

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-JUN-1999 18:30:50.00

SUBJECT: Africa AIDS plan

TO: Sylvia M. Mathews (CN=Sylvia M. Mathews/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert D. Kyle (CN=Robert D. Kyle/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jacob J. Lew (CN=Jacob J. Lew/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

CC: Lael Brainard (CN=Lael Brainard/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Sandra Thurman (CN=Sandra Thurman/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Maria Echaveste (CN=Maria Echaveste/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Sandy, Leon and I met with the mainstream AIDS groups today. They are helping us on the current AIDS drugs/Africa issues, but they are not at all happy with us on the overall AIDS Africa issue. They don't believe we have a plan or any kind of commitment to help.

The only way we are going to start to get out from under the current situation, which will get worse before it gets better and now includes the CBC and others, is to announce the plan that you all have been working on with Sandy. We need to do this in the next two weeks. Help!

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: JWright@osophs.dhhs.gov (Jason Wright) (JWright@osophs.dhhs.gov (Jason Wright) [OA])

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-JUN-1999 11:30:45.00

SUBJECT: [542] Protest Action Against US Government - South Africa

TO: Daniel C. Montoya (CN=Daniel C. Montoya/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: montoya_dc@al.eop.gov (montoya_dc@al.eop.gov [UNKNOWN]) (OPD)

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: thomas_m._rosshirt@ovp.eop.gov (thomas_m._rosshirt@ovp.eop.gov [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Forward Header

Subject: [542] Protest Action Against US Government - South Africa
Author: Treatment-access forum <treatment-access@hivnet.ch> at INTERNET
Date: 6/30/99 2:53 PM

The Treatment Action Campaign in South Africa is holding a protest action against the US government's attempts to prevent compulsory licensing and parallel import of cheaper drugs - see below. We would welcome letters of support from other countries at:

mcornell@global.co.za

on behalf of: Treatment Action Campaign

PEOPLE BEFORE PROFITS: protest action against US government. Join us in forming

a human chain around the US Consulate, to call on the US government to demonstrate its commitment to people before profits.

Venue: US Consulate

1 River St, corner Riviera Rd

Killarney (opposite north end of Killarney Mall)

Johannesburg, South Africa

Date: Monday 5 July 1999

Time: 12h30 - 13h30

The Treatment Action Campaign invites you to join a protest action against the US government. South Africa faces what is termed the 'most explosive epidemic of HIV/AIDS in the world' - over 3.5 million South Africans are infected with HIV, with about 1 500 new infections daily. In addition, the country is undergoing a massive restructuring of the health system, which places further demands on already limited resources.

In this environment, South Africa and other developing countries are looking for ways of responding to the crisis in access to treatment, including 'compulsory licensing' - the granting of local licences to produce generic equivalents of patented medicines when the public health is threatened by lack of access to such medicines. This could lower drug prices locally as much as 90%. Compulsory licensing is legal under current international trade agreements, and includes provisions for the patent holder to receive royalties on the generic drugs. Another alternative is 'parallel imports', which would allow countries to import

drugs from another country that is already producing them.

US Vice President Al Gore has publicly threatened severe trade sanctions against SA in response to our government's attempts to pass a law to allow production of essential drugs including HIV/AIDS treatment through compulsory licensing and to allow parallel imports. Gore's domestic policy adviser, David Beier, is the former head lobbyist for a major US pharmaceutical company. Tony Podesta, top Gore adviser and brother of US President Bill Clinton's Chief of Staff, is currently the lobbyist for PhARMA (the association for pharmaceutical companies) and most other US drug interests. For two years, the American government has vehemently opposed SA's attempts to introduce compulsory licensing and parallel imports. Despite Gore's statement that the AIDS pandemic must be a top priority for developing nations, it appears that the interests of pharmaceutical companies rate higher than the possibility of saving or improving the quality of lives.

The Treatment Action Campaign calls on you to join its protest action against the actions of the US government, which are condemning people with HIV/AIDS to unnecessary suffering and to death.

Morna Cornell
E-mail: mcornell@global.co.za

-
- A posting from treatment-access@hivnet.ch
 - To submit a posting, send to this address
 - For anonymous postings, add the word "anon" to the subject line
 - To join or leave this forum, add the word join or leave to the subject line
 - Browse previous postings or post new messages at:
<http://www.hivnet.ch:8000/treatment-access/tdm>
 - Reproduction welcomed, provided source and forum email address is quoted
 - The forum is supported and managed by the Fondation du Present (FdP)

The views expressed in this forum do not necessarily reflect those of FdP, unless otherwise stated

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Brian A. Reich (CN=Brian A. Reich/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-JUN-1999 11:51:55.00

SUBJECT: from the hotline

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

TEXT:

Gore Talks Back To Protestors

"After being hounded by AIDS protestors," Gore said 6/29 he supported South Africa's attempt to obtain cheaper AIDS drugs as long as it complied with int'l trade rules. Gore has "come under fire" from AIDS groups that accuse him of acting on behalf of pharmaceutical companies demanding more patent protection for their drugs in South Africa (see Hotline, 6/29). AIDS activist Eric Sawyer: "This is the first time we've seen in black and white a supportive statement ... from the US government " on the issue. More Sawyer: "Now we await further movement." In a 2/99 State Dept. memo, officials said Gore made protection of pharmaceutical patents 'a central focus" of talks with then-South African deputy pres. Thabo Mbeki (Richwine, Reuters/Boston Globe, 6/30).

Gore spokesman Chris Lehane: "This is one of those situations where emotions are obscuring what the real information is. The vice president supports efforts to provide South Africa with AIDS drugs at reduced prices. He's working to create a framework to make that happen" (Ross, AP, 6/30).

Arianna Huffington: "The vice president's office says it is trying to `help AIDS patients by making sure drug companies maintain profit levels to develop new AIDS medications.' But what good are AIDS medications if they can't get to the people with AIDS? Money has talked louder than the cries of millions of African AIDS victims. But the chants of the protestors are amplifying their cries. Will they also lead to a change in policy from pharmacologic A1?" (Los Angeles Times, 6/29).

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-JUL-1999 08:22:26.00

SUBJECT: Africa AIDS plan

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

fyi

----- Forwarded by Minyon Moore/WHO/EOP on 07/01/99 08:22 AM -----

Richard Socarides 06/30/99 06:31:43 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Jacob J. Lew/OMB/EOP@EOP, Sylvia M. Mathews/OMB/EOP@EOP, Robert D. Kyle/OMB/EOP@EOP

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

Subject: Africa AIDS plan

Sandy, Leon and I met with the mainstream AIDS groups today. They are helping us on the current AIDS drugs/Africa issues, but they are not at all happy with us on the overall AIDS Africa issue. They don't believe we have a plan or any kind of commitment to help.

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Message Copied

To:

Maria Echaveste/WHO/EOP@EOP

Minyon Moore/WHO/EOP@EOP

Sandra Thurman/OPD/EOP@EOP

Leon S. Fuerth/OVP@OVP

Lael Brainard/OPD/EOP@EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-JUL-1999 21:50:22.00

SUBJECT: a helpful column from clarence page on AIDS/Drugs/Africa -- Sunday's Chicago Tribune

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

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

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

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

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

TO: Erica J. Barks-Ruggles (CN=Erica J. Barks-Ruggles/OU=NSC/O=EOP @ EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[MESSAGE.D7]ARMS24837219H.136

The following is a HEX dump of the file:

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-JUL-1999 20:19:57.00

SUBJECT: meeting with Leon on AIDS/Drugs/Africa

TO: Shanna P. Singh (CN=Shanna P. Singh/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
can do?

----- Forwarded by Laura M. Quinn/OVP on 07/06/99 08:19
PM -----

Thomas M. Rosshirt
07/06/99 04:26:48 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Christopher S. Lehane/OVP@OVP, Laura M. Quinn/OVP@OVP
cc:
Subject:meeting with Leon on AIDS/Drugs/Africa

How about 11:30 tomorrow in Leon's office -- quinn, lehane, rosshirt, and fuerth, with perhaps an OVP policy person thrown in.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-JUL-1999 16:26:54.00

SUBJECT: meeting with Leon on AIDS/Drugs/Africa

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

How about 11:30 tomorrow in Leon's office -- quinn, lehane, rosshirt, and fuerth, with perhaps an OVP policy person thrown in.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Brian A. Reich (CN=Brian A. Reich/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-JUL-1999 08:51:28.00

SUBJECT: clarence page (paige)

TO: Shanna P. Singh (CN=Shanna P. Singh/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

can you lexis/nexis search a chicago tribune article from Sunday about the
AIDS/DRUGS/AFRICA thing?(it's for tom)

Thanks...

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Shanna P. Singh (CN=Shanna P. Singh/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-JUL-1999 09:32:33.00

SUBJECT: meeting with Leon on AIDS/Drugs/Africa

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

TEXT:

can do! I put it on your schedule.

----- Forwarded by Shanna P. Singh/OVP on 07/07/99 09:31
AM -----

Laura M. Quinn
07/06/99 08:19:49 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Shanna P. Singh/OVP@OVP
cc:
Subject:meeting with Leon on AIDS/Drugs/Africa

can do?

----- Forwarded by Laura M. Quinn/OVP on 07/06/99 08:19
PM -----

Thomas M. Rosshirt
07/06/99 04:26:48 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Christopher S. Lehane/OVP@OVP, Laura M. Quinn/OVP@OVP
cc:
Subject:meeting with Leon on AIDS/Drugs/Africa

How about 11:30 tomorrow in Leon's office -- quinn, lehane, rosshirt, and fuerth, with perhaps an OVP policy person thrown in.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-JUL-1999 10:48:26.00

SUBJECT: No Subject

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

TEXT:

FYI

----- Forwarded by Sandra Thurman/OPD/EOP on 07/07/99
10:47 AM -----

MEIskowitz@aol.com
07/07/99 10:05:24 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Sandra Thurman/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: No Subject

S.Africans Demonstrate Against Gore

By PAT REBER
.c The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) - South African protesters took aim Monday at health policies backed by Al Gore, underscoring a trade dispute between the United States and South Africa over the cost of AIDS drugs.

About 300 demonstrators marched outside the U.S. Consulate with signs saying ``Gore Greed Kills'' and ``Stop U.S. Bullying of Poor Countries.''

The United States wants South Africa to amend a 1997 law that grants the government unspecified power to obtain cheaper, generic AIDS drugs for the country where more than 3 million people are HIV positive.

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

About 40 pharmaceutical companies worldwide are challenging the law in South African courts, fearing it may be used in a way that violates patent rights.

``It seems the American government is simply acting as a mouthpiece for the large pharmaceutical corporations,''' said Morna Cornell, director of The AIDS

Consortium. ``They're scared (that) Americans who pay so much for their medicines will turn around and say, `Hey, it's cheaper over there.'''

In a letter last month to the chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, Gore said he does not oppose South Africa's attempts to produce or obtain generic AIDS medicines as long as those efforts do not violate laws protecting patents.

Gore said he was trying to resolve the dispute with then-Vice President Thabo Mbeki, who is now South Africa's president. Mbeki and Gore co-chair a commission on U.S.-South African relations.

South African AIDS activists have also targeted their own government for refusing to provide free AZT for HIV-positive pregnant women, a treatment that costs \$110 for a minimum four-week course. The medicine reduces the transmission risk to infants.

In April, rape victims demanded free preventive treatment with a combination of AZT and retroviral drugs, a cocktail available locally for \$820 - equivalent to about five months' wages, on average.

South Africa's former health minister, Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, insisted the government could not afford such treatment unless drug companies lowered their costs.

AP-NY-07-05-99 1624EDT

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-JUL-1999 10:44:40.00

SUBJECT: FW: AIDS Action Council and compulsory licensing

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

TEXT:

Our friends are getting slammed!

----- Forwarded by Sandra Thurman/OPD/EOP on 07/07/99
10:22 AM -----

"Zingale, Daniel" <DZingale@AIDSAction.org>
07/07/99 09:36:08 AM

Record Type: Record

To: "'Rivers, Stephen'" <stephen@riverspr.com>, Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP,
"'Spector, Stacie'" <SSpector@gorennet.com>, Sandra Thurman/OPD/EOP
cc:
Subject: FW: AIDS Action Council and compulsory licensing

>From: rachel madow <rachel.madow@lincoln.ox.ac.uk>
>To: Multiple recipients of list <aidsact@CritPath.Org>
>Subject: AIDS Action Council and compulsory licensing
>Date: Tue, Jul 6, 1999, 10:20 PM
>
>
>Hello AIDSACT and pals (and lurking enemies),
>
>Each new quote from Daniel Zingale on the AIDS drugs for Africa protests
is
>worse (and more offensive) than the last. I know that there have been
some
>words exchanged between AIDS Action folks and individual activists on this
>subject, but I think that this latest quote from Newsweek (copied below)
>ups the ante; it's well past time for AAC to step up publicly and explain
>to activists what the cluck it's doing.
>
>AAC: Are you out there? Will you defend your actions? I'm only speaking
>for myself here, but I think you owe the AIDS Drugs for Africa protesters
>some answers:
>
>If you think you are making a salient strategic point about how to target
>protests, why are you making this point through the mainstream media
rather
>than in an in-house way?
>
>It appears that your intention is to undermine the protest campaign and
>insulate Gore from pressure - is this your perverse misunderstanding of
>classic good cop/bad cop strategy? Or do you actually see some benefit
for

>people with HIV/AIDS in serving as the Administration's foil against AIDS
>activists?

>

>And what are you doing for compulsory licensing?

>

>Rachel Maddow

>rachel.maddow@lincoln.ox.ac.uk

>

>Excerpt from:

>No Money, No Meds.

>Marcus Mabry (With Debra Rosenberg and John Barry in Washington)

>Newsweek, July 12, 1999

>

> "The AIDS Action Council, the largest

> AIDS lobby group in the United States, believes the

> protests against the veep are misdirected. "This is

like

> blaming Roosevelt for the Holocaust," says Council

> director Daniel Zingale."

>

>_____

><http://www.javanet.com/~maddow/>

>

>

>

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 8-JUL-1999 09:58:09.00

SUBJECT: FW: AIDS Action Council and compulsory licensing

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Jeff Trammell (Jeff Trammell [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP on 07/08/99
09:57 AM -----

"Zingale, Daniel" <DZingale @ AIDSAction.org>
07/07/99 09:36:08 AM

Record Type: Record

To: "'Rivers, Stephen'" <stephen @ riverspr.com>, Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP, "'Spector, Stacie'" <SSpector @ gorennet.com>, Sandra Thurman/OPD/EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Paul Thornell (CN=Paul Thornell/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-JUL-1999 16:58:09.00

SUBJECT: summary of news reporting on VP's role in South Africa trade issue

TO: cathy.hurwit (cathy.hurwit @ mail.house.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Paul Thornell/OVP on 07/11/99 04:16 PM

Thomas M. Rosshirt
07/12/99 11:51:08 AM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject:summary of news reporting on VP's role in South Africa
trade issue

FACT SHEET: WHAT HAS BEEN REPORTED
AIDS Drugs for South Africa

"I want to state categorically that Vice President Gore has not put pressure, has not given notice to put sanctions, on South African in this matter."

-- South African Ambassador to the United States, Sheila Sisulu, from a transcript of the African Diplomatic Corps press conference at the National Press Club -- July 2, 1999

"The AIDS Action Council, the largest AIDS lobby group in the United States, believes the protests against the veep are misdirected. +This is like blaming Roosevelt for the Holocaust, , says Council director Daniel Zingale."

-- Newsweek -- July 12, 1999

"Vice President Gore would seem an unlikely target for AIDS activists. Under the Clinton administration, funding for AIDS research has soared, new AIDS medicines have dramatically reduced mortality rates, and the government is now pushing to get an AIDS vaccine by 2007."

-- Philadelphia Inquirer -- June 29

"Trehwitt acknowledged that the pharmaceutical industry pushed the administration to label South Africa a 'priority foreign country,' which would set a deadline for it to change its disputed policy before trade sanctions would take effect. But under pressure from Gore ,s office, the trade representative refused to do so."

-- Baltimore Sun -- June 22, 1999

"Susan Rice, the assistant secretary of State for Africa, asserted that Gore has 'led the way , in opposing trade sanctions and other drastic actions pushed by the pharmaceutical industry."

" +The Vice President took the position that the health crisis in South Africa really needed to be taken into account, , Rice said."

-- Baltimore Sun -- June 22, 1999

"The AIDS activists who have heckled Mr. Gore at his early appearances, seeking to drown him out with chants of "Gore's Greed Kills," manipulate the facts in what is actually a much more complicated and interesting debate."

-- Washington Post editorial -- June 24

"I applaud AIDS activists for bringing some long-overdue attention to Africa ,s AIDS crisis. But in their pursuit of Al Gore, they ,re barking at the wrong politician. At least he has tried to be part of the solution, while too many other only make the problem worse or pay no attention to it at all."

-- Clarence Page, Chicago Tribune -- July 4, 1999

"Internal memos between Gore and U.S. Trade Representative Charlene Barshefsky in April show that Gore actually opposed efforts by American drug companies to pressure the Clinton Administration to escalate threats of trade sanctions against South Africa."

-- Clarence Page, Chicago Tribune -- July 4, 1999

"Vendetta Against Gore Based on Lies"

+Aids Activists distort facts when accusing US Vice President of bullying SA over drugs law ,

-- Headline, Pretoria News -- July 1, 1999

"...We in the CBC are concerned with the recent characterizations of your conversations with President Mbeki and your position on trade sanctions against South Africa -- characterizations that are entirely out of line with your record."

-- Rep. James Clyburn, Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, referring to AIDS protestors in a June 24 letter to Vice President Gore.

" [Congressional Black Caucus Chairman James Clyburn] said he thought the AIDS activists had unfairly targeted the vice president, and now feels 'my suspicions as to what this was all about seem to have been well-placed.'"

-- Associated Press -- June 30

"Exhibit A in the activists case against Gore is a report the state department provided Congress in February describing the administration ,s efforts to get 15(c) repealed or amended. Designed to appease pro-industry legislators who wanted to cut aid to SA, the report emphasized the tough line administration was taking and underplayed Gore ,s desire for a compromise that would enable Pretoria to achieve its social goals while remaining true to Trips."

-- Business Day (South Africa) -- June 30, 1999

SA ,s Washington embassy, careful not to involve itself in US election politics, has guardedly come to Gore ,s defence, without fully -- on the record anyway -- denouncing the protestors ... "We have no knowledge of the vice-president putting pressure on SA in the context alleged," economic counsellor Sheldon Moulton said, "A major aspect of the bi-national commission has been co-operation in the health sector, especially primary health care."

-- Business Day (South Africa) -- June 30, 1999

Gore has long had good relations with gay rights groups, an important

Democratic Party constituency, and the South Africa issue does not appear to be endangering that relationship. David Smith, spokesman for the Human Rights Campaign, one of the largest gay rights lobbying groups, described the patent matter as a "complicated issue" with "no easy solutions" and added, "To single out the vice president is not fair."

-- Washington Post -- June 18, 1999

Message Sent

To:

Sandra Thurman/OPD/EOP @ EOP

Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP @ EOP

Christopher S. Lehane/OVP

Laura M. Quinn/OVP

Ron Klain/OVP

Melissa B. Ratcliff/OVP

Paul Thornell/OVP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-JUL-1999 11:51:16.00

SUBJECT: summary of news reporting on VP's role in South Africa trade issue

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TEXT:

FACT SHEET: WHAT HAS BEEN REPORTED
AIDS Drugs for South Africa

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-- South African Ambassador to the United States, Sheila Sisulu, from a transcript of the African Diplomatic Corps press conference at the National Press Club -- July 2, 1999

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-- Washington Post -- June 18, 1999

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-JUL-1999 12:15:39.00

SUBJECT: NAACP Speech -- OPIC -- General

TO: Paul K. Orzulak (CN=Paul K. Orzulak/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Thomas M. Rosshirt/OVP on 07/13/99
12:15 PM -----

Ron Klain

07/13/99 10:37:12 AM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject:NAACP Speech -- OPIC -- General

Lael Brainard has tentatively signed off on the VP doing the OPIC Africa announcement at NAACP (legally, we would do it on paper before NAACP). She will call Laura Quinn this afternoon to confirm this, after a final consultation with George Munoz at OPIC.

As for the speech itself, it seems to me that we want to have a basic civil rights speech, with two specialized (potentially news making) sections: one, on Africa, where we "announce" the OPIC thing, and reiterate our commitment to AIDS drugs for Africa (with PERHAPS an announcement there???), and two, a shot (still veilled) at Bush on guns, relating to the NAACP lawsuit.

Message Sent

To: _____

Laura M. Quinn/OVP@OVP

Eli G. Attie/OVP@OVP

Melissa B. Ratcliff/OVP@OVP

Thomas M. Rosshirt/OVP@OVP

Thurgood Marshall Jr/WHO/EOP@EOP

FACT SHEET: WHAT HAS BEEN REPORTED

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Paul Thornell (CN=Paul Thornell/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:14-JUL-1999 15:13:50.00

SUBJECT: summary of news reporting on VP's role in South Africa trade issue

TO: Lorraine.Hill (Lorraine.Hill @ mail.house.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Thanks again. Feel free to call if you would like any more information,
224-8391. -Paul

----- Forwarded by Paul Thornell/OVP on 07/13/99 02:30 PM

Thomas M. Rosshirt
07/12/99 11:51:08 AM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject:summary of news reporting on VP's role in South Africa
trade issue

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Sandra Thurman/OPD/EOP @ EOP

Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP @ EOP

Christopher S. Lehane/OVP

Laura M. Quinn/OVP

Ron Klain/OVP

Melissa B. Ratcliff/OVP

Paul Thornell/OVP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Paul Thornell (CN=Paul Thornell/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:14-JUL-1999 17:43:08.00

SUBJECT: summary of news reporting on VP's role in South Africa trade issue

TO: andrea.martin (andrea.martin @ mail.house.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Here you go. Thanks for passing this on to CBC offices. Talk to you later.

----- Forwarded by Paul Thornell/OVP on 07/13/99 04:59 PM -----

Thomas M. Rosshirt

07/12/99 11:51:08 AM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject:summary of news reporting on VP's role in South Africa trade issue

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countries NOT to manufacture cheap generic substitutes for the drugs used to treat AIDS.

Our government's object is to protect the profits of multinational drug companies. Obviously, practically no one in Africa, where the disease is rampant, can afford the \$15,000 a year that the drug companies now charge for the full AIDS "cocktail." And 85 percent of all AIDS sufferers live in Third World countries. In a sane world, we would be subsidizing the manufacture of generic substitutes for AIDS drugs.

The story is getting some attention from the narrow-focus American media because Veep Al Gore personally pressured South African officials to ban substitutes for Taxol, an important cancer drug, threatening that country with trade sanctions.

Gore is getting flak for his tiny role in this revolting story, ergo, the press has found a political flap and is on it like a duck on a Junebug. In the "there oughtta be a law" category, put me down for one that would oblige the media to report the campaign contributions involved in every political story.

The pharmaceutical industry has the largest profits of any legal industry: the industry also spends more to lobby the federal government than any other industry, and last year gave \$12 million in campaign contributions. I know, you're about to say, "Duh."

But listen to exactly how bad this is: Taxol was discovered, tested and manufactured by the National Cancer Institute (your money) and then turned over to Bristol-Meyers Squibb for marketing. According to Ken Silverstein's excellent article in the July 19 'Nation' magazine, the company got the inside track by hiring an Institute official familiar with the Taxol program to write its application.

All the government asked was that it be given enough Taxol for clinical trials. The company then purchased 400 kilos of the drug from NCI's supplier, Hauser Chemical, for which it paid 25 cents per milligram. Silverstein reports that when the FDA approved Taxol in 1992, the company announced a wholesale price of \$4.87 per milligram and today it makes more than \$1 billion annually from the drug.

The 'Nation' article is focused on the larger topic of the gross distortions that profit makes when the pharmaceutical industry decides which ailments to research and provide drugs for. Here's the drug industry concentrating on impotence (Viagra), baldness (Rogaine), toenail fungus (Lamisil), wrinkles (Botox) and drugs for pets -- including one for "separation anxiety" for your dog -- while millions of people around the world are dying for lack of drugs.

Where's the pro-life lobby when we need it?

The estimable group Doctors Without Borders is trying to bring attention to the need for access to drugs in Third World countries, and offers some positive ideas: tax breaks for smaller firms doing research on tropical diseases, creative use

of international trade agreements and increased donations of drugs from the big companies.

In at least one case, the drug industry was the hero rather than the villain.

In the 1980s a Pakistani researcher at Merck discovered that a drug used in veterinary medicine was also gave perfect protection against river blindness, which then afflicted millions in Africa. Merck realized it couldn't make a profit marketing Ivermectin so, in an unprecedented move, it gave the drug to the World Health Organization. For years WHO couldn't get governments, including ours, to fund a program: only lately have the World Bank and private organizations given enough so that river blindness will probably be wiped out.

The United States is the only First World country that does not control drug prices. Silverstein reports that prices here are about twice as high as they are in Europe and nearly four times higher than in Japan.

The industry's old shuck and jive about how much it costs to develop a new drug has been discussed in earlier columns. The bulk of the cost in developing a new drug is in pre-clinical research and much of that is performed by universities or government-funded research facilities.

Even more obscene than the industry's profits is its habit of seeking exemptions to patent expiration dates on its most profitable drugs from members of Congress willing to try to slip an extension through as an amendment to some other bill. In direct exchange for handsome campaign contributions, of course. Can anyone explain to me the difference between that and bribery?

It is not too much to demand some public service from the industry, just as phone companies are required to subsidize service in rural areas.

Only 1 percent of new medicines brought to market by multinational drug companies between 1975 and 1997 were designed to treat the tropical diseases that kill millions in the Third World, according to Doctors Without Borders.

Why not require the drug companies to set aside some percentage of research for these major diseases, surely as much a plague to mankind as toenail fungus? That, or why shouldn't the government hang onto the patents of the drugs developed by its own research at the public expense and use the money for more research?

Molly Ivins is a columnist for the 'Star-Telegram.' You may write to her at 1005 Congress Ave., Suite 920, Austin, TX 78701; call her at (512) 476-8908; or email her at mollyivins@star-telegram.com.

Send your comments to mollyivins@star-telegram.com

Message Sent

To: _____

Ron Klain/OVP@OVP

Monica M. Dixon/OVP@OVP

Eli G. Attie/OVP@OVP

Michael B. Feldman/OVP@OVP

Ansley Jones/OVP@OVP

Philip G Dufour/OVP@OVP

Elizabeth J. Potter/OVP@OVP

Alejandro G. Cabrera/OVP@OVP

Michael B. Feldman/OVP@OVP

Laura M. Quinn/OVP@OVP

Clark E. Ray/OVP@OVP

Thomas M. Rosshirt/OVP@OVP

Alejandro G. Cabrera/OVP@OVP

Christopher S. Lehane/OVP@OVP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:15-JUL-1999 17:06:40.00

SUBJECT: Vice President Gore's foreign affairs spokesman

TO: mollyivins@star-telegram.com. (mollyivins@star-telegram.com. @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Hey Molly:

I'm the VP's Foreign Affairs Spokesman. In your column yesterday you repeated the mantra of some AIDS protestors who apparently think the best way to fight high drug prices is to spread misinformation about my boss.

Here is some information from various sources that rebuts all that. Please give me a call when you can -- 202 456 7173.

FACT SHEET: WHAT HAS BEEN REPORTED
AIDS Drugs for South Africa

&I want to state categorically that Vice President Gore has not put pressure, has not given notice to put sanctions, on South Africa on this matter. 8

-- South African Ambassador to the United States, Sheila Sisulu, at the National Press Club -- July 2, 1999

&The AIDS Action Council, the largest AIDS lobby group in the United States, believes the protests against the veep are misdirected. +This is like blaming Roosevelt for the Holocaust, , says Council director Daniel Zingale. 8

-- Newsweek -- July 12, 1999

&Vice President Gore would seem an unlikely target for AIDS activists. Under the Clinton administration, funding for AIDS research has soared, new AIDS medicines have dramatically reduced mortality rates, and the government is now pushing to get an AIDS vaccine by 2007. 8

-- Philadelphia Inquirer -- June 29

The accusation that Gore is in the pocket of the drug industry, which was starting to gain currency, now holds less water than it ever did. The industry wants a big fat stake driven through section 15c and the Vice President has not delivered. But he may have fostered something more important: (a sane atmosphere for reasoning through why the protection of intellectual property is not necessarily incompatible with better, more affordable health care for SA ,s poor (8

-- Business Day (South Africa)) July 14, 1999

&The suggestion that the Vice President has passively condemned impoverished South Africans to hideous death by contagion) in exchange for corporate-backed campaign donations) is not even remotely fair. It is groundless and grotesque. 8

-- The Weekly Standard) July 19, 1999

&Trehwitt acknowledged that the pharmaceutical industry pushed the administration to label South Africa a &priority foreign country, 8 which would set a deadline for it to change its disputed policy before trade sanctions would take effect. But under pressure from Gore ,s office, the

trade representative refused to do so. 8
-- Baltimore Sun -- June 22, 1999

&Susan Rice, the assistant secretary of State for Africa, asserted that Gore has +led the way , in opposing trade sanctions and other drastic actions pushed by the pharmaceutical industry (&The Vice President took the position that the health crisis in South Africa really needed to be taken into account, , Rice said. 8
-- Baltimore Sun -- June 22, 1999

&The AIDS activists who have heckled Mr. Gore (manipulate the facts (. 8
-- Washington Post editorial -- June 24

&Vendetta Against Gore Based on Lies 8
+Aids Activists distort facts when accusing US Vice President of bullying SA over drugs law ,
-- Headline, Pretoria News -- July 1, 1999

&I applaud AIDS activists for bringing some long-overdue attention to Africa ,s AIDS crisis. But in their pursuit of Al Gore, they ,re barking at the wrong politician. At least he has tried to be part of the solution, while too many others only make the problem worse or pay no attention to it at all. 8
-- Clarence Page, Chicago Tribune -- July 4, 1999

&Internal memos between Gore and U.S. Trade Representative Charlene Barshefsky in April show that Gore actually opposed efforts by American drug companies to pressure the Clinton Administration to escalate threats of trade sanctions against South Africa. 8
-- Clarence Page, Chicago Tribune -- July 4, 1999

&(We in the CBC are concerned with the recent characterizations of your conversations with President Mbeki and your position on trade sanctions against South Africa) characterizations that are entirely out of line with your record. 8
-- Rep. James Clyburn, Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, referring to AIDS protestors in a June 24 letter to Vice President Gore.

&[Congressional Black Caucus Chairman James Clyburn] said he thought the AIDS activists had unfairly targeted the vice president, and now feels &my suspicions as to what this was all about seem to have been well-placed. 8
-- Associated Press -- June 30

&Exhibit A in the activists case against Gore is a report the state department provided Congress in February describing the administration ,s efforts to get 15(c) repealed or amended. Designed to appease pro-industry legislators who wanted to cut aid to SA, the report emphasized the tough line administration was taking and underplayed Gore ,s desire for a compromise that would enable Pretoria to achieve its social goals while remaining true to Trips. 8
-- Business Day (South Africa) -- June 30, 1999

Gore has long had good relations with gay rights groups, an important Democratic Party constituency, and the South Africa issue does not appear to be endangering that relationship. David Smith, spokesman for the Human Rights Campaign, one of the largest gay rights lobbying groups, described the patent matter as a "complicated issue" with "no easy solutions" and added, "To single out the vice president is not fair."
-- Washington Post -- June 18, 1999

&In the current fracas, it seems to us, Vice President Gore is attempting

to keep all reasonable considerations in balance. He wants his country to sustain in principle the international patent protection regime. He wants to foreclose no potentially effective response to the infectious-diseases crisis in Africa. 8

-- The Weekly Standard) July 19, 1999.

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Molly Ivins column (syndicated)

<http://www.star-telegram.com/columnist/ivins2.htm>
Updated: Wednesday, Jul. 14, 1999 at 18:43 CDT

We need a little public service from drug companies

AUSTIN -- A story finally getting some attention is the hideous case of the U.S. trade representative trying to force African countries NOT to manufacture cheap generic substitutes for the drugs used to treat AIDS.

Our government's object is to protect the profits of multinational drug companies. Obviously, practically no one in Africa, where the disease is rampant, can afford the \$15,000 a year that the drug companies now charge for the full AIDS "cocktail." And 85 percent of all AIDS sufferers live in Third World countries. In a sane world, we would be subsidizing the manufacture of generic substitutes for AIDS drugs.

The story is getting some attention from the narrow-focus American media because Veep Al Gore personally pressured South African officials to ban substitutes for Taxol, an important cancer drug, threatening that country with trade sanctions.

Gore is getting flak for his tiny role in this revolting story, ergo, the press has found a political flap and is on it like a duck on a Junebug. In the "there oughtta be a law" category, put me down for one that would oblige the media to report the campaign contributions involved in every political story.

The pharmaceutical industry has the largest profits of any legal industry: the industry also spends more to lobby the federal government than any other industry, and last year gave \$12 million in campaign contributions. I know, you're about to say, "Duh."

But listen to exactly how bad this is: Taxol was discovered, tested and manufactured by the National Cancer Institute (your money) and then turned over to Bristol-Meyers Squibb for marketing. According to Ken Silverstein's excellent article in the July 19 'Nation' magazine, the company got the inside track by hiring an Institute official familiar with the Taxol program to write its application.

All the government asked was that it be given enough Taxol for clinical trials. The company then purchased 400 kilos of the drug from NCI's supplier, Hauser Chemical, for which it paid 25 cents per milligram. Silverstein reports that when the FDA approved Taxol in 1992, the company announced a wholesale price of \$4.87 per milligram and today it makes more than \$1 billion annually from the drug.

The 'Nation' article is focused on the larger topic of the gross distortions that profit makes when the pharmaceutical industry decides which ailments to research and provide drugs for. Here's the drug industry concentrating on impotence (Viagra), baldness (Rogaine), toenail fungus (Lamisil), wrinkles (Botox) and drugs for pets -- including one for "separation anxiety" for your dog -- while millions of people around the world are dying for lack of drugs.

Where's the pro-life lobby when we need it?

The estimable group Doctors Without Borders is trying to bring attention to the need for access to drugs in Third World countries, and offers some positive ideas: tax breaks for smaller firms doing research on tropical diseases, creative use of international trade agreements and increased donations of drugs from the big companies.

In at least one case, the drug industry was the hero rather than the villain.

In the 1980s a Pakistani researcher at Merck discovered that a drug used in veterinary medicine was also gave perfect protection against river blindness, which then afflicted millions in Africa. Merck realized it couldn't make a profit marketing Ivermectin so, in an unprecedented move, it gave the drug to the World Health Organization. For years WHO couldn't get governments, including ours, to fund a program: only lately have the World Bank and private organizations given enough so that river blindness will probably be wiped out.

The United States is the only First World country that does not control drug prices. Silverstein reports that prices here are about twice as high as they are in Europe and nearly four times higher than in Japan.

The industry's old shuck and jive about how much it costs to develop a new drug has been discussed in earlier columns. The bulk of the cost in developing a new drug is in pre-clinical research and much of that is performed by universities or government-funded research facilities.

Even more obscene than the industry's profits is its habit of seeking exemptions to patent expiration dates on its most profitable drugs from members of Congress willing to try to slip an extension through as an amendment to some other bill. In direct exchange for handsome campaign contributions, of course. Can anyone explain to me the difference between that and bribery?

It is not too much to demand some public service from the industry, just as phone companies are required to subsidize service in rural areas.

Only 1 percent of new medicines brought to market by multinational drug companies between 1975 and 1997 were designed to treat the tropical diseases that kill millions in the Third World, according to Doctors Without Borders.

Why not require the drug companies to set aside some percentage of research for these major diseases, surely as much a plague to mankind as toenail fungus? That, or why shouldn't the government hang onto the patents of the drugs developed by its own research at the public expense and use the money for more research?

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Send your comments to mollyivins@star-telegram.com

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:18-JUL-1999 15:04:57.00

SUBJECT: Re: draft of VP's AIDS announcement speech

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

CC: keria. eisenbeis (CN=keria. eisenbeis/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: richard socarides (CN=richard socarides/OU=who/O=eop@eop [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: richard m. saunders (CN=richard m. saunders/O=ovp@ovp [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: laura m. quinn (CN=laura m. quinn/O=ovp@ovp [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: acabrera@cais.com (acabrera@cais.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: robert d. kyle (CN=robert d. kyle/OU=omb/O=eop@eop [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: erica j. barks-ruggles (CN=erica j. barks-ruggles/OU=nsc/O=eop@eop [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: ron klain (CN=ron klain/O=ovp@ovp [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: sandra thurman (CN=sandra thurman/OU=opd/O=eop@eop [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Tom -- this is great here's a few thoughts.

(1) I think you should expand a bit the other commitments being made (new partnerships with other countries and new partnerships from labor and religious and business communities). It is really imp't to underscore that we all recognize that \$100 m -- or any level of commitment from just the US government is not the sole answer to this problem.

(2) The poem at the end is nice although I think we need something after that lifts the crowd up a bit to feel like we can work to address this problem, (otherwise with Tutu and this orphan I think we risk leaving our crowd pretty depressed). I think somewhere -- preferably at the end. We do know that the type of investments we are making have been helpful in Uganda where we have seen important declines in AIDS. We should also mention the promise of the new AIDS drugs study that gives new hope from last week. There is promise and hope in this face of this epidemic and we do know that steps like the ones we are proposing today can help make a difference.

(3) Finally as I understand it from Sandy the term global AIDS is a meaningless one to the AIDS community as we should say AIDS across the

globe.

Hope this is helpful. Please call or page with any questions

sb

Thomas M. Rosshirt
07/17/99 10:38:41 PM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc: acabrera@cais.com @ inet
Subject: draft of VP's AIDS announcement speech

Vice President Al Gore
Global AIDS Initiative
Monday, July 19, 1999

God bless you, Olivia. Thank you for traveling halfway around the world to try to teach us what it means to live in a world ripped apart by AIDS. And thank you for teaching us also about hope, courage, and human dignity. As we move forward in our global fight against AIDS, we will keep you in our hearts.

Archbishop Tutu) across oceans and nations, you are a universal messenger of mercy and compassion. Thank you for bringing the moral power of your ministry here to Washington today to strengthen us in our cause. Congressman Clyburn, I want to thank you and the Congressional Black Caucus for serving so uncompromisingly as the conscience of the Congress -- and for sounding the alarm about the growing crisis of AIDS in Africa and around the world.

I also want to thank AIDS Action and so many other organizations and individuals here today, not only for your successful record of fighting AIDS here at home; but also for reminding those of us in this part of the world, of our moral duty to do more to fight AIDS in the rest of the world.

I am honored to be with you today to announce an important step forward in our global battle against AIDS.

There is nothing in our memory or experience that rivals the scope or scale of the AIDS crisis in Africa. More than twelve million people have already died) one quarter of them children. Twenty million more men, women, and children are now infected. And every day, 11,000 more people become HIV positive) more than half of them under the age of 25.

Young lives are being lost; families torn apart; businesses are failing, economies collapsing; and yet the epidemic is galloping onward, and gaining speed. The story Olivia just told us -- multiply that by forty million. That is the number of children who will be orphaned by AIDS in Africa over the next ten years) the same number of children that attend public school today in the United States.

Right now, from Kampala to Cape Town, we are working to stem the rising tide of HIV infection, to prolong the lives of those who are sick, and to stitch together a network of family support systems for the growing number of orphans. But we have so much more to do.

That is why -- on World AIDS Day last year -- the President asked our AIDS Czar, Sandy Thurman, to lead a fact-finding mission to Africa and to report back to the White House on new steps to confront this growing crisis.

Following upon this report, I am pleased to announce today that the President and I -- as part of our sustained commitment to fight global AIDS -- will send to Congress a proposal for a \$100 million increase in the next fiscal year to fight AIDS in Africa, Asia, and around the world. This largest-ever increase will double our investment in HIV prevention and AIDS treatment in Africa) while providing new resources for stricken regions around the world.

We are proud to increase our global effort against AIDS, but no nation can win this war on its own. We will challenge our G-8 partners and other donors to match America's increased commitment, and we will work diligently with foreign governments, corporate leaders, NGOs, and faith communities to leverage much needed funds, and maximize their impact in the global battle against AIDS.

As Archbishop Tutu has said -- this is a holy war. For all our friends here and around the world willing to go deep into the heart of this horrible suffering to wage and win this war -- let us hear and heed the words of South African poet, Mongane Wally Serote:

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

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

Thank you, and God bless you all.

Message Sent

To: _____

Sandra Thurman/OPD/EOP@EOP
Laura M. Quinn/OVP@OVP
Ron Klain/OVP@OVP
Richard M. Saunders/OVP@OVP
Erica J. Barks-Ruggles/NSC/EOP@EOP
Sarah A. Bianchi/OVP@OVP
Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP@EOP
Robert D. Kyle/OMB/EOP@EOP
Keri A. Eisenbeis/OMB/EOP@EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:19-JUL-1999 12:47:03.00

SUBJECT: AIDS AP story

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

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

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

TEXT:

White House Seeking More AIDS Money

Monday, July 19, 1999; 11:45 a.m. EDT

WASHINGTON (AP) -- Vice President Al Gore is outlining a \$100 million initiative today to fight AIDS, particularly in Africa, where a new administration study finds the virus has spread into one of the largest health crises in history.

Joined by AIDS activists and Archbishop Desmond Tutu, the South African Nobelist, Gore was announcing that the Clinton administration was seeking its largest-ever budget increase in the global battle against the AIDS virus.

"AIDS in Africa is the worst infectious disease catastrophe in the history of modern medicine," Gore said in printed remarks. "We hope this initiative will not only provide much-needed relief but will inspire decisive action by other countries and institutions."

Gore, who is seeking to succeed President Clinton in the Oval Office, has been dogged along the campaign trail by AIDS protesters who contend administration trade policies have made it difficult to get affordable AIDS drugs to people who need them in Africa.

Today, he was releasing a report from the Office of National AIDS policy that found 12 million people in sub-Saharan Africa have died of AIDS in the past decade. By 2005, the death toll could reach 13,000 people per

day.

million for
Defense
provide AIDS

The spending proposals Gore was announcing included \$48
AIDS education, counseling and testing. That involved a
Department program to train African militaries how to
prevention training.

community-based
other countries

The remaining funds would be targeted at home- and
care, caring for children orphaned by AIDS and helping
build infrastructure to confront the spread of AIDS.

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[Back to the top](#)

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:19-JUL-1999 09:17:08.00

SUBJECT: Re: AIDS Event

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Not unless we want to reenergize the AIDS drugs in South Africa discussion
and make the groups mad at the same time.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:21-JUL-1999 12:36:20.00

SUBJECT: Re: pending stories

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

TEXT:

Bonus points for Tom!

Thomas M. Rosshirt
07/21/99 12:34:35 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Alejandro G. Cabrera/OVP@OVP
cc:
Subject: Re: pending stories

Phil Sheenan of the NY Times is apparently planning to do a piece on AIDS drugs in Africa.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:21-JUL-1999 12:34:47.00

SUBJECT: Re: pending stories

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

TEXT:

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-JUL-1999 18:02:58.00

SUBJECT: latest

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

TEXT:

Congress-AIDS,510

Congress urged to help speed AIDS drugs to Africa

WASHINGTON (AP) A woman from Malawi tearfully begged Congress on Thursday to send more AIDS drugs to fellow Africans unable to afford them.

Chatinkah Nkhoma, now in the United States for AIDS treatment, asked lawmakers to find a way around trade disputes that could impede the flow of essential drugs to Third World nations, especially in Africa, where drug companies conduct the tests needed to develop their products.

Nkhoma, 37, believes she would be dead now had she stayed in Lilongwe, Malawi's capital, where the expensive drugs she needs either are unavailable or cost too much.

Millions of other Africans are not as lucky, said Nkhoma, who came to the United States as a graduate student.

"I'm their voice. I'm here to cry for help," Nkhoma told the House Government Reform subcommittee on criminal justice, drug policy and human resources.

She also asked lawmakers to reject arguments that the drugs may cause more harm than good in poor nations unable to ensure AIDS patients adhere to strict drug regimens.

Experts have said that people who do not take the drugs as prescribed actually may become sicker or develop drug-resistant strains of the AIDS virus.

AIDS deaths have declined because of advances in treatment in the United States, but they remain on the increase in Africa, where it is the leading cause of death.

Trade disputes have developed over some countries' efforts to reduce the cost of importing AIDS drugs, with some blame directed at pharmaceutical companies.

"What happens to countries who ... do not purchase their AIDS drugs from drug companies, instead looking to buy them through cheaper sellers, often times other countries? Under direct pressure from the pharmaceutical industry, they are punished by the United States," Rep. Bernie Sanders, I-Vt., said in a written statement.

He said these countries could lose their preferential tariff treatment "all because the pharmaceutical companies do not wish to lose any of their tremendous profits."

Joe Papovich, an assistant U.S. trade representative, said the Clinton administration believe it can resolve the disputes, which involve drug companies' efforts to protect their patents and help recoup research costs.

He said the administration is working with South Africa, where 45 percent of the military is infected with the AIDS virus, so that country can import lower-cost drugs without infringing on patents.

On Monday, Vice President Gore announced a new \$100 million proposal to help Africa stop the spread of AIDS. The money included

\$48 million for AIDS education, counseling and testing, which involved a Defense Department program to train African militaries how to provide AIDS prevention training.

The remaining funds would be targeted at home- and community-based care, caring for children orphaned by AIDS and helping other countries build infrastructure to confront the spread of AIDS.

APNP-07-22-99 1740EDT

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Received by NewsEDGE/LAN: 7/22/99 5:35 PM

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-JUL-1999 18:01:41.00

SUBJECT: fyi

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

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

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Sarah A. Bianchi/OVP on 07/22/99 06:01
PM -----

From: Dan J. Taylor on 07/22/99 05:47:38 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Sarah A. Bianchi/OVP@OVP, Sandra Thurman/OPD/EOP@EOP
cc:
Subject:fyi

Congress urged to help speed AIDS drugs to Africa

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APNP-07-22-99 1740EDT

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Received by NewsEDGE/LAN: 7/22/99 5:35 PM

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Dan J. Taylor (CN=Dan J. Taylor/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-JUL-1999 17:47:48.00

SUBJECT: fyi

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

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

TEXT:

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He said these countries could lose their preferential tariff treatment "all because the pharmaceutical companies do not wish to lose any of their tremendous profits."

Joe Papovich, an assistant U.S. trade representative, said the Clinton administration believe it can resolve the disputes, which involve drug companies' efforts to protect their patents and help recoup research costs.

He said the administration is working with South Africa, where 45 percent of the military is infected with the AIDS virus, so that country can import lower-cost drugs without infringing on patents.

On Monday, Vice President Gore announced a new \$100 million proposal to help Africa stop the spread of AIDS. The money included \$48 million for AIDS education, counseling and testing, which involved a Defense Department program to train African militaries how to provide AIDS prevention training.

The remaining funds would be targeted at home- and community-based care, caring for children orphaned by AIDS and helping other countries build infrastructure to confront the spread of AIDS.

APNP-07-22-99 1740EDT

Copyright (c) 1999 The Associated Press
Received by NewsEDGE/LAN: 7/22/99 5:35 PM

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-JUL-1999 09:44:52.00

SUBJECT:

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Mr. Gore and the AIDS Drugs

Thursday, June 24, 1999; Page A26

pharmaceutical
patients. Welcome
Mr. Gore at his
of "Gore's Greed
more complicated

VICE PRESIDENT Gore stands accused of defending
industry profits at the expense of South African AIDS
to campaign season. The AIDS activists who have heckled
early appearances, seeking to drown him out with chants
Kills," manipulate the facts in what is actually a much
and interesting debate.

and for good
often leads nowhere
industry can't
overseas, it won't look
foreigners alike.

International trade law protects drug company patents,
reason. Companies invest large sums in research that
but sometimes produces valuable new medicines. If the
recoup its investment through drug sales, here and
for new drugs, and everyone will suffer -- Americans and

that could save
between the legitimate
has no ultimate
foreign aid from
specifically to
developing world.
their budgets to
for useful drugs.
margins when

But poor countries chafe, understandably, when medicines
lives are priced beyond their reach. This conflict
interests of industry and those of the developing world
solution, but avenues of compromise can be found. More
wealthy countries could be targeted to health care and
encourage the development of medicines useful to the
Developing countries could devote a larger share of
primary health care, thereby creating more of a market
Drug companies could more often settle for lower profit
selling or licensing products to poor nations,

especially when the alternative
is no sales at all.

In 1997 South Africa approved a new law, aimed at making
medicines more affordable, that multinationals deemed a threat to
patent rights. An industry lawsuit is still pending in South Africa's
courts, so the law has never been implemented, and its effects remain unclear.

The two practices it might condone, to which industry
objects, are compulsory licensing and parallel importing. Under the
former, the government could force a multinational to grant
manufacturing rights, for a fee, to a local producer; the latter would allow the
import of legally produced medicines from a third country where they might
be cheaper. South Africa maintains that both may be permitted under
international law in certain cases. Industry for the most part dislikes
both ideas.

The Clinton administration, led by Mr. Gore, has sought
to protect industry's legal position. You could make a case that it
should push harder to help South Africa get access to drugs it can afford.
But Mr. Gore has not been as one-sided as industry -- or many Republicans
in Congress -- would like. Last year the U.S. drug industry persuaded a
Republican congressman from New Jersey, home to many pharmaceutical
giants, to attach a provision to the foreign-aid bill blocking U.S.
assistance to South Africa's government until the State Department explained
what it was doing on industry's behalf. The congressman, Rodney
Frelinghuysen, wasn't satisfied with the department's first report, so it
submitted a revision, portraying itself more strongly as a champion of U.S.
industry.

Language from that report -- ordered up because the
industry perceived the administration as too soft on South Africa and
dutifully delivered by the administration to forestall a cutoff of U.S. aid -- is
now cited by Mr. Gore's critics on the other side as evidence that he is
in industry's pocket.
As we said, welcome to the campaign.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 3-AUG-1999 09:22:17.00

SUBJECT: Chicago Tribune Editorial

TO: Jacob J. Lew (CN=Jacob J. Lew/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

TEXT:

HELPING AFRICANS FIGHT AIDS

"The worst infectious disease catastrophe since the bubonic plague" is how a UN report described the AIDS epidemic in sub-Saharan Africa -- and without a trace of exaggeration. Last year alone, AIDS killed 1.4 million people in eastern and southern Africa.

First World nations' response to this worsening calamity, particularly by the U.S., has been muted. Until a few years ago, the U.S.'s own AIDS crisis consumed most of its funds and attention. Then the advent of powerful new drugs that dramatically increase the survival rate created the false public impression that the epidemic is over.

So the Clinton administration's announcement July 19 that it will seek an additional \$100 million to fight AIDS in the Third world, particularly Africa, is welcome and timely. In addition to providing desperately needed funds, it should help puncture the worldwide complacency and ignorance of this tragedy.

U.S. leadership also ought to prompt other developed countries to make similar contributions -- and African governments to develop more effective strategies to fight the disease themselves.

In the past decade, AIDS has killed 12 million Africans -- the equivalent of the entire population of Illinois -- and another 22.5 million are infected with HIV. In South Africa alone, deaths from AIDS will cut average life expectancy by a third, from 60 to 40 years, in the near future.

Such a public health disaster transcends public health: Losing so many people -- many of them professionals -- undermines economies, governments and

civil society. The World Bank projects that Tanzania's GNP will contract by about 15 percent by 2005 as a result of AIDS. South Africa estimates AIDS costs the country 2 percent of its GNP each year.

The proposed increase would about double U.S. funding of anti-AIDS programs in the Third World. The White House promises that funds would be offset by cuts in other non-AIDS programs in the federal budget.

Funds would go to basic education and medical services, such as screening of the blood supply; treatment of AIDS-related opportunistic infections; care for the millions of orphans created by the epidemic; and helping host countries with their planning and implementation of AIDS prevention and treatment campaigns.

Most difficult yet crucial is the last item -- getting African

countries

to take the lead in dealing with the crisis. An anti-AIDS campaign two years ago in South Africa received an impressive \$64 million a year, but quickly degenerated into a fiasco that, if anything, set back efforts to fight the disease. In other countries, bureaucratic torpor combines with religious and societal taboos to make explicit safe-sex campaigns very difficult to carry out.

The U.S. and other developed countries cannot stand by idly while AIDS ravages the Third World and particularly sub-Saharan Africa. But it is the African nations that ultimately must devise and implement the strategies most appropriate for each of them. [Chicago Tribune, daily circ. 647,162, July 31, 1999, Section 1, p. 18.]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 4-AUG-1999 14:14:36.00

SUBJECT: NC10775: U.S. not a puppet of drug companies

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

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

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

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

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

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP on 08/04/99
02:13 PM -----

rwockner@netcom.com
08/04/99 01:53:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Richard Socarides@EOP
cc:
Subject: NC10775: U.S. not a puppet of drug companies

Do not publish this item without permission from the originating media
operation. Do not post this item in a public online forum. Items on this
mailing list that are not copyrighted will not contain this message. This
free mailing list is open only to people with whom I am acquainted. It
has less than 300 recipients.

U.S. not a ``puppet'' of drug companies, envoy says

By Ed Stoddard

PRETORIA, Aug 4 (Reuters) - The U.S. ambassador to South Africa defended
Washington's controversial policies on the sale and manufacture of AIDS
drugs in South Africa on Wednesday, saying his government was not a
``puppet'' of big drug companies.

Ambassador James A Joseph made the comment at a news conference amid a
controversy aroused by U.S. objections to a South African law designed
to bring affordable medicines within reach of millions of its poor,

HIV-positive citizens.

``The United States wants what South Africa wants, the extension of adequate health care to the many who for so long have been denied the benefits available to a small minority,'' Joseph said.

South Africa has one of the fastest growing rates of the disease in sub-Saharan Africa, estimated at 1,500 new HIV infections a day.

However, Washington has cited possible breach of trade laws in objecting to the South African law, which could allow local manufacturers to make cheap, generic copies of AIDS drugs, a practice known as compulsory licensing which U.S. drugs companies oppose.

The law could also enable South African manufacturers to import drugs from a third party through so-called parallel imports.

The U.S. pharmaceutical industry has demanded more patent protection for its drugs in South Africa and AIDS activists have charged that the U.S. government has been pressured by the companies to threaten South Africa with trade sanctions.

Joseph denied this.

``The U.S. government is not a puppet of pharmaceutical companies...the U.S. government is not pressuring South Africa with threats of trade sanctions,'' he said.

Washington had no problem with the law as long it did not conflict with international trade rules.

``We have only asked for assurances that...it (South Africa) will play by the international rules of the World Trade Organisation to which it belongs,'' he said.

He dismissed allegations by AIDS activists that U.S. Vice President Al Gore was working on behalf of U.S. drug companies keen to see South Africa scrap the controversial law.

13:02 08-04-99

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Pieter J. Boelhouwer (CN=Pieter J. Boelhouwer/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 4-AUG-1999 15:38:53.00

SUBJECT: Re: Business outreach

TEXT:
Rick,

The VP is going to be meeting with some CEOs on 8/13. to prepare for that meeting, he will need briefing material on the following issues:

Coca Cola's dealings in Russia -- I understand there has been a problem here

Latest on China accession to WTO --

South Africa -- "Aids Drugs for Africa" issue

Can you please coordinate the materials and get to us by COB on Wed.
Thanks

Attached for your information is a list of invitees

Invited Guests to the August 13, 1999 CEO Meeting with VP Gore:

1. Skip Oppenheimer, President & CEO, Oppenheimer Companies
877 West Main Street
Suite 750
Boise, Idaho 83702
208-343-4883
Fax: 208-343-4490

2. Steve Rattner
Managing Director, Lazard Freres & Company
Contact: Sally: 212-632-6154, f: 212-332-5971

3. Roger Altman
President and CEO, Evercore
Contact: Absel: 212-857-3110, Fax: 212-857-3112

4. Doug Ivester
Chairman and CEO, The Coca-Cola Co.
Contact: Connell Stafford, Vice President Governmental Affairs
404-676-2652 f) 404-515-4618
P.O. Drawer 1734
Atlanta, GA 30301

5. Duane Ackerman (confirmed)
BellSouth Corp.
Contact: Karen Anderson, 202-624-1246, f) 202-624-1298
404-249-2000
202-463-4100

6. Robert Shapiro
Chairman and CEO, Monsanto Co.
Contact: Karen Anderson
f) 202-624-1298

314-694-1000
202-624-1246
700 14th St., N.W., Suite 100
Washington, DC 20005

7. Paul Allaire
Chairman, Xerox Corp.
Contact: Michele L. Cahn, Domestic Government Policy
202-414-1200 f) 202-414-1217
1401 H St., N.W., Suite 200
Washington, DC 20005

8. Ernie Micek
Chairman and CEO, Cargill, Inc.
Contact: 612-742-6087
202-785-3060
1101 15th St., N.W., Suite 1000
Washington, DC 20005

9. George Fisher
Eastman Kodak Co.
Contact: Nancy Nord, Director Federal Government Relations
202-857-3460 f) 202-857-3401
Contact: Catherine G. Cohen, 202-857-3400
250 H St., N.W., Suite 800
Washington, DC 20005

10. Phil Condit
Chairman of the Board and CEO, The Boeing Company, USA
1-206-544-7000
Contact: Al Ralston, Government Relations Director
206-655-4465 f) 206-655-

11. Pete Correll
Georgia Pacific
404-652-4000
133 Peachtree St., S.W.
Atlanta, GA 30303

12. Art Ryan
Chairman, Prudential Insurance
Contact: 973-802-4421
Contact: Janice Griffin, V. President Governmental Relations
202-463-0060 or 202-857-5210, Fax: 202-429-6834
1140 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Suite 510
Washington, DC 20036

13. Ray Gilmartin
Merck & Co.
Contact: Teel Oliver, Vice President, Government Relations:
202-638-4170
601 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W. North Bldg., Suite 1200
Washington, DC 20004

14. Gerry Levin
Time Warner, Inc.

Contact: Tom Boggs, Senior V. President, Public Policy
212-484-8000, 202-457-6000
800 Connecticut Ave., N.W. Suite 800
Washington, DC 20006

15. Dana Mead
Chairman and CEO, Tenneco, Inc. (soon to be retiring from Tenneco)
203-863-1000, 202-942-0200
Ted Oustell, VP Chief of Operation: 202-942-0220
701 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Suite 710
Washington, DC 20004

16. Hank Barnette
Chairman and CEO, Bethlehem Steel Corp.
610-694-2424
202-775-6200
1667 K.St., N.W., Suite 600
Washington, DC 20006

17. Frank Savage
Allaince Capital Management LP
212-969-1600
1345 Avenue of the Americas, 39th floor
New York, NY 10105

18. Jack Manning
Boston Capital
Contact: David Gasson 617-624-8896, Fax: 624-8999

19. Jamie Dimon
212-816-8800
1185 Park Ave.
New York, NY 10128

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Richard M. Saunders (CN=Richard M. Saunders/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-AUG-1999 14:48:17.00

SUBJECT: Planning a Meeting with Pharmaceutical Industry Representatives

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

TO: Pieter J. Boelhouwer (CN=Pieter J. Boelhouwer/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

CC: Lisa M. Brown (CN=Lisa M. Brown/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Todd H. Dennett (CN=Todd H. Dennett/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Per our meeting with Ron yesterday, we've been doing some thinking about how to put together a meeting with representatives of the pharmaceutical industry to review our position on AIDS drugs and South Africa. Jim Babbitt, Tom Rosshirt and I think there is value in keeping the meeting small so that we don't draw excessive attention and turn "Gore is caving to the protesters" stories into "Gore is caving to industry." (Tom would even prefer doing a series of phone calls instead of a meeting.)

If we are to do a meeting, though, I would recommend we put something together on Tuesday in the Ceremonial Office and that we invite the minimum essential number of guests. Our initial cut is:

Tom Bobelles
Assistant Vice-President, International
PhRMA

Al Cooper
VP, Corporate Affairs, Johnson & Johnson
(Chairman, US-South Africa Business Council (a creature of the Gore-Mbeki BNC))

Dan O'Flaherty
Executive Director of the US-SA Business Council

This list would keep the conversation in the context of the BNC while still, through PhRMA, allow our message to propagate to the rest of the industry.

Your views? Too small? Too low level? Just right?

As for the proposed meeting with the AIDS community, I've asked Tom and Jim to pull together lists of the contacts we've already had. Once available, I'll circulate those for your assessment of whether another meeting really adds much value.

I'll ask Todd Dennett to work with Sarah and David's office to start setting things up on Friday.

Rick

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Pieter J. Boelhouwer (CN=Pieter J. Boelhouwer/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-AUG-1999 11:15:35.00

SUBJECT: Meeting with Business Leaders -- on 8/13

TO: Todd H. Dennett (CN=Todd H. Dennett/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Please pass this on Ted,

The VP is going to be meeting with some CEOs on 8/13. to prepare for that meeting, he will need briefing material on the following issues:

Coca Cola's dealings in Russia -- I understand there has been a problem here

Latest on China accession to WTO --

South Africa -- "Aids Drugs for Africa" issue

Can you please coordinate the materials and get to us by COB on Wed.
Thanks

Attached for your information is a list of invitees

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-AUG-1999 14:24:11.00

SUBJECT: Planning a Meeting with Pharmaceutical Industry Representatives

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

TEXT:

a meeting like this sounds like a news disaster waiting to happen -- why would OVP deal direct???????????

----- Forwarded by Laura M. Quinn/OVP on 08/06/99 02:23 PM -----

Richard M. Saunders
08/05/99 02:48:08 PM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
Subject: Planning a Meeting with Pharmaceutical Industry Representatives

Per our meeting with Ron yesterday, we've been doing some thinking about how to put together a meeting with representatives of the pharmaceutical industry to review our position on AIDS drugs and South Africa. Jim Babbitt, Tom Rosshirt and I think there is value in keeping the meeting small so that we don't draw excessive attention and turn "Gore is caving to the protesters" stories into "Gore is caving to industry." (Tom would even prefer doing a series of phone calls instead of a meeting.)

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Rick

Message Sent

To: _____

David W. Beier/OVP@OVP
Pieter J. Boelhouwer/OVP@OVP
Ansley Jones/OVP@OVP
Sarah A. Bianchi/OVP@OVP
Thomas M. Rosshirt/OVP@OVP

Message Copied

To: _____

Todd H. Dennett/OVP@OVP
Charles W. Burson/OVP@OVP
Lisa M. Brown/OVP@OVP
Laura M. Quinn/OVP@OVP
Christopher S. Lehane/OVP@OVP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-AUG-1999 18:30:28.00

SUBJECT: Re: The Guardian on So Africa AIDS drugs

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

ok -- they are likely to leave the mtg and generate stories -- i recognize
i'm not telling you anything you have not already considered, but feel
remiss not to mention.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Brian A. Reich (CN=Brian A. Reich/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-AUG-1999 08:52:57.00

SUBJECT: union leader

TO: Shanna P. Singh (CN=Shanna P. Singh/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Gore slams GOP tax cut as return to deficit spending

By SHERI QUALTERS

Union Leader Correspondent

Vice President Al Gore last night accused Republicans of pushing a "risky tax scheme" that will put the U.S. government back into deficit spending.

The GOP-led Congress and some Republican Presidential candidates want to use the federal budget surpluses and "just blow it" on tax cuts without putting a dime toward Social Security, said Gore, who was attending a house party in Manchester's North End.

The Democratic Presidential front-runner called the tax-cut bill Congress approved Thursday a reckless plan that would set back America's prosperity.

Gore was attending his 11th house party in New Hampshire this year, an aide said. At least 60 people * many in the health-care field and many undecided * came to listen to Gore in the kitchen of the Coral Avenue home of Gary and Rochelle Lindner, both dentists.

Earlier, Gore attended Democratic picnics in Laconia and Hopkinton.

AIDS activists upset with U.S. health policies affecting South Africa disrupted Gore's appearance in Laconia.

"Gore's greed kills," they chanted each time Gore attempted to address about 100 voters. "AIDS drugs for Africa."

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

But the activists interrupted.

"What about the future of Africa?" shouted one man while blowing a whistle.

Gore then offered to meet with them later. "I'll be glad to talk to you all after the event if you want to have a conversation," he said.

One woman stood and dumped what looked like pills on the floor. Others shouted for Gore to answer questions about U.S.

AIDS policies. Each protester was escorted out of the building, but no one was arrested.

Doug Hattaway, Gore's New Hampshire press secretary, said the group has the issue wrong and has caused disruptions at other campaign stops.

In Hopkinton, Gore criticized the Republican \$792 billion tax-cut plan. President Clinton has promised to veto it.

"The Republican plan blows the whole surplus and doesn't save a penny for Social Security or Medicare," Gore said. "Why

after the success this country is enjoying today would we take a right-wing, U-turn back to the future and back to trickle-down tragedies?"

Gore said his budget surplus priorities are to fix Medicare and Social Security and invest in education, health care and the

environment. The candidate would like to see targeted tax cuts for working families.

At least 200 people turned out for the pig roast at the home of Christine and James Hamm. The buffet-style picnic featured folk music and swimming for the children before Gore arrived. Bales of hay completed the down-home, country atmosphere.

Event-goers talked about why they supported Gore: his views on education, Social Security, Medicare, taxes, job training and health care were frequent topics of conversation.

Echoing the thoughts of many others present, Jon Adair of Concord said he likes the direction of the current administration, including the strong economy.

"The world's never seen this much progress in eight years," Adair said. "That's why it would be foolish for me not to support the party. A tax cut is in order after saving Social Security and some programs."

Tris Newbury and Anne Campbell of the New Hampshire Citizens' Alliance attended specifically to talk to Gore about his position on campaign finance reform.

"This issue is so important to New Hampshire voters," Campbell said. "It's right up at the top. We want answers from all the folks running and what their plan means."

The two women met Gore during the time he set aside for handshakes and photo opportunities and said although they learned Gore has been an avid supporter for 20 years for measures such as banning soft campaign money, they're disappointed that his speech didn't touch on the issue.

"We think it's great he supports it, but we hope he'll start talking about it," Newbury said.

Many in the crowd wore "Walk Tall with Al Gore" buttons or Gore 2000 stickers. Some also wore stickers for his only Democratic competitor, Bill Bradley.

Just before Gore arrived, Steve Gordon of Hopkinton took the microphone to stump for Bradley.

"This is not a warm-up for Al Gore," Gordon said. "Ask yourselves which candidate will exemplify the vision of the party attitude and ideals and work for family."

(The Associated Press contributed to this report.)

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Kay Casstevens (CN=Kay Casstevens/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-AUG-1999 14:44:15.00

SUBJECT: WSJ story tomorrow

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

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

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

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

TEXT:

you probably know this already , but in case you don't, Bob Davis of th
WSJ is calling around today for a story he's doing tomorrow on the South
Africa/AIDS/drugs situation. He called Congressman Sherrod Brown who
tried to turn the story toward the Rs and their ties to the big drug
companies, but the reporter kept asking about the VP.
(this info comes from Brown)

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Paul Thornell (CN=Paul Thornell/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-AUG-1999 14:54:47.00

SUBJECT: Re: WSJ story tomorrow

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

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

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

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

TEXT:

He also called Rep. Jim Clyburn yesterday. Clyburn was with us yesterday on the trip to Houston, so I'm not sure he got back to him.

Kay Casstevens
08/10/99 02:44:04 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Laura M. Quinn/OVP, Thomas M. Rosshirt/OVP, Christopher S. Lehane/OVP
cc: Paul Thornell/OVP
Subject:WSJ story tomorrow

you probably know this already , but in case you don't, Bob Davis of th WSJ is calling around today for a story he's doing tomorrow on the South Africa/AIDS/drugs situation. He called Congressman Sherrod Brown who tried to turn the story toward the Rs and their ties to the big drug companies, but the reporter kept asking about the VP.
(this info comes from Brown)

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-AUG-1999 21:06:30.00

SUBJECT: Re: Pending Stories

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

TEXT:

bob davis is writing a Wall Street Journal piece on the AIDS Drugs for Africa issue. The New York Times is writing an editorial on the same. Both are scheduled to run on Thursday.

GORE VICE PRESIDENTIAL RECORDS
AUTOMATED RECORDS MANAGEMET SYSTEM [EMAIL]

This is not a Vice Presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the processing staff of the Presidential Materials Division.

Hex Dump file is not in a recognizable format, has been incorrectly decoded or is damaged.

File Name: p_42445196_vpo_html_1.hex

Attachment Number: [ATTACH.D81] ARMS289154425.236

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Cheryl S. Bauerle (CN=Cheryl S. Bauerle/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-AUG-1999 15:09:49.00

SUBJECT: Mica Questions

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

TEXT:

Here are the answers to the questions Sandy referred to. Thanks!

Cheryl

Mica Questions

(1). ONAP has submitted for the record a copy of the Administration's
Joining Forces for Life proposal which outlines how the Administration
would invest the \$100 million increase it has requested in global AIDS
funding for FY2000. In addition, we have submitted a copy of the
Administration's budget amendment which outlines our proposed offsets for
this essential new funding.

In brief, our investment breakdown is as follows:

- \$48 million for prevention;
- \$23 million for basic care and treatment;
- \$19 million for infrastructure and capacity development.
- \$10 million for care for children orphaned by AIDS; and

As you can see, the Administration's proposal allocates \$23 million for
basic
care and treatment for people living with HIV and AIDS. While the delivery
of health care services has not been the traditional role of health related
foreign assistance, the suffering brought on by the AIDS pandemic in Africa
beckons all host governments, bilateral donors, multilateral institutions,
and private-sector partners to do more.

Currently, the overwhelming majority of funding requests related to AIDS
treatment coming to us from African governments, USAID missions in Africa,
African NGOs, US PVOs working in Africa, and multi-lateral institutions such
as UNAIDS have been for assistance in the care and treatment of AIDS
related
opportunistic infections, such as tuberculosis, not for anti-retrovirals
and
protease inhibitors. It is likely that a significant percentage of the
care
and treatment funding proposed by the Administration would be used for this
purpose. For example, The AIDS Support Organization (TASO) has provided
basic care and treatment to 50,000 people living with AIDS through
satellite
clinics and home-care workers throughout Uganda. This effort has not only
prolonged life and reduced suffering, it has helped to decrease the stigma
of
AIDS and to increase the effectiveness of HIV prevention efforts. Such
programs should be more widely available throughout Africa, and the
Administration's proposal would help to make this possible.

(2). The Administration is not interested in periodic announcements or

in
raising false hopes. We are interested in working closely with the Congress, the private-sector, our G-8 and other allies, multilateral institutions, NGOs, and African governments in the development and implementation of a comprehensive and coordinated HIV/AIDS strategy. We are grateful that the Subcommittee is also committed to such an approach.

The Administration believes that aspects of a comprehensive HIV/AIDS strategy include encouraging the Congress to enact the \$100 million in new global AIDS spending for FY2000, pursuing a bipartisan and ongoing resource commitment in FY2001 and beyond, challenging our partners (both public and private) to do their fair share, and supporting cp and pi in emergency situations as long as such action is done in accordance with existing international trade laws and agreements. None of these approaches alone, including cp and pi, is a panacea, able to eliminate the tremendous suffering brought on by this devastating pandemic. The global AIDS crisis is everyone's problem and everyone must be part of the solution. Should the price of anti-retrovirals and protease inhibitors be dramatically reduced, either through cp and pi or through negotiations with the pharmaceutical industry, these treatments will likely remain far beyond the reach of the overwhelming majority of people living with HIV and AIDS in South Africa and across the continent. Most Africans live on \$1 per day. Most people living with HIV and AIDS in Africa do not know they are HIV+ and many will probably die before they learn their status or see a health care professional. If we are serious about our desire to reduce this suffering, health care infrastructure and basic health care services are sorely needed. It is this infrastructure that will help to make access to effective AIDS therapies, and someday an HIV vaccine, accessible once affordable. It is this infrastructure and basic care and treatment that the Administration's proposal seeks to provide.

(3). The Administration's policy on cp and pi is.....as long as such action is done in accordance with existing international trade laws and agreements.

(4). ONAP supports cp and pi.....as long as such action is done in accordance with existing international trade laws and agreements.

(5). The Administration's policy on cp and pi is.....as long as such action is done in accordance with existing international trade laws and agreements.

(6). I know of no one who has proposed withholding drug treatments from millions now suffering due to fears that new strains of HIV/AIDS might

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-AUG-1999 09:37:26.00

SUBJECT: "Gore Hopes New AIDS Pact Will Help Shake Protesters"

TO: meiskowitz@aol.com (meiskowitz@aol.com [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

"Gore Hopes New AIDS Pact Will Help Shake Protesters"

Wall Street Journal (08/12/99) P. A24; Davis, Bob

Vice President Al Gore has suggested a deal with South Africa under which the African nation would agree to a written statement that its new drug law will not violate intellectual property rights. The agreement is a part of Gore's efforts to satisfy protesters who have been dogging the candidate along the campaign trail with accusations about his heartlessness towards AIDS patients in South Africa. The protests are in response to the United States' demands that South Africa repeal a law that would reduce the costs of imported drugs to treat AIDS; U.S. drug manufacturers have been protesting the imports under the premise that the new law violates their patents. Observers, however, say the agreement may not satisfy the protesters or the drug manufacturers; according to Shannon Herzfeld, senior vice president at the Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America, the African nation would still need to alter the law.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-AUG-1999 14:05:47.00

SUBJECT: NC10856: Gore's lies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP on 08/13/99
02:05 PM -----

rwockner@netcom.com
08/13/99 02:00:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Richard Socarides@EOP
cc:
Subject: NC10856: Gore's lies

[Letter sent to The Washington Post]

FROM Scott McLarty
(202) 518-5624
scottmclarty@hotmail.com
Thursday, August 12, 1999

TO Letters to the Editor
The Washington Post
1150 15th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20071

To the Editor,

Princeton N. Lyman ("Facing a Global AIDS Crisis", August 11) leaves readers with the impression that countries like South Africa violate international laws with "attacks on the patent rights of pharmaceutical companies, and challenges to these rights by others in the World Health Organization" when these countries seek to manufacture and sell AIDS drugs at low-cost generic prices.

In fact, South Africa's production of generic drugs is already legal under current trade agreements. Vice President Gore dissembles when he frets over South African non-compliance. Mr. Gore isn't enforcing trade law at all when he threatens South Africa with sanctions; on the contrary, he's shilling for US drug firms and bullying weaker nations into providing name-brand drugs their citizens can't afford.

Mr. Gore's \$100 million AIDS relief package for Africa, while welcome in the short run, will have very little long-range effect on the epidemic. African countries, as well as India, Thailand, and other parts of the world suffering disproportionately from the epidemic, need to maintain their own locally produced supply of inexpensive AIDS drugs. The relief package, combined with enforced name-brand drug prices, serves chiefly to make needy nations dependent on the US) and to route some of the taxpayer-funded relief money through Africa and into the bank accounts of drug firms.

Name-brand AIDS drugs cost about \$12,000 per year. The average annual income in South Africa is \$2,600 per year. Generic drugs for opportunistic infections like pneumocystis pneumonia can reduce prices as much as 90%. (South Africa also supplies medicines to other African countries.) The thesis of Princeton Lyman's can be summed up as follows: "many Africans won't take the drugs correctly, so we might as well impose unaffordable name-brand prices; let's give up on people already infected and focus solely on maternal transmission." He thus consigns tens of millions of Africans to suffering and death.

The timing of the relief package neatly and cynically assuages some gay rights, AIDS, and African American organizations that have begun to support Mr. Gore's White House bid and need reassurance that the Vice President is "on our side." The threat against South Africa exposes his real allegiance. Mr. Gore's connections to the pharmaceutical industry include David Beier (domestic policy advisor to Mr. Gore), former head lobbyist for Genentech; Tony Podesta (advisor), lobbyist for the

Pharmaceutical Manufacturer ,s Association; Tom Downey (confidant), lobbyist for Merck; and Peter Knight (fundraiser), former Schering-Plough lobbyist.

Drug companies, which according to Fortune magazine rake in the highest profits of any US industry, also dump soft money into the campaign coffers of his Democratic and Republican rivals, so Gore ,s atrocious and inhumane actions are unlikely to become a campaign issue, unfortunately.

Scott McLarty

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:16-AUG-1999 17:30:33.00

SUBJECT: Re: Pending Stories

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

TEXT:

Only if you agree to stay (I've crossed out below the stories that have run that I'm aware of).

PENDING STORIES

8/11/1999 6:30 pm

Baldef, Christian Science Monitor -- Women and the campaign.
NYT Editorial -- AIDS drugs for Africa

8/10/1999 9:30 pm

US News -- state of the campaign (will appear in two weeks)
Dobbins, McLatchy papers - state of the campaign
Brownstein, LAT - 2000 and poor people piece will run on Thursday
Harwood, WSJ -- realignment of voters -- hurts Gore, helps Bush
Sondra, AP -- positives and negatives of running for POTUS while
being VPOTUS
Shipman, NBC -- politics of guns
King, CNN -- package on us on WED
Liasson, NPR -- after IA
**major reporters in IA

8/4/1999 6:30 pm

Fialka, WSJ -- Gore and Climate Change (would like to talk to him
for piece)
Cummings, WSJ -- Gore and his Dad's 1970 race
Herbert, NYT -- piece on our speeches of next week
Brownstein, LAT -- piece on Gore, Bush and Bradley and poor
people.
Naftali Ben-David, Chicago Trib -- Clinton-Gore relationship.
Soberaij, AP -- Clinton-Gore relationship

8/3/1999 3:30 pm

Zuckman, BGlobe -- Gore doing better in NH (set to run next Mon)
Feeney, DMN -- Bradley and where he is next week
Brownstein, LAT -- Poor people have a central part in Gore
campaign
Balz, WP -- Tony's impact on G2K DGA event
Hamil, Harris WP -- Progressive Baptist Speech
Soberaij, AP-- Jesse and labor and Gore (today)
Davis, WSJ -- Foreign policy and Gore (August)

8/2/1999 12:30 am

Liasson, NPR -- Gore's standing in the campaign. Will run after IA trip.

Seelye, NYT -- Gore and the gay community. (will appear Wed or Thurs.)

Lacy, LAT -- Campaigns and Hollywood support

7/30/1999 7:30 pm

Shenon, NYT -- Gore and AIDS

Davis, WSJ -- Gore and foreign policy

7/29/1999 9:00 am

US News -- The state of the campaign

7/27/1999 8:30pm

NYT -- Gore and J. Jackson's relationship

Davis, WSJ -- Gore and hitech

CNN -- piece on the 2000 candidates and tax cuts

TIME -- The state of the campaign

7/26/1999 7pm

Kondrake -- Gore focused on issues, no one else is

Seelye, NYT -- Gore and Policy

Susan Page, USA Today -- Gore and Latinos

Concord Monitor -- Facts vs. Fiction on river story

NY Post -- River story

TIME -- The state of the campaign

Fournier, AP -- Where the campaign is going (can we help?)

Sobreit, AP -- Bush blowing off La Raza/Gore appointing high level

Latino

Tapper, Salon -- unfair press coverage of Gore (Wednesday)

7/23/1999 9am

Barfield, Newsday -- Gore and African Americans

7/21/1999 9am

Connolly, WP -- Latino vote and the Gore campaign

Connolly, WP -- confidentiality agreements-filed

Feeney, Dallas Morning News -- Environmental piece

Sheenan, NYT -- piece on AIDS drugs in Africa.

7/19/1999 8pm

Milbank, TNR -- piece on Gore staff changes-filed

Neal, WP -- Gun piece

Connolly, WP -- CA state director/campaign-filed

Walsh, US News -- Father/Son piece contrasting GW and Gore

Yepsen, DMR -- Profile piece

Kondrake -- piece on Coelho

Washington Monthly -- Gore's policies

7/16/1999 8pm

Balz, WP -- Piece contrasting GW and Gore on silicon valley

support

Connolly, WP -- Gore's anti-crime agenda
Page, USA Today -- Policy differences between Gore and Clinton
Barabak, LAT -- Piece on Bradley and money
Pullman, Philadelphia Inquirer -- Gore's efforts to woo women

voters

Broder, NYT -- WH 3 ring circus

Laura M. Quinn

08/16/99 05:22:34 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Alejandro G. Cabrera/OVP@OVP

cc:

Subject: Re: Pending Stories

is it agony to check off those that have run?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Pieter J. Boelhouwer (CN=Pieter J. Boelhouwer/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:18-AUG-1999 15:30:12.00

SUBJECT: Paul Miller from Pfizer

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

According to Norm Brownstein, he is a good Democrat. Have we reached out to him in the past? We will most likely be talking with him about the Aids Drugs for Africa issues in the future.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd H. Dennett (CN=Todd H. Dennett/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:24-AUG-1999 13:19:50.00

SUBJECT: Re: revised

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

TEXT:

I've made revisions directly in your text. Please use it. I've dropped the two definitions. They aren't close enough, and I don't have a substitute yet. I'll e-mail to you asap.

Rick

Sarah A. Bianchi
08/24/99 12:50:28 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Richard M. Saunders/OVP@OVP, Todd H. Dennett/OVP@OVP
cc:
Subject:revised

Q: What do you say to AIDS protestors charging that the Administration is in the pocket of the pharmaceutical industry and has been fighting efforts to make drugs cheaper in South Africa?

A: That is simply not true. The Administration is extremely committed to addressing the world-wide epidemic of HIV/AIDS. We well recognize the needs for victims of HIV/AIDS to have access to medications.

There has been some confusion around this issue due to concerns about a 1997 law passed by the South African General Assembly granting broad powers to the Health Minister with respect to patents. There have been concerns as to whether this law would be administered in a manner consistent with World Trade Organization agreements on protection of patents. We are currently in discussions with the South African government to address these questions and are making progress.

In this regard, the Administration has no objection to compulsory licensing or parallel importing pharmaceuticals in South Africa so long as it is done in a manner consistent with TRIPS (Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property, from the World Trade Organization -- the international agreement dealing with intellectual property rights in international trade).

It is also important to note that accessing affordable drugs is just one of many challenges in providing care to people with HIV in Africa. It is critical to improve prevention, social services and treatment for people with HIV/AIDS. That is why the Administration just

proposed an \$100 million initiative -- the largest ever investment -- to address the global epidemic of HIV/AIDS, particularly Africa and have challenged all of our G-8 partners to do the same. Next month the First Lady will convene a meeting of donors to discuss how we can enhance our AIDS efforts world wide. We are committed to continuing to make progress in this area.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:24-AUG-1999 13:24:33.00

SUBJECT: hereugo

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

TEXT:

Q: What do you say to AIDS protestors charging that the Administration is in the pocket of the pharmaceutical industry and has been fighting efforts to make drugs cheaper in South Africa?

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:24-AUG-1999 12:50:33.00

SUBJECT: revised

TO: Todd H. Dennett (CN=Todd H. Dennett/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Richard M. Saunders (CN=Richard M. Saunders/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

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The Administration has no objection to compulsory licensing* or parallel importing* pharmaceuticals in South Africa so long as it is done in a manner consistent with TRIPS (Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property, from the World Trade Organization -- the treaty dealing with intellectual property rights in international trade).

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Background

Compulsory licensing is a negotiation between a government and a specific company to set a cheaper price for a given product (in this case drug) that is sold in that country.

Parallel importing is when a country buys a product from another country (rather than where the product is produced) and therefore gets the product at a cheaper rate. (e.g. South Africa would buy their drugs from another African country that gets it cheaper rather than directly from the US). Certain consumers groups believe these are effective ways to reduce the costs of drugs.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:24-AUG-1999 12:51:52.00

SUBJECT: revised

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

TEXT:
they are asking for specific so here's where we are going -- only if asked
-- ok?

sb
----- Forwarded by Sarah A. Bianchi/OVP on 08/24/99 12:51
PM -----

Sarah A. Bianchi
08/24/99 12:50:28 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Richard M. Saunders/OVP@OVP, Todd H. Dennett/OVP@OVP
cc:
Subject:revised

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:25-AUG-1999 09:15:28.00

SUBJECT: [574] Activists Lock Gore Out of His Office [USA] [348]

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

TEXT:

This is a press release put out by the activists, along with a copy of the NYTimes editorial.

----- Forwarded by Todd A. Summers/OPD/EOP on 08/25/99
09:14 AM -----

TREATMENT-ACCESS - John Riley <jr273@columbia.edu>
08/25/99 09:02:06 AM

Please respond to treatment-access@hivnet.ch
Record Type: Record

To: Treatment-access <treatment-access@hivnet.ch>
cc:
Subject: [574] Activists Lock Gore Out of His Office [USA] [348]

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

PRESS RELEASE -- For immediate release

CONTACTS:

John Riley: (212) 795-9673
(Email: jr273@columbia.edu)
Eric Sawyer: (212) 864-5672
Susan Whitaker: 215-731-1844
On-site cell phones: (917) 653-7267 and (917) 797-9203

Activists Lock Gore Out of His Office,
Criticizing Proposed S. Africa AIDS Drugs Deal

Washington, DC, August 23 - Five activists were arrested today after locking down the Old Executive Office Building a block from the White House, the site of the office of Vice President Al Gore, to protest elements of a U.S.-South Africa deal on pharmaceutical access which has not yet been made public. The demonstration lasted for over an hour and firemen were called to cut the activists' chains. The protesters, members of the group AIDS Drugs for Africa, were handcuffed together with their hands inside pipes to make it difficult to remove them from the entrance of the building.

The proposed agreement would resolve a two-year dispute-during which the U.S. has brought trade sanctions against South Africa-over a 1997 South African law allowing the country to manufacture or import inexpensive

versions of high-priced U.S.-patented drugs, powers which are fully legal under World Trade Organization rules. According to the activists, leaked information indicated that Gore-the Chair of the U.S.-South Africa Binational Commission-is insisting on an agreement which would only allow South Africa to use these cost-saving measures for drugs against AIDS, not for other diseases. While the deal has not been signed, it is in the final stages of negotiation. The protesters charge that the Gore proposal would unfairly limit South Africa's right to produce and import important drugs at affordable prices, critical for a country with very restricted health care funds.

"Gore has already tried to save his reputation by asking Congress to spend \$100 million on AIDS in Africa and other poor nations - none of which would even go for purchasing anti-HIV drugs," said protester Linda Lu. "This deal is a ruse as it is unlikely to pass Congress given budget caps and constraints, and is intended to appease human rights watchers while winking at pharmaceutical companies."

Since June, AIDS activists have been dogging Gore at campaign stops around the country. While Gore has repeatedly made public offers to meet with protesters, he has not responded to verbal and written requests for such a meeting.

According to the Wall Street Journal, talks to resolve the U.S.-South Africa dispute intensified soon after the first protests. The activists stated that leaked information in July had indicated that the U.S. was ready to offer South Africa a deal allowing that country to only do parallel importing (importation of inexpensive versions of drugs from sources other than the manufacturer). Then a later leak-expanding on a public statement made by Gore a week after the controversy ignited-indicated that the Administration was willing to allow compulsory licensing (domestic manufacture of patented drugs), but only if South Africa signed an agreement pledging to comply with international trade law.

As a result of these leaks, the Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America increased its lobbying and Gore recently reversed his position again, insisting on an agreement which would only allow South Africa to use the parallel importing and compulsory licensing for AIDS drugs.

Shortly after the second leak, an official of the U.S. Trade Representative's office, Joe Popovich, told a Congressional hearing that the administration is not willing to relax its trade policy to allow for compulsory licensing and parallel importing. He went on to say that because of the spread of HIV, the may be willing to relax the trade policy for HIV and AIDS drugs only.

Activists say the forthcoming deal implies that this concession will be granted only to South Africa.. In recent months, American trade officials have applied negative pressure to other developing nations attempting to access AIDS medications and other life-saving treatments under provisions of the World Trade Organization's TRIPS (Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property) Agreement.

"The U.S. signed the TRIPS agreement, and now Gore is trying to limit the exercise of its provisions," said Marshal Weaver of AIDS Drugs for Africa. "South Africa has 3 million people with HIV, and infection rates are increasing exponentially. South Africa has the right to produce generic AIDS drugs and buy from generic manufacturers. The U.S. has curbed that right."

The United States, through Gore and US Trade Representative Charlene Barshefsky, has repeatedly claimed that the South African law violates intellectual property rights.

"No American official has been able to say exactly what part of international trade agreements are being violated by South Africa. Meanwhile, the US has not interfered with parallel importing of drugs by the UK, Canada and the Netherlands," said Anna Lynne of AIDS Drugs for Africa. "The TRIPS agreement states in clear language that patents for essential resources may be circumvented when it is in the public interest in the case of national emergency. And that same agreement in no way restricts parallel importation."

South Africa cannot afford AIDS treatments at name-brand prices. Generic versions of the same medications can be produced at about one-tenth of the cost. Pharmaceutical companies, whose lobbyists are close Gore associates and who donate generously to his campaign coffers, have sued South Africa to block the 1997 Medicines Law.

Activists from the group AIDS Drugs for Africa say they will escalate their protests until the United States stops pressuring developing nations to refrain from exercising their rights. In recent weeks, two open letters have been sent to the Vice President urging him to end U.S. government pressure on South Africa. One letter was signed by a global list of over 200 public health experts, AIDS leaders, human rights, religious, labor and development leaders, and concerned citizens; the other by South Africa's HIV/AIDS Treatment Action Campaign, a coalition that mounted two large demonstrations last month at U.S. consulates in that country. Gore's obstruction of South Africa's efforts has been criticized by such prominent personalities as civil rights leader Rev. Jesse Jackson, consumer advocate Ralph Nader and syndicated columnists Arianna Huffington, Molly Ivins and David Corn. And today, an editorial in The New York Times called on the administration to change its position on this issue.

Moderators note: And here is the NYT Editorial referred to above:

NYT August 23, 1999

<http://www.nytimes.com/yr/mo/day/editorial/23mon1.html>

Drugs for AIDS in Africa

The average African nation spends less than \$10 per person each year on health care. The mix of drugs, including the new protease inhibitors, necessary to turn AIDS from a death sentence into a chronic disease costs at least \$12,000 per person each year. That disparity virtually guarantees that most of the 22 million Africans infected with the AIDS virus will not get the best available treatment. Few will even be able to afford less expensive life-prolonging drugs such as AZT or ddI or -- far cheaper and just as crucial -- medicines to fight the infections that accompany AIDS.

Washington is now arguing with South Africa about a new law in that country that could allow South Africa to make cheap versions of still-patented drugs or import them at less than the manufacturers want to charge.

The debate is important, and it has revealed the need to broaden the

Administration's policy, which has been dominated by trade issues and the desire to protect American pharmaceutical patents.

Washington should stop pressuring South Africa to change the law, but even then far more will need to be done to get lifesaving medicines to poor Africans with AIDS.

Part of the challenge is to increase the availability of already affordable drugs. Last month, the Administration announced a \$100 million effort to fight AIDS in Africa. It will buy and help countries use some cheap treatments, like medicines for tuberculosis and other AIDS-related infections and drugs to prevent mother-child transmission.

While some pharmaceutical manufacturers, most recently Bristol-Myers Squibb, are making substantial donations to fight AIDS in poor countries, they want to see governments or health organizations bear the cost of AIDS drugs.

But most of the newer ones are far too expensive.

Many third-world countries have long responded to the high cost of patented drugs by copying them, sometimes for a tenth of the patented price. The pharmaceutical industry argues that this pirating discourages the search for new medicines, as patented drugs are priced high in part to allow manufacturers to recover the research and development costs of all their projects, even the unsuccessful ones.

The drug companies, and the Clinton Administration's trade negotiators, have fought the efforts of third-world countries to manufacture or import cheap versions of still-patented drugs.

American trade pressure on Thailand throughout the 1990's, for example, caused the country to put restrictions on its manufacture of cheap patented drugs and ban their import, which AIDS doctors say reduced the country's ability to fight the disease.

What really worry the drug industry today, however, are the new intellectual property rules of the World Trade Organization.

Over Washington's objections, poor nations won the right to make patented drugs in certain situations, especially when there is a "national emergency." While Washington says it objects to technicalities in the new South African law, the larger reason trade officials have pressed so hard is that the industry fears South Africa could set precedents, within the world's trade rules, for the manufacture of cheap drugs.

Drug makers have sued in South African courts to block the law.

While defending intellectual property is important, the narrowness of the Administration's views is dismaying. Pharmaceutical companies would lose little if they found legal and controllable ways to let poor countries -- which offer scant market anyway -- reproduce drugs or buy them cheaply.

In addition, some of the most important AIDS drugs were discovered in the National Institutes of Health, or with Government grants.

Two examples are ddI and the protease inhibitor Norvir. That financing may well give Washington the right to allow the World Health Organization to license the drugs' manufacture, for sale only in poor nations in case of emergency. The Administration should explore this option for all such

vital medicines developed at taxpayer expense. The desires of America's pharmaceutical companies have been the overwhelming force driving American policy on the issue of drugs in poor nations.

Surely the needs of 35 million people infected with H.I.V. worldwide should count for more.

-
- A posting from treatment-access@hivnet.ch
 - To submit a posting, send to this address
 - For anonymous postings, add the word "anon" to the subject line
 - To join or leave this forum, add the word join or leave to the subject line
 - Browse previous postings or post new messages at:
<http://www.hivnet.ch:8000/topics/treatment-access/>
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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:25-AUG-1999 15:02:23.00

SUBJECT: NC10904: NYT editorial on S.A. AIDS drugs fight

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP on 08/25/99
03:02 PM -----

rwockner@netcom.com
08/23/99 07:56:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Richard Socarides@EOP

cc:

Subject: NC10904: NYT editorial on S.A. AIDS drugs fight

American trade pressure on Thailand throughout the 1990's, for example, caused the country to put restrictions on its manufacture of cheap patented drugs and ban their import, which AIDS doctors say reduced the country's ability to fight the disease.

What really worry the drug industry today, however, are the new intellectual property rules of the World Trade Organization.

Over Washington's objections, poor nations won the right to make patented drugs in certain situations, especially when there is a "national emergency." While Washington says it objects to technicalities in the new South African law, the larger reason trade officials have pressed so hard is that the industry fears South Africa could set precedents, within the world's trade rules, for the manufacture of cheap drugs.

Drug makers have sued in South African courts to block the law.

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Two examples are ddI and the protease inhibitor Norvir. That financing may well give Washington the right to allow the World Health Organization to license the drugs' manufacture, for sale only in poor nations in case of emergency. The Administration should explore this option for all such vital medicines developed at taxpayer expense. The desires of America's pharmaceutical companies have been the overwhelming force driving American policy on the issue of drugs in poor nations.

Surely the needs of 35 million people infected with H.I.V. worldwide should count for more.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Brian A. Reich (CN=Brian A. Reich/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-SEP-1999 15:39:53.00

SUBJECT: Re: guidance on AIDS drugs/South Africa

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

TEXT:
many thanks!

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-SEP-1999 14:58:52.00

SUBJECT: guidance on AIDS drugs/South Africa

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Talking Points on AIDS drugs/South Africa -- September 6

* I certainly share your concern about the growing crisis of AIDS in Africa. That's why I was proud to announce earlier this summer \$100 million in new funds to fight AIDS worldwide. If the Congress approves it, it will double our financial commitment to fighting AIDS in Africa.

* Also, as you may know, I have a close relationship with the new President of South Africa, Thabo Mbeki. He and I have co-chaired the U.S.-South Africa Binational Commission since 1995. We have used the Commission as a Forum to discuss many bilateral issues, including approaches to AIDS prevention and awareness in South Africa.

* He and I shared a long discussion on this matter last February in Cape Town, after which he presented me with an AIDS ribbon done in African beadwork that we both wore during our joint press conference at the close of the Commission. Our press conference was on national television, and Mr. Mbeki saw this as another opportunity to raise awareness of the AIDS crisis in South Africa.

* Awareness and prevention are critical to fighting the epidemic, but we also need to make health care more affordable. That's why I proposed to then-Deputy President Mbeki more than a year ago a framework for resolving our trade dispute over pharmaceuticals that would include compulsory licensing and parallel importing -- two steps that can help provide more affordable medicines -- provided these steps are consistent with international agreements to protect intellectual property.

* I have always believe that the health care crisis in South Africa needed to be taken into account as we worked to resolve this issue, and I believe an agreement along these lines is close at hand.

* Of course, we can and we must do more to fight this epidemic. In the long run, it will take the concerted effort of governments, NGOs, philanthropy, and the private sector to raise awareness, improve prevention, provide medical treatment, and accelerate the search for a cure. I assure you I am committed to fighting this battle.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-SEP-1999 11:27:17.00

SUBJECT: "U.S. Industry to Drop AIDS Drug Lawsuit Against South Africa"

TO: aross@usaid.gov (aross@usaid.gov [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: meiskowitz@aol.com (meiskowitz@aol.com [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: pdelay@usaid.gov@inet (pdelay@usaid.gov@inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

"U.S. Industry to Drop AIDS Drug Lawsuit Against South Africa"
New York Times (09/10/99) P. A3; Lewis, Neil A.

More than 40 drug companies that filed suit against South Africa regarding the sale of AIDS drugs said Thursday they will not pursue the lawsuit. The companies had been pushing to repeal a South African law that would allow patients to buy cheaper drugs, arguing that their patents would be jeopardized if the law was implemented. The companies also sought the assistance of Congress and the White House, which bandied the idea of sanctions against the nation. When the 1997 law in South Africa is implemented, suppliers will be permitted to purchase drugs from other countries where the cost may be lower; the government also would have the right to allow local companies to manufacture generic versions of the drugs.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-SEP-1999 14:42:22.00

SUBJECT: Newsclip: 'Sensible Truce on AIDS Drugs,' editorializes CHICAGO TRIBUNE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP on 09/13/99
02:42 PM -----

Infreader1@cs.com
09/13/99 02:13:55 PM

Record Type: Record

To:
cc: Infreader1@cs.com

Subject: Newsclip: 'Sensible Truce on AIDS Drugs,' editorializes CHICAGO TRIBUNE

E d i t o r i a l
'SENSIBLE TRUCE ON AIDS DRUGS'

South Africa's decision to withdraw a law that would have seriously undermined the intellectual property rights of drug manufacturers could be interpreted as a victory for the industry.

Instead, the real winners are the millions of people infected with the AIDS virus -- in Africa and elsewhere -- whose hopes for survival hang on precisely the type of costly and aggressive pharmaceutical research the South African law could have stymied.

The 1997 legislation would have allowed the importation of bootleg AIDS drugs as well as the local manufacture of cheaper generic clones, regardless

of patent protections. The ostensible goal was to make treatment more accessible to the estimated 6 million South Africans infected with AIDS.

In reality, the law would have done little to stem the epidemic.

Aside from their exorbitant cost, the latest AIDS drugs are not one-shot cures, but dangerous substances requiring sophisticated medical monitoring not available to most South Africans affected.

The legalized pirating of AIDS patents by South Africa and other developing countries would have become a disincentive for drug manufacturers

to make the enormous research and development investments required for medical breakthroughs.

South Africa's backing away from the legislation -- and the drug manufacturers' suspension of a lawsuit challenging it -- opens the door to far more productive negotiations. South Africa should negotiate prices with manufacturers of AIDS drugs, as it does with makers of most other medications.

Drug manufacturers, too, have a vested interest in not writing off developing countries. Tragically, that's where most of the need and the market for new AIDS treatments exists.

[CHICAGO TRIBUNE, www.chicago.tribune.com, September 13, 1999, Section 1, p. 10. E-mail: tribletter@aol.com. N. Don Wycliff, Editorial Page Editor.]

-End-

Garnered by infreader1@cs.com (Stephen Hunt) - Chicago, IL., USA
As listed in Marquis Who's Who in the Midwest, & in Who's Who in the World.
Web: <http://ausqrd.queer.org.au/QRD>

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Rachael E. Sullivan (CN=Rachael E. Sullivan/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-SEP-1999 14:50:05.00

SUBJECT: Re: South Africa - AIDs Drugs

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Manifest: Beier, Burson, Bianchi, Fuerth, Dixon, Saunders -- anyone else?

Monica M. Dixon

09/13/99 02:44:07 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Rachael E. Sullivan/OVP@OVP

cc: David W. Beier/OVP@OVP, Charles W. Burson/OVP@OVP, Richard M.

Saunders/OVP@OVP, Sarah A. Bianchi/OVP@OVP

Subject:South Africa - AIDs Drugs

We need a meeting on this topic tomorrow....

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-SEP-1999 14:44:16.00

SUBJECT: South Africa - AIDs Drugs

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

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

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

CC: Richard M. Saunders (CN=Richard M. Saunders/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: David W. Beier (CN=David W. Beier/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

We need a meeting on this topic tomorrow....

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-SEP-1999 09:27:04.00

SUBJECT: NC11029: UN, African states press for affordable anti-AIDS trea

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP on 09/13/99
09:26 AM -----

rwockner@netcom.com
09/13/99 12:25:00 AM

Record Type: Record

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-SEP-1999 15:06:51.00

SUBJECT: Re: South Africa - AIDs Drugs

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

yep

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-SEP-1999 15:08:32.00

SUBJECT: Re: South Africa - AIDS Drugs

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

David will be, at best, on his way from the airport to the office, so probably not. I am not even sure he is planning on coming in tomorrow when he returns.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Rachael E. Sullivan (CN=Rachael E. Sullivan/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-SEP-1999 15:06:27.00

SUBJECT: Re: South Africa - AIDs Drugs

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

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

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

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

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

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

CC: Todd H. Dennett (CN=Todd H. Dennett/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Timothy P. Morningstar (CN=Timothy P. Morningstar/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Ann E. Woolston (CN=Ann E. Woolston/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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

TEXT:

Can you do this meeting at 4 p.m. tomorrow? Please reply asap.

Monica M. Dixon
09/13/99 02:44:07 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Rachael E. Sullivan/OVP@OVP
cc: David W. Beier/OVP@OVP, Charles W. Burson/OVP@OVP, Richard M. Saunders/OVP@OVP, Sarah A. Bianchi/OVP@OVP
Subject:South Africa - AIDs Drugs

We need a meeting on this topic tomorrow....

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Timothy P. Morningstar (CN=Timothy P. Morningstar/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-SEP-1999 15:07:31.00

SUBJECT: Re: South Africa - AIDS Drugs

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Monica can

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-SEP-1999 13:19:20.00

SUBJECT: constituent letter draft

TO: Eric R. Anderson AT gore-dc@ccmail (Eric R. Anderson AT gore-dc@ccmail [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Thank you for your letter and for your concern about the availability of AIDS drugs in South Africa.

I am pleased to report to you that South Africa and the United States announced September 17 an understanding that fully supports South Africa ,s efforts to extend the reach of health care to more of its citizens) including greater access to a full range of essential drugs.

Then-Deputy President Mbeki and I became personally involved in this issue after our governments had not been able to resolve it at the Cabinet level. In August of 1998, he and I agreed on a framework that has led to the understanding announced last month. President Mbeki and I agree that providing quality, affordable health care and protecting worldwide intellectual property rights are compatible goals. The understanding we have reached affirms both objectives.

Now we must work together to redouble our efforts to address the growing worldwide crisis of AIDS. This summer I was pleased to propose a \$100 million increase in our global fight against AIDS) an increase that would double the funding for the fight against AIDS in Africa. We are also urging others around the world) in government, in business, in the philanthropic sector -- to join us in bringing more forces and resources to the task of confronting the crisis of AIDS in Africa and around the world. I trust we can count on your active involvement and support.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:16-NOV-1999 12:46:25.00

SUBJECT: NC10856: Gore's lies

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

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Elizabeth J. Potter/OVP on 11/16/99
12:46 PM -----

Richard Socarides @ EOP 08/13/99 02:05:38 PM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject:NC10856: Gore's lies

----- Forwarded by Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP on 08/13/99
02:05 PM -----

rwockner@netcom.com
08/13/99 02:00:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Richard Socarides@EOP

cc:

Subject: NC10856: Gore's lies

[Letter sent to The Washington Post]

FROM Scott McLarty
(202) 518-5624
scottmclarty@hotmail.com
Thursday, August 12, 1999

TO Letters to the Editor
The Washington Post
1150 15th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20071

To the Editor,

Princeton N. Lyman ("Facing a Global AIDS Crisis", August 11) leaves readers with the impression that countries like South Africa violate international laws with "attacks on the patent rights of pharmaceutical companies, and challenges to these rights by others in the World Health Organization" when these countries seek to manufacture and sell AIDS drugs at low-cost generic prices.

In fact, South Africa ,s production of generic drugs is already legal under current trade agreements. Vice President Gore dissembles when he frets over South African non-compliance. Mr. Gore isn ,t enforcing trade law at all when he threatens South Africa with sanctions; on the contrary, he ,s shilling for US drug firms and bullying weaker nations into providing name-brand drugs their citizens can ,t afford.

Mr. Gore ,s \$100 million AIDS relief package for Africa, while welcome in the short run, will have very little long-range effect on the epidemic. African countries, as well as India, Thailand, and other parts of the world suffering disproportionately from the epidemic, need to maintain their own locally produced supply of inexpensive AIDS drugs. The relief package, combined with enforced name-brand drug prices, serves chiefly to make needy nations dependent on the US) and to route some of the taxpayer-funded relief money through Africa and into the bank accounts of drug firms.

Name-brand AIDS drugs cost about \$12,000 per year. The average annual income in South Africa is \$2,600 per year. Generic drugs for opportunistic infections like pneumocystis pneumonia can reduce prices as much as 90%. (South Africa also supplies medicines to other African countries.) The thesis of Princeton Lyman ,s can be summed up as follows: "many Africans won ,t take the drugs correctly, so we might as well impose unaffordable name-brand prices; let ,s give up on people already infected and focus solely on maternal transmission." He thus consigns tens of millions of Africans to suffering and death.

The timing of the relief package neatly and cynically assuages some gay rights, AIDS, and African American organizations that have begun to support Mr. Gore ,s White House bid and need reassurance that the Vice President is "on our side." The threat against South Africa exposes his real allegiance. Mr. Gore ,s connections to the pharmaceutical industry include David Beier (domestic policy advisor to Mr. Gore), former head lobbyist for Genentech; Tony Podesta (advisor), lobbyist for the Pharmaceutical Manufacturer ,s Association; Tom Downey (confidant), lobbyist for Merck; and Peter Knight (fundraiser), former Schering-Plough lobbyist.

Drug companies, which according to Fortune magazine rake in the highest profits of any US industry, also dump soft money into the campaign coffers of his Democratic and Republican rivals, so Gore ,s atrocious and inhumane actions are unlikely to become a campaign issue, unfortunately.

Scott McLarty

Message Sent

To: _____

Ron Klain/OVP@OVP

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Cheryl S. Bauerle (CN=Cheryl S. Bauerle/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-DEC-1999 17:16:34.00

SUBJECT: AIDS Policy questions for the Vice President- answers tomorrow

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

- 1) Why is the U.S. strong-arming foreign governments in their attempt to secure low cost drugs for people who are HIV-positive?
ú If the Administration has made an agreement with South Africa regarding compulsory licensing, why can ,t the same policy work for other countries that are in similar situations?

- 2) Would you support requiring all states to report the names of people who are HIV-positive in order to slow down the spread of this deadly virus?
ú The CDC recently recommended that States adopt names reporting. If it is proven to save lives, why didn ,t the Federal government require it?

- 3) You (The Vice President) said two years ago that you wanted to expand Medicaid coverage for people who are HIV-positive so they could afford drugs to keep them healthy. Why hasn ,t the Administration acted on this proposal?

- 4) This past July, you (The Vice President) announced the LIFE Initiative, which called for a \$100 million increase in global AIDS funding for FY99. How much will the Administration ask for in FY00 to begin to keep pace with this burgeoning pandemic?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-JAN-2000 11:45:44.00

SUBJECT: Editorial from today's Washington Post

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TEXT:

Editorial from today's Washington Post - facts are a little off, but it's encouraging.

Fighting AIDS

Thursday, January 6, 2000; Page A18

NEXT MONDAY the United Nations Security Council will, for the first time in its history, convene to discuss action on a health issue. Also for the first time, the meeting will be chaired by an American vice president. The health issue in question is the spread of the HIV virus: Since AIDS, the disease to which the virus leads, is killing far more people than war, it richly deserves the Security Council's attention. The question is what to do about it.

The first answer is to resist the temptation to place excessive hope in the wonder drugs that have cut mortality from AIDS in rich countries. These drugs cost around \$20,000 per person per year; many of the poor countries that bear the brunt of AIDS have annual health budgets of less than \$20 per person. There have been welcome efforts to reduce the cost of treatment: Last year the pharmaceutical industry allowed firms in South

Africa to distribute cheaper copies of their products.

But even if the cost of treatment could be radically reduced, it would remain impractical in much of the developing world. Anti-HIV drugs need to be administered with a precision that rudimentary health infrastructures cannot aspire to.

The second answer is to invest in the development of a cheap, easily delivered vaccine--but not to expect a quick victory. Even if a vaccine were discovered tomorrow, its efficacy could not be known until it is tested; and tests involve monitoring large groups of people over extended periods. There are plans afoot for the world's eight leading countries to promise \$500 million each toward the future cost of delivering a vaccine to the poor world: This would give the drug companies a powerful incentive to come up with one. But that excellent scheme cannot save the millions likely to become infected over the next half-decade. In sub-Saharan Africa, 10 people are infected every minute.

Since science is unlikely to provide a silver bullet in the medium term, there is no option but to change human behavior. That sounds like a hopeless task: There have been calls for safe sex in the developing world for more than a decade, and yet the epidemic has progressed monstrously. But changing behavior is not in fact impossible. The countries that have tried it seriously have managed. Thailand, for example, has succeeded in getting prostitutes to insist on condoms. Senegal has kept the incidence of HIV infection below 2 percent. Uganda's education campaign, focusing both on values and on practical information, has persuaded its youth to delay the first sexual experience by an average of two years; the infection rate among pregnant women in towns fell from 37 percent to around 15 percent during the 1990s.

Other developing countries need to follow this example. To do this, they need to go beyond spreading the simple facts of the disease: Study after study in Africa has found that people know about AIDS but still do not change their behavior. In order to make progress, governments need to fight the presumption that multiple sexual conquests are a mark of manly virtue: They could begin by prosecuting rapists seriously, including the many teachers who routinely have sex with their pupils. At the same time, governments need to treat decently those who are infected, so that the stigma of AIDS weakens. So long as that stigma persists, people will not admit to having the disease, and so will continue to spread it.

This set of policies will be expensive. The humane treatment of sufferers is a monumental task in regions such as southern Africa, where one in four adults are thought to carry HIV. In his speech before the Security Council next week, Vice President Al Gore will do the world a service by focusing attention on this era's plague. But he should also spur the developed world to give more aid to developing countries with serious AIDS policies. At present, the United States spends nearly \$900 million a year on fighting the disease within the United States, and the problem here is far from solved. All the sub-Saharan countries combined have a mere \$160 million to spend on their efforts--and the challenge they face is much, much bigger.

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-JAN-2000 19:32:06.00

SUBJECT: briefing memo on UN appearance

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

TEXT:

INTERVIEW WITH MIKE HIRSCH
NEWSWEEK

Friday, January 07, 2000

Interview requested by Laura Quinn;
Briefing prepared by Tom Rosshirt

PURPOSE OF THE INTERVIEW

You ,re going to talk over the phone with Mike Hirsch of Newsweek. They will run a Q and A with you on your interest in Africa, AIDS, and national security.

LOGISTICS

You will place a call from the plane as soon as you ,re ready. Hirsch will be in his office awaiting the call from 5 pm EST onward. His direct line is 202/626 2015.

BACKGROUND

Newsweek is doing a major section this week on AIDS. It may be the cover story. They will want to ask you about your interest in Africa, in AIDS, about how AIDS affects national security. They will then transcribed the interview, clean it up, and run it as a Q and A (3/4 page or full page) in the series of stories they ,re doing on AIDS.

ATTACHMENTS

Q AND A

Do you have any announcements you will be making Monday at the UN?

I will be making several announcements about initiatives that will increase America's effort to fight AIDS worldwide.

First announcement: Last year, I announced a broad new initiative to increase the U.S. commitment to international AIDS programs by \$100 million. It was the largest-ever increase in U.S. resources for fighting AIDS worldwide and doubled our commitment to fight AIDS in Africa and India. Monday, I will announce that our budget for next year will call for an additional increase of \$100 million for an annual total of \$342 million to fund our worldwide fight against AIDS.

This funding will:

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

Second announcement: I will announce that the budget we will send to Congress next month will also include \$50 million as a U.S. contribution to the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations. This contribution will help fund the research, purchase, and distribution of lifesaving vaccines in the developing world.

Third announcement: I would also like to announce today an initiative to promote an expanded public private partnership in the battle against AIDS. In the next few months, I will convene a meeting of US business leaders active in Africa to develop a set of voluntary principles for corporate conduct in the age of AIDS. This effort has the potential to establish the workplace as a venue for promoting the education and prevention of AIDS. Clearly the corporate sector has an economic interest in fighting the spread of AIDS in their own workforces and in the markets for their goods and services. I look forward to working with them to forge the public-private partnership so vital for fighting this disease. I especially hope this initiative could become the center of a powerful and successful effort to slash the incidence of mother-to-child transmission.

[only if asked] Isn't this a politically touchy issue for you? The protestors were after you saying you helped blocked the sale of cheap drugs in South Africa?

Well, I think people know better now. The fact is I directly and successfully opposed drug industry efforts to put sanctions on South Africa on this matter. And I began working hard) about a year before this issue was getting any coverage) to make sure our government took the health crisis in South Africa into account when applying U.S. trade laws. That approach has now become our policy.

Why are you interested in this problem?

As Vice President I have served along with President Thabo Mbeki as co-chairs of the U.S.-South Africa Commission. I have visited South Africa several times. All told, I have visited Sub-Saharan Africa four times since I've been Vice President. I have been to South Africa three

times. And in our meetings with South African leaders, it became so clear that AIDS was working to strangle some of the most impressive plans they had for building their young democracy.

Across Africa, more than twelve million Africans have already died) one quarter of them children. Twenty million more men, women, and children are now infected. Each day, 11,000 more mothers, fathers, and children become HIV positive) more than half of them under the age of 25.

How do you see AIDS as a security issue?

In some nations of Africa, AIDS threatens the very institutions that define and defend the nation.

This disease strikes at the workforce, undercutting the economic strength nations need to fight the crisis. It strikes at parents) undercutting the unifying force of family. It strikes at teachers, undercutting efforts to educate the younger generation and help them lift themselves out of poverty. It strikes at the military, undercutting the means of maintaining order and keeping peace.

Is there hope?

Yes. All across Africa people are taking the initiative to fight for the lives of people they love. Ten years ago, Uganda suffered what was believed to be the world ,s highest infection rates. Today) because the whole society has mobilized to end the stigma, urge prevention, and change behavior -- they are now recording dramatic drops in infection rates. That ,s the proof we need to know we can make a difference.

What is the significance of discussing AIDS at the security council?

We know that the most powerful line of defense against this disease is prevention, but you can ,t prevent a disease you can ,t talk about. We have to end the stigma against AIDS. And that is why this Security Council meeting is so important; because we are putting the AIDS crisis at the very top of the world ,s agenda. Addressing the disease in the Security Council sends two messages: that people should not be silent about AIDS; and that AIDS is not just a humanitarian crisis, it ,s a security crisis.

What do you think offers the most hope?

Clearly, we need more resources, and we need to plan well to make the most out of those resources. That means emphasizing education and prevention, and that means ending the silence and ending the stigma. I am also very excited about the promising new treatments to break the cycle of infection at the moment of mother to child transmission. This past summer we heard very good news about effective, affordable ways of doing that on a much wider scale.

What is the hope for a vaccine?

Clearly we will continue to increase our investments in developing a vaccine for AIDS. But no one should wait for that, we have to fight this battle with the weapons we have.

What more can the world do now?

I want to challenge the world ,s wealthier, healthier countries to match America ,s increasing commitment to fighting AIDS. At the same time, we have to work to increase the impact of our funds. There are hundreds of examples of inspiring efforts to fight AIDS all around the world. But right now, they amount to isolated efforts, not a focused assault. We need every separate initiative -- by local, national, regional, and global organizations -- to be knitted together in a way that takes maximum advantage of their synergy and success. That is every bit as important as increasing funding, because it will decide how many lives we can save with our funding.

What ,s America ,s responsibility in this fight?

Clearly, this is not a threat just for Africa. It ,s a threat for all nations. And America must lead. We have the knowledge, the compassion, the means, and the moral duty to make a difference.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-JAN-2000 15:16:44.00

SUBJECT: Q and A for VP; what do you think?

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

TEXT:

Do you have any announcements you will be making Monday at the UN?

I will be making several announcements about initiatives that will increase America ,s effort to fight AIDS worldwide.

First announcement: Last year, I announced a broad new initiative to increase the U.S. commitment to international AIDS programs by \$100 million. It was the largest-ever increase in U.S. resources for fighting AIDS and doubled our commitment to fight AIDS in Africa. Monday, I will announce that our budget for next year will call for an additional increase of \$100 million for an annual total of \$325 million to fund our worldwide fight against AIDS.

This funding will:

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

Second announcement: I will announce that the budget we will send to Congress next month will also include \$50 million as a U.S. contribution to the Purchase Fund of the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations. This contribution will help fund research, production, and distribution of vaccines for the whole range of diseases that especially afflict developing nations.

Third announcement: I would also like to announce today an initiative to promote an expanded public private partnership in the battle against AIDS. In the next few months, I will convene a meeting of US business leaders active in Africa to develop a set of voluntary principles for corporate conduct in the age of AIDS. This effort has the potential to establish the workplace as a venue for promoting the education and prevention of AIDS. Clearly the corporate sector has an economic interest in fighting the spread of AIDS in their own workforces and in the markets for their goods and services. I look forward to working with them to forge the public-private partnership so vital for fighting this disease.

[only if asked] Isn ,t this a politically touchy issue for you? The protestors were after you saying you helped blocked the sale of cheap drugs in South Africa?

Well, I think people know better now. The fact is I directly and successfully opposed drug industry efforts to put sanctions on South Africa on this matter. And I began working hard) about a year before this issue was getting any coverage) to make sure our government took the health crisis in South Africa into account when applying U.S. trade

laws. That approach has now become our policy.

Why are you interested in this problem?

As Vice President I have served along with President Thabo Mbeki as co-chairs of the U.S.-South Africa Commission. I have visited South Africa several times. All told, I have visited Sub-Saharan Africa four times since I've been Vice President. I have been to South Africa three times. And in our meetings with South African leaders, it became so clear that AIDS was working to strangle some of the most impressive plans they had for building their young democracy.

Across Africa, more than twelve million Africans have already died) one quarter of them children. Twenty million more men, women, and children are now infected. Each day, 11,000 more mothers, fathers, and children become HIV positive) more than half of them under the age of 25.

How do you see AIDS as a security issue?

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Is there hope?

Yes. All across Africa people are taking the initiative to fight for the lives of people they love. Ten years ago, Uganda suffered what was believed to be the world ,s highest infection rates. Today) because the whole society has mobilized to end the stigma, urge prevention, and change behavior -- they are now recording dramatic drops in infection rates. That ,s the proof we need to know we can make a difference.

What is the significance of discussing AIDS at the security council?

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What do you think offers the most hope?

Clearly, we need more resources, and we need to plan well to make the most out of those resources. That means emphasizing education and prevention, and that means ending the silence and ending the stigma. I am also very excited about the promising new treatments to break the cycle of infection at the moment of mother to child transmission. This past summer we heard

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What more can the world do now?

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What's America's responsibility in this fight?

Clearly, this is not a threat just for Africa. It's a threat for all nations. And America must lead. We have the knowledge, the compassion, the means, and the moral duty to make a difference.

Is there some symbolism for you in addressing the first Security Council meeting of the new millennium, the first ever on a health issue?

[collected ideas]: Over the past century, three separate phenomena have combined to change the stakes in our world: Surging population, advancing technology, and old habits of thought.

For centuries people could do whatever they wanted to their environment without poisoning it. People could wage war in the world, without the ability to destroy it. Surging population and advancing technology magnified the impact of our actions to the point that certain actions, certain mistakes, that used to be tolerable, can now be fatal. Damage that used to be local and temporary, can now be global and catastrophic.

The rising population and advancing technology mean that the world's principal security challenges are threats all nations face together and no nation can solve on its own. That is what is distinctive about our age. Indifference is suddenly very dangerous. Being indifferent to the crisis of AIDS in Africa is a dangerous policy for any nation.

Any nation that is indifferent to the spread of nuclear materials, terrorism, environmental degradation, is putting all its people at risk.

We will find out in this century, whether we are wise enough to control what we've been clever enough to create. That means, will we change our habits of engaging other countries and other people in ways that fit the new opportunities and new risks.

I believe gathering representatives in the United Nations Security Council signals three things: it acknowledges that security threats are wider than war itself. It acknowledges that a crisis in one part of the world

is a threat elsewhere in the world. It acknowledges that no nation can solve a threat on this scale alone, and they should not try.

Working together is the best way to solve problems. That has always been true; it has never been more important.

After the development of the atomic bomb, Einstein said everything has changed save our way of thinking, and that has put us on a course toward catastrophe. We need a new type of thinking he said.

We do need a new type of thinking, because it is not just the threats that are new; the way of confronting them is also new. We cannot protect ourselves today without the cooperation of others) whether it is fighting disease, fighting terrorism,

The advantages of globalization outweigh the risks and threats, as long as we take advantage of them. But the advantages require effort, and the threats grow up out of neglect.

Already, leaders in institutions of every kind all over the world have begun to understand a principal truth of the information age: the arthritic model of centralized planning cannot survive in a world where it can no longer control, monopolize, and ration information. And as we look into the future, the scale of this change will only multiply with the increasing technological fluency of the younger generation. We have all seen how children learn computing like a native language) while their parents learn it like a second language. Advancing technology) in the hands of an intelligent, enterprising, educated generation of young people) will bring into being new forms that will mock the rules and rock the foundations that have defined our society, and our notions of security.

Let me be clear. I believe that humanity is always going to be in a race to figure out how to deal with the worst consequences of some of its best ideas. I also believe that humanity has the capacity to win that race. The future is not something that we merely try to predict, nor is it something that merely happens to us. The future is something that we make. For ourselves. Together.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-JAN-2000 18:39:47.00

SUBJECT:

TO: Todd H. Dennett (CN=Todd H. Dennett/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
INTERVIEW WITH MIKE HIRSCH
NEWSWEEK

Friday, January 07, 2000

Interview requested by Laura Quinn;
Briefing prepared by Tom Rosshirt

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Why are you interested in this problem?

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What do you think offers the most hope?

Clearly, we need more resources, and we need to plan well to make the most out of those resources. That means emphasizing education and prevention, and that means ending the silence and ending the stigma. I am also very excited about the promising new treatments to break the cycle of infection at the moment of mother to child transmission. This past summer we heard very good news about effective, affordable ways of doing that on a much wider scale.

What is the hope for a vaccine?

Clearly we will continue to increase our investments in developing a vaccine for AIDS. But no one should wait for that, we have to fight this battle with the weapons we have.

What more can the world do now?

I want to challenge the world ,s wealthier, healthier countries to match America ,s increasing commitment to fighting AIDS. At the same time, we have to work to increase the impact of our funds. There are hundreds of examples of inspiring efforts to fight AIDS all around the world. But right now, they amount to isolated efforts, not a focused assault. We need every separate initiative -- by local, national, regional, and global organizations -- to be knitted together in a way that takes maximum advantage of their synergy and success. That is every bit as important as increasing funding, because it will decide how many lives we can save with our funding.

What ,s America ,s responsibility in this fight?

Clearly, this is not a threat just for Africa. It ,s a threat for all nations. And America must lead. We have the knowledge, the compassion, the means, and the moral duty to make a difference.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Brian A. Reich (CN=Brian A. Reich/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 8-JAN-2000 13:29:19.00

SUBJECT: AP Article

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Considering Monday's topic, I thought you might find this interesting...

AIDS Overwhelms S. Africa Hospitals

Filed at 12:28 p.m. EST

By The Associated Press

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa (AP) -- Doctors scribble notes into patients' folders while a young man lies nearby on a gurney, dying from AIDS-related tuberculosis.

His abdomen convulses with gurgling gasps as he struggles to fill his saturated lungs. The doctors will not transfer him to a bed in the intensive care unit because of lack of space.

``He's busy dying,'' says Dr. Iwan Bekker, sweeping past the youth in Dora Nginza Hospital. ``Sometimes we have to play God.''

The AIDS epidemic is overwhelming South Africa so badly that some public hospitals are turning people away, limiting treatment and forcing doctors to make hard decisions about whom to save.

Looking for desperately needed help from the developed world, the governments of South Africa and other African states are eagerly awaiting a speech Monday by Vice President Al Gore to the U.N. Security Council on the impact of AIDS in Africa.

With an estimated 4 million South Africans -- one of every 10 people -- already infected with the AIDS virus, the epidemic poses a huge challenge to the country's public health system.

At Hlabisa Hospital in KwaZulu-Natal Province, some patients must sleep on foam mats underneath beds holding other patients.

Hospitals in the Johannesburg area are trying to stretch their budgets by limiting lab tests and releasing patients sooner. They are also training families of AIDS sufferers to care for them -- and prepare for

their deaths
-- at home.

In the developed world, debates sometimes arise over whether heroic measures should keep a critically ill person alive. In state hospitals in South Africa, as in the rest of sub-Saharan Africa, such expensive measures are rarely an option.

"We can't afford to spend money on people who are going to die," said Karen Michael, a researcher on AIDS at the University of Natal in Durban.

Health Minister Manto Tshabalala-Msimang is trying to recruit all sectors of society into the fight against AIDS. "The government will never be able to cope with it alone," she said in a phone interview.

Tshabalala-Msimang said the government is considering inviting the private sector to create a fund to help fight the epidemic. It also plans to step up its AIDS awareness campaign and the promotion of abstinence or safe sex practices.

With limited resources, the government can only take limited measures. In fiscal year 1997, the government spent \$3.4 billion on health care for the nation's 40.5 million people, or less than \$85 a person, the statistics office said.

Unless health funds are increased -- and that would mean taking money away from housing, education and other strapped programs -- the government can't afford costly AIDS drugs like AZT.

But some people say the government must throw its resources into halting the epidemic.

"We need a 'war cabinet' for AIDS," said the Rev. Barry Hughes-Gibbs, an Anglican priest who runs AIDS home-care training in a black township near the capital, Pretoria.

Public hospitals, which serve 86 percent of black South Africans, are on the front line in the fight against AIDS, which in sub-Saharan Africa is transmitted primarily by heterosexual sex.

"Hospitals are now stretched to capacity," said Michael, the

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researcher. ``Staffers are working chronic overtime without overtime pay, and they're having a flood of patients who are not able to look after themselves. It's pretty bleak.''

At Dora Nginza Hospital near the Indian Ocean city of Port Elizabeth, HIV-positive babies will be admitted for treatment only once, then are restricted to outpatient care, said Bekker, the head of pediatrics.

He pointed out rooms crowded with HIV-positive babies.

``We have a limited budget,' ' Bekker said. ``When a baby gets bad, like with pneumonia, we won't admit it for the second time, but will tell the mother to take it home and let it die.''

It's a grim policy for Fanizwe, a young mother whose HIV-infected baby has already been admitted once for pneumonia and released. Infected with the AIDS virus herself, Fanizwe now faces the prospect of sitting in their shack, helplessly watching her baby succumb to the disease.

``If the baby gets sick again, he will be beyond my care,' ' she says, cuddling the youngster.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 8-JAN-2000 12:49:05.00

SUBJECT: q and a -- please clear with Jim and Leon and get to Melissa for Monday interviews

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

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Question and Answers

Do you have any announcements you will be making Monday at the UN?

I will be making several announcements about initiatives that will increase America ,s effort to fight AIDS worldwide.

First announcement: Last year, I announced a broad new initiative to increase the U.S. commitment to international AIDS programs by \$100 million. It was the largest-ever increase in U.S. resources for fighting AIDS worldwide and doubled our commitment to fight AIDS in Africa and India. Monday, I will announce that our budget for next year will call for an additional increase of \$100 million for an annual total of \$342 million to fund our worldwide fight against AIDS.

This funding will:

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

Second announcement: I will announce that the budget we will send to Congress next month will also include \$50 million as a U.S. contribution to the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations. This contribution will help fund the research, purchase, and distribution of lifesaving vaccines in the developing world.

Third announcement: I am announcing today an initiative to promote an expanded public private partnership in the battle against AIDS. In the next few months, I will convene a meeting of US business leaders active in Africa to develop a set of voluntary principles for corporate conduct in the age of AIDS. This effort has the potential to establish the workplace as a venue for promoting the education and prevention of AIDS. Clearly the corporate sector has an economic interest in fighting the spread of AIDS in their own workforces and in the markets for their goods and services. I look forward to working with them to forge the public-private partnership so vital for fighting this disease. I especially hope this initiative could become the center of a powerful effort to slash the incidence of mother-to-child transmission.

[only if asked] Isn ,t this a politically touchy issue for you? The protestors were after you saying you helped blocked the sale of cheap drugs in South Africa?

Well, I think people know better now. The fact is I directly and successfully opposed drug industry efforts to put sanctions on South Africa on this matter. And I began working hard) about a year before this issue was getting any coverage) to make sure our government took the health crisis in South Africa into account when applying U.S. trade laws. That approach has now become our policy.

What is the Administration ,s policy now on TRIPS, compulsory licensing and parallel importing?

As you know, in September we reached an understanding with South Africa that was consistent with their efforts to gain access to affordable medicines. Last month, the President announced a new approach that will ensure that we take public health crises into account when applying U.S. trade policy around the world. USTR, jointly with HHS, will be engaging in discussions with our trading partners to assure that U.S. trade policies do not impose barriers to effectively responding to health crises.

What does these announcements do to make treatment more available in Africa?

First, the President announced a new approach in December that will make sure we take public health crises into account when applying U.S. trade policy. This approach is consistent with the needs of many developing countries for access to more affordable medicines.

Second, our funding will help develop the basic health care delivery systems needed to address not only HIV/AIDS but basic health care needs. Because we all realize that pharmaceuticals alone will help no one without the means to manage and monitor the care.

Third, this initiative will provide funds for purchasing new affordable and effective drugs that help prevent mother-to-child transmission. It can also provide funds to purchase drugs that fight opportunistic infections. These drugs can reduce suffering, prolong life, and give parents a chance to take care of their children until they are much older.

Fourth, the \$50 million contribution to the Vaccine Fund will promote continued research, development, production and delivery of vaccines to respond to illnesses in developing countries that are not currently being addressed.

Why are you interested in this issue of AIDS in Africa?

As Vice President I have served along with President Thabo Mbeki as co-chair of the U.S.-South Africa Commission. I have visited South Africa several times. All told, I have visited Sub-Saharan Africa four times since I ,ve been Vice President. And in my meetings with African leaders, it became so clear that AIDS was working to strangle some of the most impressive plans they had for building their young democracies.

Nearly fourteen million Africans have already died) one quarter of them children. Twenty million more men, women, and children are now infected. Each day, 11,000 more mothers, fathers, and children become HIV positive) more than half of them under the age of 25.

How do you see AIDS as a security issue?

In some nations of Africa, AIDS threatens the very institutions that define and defend the nation.

This disease strikes at the workforce, undercutting the economic strength nations need to fight the crisis. It strikes at parents) undercutting the unifying force of family. It strikes at teachers, undercutting efforts to educate the younger generation and help them lift themselves out of poverty. It strikes at the military, undercutting the means of maintaining order and keeping peace.

Is there hope?

Yes. All across Africa people are taking the initiative to fight for the lives of people they love. Ten years ago, Uganda was suffering what was believed to be the world ,s highest infection rates. Today) because the whole society has mobilized to end the stigma, urge prevention, and change behavior -- they are now recording dramatic drops in infection rates. That ,s the proof we need to know we can make a difference.

What is the significance of discussing AIDS at the security council?

We know that the most powerful line of defense against this disease is prevention, but you can ,t prevent a disease you can ,t talk about. We have to end the stigma against AIDS. And that is why this Security Council meeting is so important; because we are putting the AIDS crisis at the very top of the world ,s agenda. Addressing the disease in the Security Council sends two messages: that people should not be silent about AIDS; and that AIDS is not just a humanitarian crisis, it ,s a security crisis.

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Brian A. Reich (CN=Brian A. Reich/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 8-JAN-2000 13:29:26.00

SUBJECT: ap

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

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

TEXT:

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-JAN-2000 15:42:58.00

SUBJECT: DRAFT RELEASE

TO: kiseel@nytimes.com (kiseel@nytimes.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

CLINTON-GORE ADMINISTRATION UNVEILS NEW \$150 MILLION INITIATIVE TO COMBAT THE SPREAD OF AIDS AND CONTRIBUTE TO INTERNATIONAL INFECTIOUS DISEASE PREVENTION EFFORTS

Today, in a speech before the United Nations, Vice President 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 allocation.

It also dedicates \$50 million for purchasing vaccines against other diseases that ravage poor nations, including hepatitis B, influenza, 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. 8

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. 8 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, 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 wellbeing 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: Tyler S. Beardsley (CN=Tyler S. Beardsley/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-JAN-2000 17:23:36.00

SUBJECT: final release

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

READ:UNKNOWN

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It also dedicates \$50 million for purchasing vaccines against other diseases that ravage poor nations, including hepatitis B, influenza, 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.

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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.

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ú Vaccines are one of the most cost-effective ways to improve the wellbeing 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 09:49:34.00

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

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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

HIV, including treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, opportunistic infections associated with HIV, and tuberculosis.

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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.

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Brian A. Reich (CN=Brian A. Reich/O=OVP [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-JAN-2000 09:09:36.00

SUBJECT: The NEW release

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READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate
Release
Monday, January 10,
2000

Contact:

(202) 456-7035

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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 wellbeing 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.

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