 firms have also made unrestricted ''soft money'' contributions to Democratic Party committees during Clinton's second term of office. The total: $3,376,690.

One highly successful lobbyist, Tony Podesta, even has a Web site that invites readers to conclude that he wields considerable influence at the White House - which friends say he does, sometimes aggressively and often effectively. On the site, Podesta's firm boasts how he ''gained the ear'' of the White House on a key tax issue and arranged meetings with Clinton for broadcast executives and sessions with ''key policy makers.'' The site also includes a trade publication news article describing Podesta's late-night role helping the White House plot anti-impeachment strategy.

Podesta's brother, John, has been White House chief of staff since November 1998. Podesta.com, the company where John and Tony once toiled together, has 53 lobbying clients, and revenues of about $8 million last year, up from about $6 million in 1998.

In an interview, Tony Podesta said he sometimes does not go near the White House for weeks at a time. But there have been times, he said, when he spends every day in a given week at the White House. But, he said, ''I've gotten no client into the White House who the White House didn't want there.'' And Podesta said he never contacts his brother on behalf of any client.

''It's not like we helped elect Bill Clinton and Al Gore and then hung out a shingle,'' Tony Podesta said. ''We started this business when George Bush was president, and we'll still be here if his son becomes president.''

Gore did not invent the Internet, as he once claimed. But the industries driving the new economy often treat him as if he had. And with good reason: No one in government, arguably not even President Clinton, has more influence than Gore over the direction of the technology revolution. And some of Gore's friends have his ear on those issues, even as they earn millions for advising companies eager to affect those decisions.

For example, Roy Neel, a close friend and former chief of staff to Gore, is president of the US Telephone Association, which represents the interests of the Bell operating companies in Washington. In 1998, Neel was paid $1.2 million by USTA, according to a survey by the National Journal.

USTA, in turn, retains another former chief of staff to Gore, Peter Knight, as its lobbyist, for $200,000 a year. Knight, who has long been Gore's most prodigious - and controversial - fund-raiser, is also Bell Atlantic's chief lobbyist, at another $280,000 a year. Two months ago, Knight took a leave from his lobbying firm as a way to mute criticism of his multiple roles.

One member of a lobbying firm, speaking on condition that neither she nor her firm be identified, said she was troubled by overtures to potential high-technology clients.

Often, she said, some of those with Gore connections present themselves as advisers to the president and vice president, note that they frequently attend White House meetings, and even say that they can get Gore to appear at client company events. Even if they cannot affect the outcome, she said, Gore's friends can claim access to inside information from the White House staff. ''That in itself is very valuable to clients,'' she said.

Andrew Schwartzman, president of the Media Access Project, a public interest law firm that specializes in technology issues, said he is troubled by what he calls the ''monetarization of politics,'' but said he sees no evidence that the outcome is tipped in cases involving Gore's friends.

Part of the reason: Both sides in any major telecommunications dispute are often represented by lobbyists with ties to the vice president. ''They nullify each other,'' Schwartzman said.

Gore, Schwartzman concluded, ''makes his own decisions. But the vice president wants to see his friends be successful and wealthy. And he wants them to contribute to his campaign.''

Two recent issues, perhaps more than any others, illustrate how easily political money fuels the perception that special interests exert undue influence on policy.

The first involved the recent Clinton administration decision to reverse course and permit the export of high-end encryption technology. Initially, the White House had agreed with the Justice and Defense departments that US national security interests could be damaged by such exports.

Jack Quinn, a former Gore chief of staff and Clinton legal counsel, was paid at least $680,000 by Americans for Computer Privacy, cobbled together to get the ban lifted.

John Podesta, Clinton's chief of staff, said yesterday that Quinn's lobbying did not affect the decision. What turned the administration around, Podesta said, was a realization that technological breakthroughs had eclipsed longstanding policy.

One industry official with intimate knowledge of the decision supported Podesta's explanation. But the official, who declined to be quoted by name but is sympathetic to Gore, said presidential campaign fund-raising loomed over the discussions of the case.

The computer industry, the official explained, was united on the issue, at a time when Gore was competing mightily with Bush for Silicon Valley political contributions. To have the administration at odds with the industry on the issue, he said, could have transformed more of the high-tech world into Bush supporters.

The other issue involved lobbyist Tom Downey, a onetime Democratic

House colleague who is sometimes described as Gore's closest friend - and the only lobbyist who Lehane acknowledged has lobbied Gore personally on issues. Downey clients include the Merck drug company, which according to lobbying records gave Downey an unspecified number of stock options in 1993, the year that Gore took office as vice president.

Starting late in 1996, Merck led a drug industry offensive designed to prevent South Africa from implementing legislation to acquire patented AIDS drugs at below-market cost for the 3.2 million South Africans who are HIV-positive. A day's dosage of the drug cocktail often costs more than a worker there makes in a week.

Records show that Downey lobbied Gore's office and Podesta's firm lobbied the White House, State Department, and the US trade representative for the drug industry.

The Clinton administration, where Gore heads a US-South Africa relations group, backed the drug companies, even imposing trade sanctions on the country, freezing any action for more than two years. A State Department memorandum, although noting that the United States understood the need for the medicine, declared: ''The US government nonetheless made clear that it will defend the legitimate interests and rights of US pharmaceutical firms.''

The drug firms have funneled hundreds of thousands of dollars into national Democratic campaign coffers since Clinton became president, noted James Love, the director of the Consumer Project on Technology, which has pressed the administration to take a humanitarian approach to the issue.

Last fall, after US AIDS activists had embarrassed Gore several times by disrupting his campaign events over the issue, the White House altered course, negotiating a settlement that will allow South Africa to acquire the drugs at low cost.

Yesterday, Gore spokesman Lehane cited the issue as one on which Gore took a position counter to the interests of a friend's corporate client. But

Love said the lengthy delays prompted by the administration's support for the drug industry have had tragic consequences.

''It's morally repugnant to help campaign contributors in a situation like this,'' Love said. ''How else can you explain why the US would impede access to cheap medicine in Africa, which is in the midst of a health crisis of historic proportions? This is not something that makes you proud to be an American.''

Kathleen Hennrikus of the Globe Staff contributed to this report.

Walter Robinson's email address is w_robinson@globe.com. John Aloysius Farrell's email address is j_farrell@globe.com.

This story ran on page A01 of the Boston Globe on 1/26/2000.

Copyright 2000 Globe Newspaper Company.

[Send this story to a friend | Easy-print version | Add to Daily User]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:26-JAN-2000 08:50:29.00

SUBJECT: Boston Globe

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

TEXT:

Gore's lobbyist contributors reap access

By Walter V. Robinson and John Aloysius Farrell, Globe Staff, 1/26/2000

ASHINGTON - What's wrong with the government? It's in the vise-like grip of monied special interests and their influential lobbyists who corrupt decision-making, to hear some presidential candidates tell it.
Vice President Al Gore, however, has largely abstained from joining that chorus.

A closer look at Gore's political and personal retinue may help explain why:
Many of the vice president's close friends, former aides, and senior campaign advisers work as lobbyists and strategists for corporate clients who often get access to the White House and Gore's office - and sometimes get profitable results from regulators who operate under Gore's oversight.

Gore raised $28 million for his presidential campaign last year. That's less than half the $67 million that Texas Governor George W. Bush raised. But Gore, not Bush, is the favorite of Washington lobbyists. They gave Gore more than $600,000 in 1999, and their clients donated millions more to his campaign and the Democratic Party.

To be sure, Washington lobbyists curry favor with both parties, more often to the benefit of Republicans. But Democrats close to Gore have carved out a special, growing niche: representing new-tech and high-tech firms whose prospects often depend on regulatory decisions. And on technology issues, Gore is the administration's gatekeeper.

In two cases, major contributors, with help from lobbyists with close ties to Gore, walked off with windfall decisions from regulators. In 1997, Teligent Inc. was awarded additional microwave bandwidth that by some estimates was worth close to $1 billion. In 1998 and 1999, Teligent contributed more than $200,000 to Democratic Party committees, and officials of the company have raised tens of thousands of dollars for Gore's campaign.

And then there's Network Solutions Inc., which had exclusive rights from the government to award Internet domain names. When other companies demanded that the monopoly be ended, the firm hired Gore's former domestic policy adviser, Greg Simon, as its lobbyist. In a decision worth untold millions to NSI, regulators initially opted for the status quo, leaving NSI in control of domain names. Even a decision last year to open the domain business to competition was shaped to preserve NSI's preeminence.

There is no evidence that Gore himself was involved in either decision. But it is clear that the web of relationships among lobbyists, their clients, the White House and the Gore campaign is mutually beneficial: Friends of Gore are earning millions in fees to represent clients who want access to the White House, or to agencies like the Environmental Protection Agency and the Federal Communications Commission, where Gore has a hand in appointments and policy. And critical to Gore's political success, these friends and their clients have raised millions of dollars for Gore's presidential campaign and Democratic Party committees.

A spokesman for Gore, Chris Lehane, asserted yesterday that the vice president has never made a decision that was not based on the country's best interests. Sometimes, Lehane noted, Gore's decisions work against the interests represented by his friends.

As for the substantial contributions from both Teligent and Network Solutions, Lehane said, ''Al Gore has more than 120,000 contributors, who are proud to support him because of his leadership.''

Gore's official actions and decisions do, as Lehane suggests, sometimes disappoint lobbyists who know him. But that would seem inevitable. On many telecommunications and technology issues nowadays, lobbyists who trace their political lineage to Gore's office can be found representing opposing sides.

Lower-tech industries, some considered untouchable by some lobbyists, have also steered business to Gore's friends. Masterminding Gore's campaign strategy are a longtime friend, Carter Eskew, and a pollster, Harrison Hickman, who had pivotal roles crafting the tobacco industry's $40 million ad campaign against antitobacco legislation. Among Gore's largest campaign donors are Washington lobbying firms that earn millions representing tobacco interests and companies that have pollution issues before the Environmental Protection Agency.

Lehane deflected questions about Eskew's tobacco industry work. ''Carter Eskew is now helping to promote the vice president's antitobacco agenda,'' he said, adding that Eskew is not unlike someone who played for the New York Yankees and then was traded to the Red Sox. ''Now, he's playing for the Red Sox,'' the spokesman said.

Eskew and Hickman did not return telephone calls.

The fact that money buys ''access'' in Washington is nothing new, though the system is now so awash in corporate donations that some candidates, and even some corporate leaders, are crying for change.

Bush, for example, has raised millions of dollars from the industrial, professional, and corporate interests that are regulated by the Texas state government. Senator John McCain, who has elevated the campaign finance reform issue to first-rank status, seeks donations from industries he oversees as chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, and in one recent case interceded with regulators in a way that benefited a major contributor. And Gore himself has attacked former New Jersey senator Bill Bradley for acting in the Senate on behalf of home state pharmaceutical companies.

''Money follows power. When a company needs someone in a position of power to help them out, it's a very good time for them to take out the checkbook and make a political donation. That's the way Washington works,'' said Larry Makinson, executive director of the Committee for Responsive Politics, which maintains a Web site (www.opensecrets.org), where donations and lobbying revenues can be tracked and compared.

The evident intersection between Gore's fund-raising, lobbying, and the companies queuing up to hire his friends is all the more surprising after the buffeting he took in the 1996 campaign fund-raising scandal.

Back then, Gore was known as the ''solicitor in chief'' for his zealous pursuit of donations from special interest groups targeted by the Clinton-Gore reelection campaign. Along with Clinton, Gore hosted White House coffees that were followed by substantial contributions. He used his own office to solicit campaign donations. And for months, he maintained that he didn't know that an event he attended at a Buddhist temple in California was a fundraiser. Investigators later discovered that the event was used to move cash from Asia into the campaign.

This time around, Gore's contributions are carefully vetted. Nonetheless, much of the money he has raised come from officers of companies whose interests coincide with Gore's areas of official responsibility.

What's more, lobbying reports examined by the Globe show that Gore's office is often listed as a lobbying stop for Gore's friends, on issues that include telecommunications, computer technology, tax credits, biotechnology, drug company concerns, and environmental quality disputes.
Since 1996, the television networks alone have spent several million dollars on lobbyists on issues like the ''V'' chip, which limits access to violent TV programming, with Gore's office getting much of the lobbying attention.

Of the 19 companies whose executives have donated the most in individual contributions to Gore's campaign, seven are Washington lobbying firms.

Moreover, lobbying and campaign finance records show that 15 of the 19 firms have also made unrestricted ''soft money'' contributions to Democratic Party committees during Clinton's second term of office. The total: $3,376,690.

One highly successful lobbyist, Tony Podesta, even has a Web site that invites readers to conclude that he wields considerable influence at the White House - which friends say he does, sometimes aggressively and often effectively. On the site, Podesta's firm boasts how he ''gained the ear'' of the White House on a key tax issue and arranged meetings with Clinton for broadcast executives and sessions with ''key policy makers.'' The site also includes a trade publication news article describing Podesta's late-night role helping the White House plot anti-impeachment strategy.

Podesta's brother, John, has been White House chief of staff since November 1998. Podesta.com, the company where John and Tony once toiled together, has 53 lobbying clients, and revenues of about $8 million last year, up from about $6 million in 1998.

In an interview, Tony Podesta said he sometimes does not go near the White House for weeks at a time. But there have been times, he said, when he spends every day in a given week at the White House. But, he said, ''I've gotten no client into the White House who the White House didn't want there.'' And Podesta said he never contacts his brother on behalf of any client.

''It's not like we helped elect Bill Clinton and Al Gore and then hung out a shingle,'' Tony Podesta said. ''We started this business when George Bush was president, and we'll still be here if his son becomes president.''

Gore did not invent the Internet, as he once claimed. But the industries driving the new economy often treat him as if he had. And with good reason: No one in government, arguably not even President Clinton, has more influence than Gore over the direction of the technology revolution. And some of Gore's friends have his ear on those issues, even as they earn millions for advising companies eager to affect those decisions.

For example, Roy Neel, a close friend and former chief of staff to Gore, is president of the US Telephone Association, which represents the interests of the Bell operating companies in Washington. In 1998, Neel was paid $1.2 million by USTA, according to a survey by the National Journal.

USTA, in turn, retains another former chief of staff to Gore, Peter Knight, as its lobbyist, for $200,000 a year. Knight, who has long been Gore's most prodigious - and controversial - fund-raiser, is also Bell Atlantic's chief lobbyist, at another $280,000 a year. Two months ago, Knight took a leave from his lobbying firm as a way to mute criticism of his multiple roles.

One member of a lobbying firm, speaking on condition that neither she nor her firm be identified, said she was troubled by overtures to potential high-technology clients.

Often, she said, some of those with Gore connections present themselves as advisers to the president and vice president, note that they frequently attend White House meetings, and even say that they can get Gore to appear at client company events. Even if they cannot affect the outcome, she said, Gore's friends can claim access to inside information from the White House staff. ''That in itself is very valuable to clients,'' she said.

Andrew Schwartzman, president of the Media Access Project, a public interest law firm that specializes in technology issues, said he is troubled by what he calls the ''monetarization of politics,'' but said he sees no evidence that the outcome is tipped in cases involving Gore's friends.

Part of the reason: Both sides in any major telecommunications dispute are often represented by lobbyists with ties to the vice president. ''They nullify each other,'' Schwartzman said.

Gore, Schwartzman concluded, ''makes his own decisions. But the vice president wants to see his friends be successful and wealthy. And he wants them to contribute to his campaign.''

Two recent issues, perhaps more than any others, illustrate how easily political money fuels the perception that special interests exert undue influence on policy.

The first involved the recent Clinton administration decision to reverse course and permit the export of high-end encryption technology. Initially, the White House had agreed with the Justice and Defense departments that US national security interests could be damaged by such exports.

Jack Quinn, a former Gore chief of staff and Clinton legal counsel, was paid at least $680,000 by Americans for Computer Privacy, cobbled together to get the ban lifted.

John Podesta, Clinton's chief of staff, said yesterday that Quinn's lobbying did not affect the decision. What turned the administration around, Podesta said, was a realization that technological breakthroughs had eclipsed longstanding policy.

One industry official with intimate knowledge of the decision supported Podesta's explanation. But the official, who declined to be quoted by name but is sympathetic to Gore, said presidential campaign fund-raising loomed over the discussions of the case.

The computer industry, the official explained, was united on the issue, at a time when Gore was competing mightily with Bush for Silicon Valley political contributions. To have the administration at odds with the industry on the issue, he said, could have transformed more of the high-tech world into Bush supporters.

The other issue involved lobbyist Tom Downey, a onetime Democratic House colleague who is sometimes described as Gore's closest friend - and the only lobbyist who Lehane acknowledged has lobbied Gore personally on issues. Downey clients include the Merck drug company, which according to lobbying records gave Downey an unspecified number of stock options in 1993, the year that Gore took office as vice president.

Starting late in 1996, Merck led a drug industry offensive designed to prevent South Africa from implementing legislation to acquire patented AIDS drugs at below-market cost for the 3.2 million South Africans who are HIV-positive. A day's dosage of the drug cocktail often costs more than a worker there makes in a week.

Records show that Downey lobbied Gore's office and Podesta's firm lobbied the White House, State Department, and the US trade representative for the drug industry.

The Clinton administration, where Gore heads a US-South Africa relations group, backed the drug companies, even imposing trade sanctions on the country, freezing any action for more than two years. A State Department memorandum, although noting that the United States understood the need for the medicine, declared: ''The US government nonetheless made clear that it will defend the legitimate interests and rights of US pharmaceutical firms.''

The drug firms have funneled hundreds of thousands of dollars into national Democratic campaign coffers since Clinton became president, noted James Love, the director of the Consumer Project on Technology, which has pressed the administration to take a humanitarian approach to the issue.

Last fall, after US AIDS activists had embarrassed Gore several times by disrupting his campaign events over the issue, the White House altered course, negotiating a settlement that will allow South Africa to acquire the drugs at low cost.

Yesterday, Gore spokesman Lehane cited the issue as one on which Gore took a position counter to the interests of a friend's corporate client. But Love said the lengthy delays prompted by the administration's support for the drug industry have had tragic consequences.

''It's morally repugnant to help campaign contributors in a situation like this,'' Love said. ''How else can you explain why the US would impede access to cheap medicine in Africa, which is in the midst of a health crisis of historic proportions? This is not something that makes you proud to be an American.''

Kathleen Hennrikus of the Globe Staff contributed to this report.

Walter Robinson's email address is w_robinson@globe.com. John Aloysius Farrell's email address is j_farrell@globe.com.

This story ran on page A01 of the Boston Globe on 1/26/2000.

, Copyright 2000 Globe Newspaper Company.

[Send this story to a friend | Easy-print version | Add to Daily User]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Melissa B. Ratcliff (CN=Melissa B. Ratcliff/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:26-JAN-2000 08:45:29.00

SUBJECT: Boston Globe

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

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

TEXT:

Clinton to urge plans to squeeze 'deadbeat' parents

By Susan Milligan, Globe Staff, 1/26/2000

ASHINGTON - President Clinton wants to prevent ''deadbeat'' parents from driving, traveling overseas or squandering their gambling winnings - and collect an estimated $2 billion in child support payments in the process.

The ''Responsible Fatherhood Initiative,'' to be announced in the president's State of the Union address tomorrow, would also encourage states to pass through more child support money to custodial parents on welfare, money that states now share with the federal government.

A third element of the package, called the ''Fathers Work/Families Win'' initiative, would provide $255 million next year to help noncustodial parents, mainly fathers, get trained for jobs and to reconnect with their children.
Massachusetts Governor Paul Cellucci has already proposed such a program on the state level, using extra money from federal welfare grants.

To punish nonpayers of child support, the Clinton plan allows for booting their cars, seizing their gambling winnings, denying passports to those who owe at least $2,500 in child support, and prohibiting doctors and other health care providers from participating in the Medicare program if they owe child support.

''Holding fathers responsible for supporting their children is the next critical phase of welfare reform,'' said Bruce Reed, Clinton's domestic policy adviser.

The idea gives a political boost to Vice President Al Gore, who is set to discuss welfare when he campaigns today in New Hampshire. In October, the Democratic presidential candidate proposed cracking down on so-called deadbeat parents by requiring states to force noncustodial parents to go to work and pay child support.

States that refuse would lose their federal child-support funds; parents who defy the state's order to pay child support could go to jail under the Gore plan.

The timing of the two events - the State of the Union tomorrow and the New Hampshire primary Feb. 1 - underscores a key political advantage Gore has as vice president.

Candidate Gore has sought to run separately from Bill Clinton the man, but close to Clinton the president during a period of economic expansion in history.

Clinton's announcement of the welfare plan tomorrow may give more weight to Gore's proposals and comments on the issue, even if they are made in his capacity as a candidate and not as the vice president.

The Clinton plan would bring another $135 million into federal coffers over five years, Reed said, since parts of the program will cost the government money, and sections of it will increase receipts.

If a parent is on welfare, the noncustodial parent sends child support payments to an agency; that money is typically kept by governments as a way of offsetting the cost of paying the family welfare. Some states pass some of the money onto the custodial parent; Massachusetts passes on $50 a month to the live-in parent, Reed said.

Under the new plan, states would be given a federal incentive to provide as much as $100 per family, per month of this money. The theory is that noncustodial parents would be more likely to pay child support if it was clear the money was going to the live-in parent.

This story ran on page A16 of the Boston Globe on 1/26/2000.

, Copyright 2000 Globe Newspaper Company.

Gore's lobbyist contributors reap access

By Walter V. Robinson and John Aloysius Farrell, Globe Staff, 1/26/2000

ASHINGTON - What's wrong with the government? It's in the vise-like grip of monied special interests and their influential lobbyists who corrupt decision-making, to hear some presidential candidates tell it. Vice President Al Gore, however, has largely abstained from joining that chorus.

A closer look at Gore's political and personal retinue may help explain why: Many of the vice president's close friends, former aides, and senior campaign advisers work as lobbyists and strategists for corporate clients who often get access to the White House and Gore's office - and sometimes get profitable results from regulators who operate under Gore's oversight.

Gore raised $28 million for his presidential campaign last year. That's less than half the $67 million that Texas Governor George W. Bush raised. But Gore, not Bush, is the favorite of Washington lobbyists. They gave Gore more than $600,000 in 1999, and their clients donated millions more to his campaign and the Democratic Party.

To be sure, Washington lobbyists curry favor with both parties, more often to the benefit of Republicans. But Democrats close to Gore have carved out a special, growing niche: representing new-tech and high-tech firms whose prospects often depend on regulatory decisions. And on technology issues, Gore is the administration's gatekeeper.

In two cases, major contributors, with help from lobbyists with close ties to Gore, walked off with windfall decisions from regulators. In 1997, Teligent Inc. was awarded additional microwave bandwidth that by some estimates was worth close to $1 billion. In 1998 and 1999, Teligent contributed more than $200,000 to Democratic Party committees, and officials of the company have raised tens of thousands of dollars for Gore's campaign.

And then there's Network Solutions Inc., which had exclusive rights from the government to award Internet domain names. When other companies demanded that the monopoly be ended, the firm hired Gore's former domestic policy adviser, Greg Simon, as its lobbyist. In a decision worth untold millions to NSI, regulators initially opted for the status quo, leaving NSI in control of domain names. Even a decision last year to open the domain business to competition was shaped to preserve NSI's preeminence.

There is no evidence that Gore himself was involved in either decision. But it is clear that the web of relationships among lobbyists, their clients, the White House and the Gore campaign is mutually beneficial: Friends of Gore are earning millions in fees to represent clients who want access to the White House, or to agencies like the Environmental Protection Agency and the Federal Communications Commission, where Gore has a hand in appointments and policy. And critical to Gore's political success, these friends and their clients have raised millions of dollars for Gore's presidential campaign and Democratic Party committees.

A spokesman for Gore, Chris Lehane, asserted yesterday that the vice president has never made a decision that was not based on the country's best interests. Sometimes, Lehane noted, Gore's decisions work against the interests represented by his friends.

As for the substantial contributions from both Teligent and Network Solutions, Lehane said, ''Al Gore has more than 120,000 contributors, who are proud to support him because of his leadership.''

Gore's official actions and decisions do, as Lehane suggests, sometimes disappoint lobbyists who know him. But that would seem inevitable. On many telecommunications and technology issues nowadays, lobbyists who trace their political lineage to Gore's office can be found representing opposing sides.

Lower-tech industries, some considered untouchable by some lobbyists, have also steered business to Gore's friends. Masterminding Gore's campaign strategy are a longtime friend, Carter Eskew, and a pollster, Harrison Hickman, who had pivotal roles crafting the tobacco industry's $40 million ad campaign against antitobacco legislation. Among Gore's largest campaign donors are Washington lobbying firms that earn millions representing tobacco interests and companies that have pollution issues before the Environmental Protection Agency.

Lehane deflected questions about Eskew's tobacco industry work. ''Carter Eskew is now helping to promote the vice president's antitobacco agenda,'' he said, adding that Eskew is not unlike someone who played for the New York Yankees and then was traded to the Red Sox. ''Now, he's playing for the Red Sox,'' the spokesman said.

Eskew and Hickman did not return telephone calls.

The fact that money buys ''access'' in Washington is nothing new, though the system is now so awash in corporate donations that some candidates, and even some corporate leaders, are crying for change.

Bush, for example, has raised millions of dollars from the industrial, professional, and corporate interests that are regulated by the Texas state government. Senator John McCain, who has elevated the campaign finance reform issue to first-rank status, seeks donations from industries he oversees as chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, and in one recent case interceded with regulators in a way that benefited a major contributor. And Gore himself has attacked former New Jersey senator Bill Bradley for acting in the Senate on behalf of home state pharmaceutical companies.

''Money follows power. When a company needs someone in a position of power to help them out, it's a very good time for them to take out the checkbook and make a political donation. That's the way Washington works,'' said Larry Makinson, executive director of the Committee for Responsive Politics, which maintains a Web site (www.opensecrets.org), where donations and lobbying revenues can be tracked and compared.

The evident intersection between Gore's fund-raising, lobbying, and the companies queuing up to hire his friends is all the more surprising after the buffeting he took in the 1996 campaign fund-raising scandal.

Back then, Gore was known as the ''solicitor in chief'' for his zealous pursuit of donations from special interest groups targeted by the Clinton-Gore reelection campaign. Along with Clinton, Gore hosted White House coffees that were followed by substantial contributions. He used his own office to solicit campaign donations. And for months, he maintained that he didn't know that an event he attended at a Buddhist temple in California was a fundraiser. Investigators later discovered that the event was used to move cash from Asia into the campaign.

This time around, Gore's contributions are carefully vetted. Nonetheless, much of the money he has raised come from officers of companies whose interests coincide with Gore's areas of official responsibility.

What's more, lobbying reports examined by the Globe show that Gore's office is often listed as a lobbying stop for Gore's friends, on issues that include telecommunications, computer technology, tax credits, biotechnology, drug company concerns, and environmental quality disputes.
Since 1996, the television networks alone have spent several million dollars on lobbyists on issues like the ''V'' chip, which limits access to violent TV programming, with Gore's office getting much of the lobbying attention.

Of the 19 companies whose executives have donated the most in individual contributions to Gore's campaign, seven are Washington lobbying firms.
Moreover, lobbying and campaign finance records show that 15 of the 19 firms have also made unrestricted ''soft money'' contributions to Democratic

Party committees during Clinton's second term of office. The total: $3,376,690.

One highly successful lobbyist, Tony Podesta, even has a Web site that invites readers to conclude that he wields considerable influence at the White House - which friends say he does, sometimes aggressively and often effectively. On the site, Podesta's firm boasts how he ''gained the ear'' of the White House on a key tax issue and arranged meetings with Clinton for broadcast executives and sessions with ''key policy makers.'' The site also includes a trade publication news article describing Podesta's late-night role helping the White House plot anti-impeachment strategy.

Podesta's brother, John, has been White House chief of staff since November 1998. Podesta.com, the company where John and Tony once toiled together, has 53 lobbying clients, and revenues of about $8 million last year, up from about $6 million in 1998.

In an interview, Tony Podesta said he sometimes does not go near the White House for weeks at a time. But there have been times, he said, when he spends every day in a given week at the White House. But, he said, ''I've gotten no client into the White House who the White House didn't want there.'' And Podesta said he never contacts his brother on behalf of any client.

''It's not like we helped elect Bill Clinton and Al Gore and then hung out a shingle,'' Tony Podesta said. ''We started this business when George Bush was president, and we'll still be here if his son becomes president.''

Gore did not invent the Internet, as he once claimed. But the industries driving the new economy often treat him as if he had. And with good reason: No one in government, arguably not even President Clinton, has more influence than Gore over the direction of the technology revolution. And some of Gore's friends have his ear on those issues, even as they earn millions for advising companies eager to affect those decisions.

For example, Roy Neel, a close friend and former chief of staff to Gore, is president of the US Telephone Association, which represents the interests of the Bell operating companies in Washington. In 1998, Neel was paid $1.2 million by USTA, according to a survey by the National Journal.

USTA, in turn, retains another former chief of staff to Gore, Peter Knight, as its lobbyist, for $200,000 a year. Knight, who has long been Gore's most prodigious - and controversial - fund-raiser, is also Bell Atlantic's chief lobbyist, at another $280,000 a year. Two months ago, Knight took a leave from his lobbying firm as a way to mute criticism of his multiple roles.

One member of a lobbying firm, speaking on condition that neither she nor her firm be identified, said she was troubled by overtures to potential high-technology clients.

Often, she said, some of those with Gore connections present themselves as advisers to the president and vice president, note that they frequently attend White House meetings, and even say that they can get Gore to appear at client company events. Even if they cannot affect the outcome, she said, Gore's friends can claim access to inside information from the White House staff. ''That in itself is very valuable to clients,'' she said.

Andrew Schwartzman, president of the Media Access Project, a public interest law firm that specializes in technology issues, said he is troubled by what he calls the ''monetarization of politics,'' but said he sees no evidence that the outcome is tipped in cases involving Gore's friends.

Part of the reason: Both sides in any major telecommunications dispute are often represented by lobbyists with ties to the vice president. ''They nullify each other,'' Schwartzman said.

Gore, Schwartzman concluded, ''makes his own decisions. But the vice president wants to see his friends be successful and wealthy. And he wants them to contribute to his campaign.''

Two recent issues, perhaps more than any others, illustrate how easily political money fuels the perception that special interests exert undue influence on policy.

The first involved the recent Clinton administration decision to reverse course and permit the export of high-end encryption technology. Initially, the White House had agreed with the Justice and Defense departments that US national security interests could be damaged by such exports.

Jack Quinn, a former Gore chief of staff and Clinton legal counsel, was paid at least $680,000 by Americans for Computer Privacy, cobbled together to get the ban lifted.

John Podesta, Clinton's chief of staff, said yesterday that Quinn's lobbying did not affect the decision. What turned the administration around, Podesta said, was a realization that technological breakthroughs had eclipsed longstanding policy.

One industry official with intimate knowledge of the decision supported Podesta's explanation. But the official, who declined to be quoted by name but is sympathetic to Gore, said presidential campaign fund-raising loomed over the discussions of the case.

The computer industry, the official explained, was united on the issue, at a time when Gore was competing mightily with Bush for Silicon Valley political contributions. To have the administration at odds with the industry on the issue, he said, could have transformed more of the high-tech world into Bush supporters.

The other issue involved lobbyist Tom Downey, a onetime Democratic House colleague who is sometimes described as Gore's closest friend - and the only lobbyist who Lehane acknowledged has lobbied Gore personally on issues. Downey clients include the Merck drug company, which according to lobbying records gave Downey an unspecified number of stock options in 1993, the year that Gore took office as vice president.

Starting late in 1996, Merck led a drug industry offensive designed to prevent South Africa from implementing legislation to acquire patented AIDS drugs at below-market cost for the 3.2 million South Africans who are HIV-positive. A day's dosage of the drug cocktail often costs more than a worker there makes in a week.

Records show that Downey lobbied Gore's office and Podesta's firm lobbied the White House, State Department, and the US trade representative for the drug industry.

The Clinton administration, where Gore heads a US-South Africa relations group, backed the drug companies, even imposing trade sanctions on the country, freezing any action for more than two years. A State Department memorandum, although noting that the United States understood the need for the medicine, declared: ''The US government nonetheless made clear that it will defend the legitimate interests and rights of US pharmaceutical firms.''

The drug firms have funneled hundreds of thousands of dollars into national Democratic campaign coffers since Clinton became president, noted James Love, the director of the Consumer Project on Technology, which has pressed the administration to take a humanitarian approach to the issue.

Last fall, after US AIDS activists had embarrassed Gore several times by disrupting his campaign events over the issue, the White House altered course, negotiating a settlement that will allow South Africa to acquire the drugs at low cost.

Yesterday, Gore spokesman Lehane cited the issue as one on which Gore took a position counter to the interests of a friend's corporate client. But Love said the lengthy delays prompted by the administration's support for the drug industry have had tragic consequences.

''It's morally repugnant to help campaign contributors in a situation like this,'' Love said. ''How else can you explain why the US would impede access to cheap medicine in Africa, which is in the midst of a health crisis of historic proportions? This is not something that makes you proud to be an American.''

Kathleen Hennrikus of the Globe Staff contributed to this report.

Walter Robinson's email address is w_robinson@globe.com. John Aloysius Farrell's email address is j_farrell@globe.com.

This story ran on page A01 of the Boston Globe on 1/26/2000.

Copyright 2000 Globe Newspaper Company.

[Send this story to a friend | Easy-print version | Add to Daily User]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:26-JAN-2000 08:51:02.00

SUBJECT: Boston Globe

TO: Scott Hynes (CN=Scott Hynes/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
I assume John has seen (his mentions are near the end).

Gore's lobbyist contributors reap access

By Walter V. Robinson and John Aloysius Farrell, Globe Staff, 1/26/2000

ASHINGTON - What's wrong with the government? It's in the vise-like grip of monied special interests and their influential lobbyists who corrupt decision-making, to hear some presidential candidates tell it.
Vice President Al Gore, however, has largely abstained from joining that chorus.

A closer look at Gore's political and personal retinue may help explain why:
Many of the vice president's close friends, former aides, and senior campaign advisers work as lobbyists and strategists for corporate clients who often get access to the White House and Gore's office - and sometimes get profitable results from regulators who operate under Gore's oversight.

Gore raised $28 million for his presidential campaign last year. That's less than half the $67 million that Texas Governor George W. Bush raised. But Gore, not Bush, is the favorite of Washington lobbyists. They gave Gore more than $600,000 in 1999, and their clients donated millions more to his campaign and the Democratic Party.

To be sure, Washington lobbyists curry favor with both parties, more often to the benefit of Republicans. But Democrats close to Gore have carved out a special, growing niche: representing new-tech and high-tech firms whose prospects often depend on regulatory decisions. And on technology issues, Gore is the administration's gatekeeper.

In two cases, major contributors, with help from lobbyists with close ties to Gore, walked off with windfall decisions from regulators. In 1997, Teligent Inc. was awarded additional microwave bandwidth that by some estimates was worth close to $1 billion. In 1998 and 1999, Teligent contributed more than $200,000 to Democratic Party committees, and officials of the company have raised tens of thousands of dollars for Gore's campaign.

And then there's Network Solutions Inc., which had exclusive rights from the government to award Internet domain names. When other companies demanded that the monopoly be ended, the firm hired Gore's former domestic policy adviser, Greg Simon, as its lobbyist. In a decision worth untold millions to NSI, regulators initially opted for the status quo, leaving NSI in control of domain names. Even a decision last year to open the domain business to competition was shaped to preserve NSI's preeminence.

There is no evidence that Gore himself was involved in either decision. But it is clear that the web of relationships among lobbyists, their clients, the White House and the Gore campaign is mutually beneficial: Friends of Gore are earning millions in fees to represent clients who want access to the White House, or to agencies like the Environmental Protection Agency and the Federal Communications Commission, where Gore has a hand in appointments and policy. And critical to Gore's political success, these friends and their clients have raised millions of dollars for Gore's presidential campaign and Democratic Party committees.

A spokesman for Gore, Chris Lehane, asserted yesterday that the vice president has never made a decision that was not based on the country's best interests. Sometimes, Lehane noted, Gore's decisions work against the interests represented by his friends.

As for the substantial contributions from both Teligent and Network Solutions, Lehane said, ''Al Gore has more than 120,000 contributors, who are proud to support him because of his leadership.''

Gore's official actions and decisions do, as Lehane suggests, sometimes disappoint lobbyists who know him. But that would seem inevitable. On many telecommunications and technology issues nowadays, lobbyists who trace their political lineage to Gore's office can be found representing opposing sides.

Lower-tech industries, some considered untouchable by some lobbyists, have also steered business to Gore's friends. Masterminding Gore's campaign strategy are a longtime friend, Carter Eskew, and a pollster, Harrison Hickman, who had pivotal roles crafting the tobacco industry's $40 million ad campaign against antitobacco legislation. Among Gore's largest campaign donors are Washington lobbying firms that earn millions representing tobacco interests and companies that have pollution issues before the Environmental Protection Agency.

Lehane deflected questions about Eskew's tobacco industry work. ''Carter Eskew is now helping to promote the vice president's antitobacco agenda,'' he said, adding that Eskew is not unlike someone who played for the New York Yankees and then was traded to the Red Sox. ''Now, he's playing for the Red Sox,'' the spokesman said.

Eskew and Hickman did not return telephone calls.

The fact that money buys ''access'' in Washington is nothing new, though the system is now so awash in corporate donations that some candidates, and even some corporate leaders, are crying for change.

Bush, for example, has raised millions of dollars from the industrial, professional, and corporate interests that are regulated by the Texas state government. Senator John McCain, who has elevated the campaign finance reform issue to first-rank status, seeks donations from industries he oversees as chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, and in one recent case interceded with regulators in a way that benefited a major contributor. And Gore himself has attacked former New Jersey senator Bill Bradley for acting in the Senate on behalf of home state pharmaceutical companies.

''Money follows power. When a company needs someone in a position of power to help them out, it's a very good time for them to take out the checkbook and make a political donation. That's the way Washington works,'' said Larry Makinson, executive director of the Committee for Responsive Politics, which maintains a Web site (www.opensecrets.org), where donations and lobbying revenues can be tracked and compared.

The evident intersection between Gore's fund-raising, lobbying, and the companies queuing up to hire his friends is all the more surprising after the buffeting he took in the 1996 campaign fund-raising scandal.

Back then, Gore was known as the ''solicitor in chief'' for his zealous pursuit of donations from special interest groups targeted by the Clinton-Gore reelection campaign. Along with Clinton, Gore hosted White House coffees that were followed by substantial contributions. He used his own office to solicit campaign donations. And for months, he maintained that he didn't know that an event he attended at a Buddhist temple in California was a fundraiser. Investigators later discovered that the event was used to move cash from Asia into the campaign.

This time around, Gore's contributions are carefully vetted. Nonetheless, much of the money he has raised come from officers of companies whose interests coincide with Gore's areas of official responsibility.

What's more, lobbying reports examined by the Globe show that Gore's office is often listed as a lobbying stop for Gore's friends, on issues that include telecommunications, computer technology, tax credits, biotechnology, drug company concerns, and environmental quality disputes.

Since 1996, the television networks alone have spent several million dollars on lobbyists on issues like the ''V'' chip, which limits access to violent TV programming, with Gore's office getting much of the lobbying attention.

Of the 19 companies whose executives have donated the most in individual contributions to Gore's campaign, seven are Washington lobbying firms.

Moreover, lobbying and campaign finance records show that 15 of the 19 firms have also made unrestricted ''soft money'' contributions to Democratic Party committees during Clinton's second term of office. The total: $3,376,690.

One highly successful lobbyist, Tony Podesta, even has a Web site that invites readers to conclude that he wields considerable influence at the White House - which friends say he does, sometimes aggressively and often effectively. On the site, Podesta's firm boasts how he ''gained the ear'' of the White House on a key tax issue and arranged meetings with Clinton for broadcast executives and sessions with ''key policy makers.'' The site also includes a trade publication news article describing Podesta's late-night role helping the White House plot anti-impeachment strategy.

Podesta's brother, John, has been White House chief of staff since November 1998. Podesta.com, the company where John and Tony once toiled together, has 53 lobbying clients, and revenues of about $8 million last year, up from about $6 million in 1998.

In an interview, Tony Podesta said he sometimes does not go near the White House for weeks at a time. But there have been times, he said, when he spends every day in a given week at the White House. But, he said, ''I've gotten no client into the White House who the White House didn't want there.'' And Podesta said he never contacts his brother on behalf of any client.

''It's not like we helped elect Bill Clinton and Al Gore and then hung out a shingle,'' Tony Podesta said. ''We started this business when George Bush was president, and we'll still be here if his son becomes president.''

Gore did not invent the Internet, as he once claimed. But the industries driving the new economy often treat him as if he had. And with good reason: No one in government, arguably not even President Clinton, has more influence than Gore over the direction of the technology revolution. And some of Gore's friends have his ear on those issues, even as they earn millions for advising companies eager to affect those decisions.

For example, Roy Neel, a close friend and former chief of staff to Gore, is president of the US Telephone Association, which represents the interests of the Bell operating companies in Washington. In 1998, Neel was paid $1.2 million by USTA, according to a survey by the National Journal.

USTA, in turn, retains another former chief of staff to Gore, Peter Knight, as its lobbyist, for $200,000 a year. Knight, who has long been Gore's most prodigious - and controversial - fund-raiser, is also Bell Atlantic's chief lobbyist, at another $280,000 a year. Two months ago, Knight took a leave from his lobbying firm as a way to mute criticism of his multiple roles.

One member of a lobbying firm, speaking on condition that neither she nor her firm be identified, said she was troubled by overtures to potential high-technology clients.

Often, she said, some of those with Gore connections present themselves as advisers to the president and vice president, note that they frequently attend White House meetings, and even say that they can get Gore to appear at client company events. Even if they cannot affect the outcome, she said, Gore's friends can claim access to inside information from the White House staff. ''That in itself is very valuable to clients,'' she said.

Andrew Schwartzman, president of the Media Access Project, a public interest law firm that specializes in technology issues, said he is troubled by what he calls the ''monetarization of politics,'' but said he sees no evidence that the outcome is tipped in cases involving Gore's friends.

Part of the reason: Both sides in any major telecommunications dispute are often represented by lobbyists with ties to the vice president. ''They nullify each other,'' Schwartzman said.

Gore, Schwartzman concluded, ''makes his own decisions. But the vice president wants to see his friends be successful and wealthy. And he wants them to contribute to his campaign.''

Two recent issues, perhaps more than any others, illustrate how easily political money fuels the perception that special interests exert undue influence on policy.

The first involved the recent Clinton administration decision to reverse course and permit the export of high-end encryption technology. Initially, the White House had agreed with the Justice and Defense departments that US national security interests could be damaged by such exports.

Jack Quinn, a former Gore chief of staff and Clinton legal counsel, was paid at least $680,000 by Americans for Computer Privacy, cobbled together to get the ban lifted.

John Podesta, Clinton's chief of staff, said yesterday that Quinn's lobbying did not affect the decision. What turned the administration around, Podesta said, was a realization that technological breakthroughs had eclipsed longstanding policy.

One industry official with intimate knowledge of the decision supported Podesta's explanation. But the official, who declined to be quoted by name but is sympathetic to Gore, said presidential campaign fund-raising loomed over the discussions of the case.

The computer industry, the official explained, was united on the issue, at a time when Gore was competing mightily with Bush for Silicon Valley political contributions. To have the administration at odds with the industry on the issue, he said, could have transformed more of the high-tech world into Bush supporters.

The other issue involved lobbyist Tom Downey, a onetime Democratic House colleague who is sometimes described as Gore's closest friend - and the only lobbyist who Lehane acknowledged has lobbied Gore personally on issues. Downey clients include the Merck drug company, which according to lobbying records gave Downey an unspecified number of stock options in 1993, the year that Gore took office as vice president.

Starting late in 1996, Merck led a drug industry offensive designed to prevent South Africa from implementing legislation to acquire patented AIDS drugs at below-market cost for the 3.2 million South Africans who are HIV-positive. A day's dosage of the drug cocktail often costs more than a worker there makes in a week.

Records show that Downey lobbied Gore's office and Podesta's firm lobbied the White House, State Department, and the US trade representative for the drug industry.

The Clinton administration, where Gore heads a US-South Africa relations group, backed the drug companies, even imposing trade sanctions on the country, freezing any action for more than two years. A State Department memorandum, although noting that the United States understood the need for the medicine, declared: ''The US government nonetheless made clear that it will defend the legitimate interests and rights of US pharmaceutical firms.''

The drug firms have funneled hundreds of thousands of dollars into national Democratic campaign coffers since Clinton became president, noted James Love, the director of the Consumer Project on Technology, which has pressed the administration to take a humanitarian approach to the issue.

Last fall, after US AIDS activists had embarrassed Gore several times by disrupting his campaign events over the issue, the White House altered course, negotiating a settlement that will allow South Africa to acquire the drugs at low cost.

Yesterday, Gore spokesman Lehane cited the issue as one on which Gore took a position counter to the interests of a friend's corporate client. But Love said the lengthy delays prompted by the administration's support for the drug industry have had tragic consequences.

''It's morally repugnant to help campaign contributors in a situation like this,'' Love said. ''How else can you explain why the US would impede access to cheap medicine in Africa, which is in the midst of a health crisis of historic proportions? This is not something that makes you proud to be an American.''

Kathleen Hennrikus of the Globe Staff contributed to this report.

Walter Robinson's email address is w_robinson@globe.com. John Aloysius Farrell's email address is j_farrell@globe.com.

This story ran on page A01 of the Boston Globe on 1/26/2000.

, Copyright 2000 Globe Newspaper Company.

[Send this story to a friend | Easy-print version | Add to Daily User]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:27-JAN-2000 11:01:14.00

SUBJECT: Boston Globe

TO: Elizabeth Baylor (CN=Elizabeth Baylor/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
---------------------- Forwarded by Sarah A. Bianchi/OVP on 01/27/2000 11:01 AM ---------------------------

Melissa B. Ratcliff
01/26/2000 08:45:20 AM
Record Type: Record

To: Laura M. Quinn/OVP@OVP, Sarah A. Bianchi/OVP@OVP
cc:
Subject:Boston Globe

Clinton to urge plans to squeeze 'deadbeat' parents

By Susan Milligan, Globe Staff, 1/26/2000

ASHINGTON - President Clinton wants to prevent ''deadbeat'' parents from driving, traveling overseas or squandering their gambling winnings - and collect an estimated $2 billion in child support payments in the process.

The ''Responsible Fatherhood Initiative,'' to be announced in the president's State of the Union address tomorrow, would also encourage states to pass through more child support money to custodial parents on welfare, money that states now share with the federal government.

A third element of the package, called the ''Fathers Work/Families Win'' initiative, would provide $255 million next year to help noncustodial parents, mainly fathers, get trained for jobs and to reconnect with their children.
Massachusetts Governor Paul Cellucci has already proposed such a program on the state level, using extra money from federal welfare grants.

To punish nonpayers of child support, the Clinton plan allows for booting their cars, seizing their gambling winnings, denying passports to those who owe at least $2,500 in child support, and prohibiting doctors and other health care providers from participating in the Medicare program if they owe child support.

''Holding fathers responsible for supporting their children is the next critical phase of welfare reform,'' said Bruce Reed, Clinton's domestic policy adviser.

The idea gives a political boost to Vice President Al Gore, who is set to discuss welfare when he campaigns today in New Hampshire. In October, the Democratic presidential candidate proposed cracking down on so-called deadbeat parents by requiring states to force noncustodial parents to go to work and pay child support.

States that refuse would lose their federal child-support funds; parents who defy the state's order to pay child support could go to jail under the Gore plan.

The timing of the two events - the State of the Union tomorrow and the New Hampshire primary Feb. 1 - underscores a key political advantage Gore has as vice president.

Candidate Gore has sought to run separately from Bill Clinton the man, but close to Clinton the president during a period of economic expansion in history.

Clinton's announcement of the welfare plan tomorrow may give more weight to Gore's proposals and comments on the issue, even if they are made in his capacity as a candidate and not as the vice president.

The Clinton plan would bring another $135 million into federal coffers over five years, Reed said, since parts of the program will cost the government money, and sections of it will increase receipts.

If a parent is on welfare, the noncustodial parent sends child support payments to an agency; that money is typically kept by governments as a way of offsetting the cost of paying the family welfare. Some states pass some of the money onto the custodial parent; Massachusetts passes on $50 a month to the live-in parent, Reed said.

Under the new plan, states would be given a federal incentive to provide as much as $100 per family, per month of this money. The theory is that noncustodial parents would be more likely to pay child support if it was clear the money was going to the live-in parent.

This story ran on page A16 of the Boston Globe on 1/26/2000.

, Copyright 2000 Globe Newspaper Company.

Gore's lobbyist contributors reap access

By Walter V. Robinson and John Aloysius Farrell, Globe Staff, 1/26/2000

ASHINGTON - What's wrong with the government? It's in the vise-like grip of monied special interests and their influential lobbyists who corrupt decision-making, to hear some presidential candidates tell it.
Vice President Al Gore, however, has largely abstained from joining that chorus.

A closer look at Gore's political and personal retinue may help explain why:
Many of the vice president's close friends, former aides, and senior campaign advisers work as lobbyists and strategists for corporate clients who often get access to the White House and Gore's office - and sometimes get profitable results from regulators who operate under Gore's oversight.

Gore raised $28 million for his presidential campaign last year. That's less than half the $67 million that Texas Governor George W. Bush raised. But Gore, not Bush, is the favorite of Washington lobbyists. They gave Gore more than $600,000 in 1999, and their clients donated millions more to his campaign and the Democratic Party.

To be sure, Washington lobbyists curry favor with both parties, more often to the benefit of Republicans. But Democrats close to Gore have carved out a special, growing niche: representing new-tech and high-tech firms whose prospects often depend on regulatory decisions. And on technology issues, Gore is the administration's gatekeeper.

In two cases, major contributors, with help from lobbyists with close ties to Gore, walked off with windfall decisions from regulators. In 1997, Teligent Inc. was awarded additional microwave bandwidth that by some estimates was worth close to $1 billion. In 1998 and 1999, Teligent contributed more than $200,000 to Democratic Party committees, and officials of the company have raised tens of thousands of dollars for Gore's campaign.

And then there's Network Solutions Inc., which had exclusive rights from the government to award Internet domain names. When other companies demanded that the monopoly be ended, the firm hired Gore's former domestic policy adviser, Greg Simon, as its lobbyist. In a decision worth untold millions to NSI, regulators initially opted for the status quo, leaving NSI in control of domain names. Even a decision last year to open the domain business to competition was shaped to preserve NSI's preeminence.

There is no evidence that Gore himself was involved in either decision. But it is clear that the web of relationships among lobbyists, their clients, the White House and the Gore campaign is mutually beneficial: Friends of Gore are earning millions in fees to represent clients who want access to the White House, or to agencies like the Environmental Protection Agency and the Federal Communications Commission, where Gore has a hand in appointments and policy. And critical to Gore's political success, these friends and their clients have raised millions of dollars for Gore's presidential campaign and Democratic Party committees.

A spokesman for Gore, Chris Lehane, asserted yesterday that the vice president has never made a decision that was not based on the country's best interests. Sometimes, Lehane noted, Gore's decisions work against the interests represented by his friends.

As for the substantial contributions from both Teligent and Network

Solutions, Lehane said, ''Al Gore has more than 120,000 contributors, who are proud to support him because of his leadership.''

Gore's official actions and decisions do, as Lehane suggests, sometimes disappoint lobbyists who know him. But that would seem inevitable. On many telecommunications and technology issues nowadays, lobbyists who trace their political lineage to Gore's office can be found representing opposing sides.

Lower-tech industries, some considered untouchable by some lobbyists, have also steered business to Gore's friends. Masterminding Gore's campaign strategy are a longtime friend, Carter Eskew, and a pollster, Harrison Hickman, who had pivotal roles crafting the tobacco industry's $40 million ad campaign against antitobacco legislation. Among Gore's largest campaign donors are Washington lobbying firms that earn millions representing tobacco interests and companies that have pollution issues before the Environmental Protection Agency.

Lehane deflected questions about Eskew's tobacco industry work. ''Carter Eskew is now helping to promote the vice president's antitobacco agenda,'' he said, adding that Eskew is not unlike someone who played for the New York Yankees and then was traded to the Red Sox. ''Now, he's playing for the Red Sox,'' the spokesman said.

Eskew and Hickman did not return telephone calls.

The fact that money buys ''access'' in Washington is nothing new, though the system is now so awash in corporate donations that some candidates, and even some corporate leaders, are crying for change.

Bush, for example, has raised millions of dollars from the industrial, professional, and corporate interests that are regulated by the Texas state government. Senator John McCain, who has elevated the campaign finance reform issue to first-rank status, seeks donations from industries he oversees as chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, and in one recent case interceded with regulators in a way that benefited a major contributor. And

Gore himself has attacked former New Jersey senator Bill Bradley for acting in the Senate on behalf of home state pharmaceutical companies.

''Money follows power. When a company needs someone in a position of power to help them out, it's a very good time for them to take out the checkbook and make a political donation. That's the way Washington works,'' said Larry Makinson, executive director of the Committee for Responsive Politics, which maintains a Web site (www.opensecrets.org), where donations and lobbying revenues can be tracked and compared.

The evident intersection between Gore's fund-raising, lobbying, and the companies queuing up to hire his friends is all the more surprising after the buffeting he took in the 1996 campaign fund-raising scandal.

Back then, Gore was known as the ''solicitor in chief'' for his zealous pursuit of donations from special interest groups targeted by the Clinton-Gore reelection campaign. Along with Clinton, Gore hosted White House coffees that were followed by substantial contributions. He used his own office to solicit campaign donations. And for months, he maintained that he didn't know that an event he attended at a Buddhist temple in California was a fundraiser. Investigators later discovered that the event was used to move cash from Asia into the campaign.

This time around, Gore's contributions are carefully vetted. Nonetheless, much of the money he has raised come from officers of companies whose interests coincide with Gore's areas of official responsibility.

What's more, lobbying reports examined by the Globe show that Gore's office is often listed as a lobbying stop for Gore's friends, on issues that include telecommunications, computer technology, tax credits, biotechnology, drug company concerns, and environmental quality disputes.
Since 1996, the television networks alone have spent several million dollars on lobbyists on issues like the ''V'' chip, which limits access to violent TV

programming, with Gore's office getting much of the lobbying attention.

Of the 19 companies whose executives have donated the most in individual contributions to Gore's campaign, seven are Washington lobbying firms. Moreover, lobbying and campaign finance records show that 15 of the 19 firms have also made unrestricted ''soft money'' contributions to Democratic Party committees during Clinton's second term of office. The total: $3,376,690.

One highly successful lobbyist, Tony Podesta, even has a Web site that invites readers to conclude that he wields considerable influence at the White House - which friends say he does, sometimes aggressively and often effectively. On the site, Podesta's firm boasts how he ''gained the ear'' of the White House on a key tax issue and arranged meetings with Clinton for broadcast executives and sessions with ''key policy makers.'' The site also includes a trade publication news article describing Podesta's late-night role helping the White House plot anti-impeachment strategy.

Podesta's brother, John, has been White House chief of staff since November 1998. Podesta.com, the company where John and Tony once toiled together, has 53 lobbying clients, and revenues of about $8 million last year, up from about $6 million in 1998.

In an interview, Tony Podesta said he sometimes does not go near the White House for weeks at a time. But there have been times, he said, when he spends every day in a given week at the White House. But, he said, ''I've gotten no client into the White House who the White House didn't want there.'' And Podesta said he never contacts his brother on behalf of any client.

''It's not like we helped elect Bill Clinton and Al Gore and then hung out a shingle,'' Tony Podesta said. ''We started this business when George Bush was president, and we'll still be here if his son becomes president.''

Gore did not invent the Internet, as he once claimed. But the industries driving the new economy often treat him as if he had. And with good reason: No one in government, arguably not even President Clinton, has more influence than Gore over the direction of the technology revolution. And some of Gore's friends have his ear on those issues, even as they earn millions for advising companies eager to affect those decisions.

For example, Roy Neel, a close friend and former chief of staff to Gore, is president of the US Telephone Association, which represents the interests of the Bell operating companies in Washington. In 1998, Neel was paid $1.2 million by USTA, according to a survey by the National Journal.

USTA, in turn, retains another former chief of staff to Gore, Peter Knight, as its lobbyist, for $200,000 a year. Knight, who has long been Gore's most prodigious - and controversial - fund-raiser, is also Bell Atlantic's chief lobbyist, at another $280,000 a year. Two months ago, Knight took a leave from his lobbying firm as a way to mute criticism of his multiple roles.

One member of a lobbying firm, speaking on condition that neither she nor her firm be identified, said she was troubled by overtures to potential high-technology clients.

Often, she said, some of those with Gore connections present themselves as advisers to the president and vice president, note that they frequently attend White House meetings, and even say that they can get Gore to appear at client company events. Even if they cannot affect the outcome, she said, Gore's friends can claim access to inside information from the White House staff. ''That in itself is very valuable to clients,'' she said.

Andrew Schwartzman, president of the Media Access Project, a public interest law firm that specializes in technology issues, said he is troubled by what he calls the ''monetarization of politics,'' but said he sees no evidence that the outcome is tipped in cases involving Gore's friends.

Part of the reason: Both sides in any major telecommunications dispute are often represented by lobbyists with ties to the vice president. ''They nullify each other,'' Schwartzman said.

Gore, Schwartzman concluded, ''makes his own decisions. But the vice president wants to see his friends be successful and wealthy. And he wants them to contribute to his campaign.''

Two recent issues, perhaps more than any others, illustrate how easily political money fuels the perception that special interests exert undue influence on policy.

The first involved the recent Clinton administration decision to reverse course and permit the export of high-end encryption technology. Initially, the White House had agreed with the Justice and Defense departments that US national security interests could be damaged by such exports.

Jack Quinn, a former Gore chief of staff and Clinton legal counsel, was paid at least $680,000 by Americans for Computer Privacy, cobbled together to get the ban lifted.

John Podesta, Clinton's chief of staff, said yesterday that Quinn's lobbying did not affect the decision. What turned the administration around, Podesta said, was a realization that technological breakthroughs had eclipsed longstanding policy.

One industry official with intimate knowledge of the decision supported Podesta's explanation. But the official, who declined to be quoted by name but is sympathetic to Gore, said presidential campaign fund-raising loomed over the discussions of the case.

The computer industry, the official explained, was united on the issue, at a time when Gore was competing mightily with Bush for Silicon Valley political contributions. To have the administration at odds with the industry on the issue, he said, could have transformed more of the high-tech world into Bush supporters.

The other issue involved lobbyist Tom Downey, a onetime Democratic

House colleague who is sometimes described as Gore's closest friend - and the only lobbyist who Lehane acknowledged has lobbied Gore personally on issues. Downey clients include the Merck drug company, which according to lobbying records gave Downey an unspecified number of stock options in 1993, the year that Gore took office as vice president.

Starting late in 1996, Merck led a drug industry offensive designed to prevent South Africa from implementing legislation to acquire patented AIDS drugs at below-market cost for the 3.2 million South Africans who are HIV-positive. A day's dosage of the drug cocktail often costs more than a worker there makes in a week.

Records show that Downey lobbied Gore's office and Podesta's firm lobbied the White House, State Department, and the US trade representative for the drug industry.

The Clinton administration, where Gore heads a US-South Africa relations group, backed the drug companies, even imposing trade sanctions on the country, freezing any action for more than two years. A State Department memorandum, although noting that the United States understood the need for the medicine, declared: ''The US government nonetheless made clear that it will defend the legitimate interests and rights of US pharmaceutical firms.''

The drug firms have funneled hundreds of thousands of dollars into national Democratic campaign coffers since Clinton became president, noted James Love, the director of the Consumer Project on Technology, which has pressed the administration to take a humanitarian approach to the issue.

Last fall, after US AIDS activists had embarrassed Gore several times by disrupting his campaign events over the issue, the White House altered course, negotiating a settlement that will allow South Africa to acquire the drugs at low cost.

Yesterday, Gore spokesman Lehane cited the issue as one on which Gore took a position counter to the interests of a friend's corporate client. But

Love said the lengthy delays prompted by the administration's support for the drug industry have had tragic consequences.

''It's morally repugnant to help campaign contributors in a situation like this,'' Love said. ''How else can you explain why the US would impede access to cheap medicine in Africa, which is in the midst of a health crisis of historic proportions? This is not something that makes you proud to be an American.''

Kathleen Hennrikus of the Globe Staff contributed to this report.

Walter Robinson's email address is w_robinson@globe.com. John Aloysius Farrell's email address is j_farrell@globe.com.

This story ran on page A01 of the Boston Globe on 1/26/2000.

Copyright 2000 Globe Newspaper Company.

[Send this story to a friend | Easy-print version | Add to Daily User]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd A. Bledsoe (CN=Todd A. Bledsoe/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:27-JAN-2000 13:05:24.00

SUBJECT: Press Briefing on State of the Union by Podesta, Echaveste, Sperling, Reed, and Berger

TO: bill.wyatt@state.or.us (bill.wyatt@state.or.us @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: lori.kidwell@mail.state.ky.us (lori.kidwell@mail.state.ky.us @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: John.Cacciatore@igov.state.ia.us (John.Cacciatore@igov.state.ia.us @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: mteckle@gov.state.sc.us (mteckle@gov.state.sc.us @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: epyke@gov.state.md.us (epyke@gov.state.md.us @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Shinpoch@sso.org (Shinpoch@sso.org @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: pkyriacopoulos@gov.state.md.us (pkyriacopoulos@gov.state.md.us @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: jviohl@sso.org (jviohl@sso.org @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: dotti@gov.state.ga.us (dotti@gov.state.ga.us @inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: jschultz@wdc.ca.gov (jschultz@wdc.ca.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: amkert@sso.org (amkert@sso.org @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: mfeichter@state.de.us (mfeichter@state.de.us [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: jwkatz@sso.org (jwkatz@sso.org @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: delrosar@sso.org (delrosar@sso.org [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: omorgan@wdc.ca.gov (omorgan@wdc.ca.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: sharris@sso.org (sharris@sso.org @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: kgoldsmith@mail.state.ky.us (kgoldsmith@mail.state.ky.us @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: koconnor@gvr.state.vt.us (koconnor@gvr.state.vt.us @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: jmcclesk@gov.state.nc.us@inet (jmcclesk@gov.state.nc.us@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: bobby@gov.state.ga.us (bobby@gov.state.ga.us @ inet [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: tstraub@sso.org (tstraub@sso.org @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: rmendez@prfaa-govpr.org (rmendez@prfaa-govpr.org [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: jjones@state.de.us (jjones@state.de.us @ inet [OA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: sbeale@state.de.us (sbeale@state.de.us @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: phamrick@governor.state.al.us (phamrick@governor.state.al.us [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: gfriday@governor.state.al.us (gfriday@governor.state.al.us @inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: maryevac@bradyberliner.com (maryevac@bradyberliner.com [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: pbuchan@sso.org (pbuchan@sso.org [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: kimberly.miller@wdc.ca.gov (kimberly.miller@wdc.ca.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate
Release
January 27, 2000

PRESS BRIEFING BY
CHIEF OF STAFF JOHN PODESTA,
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF MARIA ECHAVESTE,
NATIONAL ECONOMIC ADVISOR GENE SPERLING,
NATIONAL DOMESTIC POLICY ADVISOR BRUCE REED,
AND NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISOR SANDY BERGER
ON THE PRESIDENT'S STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS

The Roosevelt Room

10:13 A.M. EST

MR. PODESTA: Maria Echaveste, who has been running the process to build the State of the Union, putting together the policy consults and to really work with the process of getting the drafts and working with the speech writers and getting the prep done, will be in. Obviously, Gene is here -- Gene Sperling and Bruce Reed are here. And Sandy Berger will join us at the end and talk about the foreign policy sections of the speech.

I think that the President will begin by talking about this great moment of prosperity and great moment of promise for the country. He's going to spend some time talking about the strategy that he and the Vice President brought to town in 1993, a strategy that has had proven results. We'll review that very briefly. He will challenge the Congress to get on with the unfinished business, to pass the patients' bill of rights, to pass the minimum wage, and to deal with critical issues that were left behind from last year's unfinished business.

But he's going to spend the bulk of his time challenging the country to take the long look ahead, to think about the big challenges facing the country, and then lay down a specific program of what we can do this year to go down the path that he will lay out. It will be consistent with his themes that he has talked so much about, of opportunity, responsibility and community. You can expect to hear those words.

Q I'm sorry, say those words again. (Laughter.)

MR. PODESTA: We're going to -- he'll talk about continuing on the path of fiscal discipline, continuing to pay down the debt. Obviously yesterday -- or a few days ago -- I can't remember any more --

Q The day before.

MR. PODESTA: -- discuss the fact that our budget will retire the entire federal publicly-held debt by 2013; challenge the Congress to extend the solvency of Medicare to 2050; challenge the Congress to modernize Medicare, to extend its solvency, and to add a much needed prescription drug benefit.

I think that -- there are strong sections on the environment. There is as strong section on science and technology. The President spoke at Cal Tech here last Friday, and I think he will talk about how investments in science and technology can power the economy forward and also do things like come up with new cures for diseases like cancer and diabetes, Alzheimer's and AIDS.

And then I think he'll spend some time this year talking about some new issues that have come up because of the wiring of the global economy and the growth of the Internet, how do we close the digital divide. He'll talk about the challenge to privacy in medical records and financial records, and the new threats that come, the new national security threats, which Sandy will talk a little bit more about later, that are the result of this new interconnected world, and networked world.

But that's kind of the structure of what he will be doing tonight. Maria, if you want to take a second, just talk a little bit about --

MS. ECHAVESTE: Sure, just the process of how we got here. And the first thing is that all those policy ideas, even those that are a sentence long, represents a lot hard work by a lot of people. With Gene and Bruce, and George Frampton at the Council on Environmental Quality, and Neal Lane at the OSTP, Office of Science Technology and Policy.

We did get a little late start this year, because we didn't finish the budget until November. But people had been working, and after the budget was done, put together some policy memos for the President, ideas to get some feedback, see what the President is interested in doing. And then we had a couple meetings with him in which he, as they -- the budget process and the State of the Union process sort of have to dovetail together and work, coordinated.

And then we sent an outline. Terry Edmonds, who, as you know, is our chief speechwriter, and he got his team together to send a draft that, yes, was very, very long. But we wanted to make sure everything was in there. And then we began the very important process of tightening, editing. And he has been working on it. And we keep getting back marked-up copies, and we've had several run-throughs, of which our -- it's not just simply reading the speech, it's thinking through, is this what we want to emphasize? Is this what we want to stress? And so I think we've had several really good sessions. We'll start again this afternoon and be ready for tonight.

The only other thing is, the other thing that -- we're the repository for innumerable requests for, special requests for mentions -- I've got eight pages, single-spaced, of everybody who's said, please have him say this.

MR. PODESTA: We may be making a lot of enemies tonight. (Laughter.)

MS. ECHAVESTE: Yes, exactly, and they all know my name. (Laughter.)

Q You mean people in the public or people in the government context?

MS. ECHAVESTE: Actually, across the board. It's really quite interesting how many people --

MR. PODESTA: A few members of Congress.

MS. ECHAVESTE: So I'll just stop there and hand it over to Bruce.

MR. REED: As John said, tonight the President will propose an ambition Third Way agenda. And we are confident we can get it done this year. Tonight's speech follows a familiar formula restoring the vital center by promoting opportunity and responsibility. Let me go over some of the major sections of the speech.

First, the President will call for a 21st century revolution in education and lay out a sweeping education plan. He demands more from our schools and invests more in them. And he is proposing an unprecedented increase in education spending, $4.5 billion in new spending, as well as a new $30-billion college opportunity tax cut that he announced last week.

He's also calling for an unprecedented level of accountability. The major education initiatives are, first, doubling funding for after-school to $1 billion, which will allow us to provide after-school and summer school to 2.5 million kids, including every child in every failing school in America. The largest increase in Head Start funding in history, $1 billion. That will take the program from $5.3 billion to $6.3 billion. We've already nearly doubled money for Head Start since we took office in '93. These new investments will build a foundation for our long-term goal of universal pre-school for every child.

He's going to propose doubling funding to turn around failing schools. Last year he called on Congress to pass his fund to turn around failing schools or shut them down. Congress gave us $134 million in the last budget to do that. We're doubling that to $250 million this year.

He has a new proposal to reward states for making progress on standard achievement; a $1-billion teacher quality initiative, including new proposals on higher pay for teachers in return for higher pay for teachers in return for higher standards.

He's going to propose a $450-million increase in class size funding, which will allow us to get halfway to our goal of 100,000 teachers to lower class size in the early grades. He'll talk about his school construction initiative, to provide urgent repairs to 5,000 schools a year, and his tax credit to build or modernize 6,000 schools. He'll talk about charter schools. And again, he'll talk about the steps we've taken to expand access to college, and finally open the doors of four years of college to all.

And we believe we can get this education plan done. We have doubled spending on education and training over the last seven years. Five years ago, Republicans were talking about dismantling the Department of Education. They don't talk that way anymore. Last year, they joined with us in enacting a record education budget, and we think that we'll be able to work together to enact these proposals this year.

The second big part of the speech is on rewarding work and family, with the goal of helping parents succeed at work and at home. He has already proposed a major expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. In tonight's speech, he'll have a new proposal to make the dependent care tax credit refundable. This helps cover child care costs, and it will enable the typical family of four with $25,000 in income to receive up to $2,400 to pay for child care.

He'll talk about the health care plan that he unveiled earlier this month to expand -- the CHIP program to cover parents, together with CHIP for kids. This new plan will allow us to cover nearly one-quarter of the uninsured in America. He will again call on Congress to join with him to strengthen and modernize Medicare, and make an impassioned plea for affordable prescription drugs for all seniors, and passing it this year.

He'll add a fatherhood agenda, including tough new child support measures, but also helping put fathers who have child support to work to pay it off.

The third big section of the speech is on crime and guns, with the goal of making America the safest big country on Earth; calling on Congress to finish the job of putting 50,000 more police on the street; passing the common-sense gun measure that has been tied up in conference for the past six months. And Tom Mauser (spelling), whose son Daniel was killed in Columbine, will be in the First Lady's box, and so that's a section of the speech to watch out for.

He'll talk about support for smart guns and increased gun prosecutions and some other measures. And then, in a moment Gene will want to talk about the New Markets section of the speech, which is also quite expansive.

John already talked about the environment, science and technology. The speech closes with a section on community, laying out a number of steps to build one America. He's proposes a new tax credit for charities, which Gene can talk about in a minute; calls on Congress to finally pass the hate crimes bill. And elsewhere in the speech, there is a strong plea to Congress to finish the unfinished business of the last century, passing campaign finance reform; passing a real patients' bill of rights; finally raising the minimum wage.

It's a big agenda, but we think we can get it done this year. Four years ago, everybody said we wouldn't be able to get anything done because it was an election year, but we went on to pass Kennedy-Kassebaum, raise the minimum wage, enact welfare reform. And the President will signal tonight that with or without help from Congress, he is determined to use his executive authority and the force of his agenda to get as much done as he can until the day we leave.

MR. SPERLING: Clearly the President will stress that much of what is good in the American economy and much of what is good in our budget estimates and budget surplus emanates from the fiscal discipline the country has exhibited over the last seven, years, and that certainly that has been an integral piece in what will soon be the longest expansion in our country's history.

He will certainly remind people that he stood before Congress two years ago and asked them to maintain their fiscal discipline in saving the surplus, and that because we have done so, and often with the President's veto pen, America has experienced back-to-back surpluses, and that if we stay on that path -- he will challenge Congress to stay on that path so that we can pay off the external national debt entirely by 2013, the first time since 1835.

He will, as he has been, stress that we should get a bipartisan down payment this year on Social Security reform by simply taking what has been an almost uniform commitment now to use the Social Security surpluses for debt reduction, and by simply doing the next logical step, which is ensuring that the interest savings from that debt reduction go not to other spending or tax cut measures, but to this purpose, to protecting Social Security.

He will also stress the importance of us reserving a substantial amount of the surplus and having new reforms, most dramatically prescription drugs, and both extending the solvency of Medicare to 2025 and, as I said, in offering the voluntary universal prescription drug proposal. He will make clear that he is allocating nearly $400 billion of the on-budget surplus for the purpose of extending the solvency of Medicare and for prescription drugs.

And finally, on the fiscal discipline side, he will, as he has in the past, stress that while there are many strong, bold and important initiatives, that all of this must be done in the context of the fiscal discipline and path of debt reduction that has brought us to the point we're at.

As Bruce mentioned, he will make a special effort, as he has so often, to stress that now is the time to make sure we are including all communities in our country in our prosperity. He'll stress his New Markets Initiative, how he's doubled the proposal. He will make clear his appreciation to Speaker Hastert for joining him in Chicago and pledging to work together on bipartisan legislation. And he will mention his new New Markets tour designed to close the digital divide this spring.

He will also make very clear that on open markets, that America must go forward, that we must have a new consensus on open trade; and that he will vigorously seek to achieve passage of China permanent NTR, as well as the CBI and Africa Trade Initiatives.

I have -- we are also putting out today more of our tax cut initiative. And I'll do that briefly, but I could go on as long as the President's State of the Union if I went into all the details. So I'll save some for your questions and I can be available later.

I think the overall context that the President has is that his overall tax cut will be approximately the same size as last year. We feel that there can and should be targeted tax cuts to address needs, savings, health care, education, of rewarding work, but they need to be done in a way that stays on the path of fiscal prudence and paying off the national debt.

He will propose today, as part of that package, a new RSA, retirement savings account. And this builds off what the President called upon in the '92 election, the IDAs, individual development accounts. It's also, in a sense, a form of the USA account. They are all geared at the same basic goal, which is that we do far too little to encourage lower and moderate-income families in our country to save, to accumulate wealth, and save for a first home and a dignified retirement.

Of the nearly $100 billion that we offer in tax expenditures every single year for retirement and savings initiatives, only $2 billion goes to families in the bottom 40 percent of the tax bracket. The families that struggle to go paycheck to paycheck, that need the most incentives to save, get the least incentives in our current system. And this President has made this a priority.

There was a lot of support last year in the USA account, but a lot of feeling that at a more manageable -- that people wanted more diversity in the package. This would be a $70 billion initiative, and what it would essentially do is for lower and moderate income families, when they started a new account at $100, they would be matched up to $1,000 for their contributions. So a family could contribute $1,000 and be matched $1,000. And the first $100 they put in, they would get an extra $100 match as an incentive to start these accounts.

These tax credits would go to the financial institution or the employer, so the match would go to the employer who would provide these funds. A family -- an individual who did this for his full life would accumulate $266,000 in savings if they utilized it to its full extent.

There is also, in an effort to do something about the fact that only 18 percent of people who work for small businesses have employer-provided pensions, we have a 50-percent tax credit for small businesses who provide automatic pensions to their non-highly-compensated employees. Together those two parts cost about $71 billion.

In addition, the President will propose a targeted marriage penalty tax relief. This provision, when phased in, will mean that the standard deduction for a married couple where both parents are working would be double the standard deduction of a single individual deduction. So, in other words, a married couple who both are working would have the same size standard deduction as if they were each working and filing individually.

In addition, in 2005 we would expand for all couples, whether or not they were facing a marriage penalty or not, a $500 increase in the standard deduction. This would cost $45 billion over 10 years and help 42 million families.

As Bruce mentioned, we are also expanding the child care dependent tax credit, expanding and making it refundable. And as Bruce said, what so many people have stressed is that however well-intentioned the dependant child care tax credit is for the families particularly making under $30,000, offering the tax credit when many of them have no tax liability does little to deal with what is an enormous burden and disincentive to work for many families, which is the high cost of child care. By both expanding the child care dependent tax credit and making it refundable, it will be a major piece of the President's overall agenda to take away the barriers to work for families who are trying to get into the middle class.

Finally, as Bruce mentioned, building off the Philanthropy Conference that the First Lady and the President did at the White House, we'll have three provisions that will encourage charitable giving. One that Bruce Reed and the First Lady's Office have worked on would say that for people who don't itemize, that 50 percent of their contributions over $500 they'd get a credit for. So this would allow the majority of Americans who do not itemize to also share the notion of getting deductions for charitable contributions. In addition, we would make things easier for foundations. And the third provision would allow for larger amounts of stock to be donated by individuals without hitting their income cap.

So those are the provisions we're putting out that we have not put out so far.

Q Gene, how does the stock conversion work for charities?

MR. PODESTA: There's a 30 percent limit right now.

Q Would you raise that?

MR. SPERLING: We are raising that to 50 percent. And this is something the people in the philanthropy community feel is very important to them, that there are many people who have accumulated significant wealth, stock wealth, but are discouraged from giving because they would come up against the 30 percent cap. Many of the foundations and philanthropy advocates believe this would get them greater access to some of the new wealth that's been created in the last five years.

Q And that's parity with cash now?

MR. SPERLING: Yes.

Q Gene, could you tell us -- you've got a $70 billion here, a $45 billion there -- if you add up all these things, all the President's proposals, the different education and tax initiatives, what does it all come up to?

MR. SPERLING: It will be approximately the same as last year, which would be that there would be a net tax cut of in the range of $250 billion. So in other words, it would be --

Q For 2001?

MR. SPERLING: For the next 10 years.

Q You said it's a net?

MR. SPERLING: That's net, that's right.

Q Does that mean that he still has some tax increases in loophole closures?

MR. SPERLING: We have a significant package addressing the unfair use of tax havens, shelters, loopholes that Treasury has worked on, and that will be in this package. When you net that out, the net tax cut, or the amount coming out of the on-budget surplus would be around $250 billion.

Q And the cost of the new initiatives in education and training and across the board, what would they be?

MR. SPERLING: I would say that -- we'll obviously have all the details out on February 7th, but you will see a gross tax cut in the range of $350 billion, and a net tax cut in a range of $250 billion. But if you're asking how much money are we dedicating from the over-budget surplus to tax cuts, it will be in the range of $250 billion.

Q Is there a tobacco tax increase in there?

MR. REED: We'll put out the details on the tobacco plan with the budget. Our proposal this year focuses primarily on holding tobacco companies accountable for reducing youth smoking.

Q A modified look back?

MR. REED: There may be something like that in there.

Q But there is no 55 cent per pack tax increase?

MR. REED: As I said, we'll put out the details. It will be available February 7th.

MR. PODESTA: I want to add one thing to Gene's -- I don't think anybody mentioned this, but the other three things, since everybody is interested in tax cuts, that we're talking about doing is, a $3,000 long-term care tax cut; a tax cut to help people buy into Medicare. The President has proposed that people 55 to 64 be able to buy into Medicare, and we'll provide a 25-percent tax credit to make that more manageable, and a tax credit who are in COBRA to keep their insurance when they're in between jobs.

MR. SPERLING: Another one that maybe some people might not have noticed was that we also put out something to deal with the relief from the alternative minimum tax. And I know many of you have written that. And the problem that is basically happening is that families with a large number of children, who are taking a large number of deductions, are starting to hit up against an alternative minimum tax that was designed to address wealthy taxpayers and corporations, not families which simply have lots of deductions because they have several children. And so this initiative gradually takes out -- exempts the child dependent exemptions from counting against the alternative minimum tax credit.

Q Gene, two things. Can you give us a ballpark figure on the tax -- shelter loophole closings? And a few minutes ago, you said that there would be an on-budget surplus for extending the life of Medicare and prescription drugs. Can you give us a breakdown there, in figures?

MR. SPERLING: About three-quarters would address solvency.

Q Okay, so roughly $100 billion for prescription drugs?

MR. SPERLING: Again, we'll give out all the details. But again, those are net numbers, so they don't -- so you have to remember that there are some offsets in savings. So what we're giving out is, we'll give you a sense of what is the take from the on-budget surplus.

Q And the loopholes, the shelters --

MR. SPERLING: I think you'll find it in the range of eight to ten a year.

Q Gene, is there any kind of threshold on the marriage penalty deduction?

MR. SPERLING: Let's see. I don't think so.

Q So, in essence, you're wiping out the marriage penalty?

MR. SPERLING: I don't think -- people have different descriptions of the marriage penalty. There are about 45 million couples who are affected by the differential treatment for a family versus an individual. Of those, about 25 million get a marriage bonus; they do better. And about 20 million do worse.

The system was essentially set up at a time when there was a single earner. So basically, if you have a single earner, the different rates are a winner for you. The people who actually face a penalty tend to be the reason -- two people working who are making near the same amount of money. And there's about 20 million of them. One of the ways to address that is by making sure that their standard deduction is no worse because they're filing jointly than it would be if they were filing individually.

There's another issue, which is, where the thresholds hit, 15 percent, 28 percent, et cetera. So there are very different variations of what people consider the marriage penalty. We feel ours is a more targeted one, because it tries to address those families that actually are experiencing a marriage penalty , as opposed to some which just go across the board, and actually spend tens of billions giving more to families that are already -- the 25 million who are already getting the marriage bonus.

Q Gene, I don't quite understand the numbers you're giving on the gross increase in the President's spending proposal. What is the total on the President's spending proposal?

MR. SPERLING: Again, the net tax cut is $250 billion. The gross would be between $80 billion and $100 billion higher than that. But we'll give out all the details when we put out our budget.

Q And that's for all of his new spending initiatives?

MR. SPERLING: I'm sorry, that's for the tax cut.

Q I'm talking about the initiatives.

MR. SPERLING: Let me say this. Last year, the President had a gross tax cut of about $322 billion and a net tax cut of $250 billion. This will be in the same range. The gross tax cut will be slightly higher because there are more loophole closures.

Q We were asking about appropriated funds. The cost of new initiatives and the figure that's out that's been in the press anyway is about $150 billion. Do you have a figure, or is that the figure -- about the new initiatives, the cost of the new initiatives?

MR. SPERLING: I don't know what people are adding up, but you can think of it in the following way. You're taking the entire Social Security surplus and putting that off limits to pay down the debt. Then there's an on-budget surplus which is in the ballpark of what I think most budget experts thought was the realistic CBO estimate that came out. A large chunk of that also goes to additional debt reduction to deal with Medicare. Anything else we're doing kind of new and above would have to fit in the remaining on-budget surplus.

We've described a lot of that so far -- $250-billion, approximately, net tax cut, and you've seen some of our health care initiatives. So I don't think there's any great mystery. I think we've talked about discretionary initiatives, it's a little difficult because sometimes one discretionary count's up and one's down, so it's not necessarily new additional spending.

Q Give us the gross and then give us the net, after offsets.

MR. SPERLING: On discretionary.

Q Just tell us how much you're going to spend overall and how many offsets --

MR. SPERLING: I just want to make one thing clear. This is not a budget briefing. We're getting done February 7th. What we're doing is, we've rolled out different levels of our initiatives and we're putting out another chunk of them today, and I think that most of the major initiatives have been put out. I don't think it's hard to figure out what the overall parameters are, because it has to fit within the on-budget surplus.

Q Let me ask you on Social Security, Gene, how much of the interest savings will be dedicated to shoring up Social Security?

MR. SPERLING: The way that our plan works is that we take the entire Social Security surplus and pay down the debt during this 10-year period. That creates significant dramatic interest savings for the government for years. What we do is say that those interest savings, having been created by debt reduction from the Social Security surplus, should be committed back to Social Security. That would allow us to extend the solvency of Social Security to 2050.

The point that the President has made repeatedly is that Republicans continue to use the phrase Social Security lockbox, which might give somebody the impression that somehow this was actually specifically benefitting Social Security. This may be committing Social Security surplus for debt reduction, but the benefits of that debt reduction remain completely unallocated under Republican initiatives. Not a single penny is committed to extending the life of Social Security by a single day.

When the President talks about a Social Security lockbox, or paying down the debt for Social Security, he's taking the interest savings after 10 years and ensuring that that's extending the solvency of Social Security until at least 2050.

And what the President said is that while we still need to have bipartisan process to go beyond, this is a bipartisan down payment we can do so we can at least extend the life of Social Security to 2050. We have never gotten a good response as to why Republicans would not support this reasonable provision.

Q John, can you talk about, first of all, what the President will say about the Vice President in the State of the Union, and secondly, is the State of the Union that the President gives this year different in some fundamental way since it's his last year from the ones he's given the previous seven years?

MR. PODESTA: Well, I think that you will hear him talk about the Vice President in much the same way he has in the past seven years. He's been his partner in this from the very beginning. He's led on certain issues. But I think you will see that it will be about the same as you've heard him speak about the Vice President in the past seven years on the critical issues I think he's played a leadership role on. Obviously, the Vice President has been the President's partner on virtually everything, but there are certain key questions where he's up front and has played a leadership role.

With regard to whether this is a different State of the Union, obviously it's the first State of the Union of the new millennium, as well as the President's last State of the Union. And I think that he will try to present to the American public a vision about where the country can go, what the big challenges are, taking, as Teddy Roosevelt said, that long look ahead, and then use that framework to lay down some concrete steps we can take right now, this year, to move down the path of greater prosperity and greater opportunity.

Q How much closer to the next millennium is this speech going to take us? (Laughter.)

MR. PODESTA: I think his horizons are large, but they're kind of consistent with human thought. No, he'll be talking about the challenges that we face from -- Sandy just came in -- from both the national security perspective and the economic perspective, from the education and health care, over the course of the next four or five years.

Q One thing on the numbers. I heard at one point that to extend the solvency of Medicare to 2050?

MR. SPERLING: At least 2050, yes. Oh, I'm sorry. Did you say Medicare or Social Security?

MR. PODESTA: Social Security to at least 2050; Medicare to at least 2025.

Q You mentioned that the President plans to use his executive authority as much as possible to get things done, with or without Congress in the coming year. Can you elaborate on that a little bit?

MR. REED: Sure. Well, in a host of areas over the last seven years, the President has used his executive authority to get things done for the American people with executive orders on privacy, on child support, on welfare reform, on medical errors and so on. We intend to continue doing that, for two reasons -- first, to get things done, to break the logjam in Washington, to not wait for the legislative process; but also our experience has been that every step we take through executive action also helps to build pressure for Congress to take action as well.

Q Can I just refine my question? Is this an attempt to expand the authority of the presidency itself?

MR. REED: It's an attempt to get things done for the American people.

MR. PODESTA: Let me give you another example. In 1996, when the Congress passed the Kennedy-Kassebaum bill, also an election year, they gave themselves a three-year deadline to put in place comprehensive medical privacy bills. They spent three years, they couldn't get the job done, they were gridlocked by various interests on Capitol Hill. The President made a proposal. That triggered presidential authority under the statute to provide real protection for mental records in this new electronic era. The President seized that authority, proposed regulations, and will finish the job this year and provide real privacy for medical records in this electronic world this year.

MR. BERGER: The second half of the speech is on national security. (Laughter.) What the President will do this evening is set forth the broad challenges that we face in an increasingly globalized world, at a time when we are at the zenith of our power and influence, to promote peace and democracy and a more widely-shared well-being. He'll talk about four or five of those broad challenges. One is to encourage the long-term transition of our former adversaries, Russia and China, into stable, prosperous democratic nations.

We have a great stake in supporting democracy and economic reform in Russia, even as it struggles with the legacy of communism, with a self-defeating war in Chechnya. The President will call for greater efforts with Russia on reducing the nuclear threat, as well as working cooperatively with Russia on threat reduction programs in Russia that will safeguard nuclear weapons and nuclear materials.

As for China, the best thing we can do to counter the government of China's illusion that it can foster stability at the expense of freedom is to bring China into the WTO and expose it to the kinds of forces of change that will occur. And, of course, that would be a big issue for this Congress, hopefully earlier rather than later in the year.

The second challenge is to protect our security from conflicts in a world that threaten our interests and our values. The President's obviously made enormous progress over the years in helping to bring peace to the Middle East and stopping two brutal wars in the Balkans, and advancing the peace process in Northern Ireland this year, and getting talks going on Cyprus.

Next year -- or this year is one of enormous challenge, particularly in trying to achieve a comprehensive Middle East peace and building the institutions of autonomy in Kosovo, and hopefully moving the process forward on Cyprus.

The third challenge the President will talk about is keeping the inexorable march of destructive technology from giving terrorists and hostile nations the means to undermine our defense. That means restraining threats from North Korea, from Iraq and Iran. It means spending more on preparing for biological and chemical threats to the United States. It means spending more and doing more on protecting our cyber-systems from hostile attack.

And finally, the President will speak about the challenge of narrowing the huge gap between rich and poor in the world, which is actually in some respects getting larger -- 1.3 billion people now live on one dollar a day or less. The President will talk about a number of initiatives.

Last year, he joined with Congress to do a very major debt reduction program, with our allies doing the same. We need to move that forward. We need to help countries build their democracies, fight drugs. The President will be submitting a $1.6 billion, two-year program to help Colombia fight the narco-traffickers.

There is in this budget an initiative for helping fight AIDS in the developing world, particularly in Africa, $150 million, and a new initiative the President will announce tonight which will provide tax incentives for private industry to develop vaccines for malaria, tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS, that are particularly directed towards poorer countries where there is not the wealth and income to sustain the research on this kind of medical advance.

In general, the President will make a strong plea for leadership, American engagement, bipartisan, in the year ahead in foreign policy.

Q How much tax break on the vaccination?

MR. BERGER: It will be $1 billion over the decade, which will be essentially a dollar of tax credit for every dollar that is purchased by certified organizations that are distributing this in the developing world, for particularly new vaccines that are developed as a result of this initiative, in those three areas of malaria, TB and HIV/AIDS.

Q So it's actually -- the tax break goes after the vaccine has been developed to purchase it, as opposed to R&D for the pharmaceutical company?

MR. BERGER: The tax break -- it will be in some ways iterative. The tax credit will create a market for developing new vaccines on malaria, because they will be -- whatever the purchasing power that exists now essentially will be doubled.

Q How much will that help HIV, because it's much more expensive?

MR. BERGER: Well, it is -- there's a wide range of initiatives in the budget on AIDS and HIV. This is particularly directed towards the problem in the developing world, and particularly, for example, in Africa, where this has become a problem of such magnitude that it is affecting the stability of countries, the ability for them to maintain economic viability. And both the assistance for treatment of AIDS in the Third World, the $150 million this year, and the vaccine program are simply part -- in a sense the international part. I don't know whether Bruce or somebody wants to talk about that.

Q Sandy or Bruce, is this as much about distributing these drugs in countries that need them and really can't afford to buy them? Or is it really about R&D to come up with new vaccines, new treatments, new medications?

MR. BERGER: It's about the latter -- I mean, it's about both. This credit will only be available for new vaccines that are developed as a result of the initiative. But in assessing whether or not to invest X million dollars in developing a new malaria vaccine, companies will know that there is not only whatever market they think is out there by virtue of the countries themselves, but essentially times two.

Q Will he announce anything new about how the U.S. approaches Iraq? I mean, we're nine years after the war and Saddam Hussein is still in power. We don't have weapons inspectors on the ground.

MR. BERGER: The four pages I had on Iraq -- (laughter) -- Podesta cut, so we're probably not going to unfold a new Iraq policy. But essentially, our policy remains the same. That is, we're going to continue to contain the threat that Saddam poses to his neighbors, poses to the region, while at the same time working with others to bring about a regime change in Iraq.

Q What about the ABM or Comprehensive Test Ban treaties?

MR. BERGER: He will mention the development -- we continue to develop a national missile defense system, that he will decide on later this year. At the same time, we negotiate with the Russians in an effort to accommodate the ABM treaty to these changes. He will mention the Comprehensive Test Ban treaty, hoping that we can have, this year, a bipartisan dialogue on the treaty that will create a greater degree of common ground and understanding about what the treaty does and addresses some of the criticisms from last year.

Q They won't specifically ask for another vote?

MR. BERGER: Not in the State of the Union speech itself, no.

Q Is he going to talk anymore about the Clinton Doctrine, the notion of intervening in sovereign countries to prevent genocide or other chaos?

MR. BERGER: Well, I wouldn't describe it exactly that way. I mean, what has been called a doctrine is -- I think the President has said that where our interest and our values are threatened -- as they were in Kosovo, as they were in Bosnia, as they were Haiti, as they were in Iraq -- and where we have the capacity to act, particularly with others, we should be prepared to do so. But that doesn't mean that we can -- the United States can intervene everyplace in the world where there are wars or conflicts or turmoil.

Q Anything new on the Middle East that he might say tonight on the peace talks?

MR. BERGER: I think he will keep very much within the spirit of his admonition that less said and more done.

Q Is he going to meet with Barak in Davos?

MR. BERGER: I don't believe that Prime Minister Barak will be in Davos. Chairman Arafat will be in Davos and I think we'll meet with Chairman Arafat.

Q You will see Arafat, Sandy?

MR. BERGER: That's our expectation. People coming and going in Davos --

Q Anyone else, like the King of Jordan, who will be there, too?

MR. BERGER: I think the plan now is to have -- because the President is not going to be in Davos for a long period of time, and there are a lot of leaders there, and a lot of private sector people of real interest -- will be to have some sort of a larger reception in which the President has an opportunity to talk to a number of people, including certainly the King of Jordan.

MR. PODESTA: All right, thanks.

END 11:08 A.M. EST

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jim Kohlenberger (CN=Jim Kohlenberger/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-FEB-2000 10:06:24.00

SUBJECT: AIDS drugs in South Africa

TO: JOrszag@doc.gov (JOrszag@doc.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
You asked who is handling AIDS drugs in South Africa. Jim Babbit in our National Securtity office is handling it. he is at 456-9513.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: James Love <love@cptech.org> (James Love <love@cptech.org> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:24-FEB-2000 15:01:25.00

SUBJECT: Today's Africa AIDS hearing

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

TO: "Rosshirt, Thomas" <thomas_m._rosshirt@ovp.eop.gov> ("Rosshirt, Thomas" <thomas_m._rosshirt@ovp.eop.gov> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
Dear Sandy and Tom,

This was the CPT statement at todays hearing.
I didn't testify, but the statement will enter
the record. Jamie

http://www.cptech.org/ip/health/aids/frist-feb24-2000.html

Consumer Project on Technology
P.O. Box 19367, Washington, DC 200036
202.387.8030; fax 202.234.5176
http://www.cptech.org

February 24, 2000

Senate Committee on Foreign Relations
Subcommittee on African Affairs
Washington, DC

Dear Senators Frist and Feingold,

Please include this statement as part of the record of the hearing on AIDS and Africa. Our comments will focus on the following topics:

- What is US trade policy as it relates to access to medicines?
- What are the concerns of public health groups with regard to US trade policy?

I. US Trade policy and access to medicines.

For decades, the US government has advanced the interests of large pharmaceutical companies in its trade policy. The pharmaceutical sector is considered a major export industry, and US government trade policy has been focused almost entirely upon the commercial interests of companies like Merck, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Pfizer and other members of trade associations like the Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers Association (PhRMA) and the International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations (IFPMA).

Among the features of US policy, as expressed in countless bilateral negotiations and multilateral fora, are the following:

1. The US government has pushed to end the exemptions for medicines in national patent laws.

2. The US government has pushed for a minimum term of 20 years in patent laws.

3. The US government has put pressure on governments to create patent extensions for pharmaceuticals.

4. The US has pushed for a broader scope of patenting, on issues such as patenting of doses and treatment regimes for medicines, formulations of medicines, patents on second uses of medicines, and patents on biotechnology.

5. The US government has been an aggressive opponent of the use of compulsory licensing of patents on medicines by developing countries.

6. The US government has objected when other countries have proposed US "Bolar" style patent exceptions for testing of bioequivalence of generic products.

7. The US government has opposed efforts by developing countries to require the use of the generic name of a product on pharmaceutical packaging, claiming

this violates company trademark rights.

8. The US government has opposed the efforts by developing countries to require generic prescribing, or generic substitution laws, as a violation of company trademark rights.

9. The US government has opposed efforts by many countries to impose price controls on pharmaceuticals.

10. The US government has objected to efforts by many countries to use US style "managed care" formularies to obtain better prices on drugs.

11. The US government is seeking extensive non-patent regulatory barriers to entry for generic drugs, such as regulatory exclusive marketing rights for products not protected by patent.

12. The US government is asking countries to provide 10 years of commercial exclusivity for data used in regulatory reviews of the safety and efficacy of pharmaceuticals as a barrier to entry for generic versions -- even though the US laws only provide five years of data exclusivity.

13. US trade officials oppose laws that would permit parallel imports of pharmaceutical drugs, thereby denying countries the ability to get the best world price on branded pharmaceutical products.

14. The US government has rejected proposals by public health groups to permit the World Health Organization to use US government rights in taxpayer funded health care patents, to expand access to medicines in developing countries.

15. The US government has opposed proposals that the World Health Organization advise developing countries on intellectual property policies, as they relate to access to HIV/AIDS drugs.

I could add to the list or simply refer persons to the National Trade Estimates (NTE) reports of the United States Trade Representative (USTR), other US government trade publications and CPT's extensive reports on trade disputes involving pharmaceutical drugs. These can all be found on the web here: http://www.cptech.org/ip/health.

While US trade officials sometimes claim they are merely protecting the legitimate interests of investors in intellectual property, the US positions are often perceived outside the US as extreme, hypocritical, unfair or protectionist, and increasingly are criticized by the public health community for the negative impact on access to medicines.

II. Public Health concerns regarding US trade policy.

The rising concern over the global AIDS crisis has highlighted the need to change US trade policy. With more than 22 million persons currently infected with HIV/AIDS in Africa, and millions more in developing countries outside of Africa, it is clear that the costs of treatment would be astronomical, if there ever was a serious effort to do so. A typical HIV/AIDS cocktail in the US costs more than $10,000 per year, for the drugs alone. At just $10,000 per year, it would cost more than $222 billion per year to provide drugs to the current population of African persons living with HIV/AIDS, and for significant portions of the population, this would not be effective without other investments in health care infrastructure. But even if one has far more modest treatment goals -- the prices of drugs are important -- as illustrated, for example, by the lack of access to fluconazole, an important, high priced, but cheap to produce, antifungal medicine.

This committee will hear from many informed persons who can describe the nature of the HIV/AIDS crisis in Africa and other developing countries. We will simply note the obvious, which is that this is an overwhelming tragedy that challenges all of humanity to fashion a response equal to the human suffering.

Certainly the Subcommittee will hear how complex are the problems in dealing with HIV/AIDS in Africa. There are many aspects of the problem -- poor medical infrastructure, limited budgets, lack of education, ineffective prevention efforts, discrimination and bias, employment practices, the need to change sexual behavior, the failure of African countries to allocate greater funding to health care, the crushing burden of debt on African countries, the paucity of foreign aid, the high prices of drugs, the rules for the protection of intellectual property and bilateral trade pressures to protect the pharmaceutical industry.

There are many issues that must be addressed to save lives and limit suffering in Africa. There are no silver bullets, no single solutions -- simply a large list of things that must be done. There should be no controversy that this list will include changes in US trade policy, and addressing intellectual property rules. And, while compulsory licensing and other measures will change private R&D incentives, it is worth noting that Africa only accounts for about 1.3 percent of the worldwide pharmaceutical market, and that much R&D on HIV/AIDS related medicines is funded by the US government.

Defenders of current US trade policy sometimes say that the price of drugs isn't the "the issue," pointing the many other problems. But as is often said, when someone says it isn't about the money, it is often about the money, and only a fool would suggest the price of drugs is not important to people in Africa who are infected with HIV/AIDS.

Responding to increasing international and domestic criticism of US trade policies on pharmaceutical drugs, President Clinton announced on December 1, 1999, that he was removing South Africa from the USTR Watch list on intellectual property, and that US trade policy would be changed to facilitate access to medicines. That review is just beginning, and has produced very few results so far.

The WTO TRIPS agreement as a norm for Africa

The World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade Related Aspects on Intellectual Property, known as the TRIPS agreement, is the most important international agreement on intellectual property rights. The TRIPS accord is extensive and comprehensive, covering patents, trademarks, copyright, trade secrets, undisclosed health registration data and other items. Under the TRIPS, all WTO member countries will have to extend 20 years of patent protection to pharmaceuticals. The TRIPS accord places restrictions on government use or compulsory licensing of patents, and provides countless other protections for the owners of intellectual property.

However, the US government does not accept the WTO rules as appropriate for African countries. It seeks much higher levels of protection --- so called "TRIPS plus" levels of protection. US policy on this is itself a seeming violation of the WTO rules. Article 1 of the TRIPS says:

> Members . . . shall not be obliged to, implement in their law more extensive protection than is required by this Agreement. . . . Members shall be free to determine the appropriate method of implementing the provisions of this Agreement within their own legal system and practice.

The public health community is split on the degree to which the WTO TRIPS agreement should be modified to address public health concerns. There is, for example, much controversy over whether or not poor countries should be required to have 20 year patents on pharmaceutical drugs. However, there is much less disagreement on the issue of TRIPS plus obligations. Given the huge suffering in Africa today, a policy of requiring TRIPS plus -- more than the WTO rules for medicines -- is morally repugnant.

A February 10-12, 2000 meeting of the Trans Atlantic Consumer Dialogue (TACD) produced a set of recommendations on health care and intellectual property that provide a useful overview of public health community views on these disputes. I have attached the TACD resolutions to this letter. We ask the members of this Subcommittee to formally ask the US government to provide a written response to the TACD recommendations.

From these recommendations, I would highlight several issues that are a priority to public health groups.

1. The US and EU governments should not require TRIPS plus levels of intellectual property protection on medicines. This is an issue addressed in the Senate version of the African Trade Bill.

2. The US government should support the call to create a working group on access to medicines within the WTO. This would provide an important and needed forum to discuss a number of important trade related aspects of the access to

medicines problem.

3. The US government should permit the World Health Organization, UNAIDS or other international bodies to use US government funded patents in developing countries. It is shocking and ethically indefensible to withhold use of US government funded medical inventions in developing countries.

4. The US government should provide the WTO with a communication supporting an interpretation of Article 30 of the TRIPS that would permit patent exceptions for production of medicines for export.

I will elaborate briefly on item 4, concerning patent exceptions and exports of medicines. Under the WTO rules, governments can issue a compulsory license to a patent, but in most cases, the use must be limited to domestic consumption. The practical effect of this is that only a handful of developing countries will have a large enough domestic industry to manufacture their own products. Moreover, it is inefficient if not absurd to think of more than 100 different manufacturing facilities for each essential medicine that might be a subject of compulsory licensing.

If one was serious about providing treatments for HIV/AIDS medicines in developing countries, one would focus attention on those issues that would lead to the cheapest and highest quality production of medicines. This would involve:

a. Fast-track compulsory licensing (as has been proposed in South Africa and the Dominican Republic).

b. Coordinated global procurement, to take advantage of economies of scale, joint bargaining power and the best international production facilities, and

c. An agreement by the WTO that patent exceptions for production of medicine for export would be a reasonable use of TRIPS Article 30.

Finally, thanks to Senators Frist and Feingold for addressing this important issue.

Sincerely,

James Love
Director
Consumer Project on Technology
202.387.8030, fax 202.234.5176
love@cptech.org, http://www.cptech.org

James Love, Consumer Project on Technology
P.O. Box 19367 | http://www.cptech.org
Washington, DC 20036 | love@cptech.org
Voice 202/387-8030 | Fax 202/234-5176

--
==
James Love, Director | http://www.cptech.org
Consumer Project on Technology | mailto:love@cptech.org
P.O. Box 19367 | voice: 1.202.387.8030
Washington, DC 20036 | fax: 1.202.234.5176
==

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: John B. Buxton (CN=John B. Buxton/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:14-MAR-2000 10:34:33.00

SUBJECT: vaccines for the poor

TO: Sonny Garg (CN=Sonny Garg/OU=OMB/O=EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Reynaldo Valencia (CN=Reynaldo Valencia/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: "'Peter Najera'" <pnajera@ustr.gov> ("'Peter Najera'" <pnajera@ustr.gov> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: "'Lance Wyatt'" <Lance.Wyatt@mail.va.gov> ("'Lance Wyatt'" <Lance.Wyatt@mail.va.gov> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: "'Juan Garcia'" <Juan_Garcia@ed.gov> ("'Juan Garcia'" <Juan_Garcia@ed.gov> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jacqueline F. Lain (CN=Jacqueline F. Lain/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: "'Gary Hall'" <Gary.Hall@do.treas.gov> ("'Gary Hall'" <Gary.Hall@do.treas.gov> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Daniel F. Feldman (CN=Daniel F. Feldman/OU=NSC/O=EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: "'Barry Price'" <blprice@opm.gov> ("'Barry Price'" <blprice@opm.gov> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: "'Tim Wu'" <TWU@os.dhhs.gov> ("'Tim Wu'" <TWU@os.dhhs.gov> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: "'Melissa Goldstein'" <Melissa_Goldstein@ovp.eop.gov> ("'Melissa Goldstein'" <Melissa_Goldstein@ovp.eop.gov> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: "'Khalid Azim'" <khalid.azim@exim.gov> ("'Khalid Azim'" <khalid.azim@exim.gov> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: John B. Buxton (CN=John B. Buxton/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: "'Esther Benjamin'" <benjamin-esther@dol.gov> ("'Esther Benjamin'" <benjamin-esther@dol.gov> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: "'Chris Moore'" <Christopher.M.Moore@usdoj.gov> ("'Chris Moore'" <Christopher.M.Moore@usdoj.gov> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: "'Ariel Zwang'" <ariel_m._zwang@hud.gov> ("'Ariel Zwang'" <ariel_m._zwang@hud.gov> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
FYI: editorial from today's NYT on Clinton budget item on vaccines for the poor
in developing countries. Thought this would be of interest after our San Fran AIDS meeting
and our ongoing conversation on Africa.

New Vaccines for the Poor

Buried in President Clinton's new budget is a cleverly designed proposal to encourage pharmaceutical companies to invent new vaccines for poor countries. The proposal would address a severe problem. Malaria, tuberculosis and AIDS kill more than five million people each year. Yet effective vaccines do not exist, in part because most of the victims live in poverty and cannot afford drugs.

The administration's task was to find some way to encourage drug companies to invest huge amounts of money in long-term research to produce products that few of their intended customers could afford. The answer was a targeted tax credit.

Under the plan, drug companies would be given a credit against their taxes of one dollar for each dollar of sales of new vaccines they make to government or nonprofit agencies in the world's poorest countries -- in effect doubling the companies' money on each sale. That could create sufficient incentive for an expensive research program.

The administration proposes to spend $1 billion over nine years on the tax credit -- about the same amount Unicef spends each year on its vaccination programs. One reason to believe the credit will work is the successful record of a similar tax credit for low-income housing that has successfully channeled corporate money to community groups in some of America's worst slums. The drug credit would be limited to new vaccines for malaria and any other infectious disease that kills more than a million people each year. With any luck, the benefits for mankind could be spectacular.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Ellen E. Olcott (CN=Ellen E. Olcott/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-MAY-2000 13:10:59.00

SUBJECT: 2000-5/1 Lockhart briefing

TO: 62955104@eln.attmail.com @ inet (62955104@eln.attmail.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Amy_Weiss (Amy_Weiss@was.bm.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: BARRY_TOIV (BARRY_TOIV@was.bm.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: brendaanders (brendaanders@yahoo.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: carolmast (carolmast@aol.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Adrian E. Miller (CN=Adrian E. Miller/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Adrienne K. Elrod (CN=Adrienne K. Elrod/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Alberto O. Feraren (CN=Alberto O. Feraren/OU=OA/O=EOP@EOP [OA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Alon J. Kupferman (CN=Alon J. Kupferman/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Angela Blake (CN=Angela Blake/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ann F. Lewis (CN=Ann F. Lewis/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Anna Richter (CN=Anna Richter/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Anne M. Edwards (CN=Anne M. Edwards/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Anne W. Bovaird (CN=Anne W. Bovaird/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: antony j. blinken (CN=Antony J. Blinken/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Aprill N. Springfield (CN=Aprill N. Springfield/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Beth Nolan (CN=Beth Nolan/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: brian a. barreto (CN=Brian A. Barreto/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Brian S. Mason (CN=Brian S. Mason/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bridget T. Leininger (CN=Bridget T. Leininger/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Brooks E. Scoville (CN=Brooks E. Scoville/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Carolyn T. Wu (CN=Carolyn T. Wu/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Catherine T. Kitchen (CN=Catherine T. Kitchen/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Charles J. Payson (CN=Charles J. Payson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christine L. Anderson (CN=Christine L. Anderson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christopher K. Scully (CN=Christopher K. Scully/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Daniel R. Wilson (CN=Daniel R. Wilson/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Daniel W. Burkhardt (CN=Daniel W. Burkhardt/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dario J. Gomez (CN=Dario J. Gomez/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David B. Stockwell (CN=David B. Stockwell/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David E. Kalbaugh (CN=David E. Kalbaugh/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David Halperin (CN=David Halperin/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David T. Johnson (CN=David T. Johnson/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David Vandivier (CN=David Vandivier/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dawn M. Chirwa (CN=Dawn M. Chirwa/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Deborah Akel (CN=Deborah Akel/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Debra S. Wood (CN=Debra S. Wood/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Denver R. Peacock (CN=Denver R. Peacock/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Elizabeth E. Baylor (CN=Elizabeth E. Baylor/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth J. Potter (CN=Elizabeth J. Potter/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth R. Newman (CN=Elizabeth R. Newman/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ellen E. Olcott (CN=Ellen E. Olcott/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elliot J. Diringer (CN=Elliot J. Diringer/OU=CEQ/O=EOP@EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elliott H. Baer (CN=Elliott H. Baer/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Emily Karcher (CN=Emily Karcher/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Eric P. Liu (CN=Eric P. Liu/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Erica R. Morris (CN=Erica R. Morris/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Fern Mechlowitz (CN=Fern Mechlowitz/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Francisco J. Sanchez (CN=Francisco J. Sanchez/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: G. Timothy Saunders (CN=G. Timothy Saunders/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: George E. Lewis (CN=George E. Lewis/OU=OA/O=EOP@EOP [OA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: george g. caudill (CN=George G. Caudill/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Gilbert S. Gonzalez (CN=Gilbert S. Gonzalez/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Heather F. Hurlburt (CN=Heather F. Hurlburt/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Heather H. Howard (CN=Heather H. Howard/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Heather M. Riley (CN=Heather M. Riley/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Helen L. Langan (CN=Helen L. Langan/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Hildy Kuryk (CN=Hildy Kuryk/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Irma L. Martinez (CN=Irma L. Martinez/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jackson T. Dunn (CN=Jackson T. Dunn/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jaime G. Ford (CN=Jaime G. Ford/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: James E. Kennedy (CN=James E. Kennedy/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Janice H. Vranich (CN=Janice H. Vranich/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jason H. Schechter (CN=Jason H. Schechter/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jeannetta P. Allen (CN=Jeannetta P. Allen/OU=OA/O=EOP@EOP [OA])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Jeffrey K. Nussbaum (CN=Jeffrey K. Nussbaum/O=OVP@OVP [OVP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jenni R. Engebretsen (CN=Jenni R. Engebretsen/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer Ferguson (CN=Jennifer Ferguson/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer H. Smith (CN=Jennifer H. Smith/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer I. Hoelzer (CN=Jennifer I. Hoelzer/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer M. Palmieri (CN=Jennifer M. Palmieri/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jim Kohlenberger (CN=Jim Kohlenberger/O=OVP@OVP [OVP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joel Johnson (CN=Joel Johnson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Joseph P. Lockhart (CN=Joseph P. Lockhart/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joshua S. Gottheimer (CN=Joshua S. Gottheimer/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Julia M. Payne (CN=Julia M. Payne/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: June G. Turner (CN=June G. Turner/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: June Shih (CN=June Shih/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Justin G. Cooper (CN=Justin G. Cooper/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Justin L. Coleman (CN=Justin L. Coleman/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Karen L. Barbuschak (CN=Karen L. Barbuschak/OU=OA/O=EOP@EOP [OA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Karen Tramontano (CN=Karen Tramontano/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kathleen K. Ahn (CN=Kathleen K. Ahn/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kris M Balderston (CN=Kris M Balderston/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kymberly M. Escobar (CN=Kymberly M. Escobar/OU=CEQ/O=EOP@EOP [CEQ])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lana Dickey (CN=Lana Dickey/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Laura S. Marcus (CN=Laura S. Marcus/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lauren M. Supina (CN=Lauren M. Supina/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Leanne A. Shimabukuro (CN=Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Leslie Bernstein (CN=Leslie Bernstein/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Linda Ricci (CN=Linda Ricci/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Linda Sinoway (CN=Linda Sinoway/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lisa Ferdinando (CN=Lisa Ferdinando/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lisel Loy (CN=Lisel Loy/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lissa Muscatine (CN=Lissa Muscatine/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Loretta M. Ucelli (CN=Loretta M. Ucelli/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Lynn G. Cutler (CN=Lynn G. Cutler/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Margaret M. Suntum (CN=Margaret M. Suntum/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Maria E. Soto (CN=Maria E. Soto/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mark H. Bartholomew (CN=Mark H. Bartholomew/OU=OA/O=EOP@EOP [OA])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Martha Foley (CN=Martha Foley/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Marty J. Hoffmann (CN=Marty J. Hoffmann/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mary E. Cahill (CN=Mary E. Cahill/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mary L. Smith (CN=Mary L. Smith/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Matthew T. Schneider (CN=Matthew T. Schneider/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Melissa G. Green (CN=Melissa G. Green/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Melissa M. Murray (CN=Melissa M. Murray/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: michael a. hammer (CN=Michael A. Hammer/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael J. Sullivan (CN=Michael J. Sullivan/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael K. Gehrke (CN=Michael K. Gehrke/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michele Ballantyne (CN=Michele Ballantyne/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Nanda Chitre (CN=Nanda Chitre/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Natalie S. Wozniak (CN=Natalie S. Wozniak/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Patrick E. Briggs (CN=Patrick E. Briggs/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Patrick M. Dorton (CN=Patrick M. Dorton/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Paul K. Orzulak (CN=Paul K. Orzulak/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Peter Rundlet (CN=Peter Rundlet/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Philip J. Crowley (CN=Philip J. Crowley/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Rachel E. Forde (CN=Rachel E. Forde/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: ralph alswang (CN=Ralph Alswang/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rebecca J. Salay (CN=Rebecca J. Salay/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Renee Sagiv (CN=Renee Sagiv/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Richard L. Siewert (CN=Richard L. Siewert/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: robert s. weiner (CN=Robert S. Weiner/OU=ONDCP/O=EOP@EOP [ONDCP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robin M. Roland (CN=Robin M. Roland/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ruby Shamir (CN=Ruby Shamir/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sally Katzen (CN=Sally Katzen/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Samir Afridi (CN=Samir Afridi/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sarah E. Gegenheimer (CN=Sarah E. Gegenheimer/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sarah S. Knight (CN=Sarah S. Knight/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sean P. Maloney (CN=Sean P. Maloney/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sean P. OShea (CN=Sean P. O'Shea/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Seth J. Applebaum (CN=Seth J. Applebaum/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sharon Farmer (CN=Sharon Farmer/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sharon H. Yuan (CN=Sharon H. Yuan/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sonya N. Hebert (CN=Sonya N. Hebert/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: stephanie a. cutter (CN=Stephanie A. Cutter/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Stephanie Adler (CN=Stephanie Adler/OU=OA/O=EOP@EOP [OA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Stephen N. Boyd (CN=Stephen N. Boyd/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Steven J. Naplan (CN=Steven J. Naplan/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sylvia M. Mathews (CN=Sylvia M. Mathews/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Taneesha J. Johnson (CN=Taneesha J. Johnson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ted Widmer (CN=Ted Widmer/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Terry Edmonds (CN=Terry Edmonds/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: thurgood marshall jr (CN=Thurgood Marshall Jr/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Victoria L. Valentine (CN=Victoria L. Valentine/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Vincent Fry (CN=Vincent Fry/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Wayne C. Johnson (CN=Wayne C. Johnson/OU=OA/O=EOP@EOP [OA])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Wendy E. Gray (CN=Wendy E. Gray/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: William C. Haymes (CN=William C. Haymes/OU=OA/O=EOP@EOP [OA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: William Hadley (CN=William Hadley/OU=OA/O=EOP@EOP [OA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Woyneab M. Wondwossen (CN=Woyneab M. Wondwossen/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: erica_lepping (Erica_Lepping@ed.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: glynnme (GlynnME@state.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: John_See (John_See@ed.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: jonathan.kaplan (jonathan.kaplan@varsitybooks.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: kmoran (kmoran@exchange.usia.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: ktorpey (KTORPEY@AOL.COM @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: MasonJulie (masonjulie@aol.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: michaelt (MichaelT@ag.state.ar.us @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: newsdesk (newsdesk@usnewswire.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: pcaplan (pcaplan@fbr.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Pubs_Backup (Pubs_Backup [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Pubs_Distribution (Pubs_Distribution [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: rsocarides (RSocarides@rlmnet.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: sean.carr (sean.carr@cnn.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: skgmd (skgmd@umich.edu @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: tingen-terri (tingen-terri@dol.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: usia01 (usia01@access.digex.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: wh-outbox-distr (wh-outbox-distr@pub.pub.whitehouse.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office th tss Press Secretary

For

Immediate Release May 1, 2000

PRESS BRIEFING

BY

JOE LOCKHART

The James S. Brady Press Briefing Room

12:45 P.M. EDT

MS. JANNEY: I have no comment today, but I will take questions.

Q I have a question. Who are those people moving quickly through the hallways? (Laughter.)

MS. JANNEY: I have not spoken to the President about that, but I will get back to you on that.

Q Is he up yet?

MS. JANNEY: I believe he is up, Helen, yes.

Q Is he doing any work?

MS. JANNEY: Is he doing any work? I have no comment. (Laughter.)

Q Or is he wandering through the halls? (Laughter.)

MS. JANNEY: He's taking care of the hallway situation.

Q What's your assessment of Lockhart's acting abilities?

MS. JANNEY: He is --

MR. LOCKHART: Now, hold on a second. (Laughter.) Thank you.

MS. JANNEY: Thank you.

Q Bring her back. (Applause.)

Q Joe, I have a question.

MR. LOCKHART: Allison will be available at the stakeout on the way out.

Q Weren't you concerned about the blurring of lines between Hollywood and Washington?

MR. LOCKHART: Well, let me tell you, I spent some time looking at a group of actors in the fake briefing room in Hollywood, and looking out at you -- no, not at all. Not at all. (Laughter.)

Okay, I actually do have some announcements. The President is -- there is a group called -- what is it called, President's Youth -- Young Presidents Organization that the President was part of when he was a young person. They are here at the White House today. A group of administration people are speaking to them. The President is going to go over there at some point and just say hello to them. It will remain closed press, as it is for the entire day.

Q What time is that?

MR. LOCKHART: Whenever he comes over.

Q -- at all?

MR. LOCKHART: They're here all day, and he's just going to drop in when he comes over to work.

Q You mean he doesn't want to see us today?

MR. LOCKHART: Well, the last time he was in this room, Helen, you were the only one here and you were less than responsive to the important news he was providing.

At 2:00 p.m. today we will have a briefing here in this room, with Dr. Neal Lane, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology; and Dr. James Baker, the Administrator for NOAH, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. They'll be talking about an announcement on GPS.

At 3:00 p.m., there will be a briefing on some new surplus numbers. Is that accurate? No, it's a quarterly financing report from Secretary Lawrence Summers. It will be here, on the record, on camera.

Q Joe, why was the decision made to give the public access to more accurate GPS?

MR. LOCKHART: That will be the subject of the 2:00 p.m. briefing, and I will -- talk to the experts, rather than the novice here.

Questions.

Q What is the quarterly financing report?

MR. LOCKHART: It's a report that's issued four times a year -- (laughter) -- thus the quarterly -- that will give you some sense on the subject at what level our national debt is being paid off.

Q What's wrong with George Bush's plan to have private investment as part of Social Security?

MR. LOCKHART: Well, part of the issue here is we don't really know what his plan is. If it is a plan that will take a certain percentage off of payroll taxes, then you raise some solvency issues, of how Social Security will be funded. And if that is the plan -- and say 2 percent, or whatever the number is, comes off of the payroll taxes into these accounts -- you're going to run into a real fiscal problem when you combine that with the $2.1 trillion tax cut that he's proposed.

So I think he should have the chance to put out his plan with all the specific ideas. But the problem with each of the plans as they come out is, you find out with more specifics that they don't add up. You can't have the kind of spending that he's talked about, and a $2.1 trillion tax cut, and continue to extend the life of Social Security and Medicare. I think the country should be anxious to see the details rather than the outlines, because what you find when you are running a government rather than running for President, is the details matter and the numbers have to add up.

Q But as I understand it, it's not reducing investment, it's just redirecting it. And wasn't this administration considering something similar?

MR. LOCKHART: Not -- well, we've got to see the plan. We had an idea of using some of the surplus to go into our Universal Savings Accounts, which was taking money after the money had come in through the payroll tax, using a small percentage of the surplus to put in accounts to help people with retirement. The question -- Governor Bush hasn't answered the question yet of which way his proposal will go and how it will get paid for.

Q Speaking on his behalf, at least in a -- the press are saying that he won't need as much debt reduction, because you won't have to pay out as much, because people will be making money on their private investments in Social Security.

MR. LOCKHART: Well, again, these are people speaking on his behalf, most who we don't necessarily know, without the details of the program. I think the -- it's clear if you talk to economists that if you're going to be taking money from the payroll tax and diverting it away from the Social Security trust fund, you're going to raise solvency questions.

Q Is it your position that the stock market currently is just too volatile to be betting Social Security on?

MR. LOCKHART: Well, I think we made our position clear on that when the President, two State of the Unions ago, rolled out his program, which involved some investment in the stock market, but investment that reduced the risks that the stock market provides, reduced the costs that investing in the stock market put on individual investors and deal with the solvency issues.

Q Do you have any -- find any fault with Gore's foreign policy plan?

MR. LOCKHART: No, I think it was an excellent exposition of a 21st century foreign policy. (Laughter.)

Q Joe, when did the NSC come to the decision that the global AIDS crisis is a threat to national security?

MR. LOCKHART: The NSC has been working on this particular issue for now almost two years. I think two years ago they set up an office and put on some staff to deal with health issues, because they do, ultimately, go to our national security.

I mean, if you look at Africa, where AIDS is now the largest killer of any diseases that exist, you have very staggering numbers. Look at southern Africa, you look at the progress they've made, as far as economic and democratic reform. And then you look at the infrastructure that's -- you've got projections in some places where 50 percent of the military will contract HIV-AIDS in the not too distant future.

Those can be very destabilizing numbers. And they have an impact on us. We have an interest in Africa, as far as our own national security, and we need to look at this problem -- as the NSC has done, very much so this year, but going back over the last couple of years -- as a national security issue.

And let me say that the comments made by Majority Leader Lott yesterday really indicate a lack of thoughtful reflection on this issue. To have this question put to him by a television interview and to have him laugh at the AIDS problem as a national security issue; and to have him accuse the President of just pandering to -- I'll use his words, "I guess this is just the President trying to make an appeal, you know, to certain groups."

I think this is a problem at home, which we've addressed. This is a problem around the world that we have an interest in, and we need to keep working on, and you can't just laugh it off.

Q What about the situation with Mbeki? Does that kind of change the dynamics of this, with Mbeki saying that he's going to let his medical personnel deal with the issue, versus having us come in -- having the United States come in and try to find --

MR. LOCKHART: Well, I don't think -- listen, I don't think it's an either/or issue. I think President Mbeki certainly understands the depth and scope of the problem that he faces, and that the regional leaders in that part of the world face. But you have to look at many of these countries who simply don't have the resources to do the kind of education prevention and medical care that is needed. And we believe that it's our job to both provide some of the resources and the leadership to mobilize countries around the world, who are in a position to help, to provide the resources that these countries need.

Q Joe, do you agree that if they did have the resources, it would not be this, I guess, pandemic, as you're calling it now?

MR. LOCKHART: Well, I think we certainly believe that with the resources we can deal with the problem, and many of these countries are unable to, given the scope -- I mean, you've got a problem that we spend -- to deal with the problem here, we're spending a volume of money that goes at or above their entire budget. So I think that all of the countries -- South Africa as one of them -- will have to formulate their policy, but I think the international community believes that we're going to play a role in this.

Q Joe, the amount of money -- I mean, Senator Lott and his comments notwithstanding -- is not a lot of money compared to the nature of the crisis. It wouldn't go very far here at all, as you pointed out. I mean, why are we asking for so little?

MR. LOCKHART: I don't think it's so little. I think when you're looking at $250 million, that is a significant investment from this country. But we have to -- as I think those who have worked on this issue understand -- we have to do more. We have to do more as far as working with Congress to get resources. We have to do more as far as mobilizing the international community and getting other countries. This is not a U.S. problem alone. There are other countries in the world with an interest in making sure that this problem is effectively dealt with.

Q Can you tell us what U.S.-E.U. --

MR. LOCKHART: Yes. I mean, I think you all remember, this was I think for the first time earlier this year at the U.N., a topic, and it will be certainly on the agenda at the U.S.-E.U. summit in June.

Q Joe, what transpired on this issue over the weekend? I mean, was there some announcement or something that NSC did --

MR. LOCKHART: No, I think the Washington Post decided to run a story on it. There was nothing -- I mean, there was no formal designation of this. But I think those of you who watched what we did in January, as far as the NSC taking a look at the global situation, as far as the AIDS epidemic -- those of you who have followed what they have done, certainly in the last couple of years as far as starting to build an inter-agency process and devote the resource to this problem, will understand that this is an important piece of our national security agenda, but it's something we've been working on for some time.

Q Because Senator Lott's skepticism may have been fueled, in part, by the fact that there was a large gay rights march here in Washington over the weekend, and this story appeared at the same time. And it's not -- there was no decision that took place in the last week?

MR. LOCKHART: There was no decision -- and it's my understanding that the story has been in the works for some time, and you'd have to talk to the editors of the paper to see if they thought the timing was fortuitous.

Q Joe, you've characterize the $250 million as a substantial investment. But all that money goes toward prevention, none of it goes toward treatment of people who are currently infected with HIV. What can this country do for those people? And it seems that the thing that they would need would be access to these very powerful drugs that people in this country get to use.

MR. LOCKHART: Listen, I'll have to check into that, because I'm not sure it's exclusively prevention. There is money, of the money that goes for care --

Q But none of it that goes toward supplying these people with protease inhibitors and anti-retroviral medications --

MR. LOCKHART: Listen, we've been doing a lot of work on that subject and finding ways to provide more affordable pharmaceutical solutions and drugs for the people of Southern Africa, and it's something we're going to continue to work on.

Q Joe, on Josh's question, are you saying that the NSC members did not vote, this is a threat to national security, something like that? Did not --

MR. LOCKHART: That's correct. No, there's no formal designation. We've been working on this. We put staff on as far back as two years ago, on the NSC, to deal with health issues, and AIDS in particular. This is something -- you'll remember a report in January that we released on the subject. I know that we have been working with the reporter who wrote the story for a couple weeks -- probably a month -- on providing him with information, because they came and said they were interested in this as an issue. I wish I could control when stories came out, but we don't.

Q You're saying that the administration did nothing to drive this story on this particular weekend?

MR. LOCKHART: That is correct.

Q Joe, what's the latest on Vieques? And is the Department of Justice keeping the White House informed as things develop, or what?

MR. LOCKHART: We're certainly in contact with all of the people who are involved in the situation in Vieques. I have nothing to report to you, to add to what I had Friday. We negotiated very carefully and over a long period of time, with all the interested stake-holders. We have a deal that the parties agreed to.

But as far as any law enforcement action, I have to refer you to the Department of Justice.

Q Joe, back to the previous issues. Is it your position that the $250 million, that that is sufficient at this time, or if you thought you could get more from Congress, would you be asking for more?

MR. LOCKHART: I think that, as you know in budgeting, you have to balance what you need versus what you have some likelihood of getting. I think it's clear -- particularly if you look at some of the things the Vice President said, as we move forward there may need to be more of a commitment in the future on this.

MR. CROWLEY: It's $225 for 2000, and we're looking for $325 for 2001? So it --

MR. LOCKHART: So it's certainly 25 percent or so more for the following year. And this may be something that we have to commit more resources to in the future.

Q Yes, back to Vieques. The decision, the final decision to remove the protestors from the range, would that come from the Department of Justice, or from the President? And as a follow-up, is the administration concerned in any way, in terms of a political fallout on some races, either Vice President Gore's or potentially Senator --

MR. LOCKHART: Well, I'm just not going to speculate on anything having to do with what the Department of Justice may or may not do. If you have questions, you should ask them there.

Q Joe, was there a decision made by this administration -- getting back to the AIDS issue -- was there a decision made by this administration not to include any provision for funding for protease inhibitors, anti-retrovirals, because the compliance in that part of the world may be such that it could give rise to a lot of drug-resistant HIV?

MR. LOCKHART: John, I don't know enough about that to really sort it out. I'll have to look into -- we'll ask the experts.

Q On privacy protection, why not make the same standard for the case where it's medical records being shared with, say, an insurance company, as it would be with buying patterns, historic buying patterns of a person being shared with other businesses? In other words, one is, you've got to get the person's permission in advance; but the other one, you have to go through some process of opting in to be out of it. Why not toughen it up so it's the same standard for both?

MR. LOCKHART: Well, I mean, I think that these are -- there are apples and oranges here. And I think what the President talked about yesterday was a common-sense approach to giving people the tools they need to protect their privacy, the information about their activity, on the Internet, or in buying, and in any number of ways.

Q Why do you say it's apples and oranges? Why are you saying that?

MR. LOCKHART: Because I think these are two different issues, and we don't approach any issue -- because it's privacy, we don't take out the privacy cookie cutter and say here's how we're going to approach this problem. Each problem is approached as looking at the elements that are unique to it, and we come up with what we think is the best approach.

Q Everything I read suggests that there's not much hope for action on this, this year. What do you think the outlook is?

MR. LOCKHART: I don't think so. I think, if you look at the combination of the fact that Congress does face the voters this year, and this is a very hot issue from people who are, each and every day, in greater numbers and greater volume, working on the Internet, dealing in areas where financial privacy becomes important. I think that as they get going this summer, there may be quite a good discussion on it.

Q The document obtained by the New York Times on negotiations between the U.S. and Russia over the limited missile shield indicates that the U.S. is using Russia's high state of alert as a kind of selling point for the shield, perhaps even using a launch on warning policy as a way of assuring the Russians that the shield would not be a threat to them. Is this the case? Is there perhaps a problem in translation of the document?

MR. LOCKHART: Well, listen I'm not going to comment specifically on a document that we are using in our conversations with the Russians, only to say that as I read -- the parts that I read in the New York Times generally reflect the public arguments we've made.

We've made a public argument and a private argument that this limited national missile defense does not pose a strategic threat to the Russians, and it is designed to counteract an increasing threat from rogue nations. And that the development of this -- and that goes to our discussions in the context of the ABM Treaty -- of how it is our belief that the strategic balance between the two countries does not change, based on developing and deploying a national missile defense.

Q Is part of the reason that it doesn't pose a threat the relatively high state of alert of --

MR. LOCKHART: I don't know that it goes to the relatively high state of alert. It goes to the strategic balance that currently exists -- the numbers.

Q Let me try another approach then. Would the U.S. not be trying to lower the state of alert of Soviet forces? Now would it not be our policy to --

MR. LOCKHART: It is our policy to not only make sure that we're doing everything we can to develop solid relations with the Russian government; it's also our policy and our arms control strategic goal to reduce the number of missiles that the Russian government has. That is why we are working on a broader arms control agenda, that includes discussions of NMD and discussions of the impact of the ABM Treaty, and the ABM Treaty and the START II, START II discussions all at the same time. This is all one issue, which cannot be separated into components and debated just on the basis of its components.

Q So you don't think that the AMB will be compromised at all and that it won't be finished? And it won't start an arms race if we set up this missile system?

MR. LOCKHART: No, we think, and we've had very serious discussions with the Russians going back to the G-8 Meeting in Cologne last year, and we believe we can maintain the strategic basis of our arms control stance through the ABM adjusting it for the -- recognizing what we believe is the need for an NMD to deal with the threat of rogue nations, should that system be deployable.

Q Joe, just to follow up on the Vieques situation. When this was an issue earlier in the year and late last year, the President was rather intimately involved and, I think, talked to the Governor of Puerto Rico about it several times, and had a number of meetings with folks, and apparently was directly involved in hammering out the deal. Are we to understand that even though there are now people trying to prevent that deal from being executed, that he's not taking any involvement in it at this point?

MR. LOCKHART: No, I didn't suggest that, nor did I say that. I think the President remains fully informed of where this process is, but I'm just not going to speculate on what the Department of Justice may or may not do.

Q To follow up, are there continuous consultations between the White House, DOJ and DOD regarding Vieques, in general?

MR. LOCKHART: That's been going on for many, many months here.

Q Joe, you started by talking about Governor Bush's Social Security plan. Some of the President's friends at the DLC don't think that's such a bad idea. And on other issues, the President in the past has talked about raising the retirement age or means-testing Medicare. Are his new Democrat impulses constrained somewhat by the campaign of the Vice President?

MR. LOCKHART: I don't think so, but listen, we ought to have an informed debate. We shouldn't be having a debate that's marked with speculating about what we think Governor Bush thinks, or what we think he doesn't think. He ought to tell the American public where he is. He ought to come out and detail, in addition to the $2.1 trillion tax scheme he has, talk about where he's going to cut, talk about where he wants to spend money, and stop talking about campaign promises in a vacuum, in a world where budgets don't exist.

Now, there's a difference between what happened in the '80s and the early '90s here, and what happened over the last eight years. And the President said it the other day: the President introduced arithmetic. Numbers add up. And if the numbers don't add up, you either have to dramatically cut investments in things like education, the environment, health care; you have to either go into the Social Security surplus; or you have to return to deficit spending, and we know what impact that will have on the economy. And we'll have an informed debate about this once we see the details.

Q Joe, I'm sorry to ask you history, but what happened to the President's plan for private investment with Social Security?

MR. LOCKHART: The Congress did not think highly enough of it to make it law.

Q But they may embrace George Bush's plan?

MR. LOCKHART: I think the Congress, if you got them in a candid moment, would give you the same answer, which is they want to see the details.

Q Joe, Senator Hatch has postponed indefinitely hearings on the way Elian was removed from the uncle's house in Miami --

MR. LOCKHART: There's a shocker. (Laughter.)

Q Yes. But he claims --

Q You're very disturbed about that? This postponement?

Q -- he claims he is doing it because Secretary of Justice, or the Justice Department, has not provided them the information they need --

MR. LOCKHART: Well, listen, let's inject a little reality into this situation. They had -- there could be no realistic expectation that the kind of document request they made could have been fulfilled within the few days that it was made. They'll have to decide whether they want to move forward -- I mean, Senator Lott was talking about storm troopers again yesterday. Mr. DeLay has yet to back off from his depiction of federal law enforcement officers as jack-booted thugs -- or whether they want to take a different approach on this. And if they believe that after condemning the operation, more information could bring them to a different point of view, then they ought to go ahead and have hearings and get the facts.

Q Joe, on financial privacy, were there a group of violations or complaints that prompted this policy?

MR. LOCKHART: Well, I think, looking at why we have focused on this issue is an acceptance of the way the world has changed and the way not only our economy has changed, but the way our lives have changed.

When this President took over, I can't remember the exact number, but there was something like 50 web pages --

Q You lost your mic -- the mic is off --

MR. LOCKHART: Yes, because they've heard this before. (Laughter.) Even the mic is bored with this routine. So it's back in the transcript some place.

Q What's in the thrust of the White House Conference on Teenagers, is he going to announce any new proposals, or is this just a listening session, or can you give us some idea?

MR. LOCKHART: Let me tell you the thrust of that. Tomorrow the President and the First Lady will launch the White House Conference on Teenagers: Raising Responsible and Resourceful Youth.

The conference will feature some of the nation's leading experts on raising teenagers and will cover issues such as new scientific research that the pre-teen years are as important as the first three years of life, and set patterns for adult behavior and success -- you'll remember we did a conference previously on the first three years -- the changing demographics of today's youth; the perceptions and realities about the role parents play in the lives of teenage children; the risks, challenges and anxieties faced by today's teens; the impact of new media on youth and parenting; and what parents, communities and young people themselves can do to avoid risk behaviors and to build a safe and successful path to adulthood.

Q Does the President have any revelations that he's going to share, or anything --

MR. LOCKHART: I expect the President to have a number of interesting things to say, but he'll say them tomorrow.

Q Why is this an issue the President feels is proper for the White House to deal with?

MR. LOCKHART: For the same reason we've done a number of conferences. I think we can focus attention on issues, whether it be the teen years, whether it's the development in the first three years, whether it's on a number of other issues we've had conferences on, in a way that probably no other institution in this country can. I think when we invite people in to share their expertise on important issues, it gives parents, it gives those who are taking care of -- whether they be young people, whether they be teenagers -- some of the tools they need to succeed.

Q A memo from February of last year, from an official of the White House Office of Administration, says that it might be better to let sleeping dogs lie than to inform Congress about the e-mails problem. Was the concern there taking up time, expense, and staff with searching it out, or was the concern what the e-mails might have showed?

MR. LOCKHART: My understanding of that particular memo, despite the way it was reported, was that memo did not refer to the e-mails. But if you have further questions, Mr. Kennedy can help you.

Q Joe, I have one more question -- I know we've got the briefing coming up on the GPS, but as I understand it, the reason why GPS was de-tuned for commercial use was to prohibit this country's potential enemies from having military accuracy with global positioning. Is the President comfortable now that that threat no longer exists, and is that why he gave the go-ahead?

MR. LOCKHART: No, I think the President is comfortable with the changes that will be announced a little bit later today, based on his obvious concern for our national security, based on the benefits it can bring to American consumers. And all of that will be detailed when they're here, too. I obviously haven't read it yet. (Laughter.)

Q Are we going to hear anything in tomorrow's conference that is going to make parents believe it's anything other than a nightmare bringing up teenagers? (Laughter.)

MR. LOCKHART: Well, I think maybe we should bring on some experts. Terry? (Laughter.) We're done.

Q As a teenager or as a parent? (Laughter.)

MR. LOCKHART: Yes, well done.

END 12:14 P.M. EDT

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Margaret M. Suntum (CN=Margaret M. Suntum/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-MAY-2000 14:12:44.00

SUBJECT: resend: Lockhart Briefing correction at top of page Office of the Press Secretary

TO: 62955104@eln.attmail.com @ inet (62955104@eln.attmail.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Amy Weiss (Amy Weiss@was.bm.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: anders (anders@lifetimetv.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: BARRY_TOIV (BARRY_TOIV@was.bm.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: carolmast (carolmast@aol.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Adrian E. Miller (CN=Adrian E. Miller/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Adrienne K. Elrod (CN=Adrienne K. Elrod/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Alberto O. Feraren (CN=Alberto O. Feraren/OU=OA/O=EOP@EOP [OA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Alon J. Kupferman (CN=Alon J. Kupferman/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Angela Blake (CN=Angela Blake/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ann F. Lewis (CN=Ann F. Lewis/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Anna Richter (CN=Anna Richter/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Anne M. Edwards (CN=Anne M. Edwards/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Anne W. Bovaird (CN=Anne W. Bovaird/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: antony j. blinken (CN=Antony J. Blinken/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Aprill N. Springfield (CN=Aprill N. Springfield/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Beth Nolan (CN=Beth Nolan/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: brian a. barreto (CN=Brian A. Barreto/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Brian S. Mason (CN=Brian S. Mason/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bridget T. Leininger (CN=Bridget T. Leininger/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Brooke B. Livingston (CN=Brooke B. Livingston/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Brooks E. Scoville (CN=Brooks E. Scoville/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Carolyn E. Cleveland (CN=Carolyn E. Cleveland/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Carolyn T. Wu (CN=Carolyn T. Wu/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Catherine T. Kitchen (CN=Catherine T. Kitchen/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Charles J. Payson (CN=Charles J. Payson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christine L. Anderson (CN=Christine L. Anderson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christopher K. Scully (CN=Christopher K. Scully/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Daniel R. Wilson (CN=Daniel R. Wilson/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Daniel W. Burkhardt (CN=Daniel W. Burkhardt/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dario J. Gomez (CN=Dario J. Gomez/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David B. Stockwell (CN=David B. Stockwell/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David E. Kalbaugh (CN=David E. Kalbaugh/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David Halperin (CN=David Halperin/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David T. Johnson (CN=David T. Johnson/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David Vandivier (CN=David Vandivier/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dawn M. Chirwa (CN=Dawn M. Chirwa/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Deanne E. Benos (CN=Deanne E. Benos/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Deborah Akel (CN=Deborah Akel/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Debra S. Wood (CN=Debra S. Wood/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Denver R. Peacock (CN=Denver R. Peacock/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Eileen P. McCaughey (CN=Eileen P. McCaughey/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Elizabeth E. Baylor (CN=Elizabeth E. Baylor/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth J. Potter (CN=Elizabeth J. Potter/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth R. Newman (CN=Elizabeth R. Newman/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ellen E. Olcott (CN=Ellen E. Olcott/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elliot J. Diringer (CN=Elliot J. Diringer/OU=CEQ/O=EOP@EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elliott H. Baer (CN=Elliott H. Baer/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Emily Karcher (CN=Emily Karcher/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Eric P. Liu (CN=Eric P. Liu/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Erica R. Morris (CN=Erica R. Morris/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Fern Mechlowitz (CN=Fern Mechlowitz/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Francisco J. Sanchez (CN=Francisco J. Sanchez/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: G. Timothy Saunders (CN=G. Timothy Saunders/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: George E. Lewis (CN=George E. Lewis/OU=OA/O=EOP@EOP [OA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: george g. caudill (CN=George G. Caudill/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Gilbert S. Gonzalez (CN=Gilbert S. Gonzalez/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Heather F. Hurlburt (CN=Heather F. Hurlburt/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Heather H. Howard (CN=Heather H. Howard/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Heather M. Riley (CN=Heather M. Riley/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Helen L. Langan (CN=Helen L. Langan/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Hildy Kuryk (CN=Hildy Kuryk/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Irma L. Martinez (CN=Irma L. Martinez/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jackson T. Dunn (CN=Jackson T. Dunn/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: James E. Kennedy (CN=James E. Kennedy/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Janice H. Vranich (CN=Janice H. Vranich/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jason H. Schechter (CN=Jason H. Schechter/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jeannetta P. Allen (CN=Jeannetta P. Allen/OU=OA/O=EOP@EOP [OA])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Jenni R. Engebretsen (CN=Jenni R. Engebretsen/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer Ferguson (CN=Jennifer Ferguson/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer H. Smith (CN=Jennifer H. Smith/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer I. Hoelzer (CN=Jennifer I. Hoelzer/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer L. Dewitt (CN=Jennifer L. Dewitt/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer M. Palmieri (CN=Jennifer M. Palmieri/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jim Kohlenberger (CN=Jim Kohlenberger/O=OVP@OVP [OVP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joel Johnson (CN=Joel Johnson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: John T. Liipfert (CN=John T. Liipfert/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joseph B. Trahern (CN=Joseph B. Trahern/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joseph P. Lockhart (CN=Joseph P. Lockhart/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joshua S. Gottheimer (CN=Joshua S. Gottheimer/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Julia M. Payne (CN=Julia M. Payne/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: June G. Turner (CN=June G. Turner/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: June Shih (CN=June Shih/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Justin G. Cooper (CN=Justin G. Cooper/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Justin L. Coleman (CN=Justin L. Coleman/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Karen L. Barbuschak (CN=Karen L. Barbuschak/OU=OA/O=EOP@EOP [OA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Karen Tramontano (CN=Karen Tramontano/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kathleen K. Ahn (CN=Kathleen K. Ahn/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kris M Balderston (CN=Kris M Balderston/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kymberly M. Escobar (CN=Kymberly M. Escobar/OU=CEQ/O=EOP@EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: LaJaycee Brown (CN=LaJaycee Brown/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lana Dickey (CN=Lana Dickey/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Laura S. Marcus (CN=Laura S. Marcus/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lauren M. Supina (CN=Lauren M. Supina/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Leanne A. Shimabukuro (CN=Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Leslie Bernstein (CN=Leslie Bernstein/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Linda Ricci (CN=Linda Ricci/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Linda Sinoway (CN=Linda Sinoway/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lindsay R. Drewel (CN=Lindsay R. Drewel/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lisa Ferdinando (CN=Lisa Ferdinando/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lisel Loy (CN=Lisel Loy/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lissa Muscatine (CN=Lissa Muscatine/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Loretta M. Ucelli (CN=Loretta M. Ucelli/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Lynn G. Cutler (CN=Lynn G. Cutler/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Margaret M. Suntum (CN=Margaret M. Suntum/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Maria E. Soto (CN=Maria E. Soto/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

TO: Mark H. Bartholomew (CN=Mark H. Bartholomew/OU=OA/O=EOP@EOP [OA])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Martha Foley (CN=Martha Foley/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Marty J. Hoffmann (CN=Marty J. Hoffmann/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mary E. Cahill (CN=Mary E. Cahill/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mary L. Smith (CN=Mary L. Smith/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Matthew T. Schneider (CN=Matthew T. Schneider/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Melissa G. Green (CN=Melissa G. Green/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Melissa M. Murray (CN=Melissa M. Murray/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: michael a. hammer (CN=Michael A. Hammer/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael J. Sullivan (CN=Michael J. Sullivan/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael K. Gehrke (CN=Michael K. Gehrke/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michele Ballantyne (CN=Michele Ballantyne/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Nanda Chitre (CN=Nanda Chitre/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Natalie S. Wozniak (CN=Natalie S. Wozniak/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Pamela P. Carpenter (CN=Pamela P. Carpenter/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Patrick E. Briggs (CN=Patrick E. Briggs/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Patrick M. Dorton (CN=Patrick M. Dorton/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Paul K. Orzulak (CN=Paul K. Orzulak/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Peter Rundlet (CN=Peter Rundlet/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Philip J. Crowley (CN=Philip J. Crowley/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Rachel E. Forde (CN=Rachel E. Forde/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: ralph alswang (CN=Ralph Alswang/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rebecca J. Salay (CN=Rebecca J. Salay/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Renee Sagiv (CN=Renee Sagiv/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Richard L. Siewert (CN=Richard L. Siewert/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: robert s. weiner (CN=Robert S. Weiner/OU=ONDCP/O=EOP@EOP [ONDCP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robin M. Roland (CN=Robin M. Roland/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ruby Shamir (CN=Ruby Shamir/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sally Katzen (CN=Sally Katzen/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Samir Afridi (CN=Samir Afridi/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sarah E. Gegenheimer (CN=Sarah E. Gegenheimer/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sarah S. Knight (CN=Sarah S. Knight/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sean P. Maloney (CN=Sean P. Maloney/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sean P. OShea (CN=Sean P. O'Shea/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sean R. Dobson (CN=Sean R. Dobson/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Seth J. Applebaum (CN=Seth J. Applebaum/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sharon Farmer (CN=Sharon Farmer/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sharon H. Yuan (CN=Sharon H. Yuan/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sonya N. Hebert (CN=Sonya N. Hebert/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: stephanie a. cutter (CN=Stephanie A. Cutter/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Stephanie Adler (CN=Stephanie Adler/OU=OA/O=EOP@EOP [OA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Stephen N. Boyd (CN=Stephen N. Boyd/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Steven J. Naplan (CN=Steven J. Naplan/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sylvia M. Mathews (CN=Sylvia M. Mathews/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Taneesha J. Johnson (CN=Taneesha J. Johnson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ted Widmer (CN=Ted Widmer/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Terry Edmonds (CN=Terry Edmonds/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: thurgood marshall jr (CN=Thurgood Marshall Jr/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: Victoria L. Valentine (CN=Victoria L. Valentine/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Wayne C. Johnson (CN=Wayne C. Johnson/OU=OA/O=EOP@EOP [OA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Wendy E. Gray (CN=Wendy E. Gray/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: William C. Haymes (CN=William C. Haymes/OU=OA/O=EOP@EOP [OA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: William Hadley (CN=William Hadley/OU=OA/O=EOP@EOP [OA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: William T. Glunz (CN=William T. Glunz/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Woyneab M. Wondwossen (CN=Woyneab M. Wondwossen/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TO: dmilbank (dmilbank@tnr.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: erica_lepping (Erica_Lepping@ed.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: IIP-PRESS (IIP-PRESS@lists.state.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jeffrey K. Nussbaum (Jeffrey K. Nussbaum@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: John_See (John_See@ed.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: jonathan.kaplan (jonathan.kaplan@varsitybooks.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: jordanindc (Jordanindc@aol.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: kamena (kamena@washpost.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kit.Judge (kit.judge@mail.house.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: kmoran (kmoran@exchange.usia.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: MasonJulie (masonjulie@aol.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: michaelt (MichaelT@ag.state.ar.us @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: newsdesk (newsdesk@usnewswire.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: pcaplan (pcaplan@fbr.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Pubs_Backup (Pubs_Backup [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Pubs_Distribution (Pubs_Distribution [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: rsocarides (RSocarides@rlmnet.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: sean.carr (sean.carr@cnn.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: skgmd (skgmd@umich.edu @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: TDIXON (TDIXON@smtpgate.mac.whca.mil @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: tingen-terri (tingen-terri@dol.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: usia01 (usia01@access.digex.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: wh-outbox-distr (wh-outbox-distr@pub.pub.whitehouse.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For

Immediate Release May 1, 2000

PRESS BRIEFING

BY

JOE LOCKHART

The James S. Brady Press Briefing Room

12:45 P.M. EDT

MS. JANNEY: I have no comment today, but I will take questions.

Q I have a question. Who are those people moving quickly through the hallways? (Laughter.)

MS. JANNEY: I have not spoken to the President about that, but I will get back to you on that.

Q Is he up yet?

MS. JANNEY: I believe he is up, Helen, yes.

Q Is he doing any work?

MS. JANNEY: Is he doing any work? I have no comment. (Laughter.)

Q Or is he wandering through the halls? (Laughter.)

MS. JANNEY: He's taking care of the hallway situation.

Q What's your assessment of Lockhart's acting abilities?

MS. JANNEY: He is --

MR. LOCKHART: Now, hold on a second. (Laughter.) Thank you.

MS. JANNEY: Thank you.

Q Bring her back. (Applause.)

Q Joe, I have a question.

MR. LOCKHART: Allison will be available at the stakeout on the way out.

Q Weren't you concerned about the blurring of lines between Hollywood and Washington?

MR. LOCKHART: Well, let me tell you, I spent some time looking at a group of actors in the fake briefing room in Hollywood, and looking out at you -- no, not at all. Not at all. (Laughter.)

Okay, I actually do have some announcements. The President is -- there is a group called -- what is it called, President's Youth -- Young

Presidents Organization that the President was part of when he was a young person. They are here at the White House today. A group of administration people are speaking to them. The President is going to go over there at some point and just say hello to them. It will remain closed press, as it is for the entire day.

Q What time is that?

MR. LOCKHART: Whenever he comes over.

Q -- at all?

MR. LOCKHART: They're here all day, and he's just going to drop in when he comes over to work.

Q You mean he doesn't want to see us today?

MR. LOCKHART: Well, the last time he was in this room, Helen, you were the only one here and you were less than responsive to the important news he was providing.

At 2:00 p.m. today we will have a briefing here in this room, with Dr. Neal Lane, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology; and Dr. James Baker, the Administrator for NOAH, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. They'll be talking about an announcement on GPS.

At 3:00 p.m., there will be a briefing on some new surplus numbers. Is that accurate? No, it's a quarterly financing report from Secretary Lawrence Summers. It will be here, on the record, on camera.

Q Joe, why was the decision made to give the public access to more accurate GPS?

MR. LOCKHART: That will be the subject of the 2:00 p.m. briefing, and I will -- talk to the experts, rather than the novice here.

Questions.

Q What is the quarterly financing report?

MR. LOCKHART: It's a report that's issued four times a year -- (laughter) -- thus the quarterly -- that will give you some sense on the subject at what level our national debt is being paid off.

Q What's wrong with George Bush's plan to have private investment as part of Social Security?

MR. LOCKHART: Well, part of the issue here is we don't really know what his plan is. If it is a plan that will take a certain percentage off of payroll taxes, then you raise some solvency issues, of how Social Security will be funded. And if that is the plan -- and say 2 percent, or whatever the number is, comes off of the payroll taxes into these accounts -- you're going to run into a real fiscal problem when you combine that with the $2.1 trillion tax cut that he's proposed.

So I think he should have the chance to put out his plan with all the specific ideas. But the problem with each of the plans as they come out is, you find out with more specifics that they don't add up. You can't have the kind of spending that he's talked about, and a $2.1 trillion tax cut, and continue to extend the life of Social Security and Medicare. I think the country should be anxious to see the details rather than the outlines, because what you find when you are running a government rather than running for President, is the details matter and the numbers have to add up.

Q But as I understand it, it's not reducing investment, it's just redirecting it. And wasn't this administration considering something similar?

MR. LOCKHART: Not -- well, we've got to see the plan. We had an idea of using some of the surplus to go into our Universal Savings Accounts, which was taking money after the money had come in through the payroll tax, using a small percentage of the surplus to put in accounts to help people with retirement. The question -- Governor Bush hasn't answered the question yet of which way his proposal will go and how it will get paid for.

Q Speaking on his behalf, at least in a -- the press are saying that he won't need as much debt reduction, because you won't have to pay out as much, because people will be making money on their private investments in Social Security.

MR. LOCKHART: Well, again, these are people speaking on his behalf, most who we don't necessarily know, without the details of the program. I think the -- it's clear if you talk to economists that if you're going to be taking money from the payroll tax and diverting it away from the Social Security trust fund, you're going to raise solvency questions.

Q Is it your position that the stock market currently is just too volatile to be betting Social Security on?

MR. LOCKHART: Well, I think we made our position clear on that when the President, two State of the Unions ago, rolled out his program, which involved some investment in the stock market, but investment that reduced the risks that the stock market provides, reduced the costs that investing in the stock market put on individual investors and deal with the solvency issues.

Q Do you have any -- find any fault with Gore's foreign policy plan?

MR. LOCKHART: No, I think it was an excellent exposition of a 21st century foreign policy. (Laughter.)

Q Joe, when did the NSC come to the decision that the global AIDS crisis is a threat to national security?

MR. LOCKHART: The NSC has been working on this particular issue for now almost two years. I think two years ago they set up an office and put on some staff to deal with health issues, because they do, ultimately, go to our national security.

I mean, if you look at Africa, where AIDS is now the largest killer of any diseases that exist, you have very staggering numbers. Look at southern Africa, you look at the progress they've made, as far as economic and democratic reform. And then you look at the infrastructure that's -- you've got projections in some places where 50 percent of the military will contract HIV-AIDS in the not too distant future.

Those can be very destabilizing numbers. And they have an impact on us. We have an interest in Africa, as far as our own national security, and we need to look at this problem -- as the NSC has done, very much so this year, but going back over the last couple of years -- as a national security issue.

And let me say that the comments made by Majority Leader Lott yesterday really indicate a lack of thoughtful reflection on this issue. To have this question put to him by a television interview and to have him laugh at the AIDS problem as a national security issue; and to have him accuse the President of just pandering to -- I'll use his words, "I guess this is just the President trying to make an appeal, you know, to certain groups."

I think this is a problem at home, which we've addressed. This is a problem around the world that we have an interest in, and we need to keep working on, and you can't just laugh it off.

Q What about the situation with Mbeki? Does that kind of change the dynamics of this, with Mbeki saying that he's going to let his medical personnel deal with the issue, versus having us come in -- having the United States come in and try to find --

MR. LOCKHART: Well, I don't think -- listen, I don't think it's an either/or issue. I think President Mbeki certainly understands the depth and scope of the problem that he faces, and that the regional leaders in that part of the world face. But you have to look at many of these countries who simply don't have the resources to do the kind of education prevention and medical care that is needed. And we believe that it's our job to both provide some of the resources and the leadership to mobilize countries around the world, who are in a position to help, to provide the resources that these countries need.

Q Joe, do you agree that if they did have the resources, it would not be this, I guess, pandemic, as you're calling it now?

MR. LOCKHART: Well, I think we certainly believe that with the resources we can deal with the problem, and many of these countries are unable to, given the scope -- I mean, you've got a problem that we spend -- to deal with the problem here, we're spending a volume of money that goes at or above their entire budget. So I think that all of the countries -- South Africa as one of them -- will have to formulate their policy, but I think the international community believes that we're going to play a role in this.

Q Joe, the amount of money -- I mean, Senator Lott and his comments notwithstanding -- is not a lot of money compared to the nature of the crisis. It wouldn't go very far here at all, as you pointed out. I mean, why are we asking for so little?

MR. LOCKHART: I don't think it's so little. I think when you're looking at $250 million, that is a significant investment from this country. But we have to -- as I think those who have worked on this issue understand -- we have to do more. We have to do more as far as working with Congress to get resources. We have to do more as far as mobilizing the international community and getting other countries. This is not a U.S. problem alone. There are other countries in the world with an interest in making sure that this problem is effectively dealt with.

Q Can you tell us what U.S.-E.U. --

MR. LOCKHART: Yes. I mean, I think you all remember, this was I think for the first time earlier this year at the U.N., a topic, and it will be certainly on the agenda at the U.S.-E.U. summit in June.

Q Joe, what transpired on this issue over the weekend? I mean, was there some announcement or something that NSC did --

MR. LOCKHART: No, I think the Washington Post decided to run a story on it. There was nothing -- I mean, there was no formal designation of this. But I think those of you who watched what we did in January, as far as the NSC taking a look at the global situation, as far as the AIDS epidemic -- those of you who have followed what they have done, certainly in the last couple of years as far as starting to build an inter-agency process and devote the resource to this problem, will understand that this is an important piece of our national security agenda, but it's something we've been working on for some time.

Q Because Senator Lott's skepticism may have been fueled, in part, by the fact that there was a large gay rights march here in Washington over the weekend, and this story appeared at the same time. And it's not -- there was no decision that took place in the last week?

MR. LOCKHART: There was no decision -- and it's my understanding that the story has been in the works for some time, and you'd have to talk to the editors of the paper to see if they thought the timing was fortuitous.

Q Joe, you've characterize the $250 million as a substantial investment. But all that money goes toward prevention, none of it goes toward treatment of people who are currently infected with HIV. What can this country do for those people? And it seems that the thing that they would need would be access to these very powerful drugs that people in this country get to use.

MR. LOCKHART: Listen, I'll have to check into that, because I'm not sure it's exclusively prevention. There is money, of the money that goes for care --

Q But none of it that goes toward supplying these people with protease inhibitors and anti-retroviral medications --

MR. LOCKHART: Listen, we've been doing a lot of work on that subject and finding ways to provide more affordable pharmaceutical solutions and drugs for the people of Southern Africa, and it's something we're going to continue to work on.

Q Joe, on Josh's question, are you saying that the NSC members did not vote, this is a threat to national security, something like that? Did not --

MR. LOCKHART: That's correct. No, there's no formal designation. We've been working on this. We put staff on as far back as two years ago, on the NSC, to deal with health issues, and AIDS in particular. This is something -- you'll remember a report in January that we released on the subject. I know that we have been working with the reporter who wrote the story for a couple weeks -- probably a month -- on providing him with information, because they came and said they were interested in this as an issue. I wish I could control when stories came out, but we don't.

Q You're saying that the administration did nothing to drive this story on this particular weekend?

MR. LOCKHART: That is correct.

Q Joe, what's the latest on Vieques? And is the Department of Justice keeping the White House informed as things develop, or what?

MR. LOCKHART: We're certainly in contact with all of the people who are involved in the situation in Vieques. I have nothing to report to you, to add to what I had Friday. We negotiated very carefully and over a long period of time, with all the interested stake-holders. We have a deal that the parties agreed to.

But as far as any law enforcement action, I have to refer you to the Department of Justice.

Q Joe, back to the previous issues. Is it your position that the $250 million, that that is sufficient at this time, or if you thought you could get more from Congress, would you be asking for more?

MR. LOCKHART: I think that, as you know in budgeting, you have to balance what you need versus what you have some likelihood of getting. I think it's clear -- particularly if you look at some of the things the Vice President said, as we move forward there may need to be more of a commitment in the future on this.

MR. CROWLEY: It's $225 for 2000, and we're looking for $325 for 2001? So it --

MR. LOCKHART: So it's certainly 25 percent or so more for the following year. And this may be something that we have to commit more resources to in the future.

Q Yes, back to Vieques. The decision, the final decision to remove the protestors from the range, would that come from the Department of Justice, or from the President? And as a follow-up, is the administration concerned in any way, in terms of a political fallout on some races, either Vice President Gore's or potentially Senator --

MR. LOCKHART: Well, I'm just not going to speculate on anything having to do with what the Department of Justice may or may not do. If you have questions, you should ask them there.

Q Joe, was there a decision made by this administration -- getting back to the AIDS issue -- was there a decision made by this administration not to include any provision for funding for protease inhibitors, anti-retrovirals, because the compliance in that part of the world may be such that it could give rise to a lot of drug-resistant HIV?

MR. LOCKHART: John, I don't know enough about that to really sort it out. I'll have to look into -- we'll ask the experts.

Q On privacy protection, why not make the same standard for the case where it's medical records being shared with, say, an insurance company, as it would be with buying patterns, historic buying patterns of a person being shared with other businesses? In other words, one is, you've got to get the person's permission in advance; but the other one, you have to go through some process of opting in to be out of it. Why not toughen it up so it's the same standard for both?

MR. LOCKHART: Well, I mean, I think that these are -- there are apples and oranges here. And I think what the President talked about yesterday was a common-sense approach to giving people the tools they need to protect their privacy, the information about their activity, on the Internet, or in buying, and in any number of ways.

Q Why do you say it's apples and oranges? Why are you saying that?

MR. LOCKHART: Because I think these are two different issues, and we don't approach any issue -- because it's privacy, we don't take out the privacy cookie cutter and say here's how we're going to approach this problem. Each problem is approached as looking at the elements that are unique to it, and we come up with what we think is the best approach.

Q Everything I read suggests that there's not much hope for action on this, this year. What do you think the outlook is?

MR. LOCKHART: I don't think so. I think, if you look at the combination of the fact that Congress does face the voters this year, and this is a very hot issue from people who are, each and every day, in greater numbers and greater volume, working on the Internet, dealing in areas where financial privacy becomes important. I think that as they get going this summer, there may be quite a good discussion on it.

Q The document obtained by the New York Times on negotiations between the U.S. and Russia over the limited missile shield indicates that the U.S. is using Russia's high state of alert as a kind of selling point for the shield, perhaps even using a launch on warning policy as a way of assuring the Russians that the shield would not be a threat to them. Is this the case? Is there perhaps a problem in translation of the document?

MR. LOCKHART: Well, listen I'm not going to comment specifically on a document that we are using in our conversations with the Russians, only to say that as I read -- the parts that I read in the New York Times generally reflect the public arguments we've made.

We've made a public argument and a private argument that this limited national missile defense does not pose a strategic threat to the Russians, and it is designed to counteract an increasing threat from rogue nations. And that the development of this -- and that goes to our discussions in the context of the ABM Treaty -- of how it is our belief that the strategic balance between the two countries does not change, based on developing and deploying a national missile defense.

Q Is part of the reason that it doesn't pose a threat the relatively high state of alert of --

MR. LOCKHART: I don't know that it goes to the relatively high state of alert. It goes to the strategic balance that currently exists -- the numbers.

Q Let me try another approach then. Would the U.S. not be trying to lower the state of alert of Soviet forces? Now would it not be our policy to --

MR. LOCKHART: It is our policy to not only make sure that we're doing everything we can to develop solid relations with the Russian government; it's also our policy and our arms control strategic goal to reduce the number of missiles that the Russian government has. That is why we are working on a broader arms control agenda, that includes discussions of NMD and discussions of the impact of the ABM Treaty, and the ABM Treaty and the START II, START II discussions all at the same time. This is all one issue, which cannot be separated into components and debated just on the basis of its components.

Q So you don't think that the AMB will be compromised at all and that it won't be finished? And it won't start an arms race if we set up this missile system?

MR. LOCKHART: No, we think, and we've had very serious discussions with the Russians going back to the G-8 Meeting in Cologne last year, and we believe we can maintain the strategic basis of our arms control stance through the ABM adjusting it for the -- recognizing what we believe is the need for an NMD to deal with the threat of rogue nations, should that system be deployable.

Q Joe, just to follow up on the Vieques situation. When this was an issue earlier in the year and late last year, the President was rather intimately involved and, I think, talked to the Governor of Puerto Rico about it several times, and had a number of meetings with folks, and apparently was directly involved in hammering out the deal. Are we to understand that even though there are now people trying to prevent that deal from being executed, that he's not taking any involvement in it at this point?

MR. LOCKHART: No, I didn't suggest that, nor did I say that. I think the President remains fully informed of where this process is, but I'm just not going to speculate on what the Department of Justice may or may not do.

Q To follow up, are there continuous consultations between the White House, DOJ and DOD regarding Vieques, in general?

MR. LOCKHART: That's been going on for many, many months here.

Q Joe, you started by talking about Governor Bush's Social Security plan. Some of the President's friends at the DLC don't think that's such a bad idea. And on other issues, the President in the past has talked about raising the retirement age or means-testing Medicare. Are his new Democrat impulses constrained somewhat by the campaign of the Vice President?

MR. LOCKHART: I don't think so, but listen, we ought to have an informed debate. We shouldn't be having a debate that's marked with speculating about what we think Governor Bush thinks, or what we think he doesn't think. He ought to tell the American public where he is. He ought to come out and detail, in addition to the $2.1 trillion tax scheme he has, talk about where he's going to cut, talk about where he wants to spend money, and stop talking about campaign promises in a vacuum, in a world where budgets don't exist.

Now, there's a difference between what happened in the '80s and the early '90s here, and what happened over the last eight years. And the President said it the other day: the President introduced arithmetic. Numbers add up. And if the numbers don't add up, you either have to dramatically cut investments in things like education, the environment, health care; you have to either go into the Social Security surplus; or you have to return to deficit spending, and we know what impact that will have on the economy. And we'll have an informed debate about this once we see the details.

Q Joe, I'm sorry to ask you history, but what happened to the President's plan for private investment with Social Security?

MR. LOCKHART: The Congress did not think highly enough of it to make it law.

Q But they may embrace George Bush's plan?

MR. LOCKHART: I think the Congress, if you got them in a candid moment, would give you the same answer, which is they want to see the details.

Q Joe, Senator Hatch has postponed indefinitely hearings on the way Elian was removed from the uncle's house in Miami --

MR. LOCKHART: There's a shocker. (Laughter.)

Q Yes. But he claims --

Q You're very disturbed about that? This postponement?

Q -- he claims he is doing it because Secretary of Justice, or the Justice Department, has not provided them the information they need --

MR. LOCKHART: Well, listen, let's inject a little reality into this situation. They had -- there could be no realistic expectation that the kind of document request they made could have been fulfilled within the few days that it was made. They'll have to decide whether they want to move forward -- I mean, Senator Lott was talking about storm troopers again yesterday. Mr. DeLay has yet to back off from his depiction of federal law enforcement officers as jack-booted thugs -- or whether they want to take a different approach on this. And if they believe that after condemning the operation, more information could bring them to a different point of view, then they ought to go ahead and have hearings and get the facts.

Q Joe, on financial privacy, were there a group of violations or complaints that prompted this policy?

MR. LOCKHART: Well, I think, looking at why we have focused on this issue is an acceptance of the way the world has changed and the way not only our economy has changed, but the way our lives have changed. When this President took over, I can't remember the exact number, but there was something like 50 web pages --

Q You lost your mic -- the mic is off --

MR. LOCKHART: Yes, because they've heard this before. (Laughter.) Even the mic is bored with this routine. So it's back in the transcript some place.

Q What's in the thrust of the White House Conference on Teenagers, is he going to announce any new proposals, or is this just a listening session, or can you give us some idea?

MR. LOCKHART: Let me tell you the thrust of that. Tomorrow the President and the First Lady will launch the White House Conference on Teenagers: Raising Responsible and Resourceful Youth.

The conference will feature some of the nation's leading experts on raising teenagers and will cover issues such as new scientific research that the pre-teen years are as important as the first three years of life, and set patterns for adult behavior and success -- you'll remember we did a conference previously on the first three years -- the changing demographics of today's youth; the perceptions and realities about the role parents play in the lives of teenage children; the risks, challenges and anxieties faced by today's teens; the impact of new media on youth and parenting; and what parents, communities and young people themselves can do to avoid risk behaviors and to build a safe and successful path to adulthood.

Q Does the President have any revelations that he's going to share, or anything --

MR. LOCKHART: I expect the President to have a number of interesting things to say, but he'll say them tomorrow.

Q Why is this an issue the President feels is proper for the White House to deal with?

MR. LOCKHART: For the same reason we've done a number of conferences. I think we can focus attention on issues, whether it be the teen years, whether it's the development in the first three years, whether it's on a number of other issues we've had conferences on, in a way that probably no other institution in this country can. I think when we invite people in to share their expertise on important issues, it gives parents, it gives those who are taking care of -- whether they be young people, whether they be teenagers -- some of the tools they need to succeed.

Q A memo from February of last year, from an official of the White House Office of Administration, says that it might be better to let sleeping dogs lie than to inform Congress about the e-mails problem. Was the concern there taking up time, expense, and staff with searching it out, or was the concern what the e-mails might have showed?

MR. LOCKHART: My understanding of that particular memo, despite the way it was reported, was that memo did not refer to the e-mails. But if you have further questions, Mr. Kennedy can help you.

Q Joe, I have one more question -- I know we've got the briefing coming up on the GPS, but as I understand it, the reason why GPS was de-tuned for commercial use was to prohibit this country's potential enemies from having military accuracy with global positioning. Is the President comfortable now that that threat no longer exists, and is that why he gave the go-ahead?

MR. LOCKHART: No, I think the President is comfortable with the changes that will be announced a little bit later today, based on his obvious concern for our national security, based on the benefits it can bring to American consumers. And all of that will be detailed when they're here, too. I obviously haven't read it yet. (Laughter.)

Q Are we going to hear anything in tomorrow's conference that is going to make parents believe it's anything other than a nightmare bringing up teenagers? (Laughter.)

MR. LOCKHART: Well, I think maybe we should bring on some experts. Terry? (Laughter.) We're done.

Q As a teenager or as a parent? (Laughter.)

MR. LOCKHART: Yes, well done.

END 12:14 P.M. EDT