

From: "Kavanaugh, Brett M."
To: "Drouin, Lindsey E."
Subject: FW: Annotated Remarks 1)WorldAIDSDay 2) RosaParks 3)ChristmasPageantofPeace
Sent: Thu, 1 Dec 2005 06:59:19 -0500
[WorldAIDSDay01December2005#10ann.doc](#)
[RosaParks01December2005#8ann.doc](#)
[ChristmasPageantofPeace01December2005#9ann.doc](#)

can I get AIDS compares to #8 and new sub cards by no later than 7:15 a.m. -- thanks

From: Carson, Melissa M.
Sent: Thursday, December 01, 2005 2:36 AM
To: Staff Secretary
Cc: Gerson, Michael J.; Robinson, Matthew S.; McGurn, William J.; Michel, Christopher G.; Levey, Collin; Drouin, Lindsey E.; Currin, John; Ward, Frank P.; Jordan, Elise; Green, Anneke E.; Fahy, Brian D.
Subject: Annotated Remarks 1)WorldAIDSDay 2) RosaParks 3)ChristmasPageantofPeace

ISSUES on WorldAIDSDay

According to Carol Thompson, Tanda-zeelay Darby was vetted by State Dept., but not by NSC.

Page 1, 3rd full paragraph, sentence: "Today, with people around the world, we turn our thoughts to more than 40 million men, women, and children who are living with HIV/AIDS."

Carol Thompson confirmed this line, but we think "AIDS" should be removed. The data we have is specific to HIV. See annotation #5.

Page 2, 1st full paragraph, sentence: "HIV/AIDS is increasingly found among women and minorities."

Carol Thompson says that "HIV" needs to be removed. The line should read, "AIDS is increasingly found among women and minorities."

Page 2, 2nd full paragraph, sentence: "We are determined to make HIV testing a routine part of health care in America – so people can know the truth about their status, tell others, and get the treatment they need."

Carol Thompson notes that it is very important to insert "voluntary." We are determined to make VOLUNTARY HIV testing a routine part of health care in America

Page 4, First Paragraph, 4th Sentence:

"In Botswana, Emergency Plan funds have allowed two clinics to launch a peer counseling program for mothers to provide emotional support and prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV."

Per Tom Walsh and Elissa Pruett at the State Department, this line needs to be changed to reflect the following:

Should be phrased closer to this--we are funding the program--the clinics are the result---from a success story submitted by the US Embassy in Botswana...*Two clinics in Selebi Phikwe are piloting a peer mothers program, which is modeled on the South African Mothers' Programmes. With support from the U.S. Government and its partner organizations, the Botswana Christian AIDS Intervention Programme (BOCAIP) helped to establish the Mothers' Programme in Selibe-Phikwe.*

Page 4, Last Paragraph, 3rd Sentence:

"When the undeveloped world looked for help and inspiration, we sent the Peace Corps to lay new foundations of friendship."

Discussed this point with Carol Thompson and she believes that "undeveloped" should be changed to underdeveloped or developing.

Remarks on World AIDS Day
Thursday, December 1, 2005
Draft #10

Thank you for coming. I am honored you are here.¹ And I thank you for taking on the historic challenge of fighting AIDS.²

One person who cares deeply about this issue is Mrs. Laura Bush. Laura is a great First Lady, with a compassionate heart. In her travels, she has carried a message of hope to the suffering³ – and a message that the empowerment of women is essential to the prevention of AIDS.⁴ And I am

¹ The President will deliver remarks on World AIDS Day at 9:55 a.m., Thursday, December 1, 2005. Information provided by Molly Owen, Staff Assistant, Scheduling (X62514).

² "AIDS" confirmed as appropriate by Carol Thompson, Director of National AIDS Policy, DPC, (X67330)

³ "I am inspired by the work being done at PASADA - life-saving work, life-changing work. **Here, people with HIV/AIDS can get the treatment they need to fight the disease. And they can also get the love and support they need to live a happy and full life. During the last two years, the American people, through the President's Emergency Plan, have provided \$177 million to combat AIDS in Tanzania and to fund Tanzanian efforts to treat this disease. These resources have contributed to 4,400 people receiving anti-retroviral treatment, nearly 43,000 mothers receiving HIV transmission-prevention services, and 12,000 orphans and vulnerable children receiving care and support.** AIDS and malaria have already taken too high a toll on men, women and children - especially here in Africa. **Lives have been lost, dreams have died, productivity and creativity have vanished. We can stop it. The American people are committed to standing with the peoples of Africa. And we have confidence in Africa's future. By working together, by helping each other, we can stop the spread of disease and give people and nations renewed hope.**" Mrs. Bush's Remarks at PASADA in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, July 13, 2005, (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2005/07/20050713-2.html>) **"This evening is about hope -- hope because the world is speaking with one voice to address problems that have taken too many lives: malaria and HIV/AIDS. In July, I visited Africa, some countries in Africa, including Tanzania, and I saw firsthand this hope for myself. President Bush's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief is working with our partners and friends in host nations to support each country's own strategy for HIV/AIDS through prevention and treatment. Success in this fight is possible when everyone works together."** Mrs. Bush's Remarks at a Fighting Malaria in Africa USAID Dinner, The Waldorf-Astoria, New York, New York, September 14, 2005 (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2005/09/20050914-23.html>)

⁴ "AIDS" confirmed as appropriate by Carol Thompson, Director of National AIDS Policy, DPC, (X67330) **"Ending domestic violence, rape and sexual abuse is also essential to fighting the spread of HIV/AIDS. Women who have control over their own lives - including economic power and social respect - have a greater ability to protect themselves against HIV. South Africans are making progress in the fight against AIDS, and the people of America stand with you. Africa's progress is best measured in hope. Only a few years ago, people viewed an HIV-positive diagnosis as a death sentence - a sentence to be endured in shame and isolation. Today, people who are HIV-positive have hope: hope that they can watch their children grow up; hope that they will achieve their own goals and dreams for their lives; hope that we will see a generation free from HIV/AIDS, so that no one has to suffer - and no child is made an orphan by AIDS."** Mrs. Bush's Remarks to Centre for the Book in Cape Town, South Africa, July 12, 2005, (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2005/07/20050712-3.html>)

glad that Laura has joined us today.⁵

Acknowledgments

- [TK]

Today, with people around the world, we turn our thoughts to more than 40 million men, women, and children who are living with HIV/AIDS.⁶ And on World AIDS Day,⁷ we renew our commitment to turn the tide against this disease.

⁵ Mrs. Bush will attend the President's remarks on World AIDS Day at 9:55 a.m., Thursday, December 1, 2005. Mrs. Bush will introduce the President. Information provided by Mary Beth Farr, Director of Scheduling, Office of Mrs. Bush, (X56613)

⁶ "HIV/AIDS" confirmed as appropriate by Carol Thompson, Director of National AIDS Policy, DPC, (X67330)

The total number of people living with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) reached its highest level: an estimated 40.3 million [36.7–45.3 million] people are now living with HIV. Close to 5 million people were newly infected with the virus in 2005.

World Health Organization, UNAIDS, "AIDS Epidemic Update, 2005"

(http://www.unaids.org/Epi2005/doc/EPIupdate2005_pdf_en/epi-update2005_en.pdf) See appendix,

"Estimated Global Number of People Living with HIV 2001-2005."

(http://www.unaids.org/Epi2005/doc/EPIupdate2005_pdf_en/epi-update2005_en.pdf)

NOTE: In past remarks, the President said "42 million." "HIV/AIDS is one of the greatest medical challenges of our time. The disease has killed more than 20 million people. **Today, 42 million more are living with HIV.** Across Africa, this disease is filling graveyards and creating orphans and leaving millions in a desperate fight for their own lives." President Signs HIV/AIDS Act, Remarks by the President on the Signing of H.R. 1298, the U.S. Leadership Against Hiv/Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria Act of 2003, Dean Acheson Auditorium, U.S. Department of State, May 27, 2003

(<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/05/20030527-7.html>) **We checked this point with Carol Thompson Director of National AIDS Policy, DPC, (X67330) and she confirmed that the estimated 40.3 million is the most up-to-date figure.** "The latest global AIDS figures show some signs of hope: Adult infection rates have decreased in a few countries, notably in Kenya, Zimbabwe and some Caribbean countries including Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Dominican Republic and Haiti, and that changes in behaviour, such as increased use of condoms, delay of first sexual experience and fewer sexual partners – have played a key part in these declines. However, globally, the epidemic continues to grow: **The number of people living with HIV in 2005 has reached its highest level ever, at an estimated 40.3 million people, nearly half of them women.**" UNAIDS, "MESSAGE ON THE OCCASION OF WORLD AIDS DAY," 1 December 2005, Dr Peter Piot, Executive Director of UNAIDS (http://www.unaids.org/NetTools/Misc/DocInfo.aspx?LANG=en&href=http%3a%2f%2fgva-doc-owl%2fWEBcontent%2fDocuments%2fpub%2fMedia%2fSpeeches02%2fSP_Piot_WAD2005_1Dec2005_en%26%2346%3bpdf)

⁷ "Welcome to **World AIDS Day - the international day of action on HIV and AIDS which takes place every year on 1 December.**" World AIDS Day, (<http://www.worldaidsday.org/default.asp>)

⁸ "HIV/AIDS" confirmed as appropriate by Carol Thompson, Director of National AIDS Policy, DPC, (X67330)

HIV/AIDS⁸ is a global health crisis – it is also a daily burden for many of our families and neighbors and friends. Across Africa, this pandemic threatens the stability and future of whole societies.⁹ In Asia, HIV/AIDS¹⁰ is a challenge that grows daily and must be confronted directly.¹¹ Here in the United States, over a million of our citizens face this chronic condition.¹² At the start of this century, AIDS¹³ causes suffering from remote villages of Africa to the heart of America's big cities. This danger is multiplied by indifference and complacency. This danger will be overcome by compassion, honesty, and decisive action.

I believe America has a unique ability, and a special calling, to fight this disease. We are blessed with great scientific knowledge. We are a generous country that has always reached out to feed the hungry, and rescue captives, and care for the sick. And we are guided by the conviction of our founding – that the Author of Life has endowed every life with matchless value.

⁸ "HIV/AIDS" confirmed as appropriate by Carol Thompson, Director of National AIDS Policy, DPC, (X67330)

⁹ Language confirmed by Elissa Pruett, Director of Public Affairs and Public Diplomacy, Global AIDS Coordinator's Office, Department of State, (202) 663-2440 and Carol Thompson, Director of National AIDS Policy, DPC, (X67330)

¹⁰ "HIV/AIDS" confirmed as appropriate by Carol Thompson, Director of National AIDS Policy, DPC, (X67330)

¹¹ Information confirmed by Tom Walsh, Senior Advisor and Speechwriter, Global AIDS Coordinator's Office, Department of State, (202) 663-2639. **Adult and Children living with HIV in Asia: 2003:7.1 million, 2005: 8.3 million. Adult and Child Deaths due to AIDS: 2003: 420,000 200: 52,000.** See appendix, "Asia, HIV and AIDS Statistics and Features in 2003 and 2005" (http://www.unaids.org/Epi2005/doc/EPIupdate2005_pdf_en/epi-update2005_en.pdf) **NOTE from Elissa Pruett: "I can't technically support that it grows daily, but given that two of the three next wave countries are in Asia and several of the main epidemics--and given that 14,000 people are infected everyday worldwide--I think you are safe with this statement."**

¹² "From the end of 1999 through the end of 2003, the number of persons in the United States who were living with AIDS increased from 311,205 to 405,926--an increase of 30% . **At the end of 2003, an estimated 1,039,000 to 1,185,000 persons in the United States were living with HIV/AIDS** . In 2003, 32,048 cases of HIV/AIDS were reported from the 33 areas (32 states and the US Virgin Islands) with long-term, confidential name-based HIV reporting. When all 50 states are considered, CDC estimates that approximately 40,000 persons become infected with HIV each year." Information provided by Philo Hall, Senior Advisor to the Assistant Secretary for Health, HHS via Carol Thompson, Director of National AIDS Policy, DPC, (X67330)

¹³ "AIDS" confirmed as appropriate by Carol Thompson, Director of National AIDS Policy, DPC, (X67330)

Here in America, some of our fellow citizens have now lived 15 years and more with HIV/AIDS.¹⁴ The federal government provides more than 17 billion dollars a year to help people with HIV/AIDS¹⁵ – including funding that brings life-saving drugs¹⁶ and treatment to hundreds of thousands of low-income Americans.¹⁷ With the help of medicine, and their own daily courage, many people are managing a condition that was once uniformly fatal¹⁸ – and proving that HIV/AIDS¹⁹ is a long-term illness like diabetes or heart disease.²⁰

¹⁴ “HIV/AIDS” confirmed as appropriate by Carol Thompson, Director of National AIDS Policy, DPC, (X67330)

Information confirmed by Carol Thompson, Director of National AIDS Policy, DPC, (X67330). **“Many Americans have now lived over 15 years with this disease** -- managing an illness that was once uniformly fatal. Government at every level is providing hundreds of thousands of lower income Americans with life saving drugs and other medical treatments.” This information is from a document provided for Mike Gerson by Carol Thompson.

¹⁵ “HIV/AIDS” confirmed as appropriate by Carol Thompson, Director of National AIDS Policy, DPC, (X67330) *NOTE from Aaron Lopata, Program Examiner, Human Resource Programs, OMB (X53845): “USG-wide HIV/AIDS tracker that shows domestic HIV/AIDS spending levels in FY 2005 and FY 2006 (in the passed House and Senate) are all greater than \$17 billion.”* See appendix, **“US Government HIV/AIDS Spending - Splits Table”**

¹⁶ Some of the life-saving drugs being provided are Combivir and AZT. Information provided by Carol Thompson, Director of National AIDS Policy, DPC, (X67330).

¹⁷ “Ryan White is just one part of the over \$17 billion we will spend domestically on HIV infected persons this year alone. **Through Medicaid, Medicare, CDC, HUD the VA and more, we are providing care and treatment to hundreds of thousands of low-income Americans who are in need of life-saving drugs.**” This information is from a document provided for Mike Gerson by Carol Thompson, Director of National AIDS Policy, DPC, (X67330). Information also confirmed by Marty McGeein, Acting Deputy Assistant for Security, Office of the Secretary for Planning and Education, HHS. *NOTE from Marty: Funding is provided to 530,000 people through Ryan White (low income individuals) and over funds are provided for over 300,00 people on Medicaid and Medicare.*

¹⁸ Information confirmed by Marty McGeein, Acting Deputy Assistant for Security, Office of the Secretary for Planning and Education, HHS and Carol Thompson, Director of National AIDS Policy, DPC, (X67330). **“Many Americans have now lived over 15 years with this disease -- managing an illness that was once uniformly fatal.** Government at every level is providing hundreds of thousands of lower income Americans with life saving drugs and other medical treatments.” This information is from a document provided for Mike Gerson by Carol Thompson.

¹⁹ “HIV/AIDS” confirmed as appropriate by Carol Thompson, Director of National AIDS Policy, DPC, (X67330)

²⁰ Information confirmed by Marty McGeein, Acting Deputy Assistant for Security, Office of the Secretary for Planning and Education, HHS and Carol Thompson, Director of National AIDS Policy, DPC, (X67330).

²¹ From the end of 1999 through the end of 2003, the number of persons in the United States who were living with AIDS increased from 311,205 to 405,926-an increase of 30%. At the end of 2003, an

Yet America still sees an estimated 40,000 new infections each year.²¹ That is not inevitable – and that is not acceptable. HIV/AIDS²² remains a special concern in the gay community, which has effectively fought this disease for decades through education and prevention.²³ And the demographics of this disease continue to change. HIV/AIDS²⁴ is increasingly found among women²⁵ and minorities.

estimated 1,039,000 to 1,185,000 persons in the United States were living with HIV/AIDS. In 2003, 32,048 cases of HIV/AIDS were reported from the 33 areas (32 states and the US Virgin Islands) with long-term, confidential name-based HIV reporting. **When all 50 states are considered, CDC estimates that approximately 40,000 persons become infected with HIV each year.**” Information provided by Philo Hall, Senior Advisor to the Assistant Secretary for Health, HHS.

²² “HIV/AIDS” confirmed as appropriate by Carol Thompson, Director of National AIDS Policy, DPC, (X67330)

²³ Language confirmed by Marty McGeein, Acting Deputy Assistant for Security, Office of the Secretary for Planning and Education, HHS and Philo Hall, Senior Advisor to the Assistant Secretary for Health, HHS. *NOTE: Marty and Philo are comfortable with the line as is, and note that starting in 1984-85, gay men began to effectively fight the disease through education and prevention, but also note that the current rise in young gay men with HIV indicates that the younger generation is not acting as effectively.*

²⁴ “HIV/AIDS” confirmed as appropriate by Carol Thompson, Director of National AIDS Policy, DPC, (X67330)

²⁵ Information confirmed by Philo Hall, Senior Advisor to the Assistant Secretary for Health, HHS and Carol Thompson, Director of National AIDS Policy, DPC, (X67330)

The HIV/AIDS epidemic is taking an increasing toll on women in the United States.^{1,2} Women of color, particularly African American women, have been especially hard hit and represent the majority of new AIDS cases among women. Many women with HIV/AIDS are low-income and most have important family responsibilities, potentially complicating the management of their illness. Research suggests that many women with HIV face limited access to care and experience disparities in access relative to men.

Overview and Key Trends

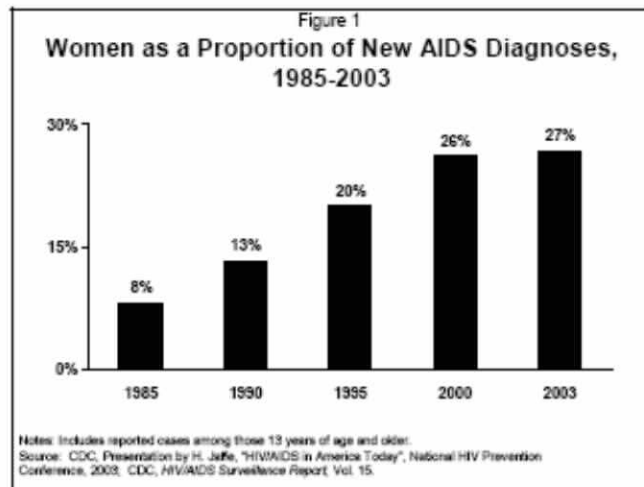
Women account for a growing share of new AIDS diagnoses in the U.S., rising from 8% of AIDS diagnoses in 1985 to 27% in 2003 (Figure 1).^{1,2} In 2003, there were 11,498 AIDS diagnoses among women.¹

Footnotes:

1. CDC, *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*, Vol.15, November 2004.

2. CDC, Presentation by Dr. Harold Jaffe, “HIV/AIDS in America Today”, National HIV Prevention Conference, 2003.

²⁶ Nearly half of new infections are found in the African-American community.²⁷



Source: The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, HIV/AIDS Policy Fact Sheet, "Women and HIV/AIDS in the United States, December, 2004 (<http://www.kff.org/hiv/aids/upload/Women-and-HIV-AIDS-in-the-United-States-UPDATE.pdf>)

"Early in the epidemic, HIV infection and AIDS were diagnosed for relatively few women. Today, the HIV/AIDS epidemic represents a growing and persistent health threat to women in the United States, especially young women and women of color. In 2001, HIV infection was the leading cause of death for African American women aged 25–34 years and was among the four leading causes of death for African American women aged 20–24 and 35–44 years, as well as Hispanic women aged 35–44 years [1]. Overall, in the same year, HIV infection was the 6th leading cause of death among all women aged 25–34 years and the 4th leading cause of death among all women aged 35–44 years." CDC, National Center for HIV, STD and TB Prevention, Divisions of HIV/AIDS Prevention, "HIV/AIDS among Women," (<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pubs/facts/women.htm>)

Footnote: Anderson RN, Smith BL. Deaths: leading causes for 2001. *National Vital Statistics Reports* 2003;52(9):32–33,53–54. Available at

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr52/nvsr52_09.pdf . Accessed November 9, 2004.

²⁶ Information confirmed by Philo Hall, Senior Advisor to the Assistant Secretary for Health, HHS and Carol Thompson, Director of National AIDS Policy, DPC, (X67330) See appendix, "Impact on Racial and Ethnic Minorities" (<http://www.kff.org/hiv/aids/upload/3029-06.pdf>)

²⁷ Information confirmed by Carol Thompson, Director of National AIDS Policy, DPC, (X67330)

Snapshot of the Epidemic

- Although African Americans represent only 13% of the U.S. population,⁴ they account for 40% of the 929,985 AIDS cases diagnosed since the start of the epidemic and approximately half (49%) of the 43,171 cases diagnosed in 2003 alone (Figure 1).¹ They also account for half of new HIV/AIDS diagnoses in 2003 in the 33 areas that have had integrated HIV and AIDS case surveillance since at least 1999.¹

The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, "HIV/AIDS Policy Fact Sheet," February 2005 (<http://www.kff.org/hiv/aids/upload/Fact-Sheet-African-Americans-and-HIV-AIDS-UPDATE.pdf>)

Footnote: [1] CDC HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, (Volume 15, December, 2004) SEE KAISER

We are determined to make HIV²⁸ testing a routine part of health care in America – so people can know the truth about their status, tell others, and get the treatment they need.²⁹ We are determined to end mother-to-child transmission of HIV³⁰ in America³¹ – because medicine makes it possible, and conscience demands it.³² And we are determined to improve care for minorities and citizens in the greatest need³³ – so I urge the Congress to reauthorize the Ryan White Care Act.³⁴

²⁸ “Voluntary HIV” confirmed as appropriate by Carol Thompson, Director of National AIDS Policy, DPC, (X67330)

²⁹ Language confirmed by Philo Hall, Senior Advisor to the Assistant Secretary for Health, HHS and Marty McGeein, Acting Deputy Assistant for Security, Office of the Secretary for Planning and Education, HHS.

³⁰ “HIV” confirmed as appropriate by Carol Thompson, Director of National AIDS Policy, DPC, (X67330)

³¹ Language confirmed by Marty McGeein, Acting Deputy Assistant for Security, Office of the Secretary for Planning and Education, HHS. **NOTE from Marty: While past documents have detailed plans to “reduce” mother-to-child transmission of HIV, it is appropriate and good for the President to set a goal to “end” mother-to-child transmission of HIV in America. NOTE from Carol Thompson, Director of National AIDS Policy, DPC, (X67330): There are between 200 and 300 cases a year of mother-to-child transmission of HIV in America. We have the medicine to prevent mother-to-child transmission, so this is a realistic goal. “The World Health Organization (WHO) and the United States Department of Health and Human Services-Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (HHS-CDC) have collaborated to develop the Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV (PMTCT) Generic Training Package.** Recognizing that building human capacity requires collaboration at multiple levels and across organizations, the curriculum is designed to support the scale up of PMTCT services and assist in unifying and strengthening existing PMTCT training efforts.” HHS, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Global AIDS Program (GAP), “WHO and HHS/CDC Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV (PMTCT) Generic Training Package” (<http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/od/gap/pmtct/>)

³² Language confirmed by Marty McGeein, Acting Deputy Assistant for Security, Office of the Secretary for Planning and Education, HHS.

³³ Language confirmed by Marty McGeein, Acting Deputy Assistant for Security, Office of the Secretary for Planning and Education, HHS and Philo Hall, Senior Advisor to the Assistant Secretary for Health, HHS.

³⁴ Language confirmed by Philo Hall, Senior Advisor to the Assistant Secretary for Health, HHS. **“The “Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency (CARE) Act is Federal legislation that addresses the unmet health needs of persons living with HIV disease (PLWH) by funding primary health care and support services.** The CARE Act was named after Ryan White, an Indiana teenager whose courageous struggle with HIV/AIDS and against AIDS-related discrimination helped educate the nation.” HHS, HRSA, HIV/AIDS Bureau, “Ryan White CARE Act,” (<http://hab.hrsa.gov/history.htm>) **“President Bush visited Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 23, 2004 to discuss the need for providing treatment to Americans living with HIV/AIDS, and to highlight the work of faith-based and community organizations as they seek to treat and care for Americans living with HIV/AIDS. The President announced: Immediate availability of \$20 million in new funding to deliver life-saving drugs to the men and women in the United States living with HIV/AIDS who are waiting today for HIV-related medication; Support for the reauthorization of the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency (CARE) Act based upon the principles of focusing Federal resources on life-extending**

Our concern about HIV/AIDS³⁵ does not stop at our borders. Other nations face greater challenges – yet they are moving forward with courage and determination that inspires our respect, and deserves our support. Nations like Uganda and Kenya have demonstrated that leadership and honesty can overcome stigma and reduce rates of infection.³⁶ Nations like Botswana and Namibia have shown that anti-retroviral treatments can be widely delivered and highly successful.³⁷ These countries, and many others, are fighting for the lives of their citizens – and America is now their strongest partner in that fight.³⁸

We are supporting our partners through the Global Fund³⁹ – which is helping nations purchase medicines and treat Tuberculosis,⁴⁰ the deadly

care; ensuring flexibility to target resources to address areas of greatest need; and ensuring results;” The White House, News & Policies, “Policies in Focus Office of National AIDS Policy,” (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/hivaids/>) “**Ryan White:** President Bush called for the reauthorization of the Ryan White CARE Act, based on the principles of focusing federal resources on life-extending care; ensuring flexibility to target resources to address areas of greatest need; and ensuring results. **Urge the Congress again to take up the reauthorization of the CARE Act. The Ryan White Care Act must be improved and modernized so that we can bring the promise of new advancements in treatments and medical management that are helping patients with HIV/AIDS live longer and healthier lives.** Ryan White reauthorization should:

- Increase access to services for historically underserved communities;
- Identify and rectify inequalities in the states coverage in order to serve more people without additional resources;
- Make changes that reflect the long-term, chronic nature of the disease and allow the program flexibility; and
- Implement effective accountability measures for all grantees to ensure progress.” This information is from a document provided for Mike Gerson by Carol Thompson.

³⁵ “HIV/AIDS” confirmed as appropriate by Carol Thompson, Director of National AIDS Policy, DPC, (X67330)

³⁶ Language confirmed by Tom Walsh, Senior Advisor and Speechwriter, Global AIDS Coordinator’s Office, Department of State, (202) 663-2639

³⁷ Language confirmed by Tom Walsh, Senior Advisor and Speechwriter, Global AIDS Coordinator’s Office, Department of State, (202) 663-2639. *NOTE: “South Africa” was removed from this statement per Tom Walsh’s recommendation. He pointed out that the South African government has not shown support for anti-retroviral treatments.*

³⁸ Language confirmed by Tom Walsh, Senior Advisor and Speechwriter, Global AIDS Coordinator’s Office, Department of State, (202) 663-2639

³⁹ Language confirmed by Tom Walsh, Senior Advisor and Speechwriter, Global AIDS Coordinator’s Office, Department of State, (202) 663-2639

⁴⁰ Language confirmed by Tom Walsh, Senior Advisor and Speechwriter, Global AIDS Coordinator’s Office, Department of State, (202) 663-2639. “The \$15 billion in funding for this initiative virtually triples

infection that often accompanies AIDS.⁴¹

We are also supporting our partners through the Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief⁴² – the largest initiative in history to combat a specific disease.⁴³ This effort is designed to support and strengthen the AIDS⁴⁴-fighting strategies of many nations, including 15 heavily afflicted countries⁴⁵ in Africa⁴⁶, Asia,

the U.S. commitment to international AIDS assistance. Funding will begin with \$2 billion in FY04, and ramp up thereafter. **The \$15 billion includes \$1 billion for the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, conditioned on the Fund showing results.**” The White House, Fact Sheet: “The President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief,” January 29, 2003
(<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/01/20030129-1.html>)

⁴¹ “AIDS” confirmed as appropriate by Carol Thompson, Director of National AIDS Policy, DPC, (X67330) Language confirmed by Tom Walsh, Senior Advisor and Speechwriter, Global AIDS Coordinator’s Office, Department of State, (202) 663-2639. “TB and HIV/AIDS HIV/AIDS and TB form a lethal combination, each speeding the other’s progress. **HIV promotes rapid progression of primary TB infection to active disease and is the most powerful known risk factor for reactivation of latent TB infection to active disease. TB is a leading killer of people living with HIV/AIDS. One-third of people infected with HIV will develop TB.**” The Global Fund,
(<http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/about/fighting/tuberculosis/>)

⁴² **“President Bush announced in the State of the Union address the Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief**, a five-year, \$15 billion initiative to turn the tide in combating the global HIV/AIDS pandemic. This commitment of resources will help the most afflicted countries in Africa and the Caribbean wage and win the war against HIV/AIDS, extending and saving lives.” The White House, Fact Sheet: “The President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief,” January 29, 2003
(<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/01/20030129-1.html>)

⁴³ Past Language: **“Today America is working with local authorities and organizations in the largest initiative in history to combat a specific disease.** Across Africa, we’re helping local health officials expand AIDS testing facilities, train and support doctors and nurses and counselors, and upgrade clinics and hospitals.” **“President Addresses United Nations High-Level Plenary Meeting,”** United Nations Headquarters, New York, New York, September 14, 2005
(<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2005/09/20050914.html>) *NOTE: Tom Walsh confirmed the line but noted that “by a government” could be inserted to ensure total accuracy, i.e., “the largest initiative, by a government, in history to combat a specific disease.” Tom pointed out that there may have been larger international health initiatives through international organizations, like the UN.*

⁴⁴ “AIDS” confirmed as appropriate by Carol Thompson, Director of National AIDS Policy, DPC, (X67330)

⁴⁵ **“We are focusing on programs in 123 countries around the world, but a special focus on 15 of those countries that together account for about 50 percent of the infections in the world.** Twelve of those 15 countries are in Africa. So a major focus of our attention is in Africa.” **Press Briefing by Randall Tobias, U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator,** Aboard Mrs. Bush’s Plane, En route Kigali, Rwanda, July 14, 2005
(<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2005/07/20050714-9.html>)

⁴⁶ The President believes the global community can--and must--do more to halt the advance of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, and that the United States should lead the world by example. Thus, the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief will provide \$15 billion (including almost \$10 billion in new funds) over five years to turn the tide in the war on HIV/AIDS. While the United States will continue to work throughout the world to combat HIV/AIDS, this initiative will focus a significant amount of these resources on the most afflicted countries in Africa and the Caribbean: **Botswana, Cote d’Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guyana, Haiti, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia.** These 14 countries, which are also the focus of the President’s

⁴⁷ and the Caribbean.⁴⁸ In May 2003,⁴⁹ we committed 15 billion dollars over five years⁵⁰ to meet specific goals: to support treatment for 2 million people,⁵¹ support prevention for 7 million,⁵² and support care for 10

previously announced Mother-and-Child HIV Prevention Initiative, have among the highest prevalences of HIV infection and account for nearly 20 million HIV-infected men, women and children--almost 70 percent of the total in all of Africa and the Caribbean. Office of National AIDS Policy, **The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief** (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/hiv aids/>)

⁴⁷ **15th Country Added: Today, Vietnam has been added as the 15th focus country of the Emergency Plan. Vietnam is predicted to have an increase in HIV-infected persons from 130,000 in 2002 to one million by 2010, an eight-fold increase.** Although still considered a localized epidemic, emerging trends indicate that HIV infection is spreading to the general population. Emergency Plan interventions through non-governmental organizations could prevent at least 660,000 new infections, and provide care for 65,000 people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, including treatment for 13,000 HIV-infected people. Office of National AIDS Policy, **The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief** (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/hiv aids/>)

⁴⁸ The President believes the global community can--and must--do more to halt the advance of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, and that the United States should lead the world by example. Thus, the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief will provide \$15 billion (including almost \$10 billion in new funds) over five years to turn the tide in the war on HIV/AIDS. While the United States will continue to work throughout the world to combat HIV/AIDS, this initiative will focus a significant amount of these resources on the most afflicted countries in Africa and the Caribbean: Botswana, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, **Guyana**, **Haiti**, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. These 14 countries, which are also the focus of the President's previously announced Mother-and-Child HIV Prevention Initiative, have among the highest prevalences of HIV infection and account for nearly 20 million HIV-infected men, women and children--almost 70 percent of the total in all of Africa and the Caribbean. Office of National AIDS Policy, **The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief** (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/hiv aids/>)

⁴⁹ "They will not fight alone. Because they will have the help and the friendship of the United States of America. (Applause.) **The legislation I sign today launches an emergency effort that will provide \$15 billion over the next five years to fight AIDS abroad. This is the largest, single up front commitment in history for an international public health initiative involving a specific disease.**" President Signs HIV/AIDS Act, Remarks by the President on the Signing of H.R. 1298, the U.S. Leadership Against Hiv/Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria Act of 2003, Dean Acheson Auditorium
U.S. Department of State, May 27, 2003
(<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/05/20030527-7.html>)

⁵⁰ "They will not fight alone. Because they will have the help and the friendship of the United States of America. (Applause.) **The legislation I sign today launches an emergency effort that will provide \$15 billion over the next five years to fight AIDS abroad. This is the largest, single up front commitment in history for an international public health initiative involving a specific disease.**" President Signs HIV/AIDS Act, Remarks by the President on the Signing of H.R. 1298, the U.S. Leadership Against HIV/Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria Act of 2003, Dean Acheson Auditorium
U.S. Department of State, May 27, 2003
(<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/05/20030527-7.html>)

⁵¹ "This comprehensive program has the potential in this decade to prevent 7 million new HIV infections, **provide life-extending drugs to at least 2 million infected people**, give humane care to 10 million HIV sufferers and AIDS orphans. This is a massive undertaking, and the dedicated men and women of the United States government are eager to get started." President Signs HIV/AIDS Act, Remarks by the President on the Signing of H.R. 1298, the U.S. Leadership Against Hiv/Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria Act of 2003, Dean Acheson Auditorium
U.S. Department of State, May 27, 2003
(<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/05/20030527-7.html>)

⁵² "This comprehensive program has the potential in this decade to prevent 7 million new HIV infections,

million.⁵³

We are working with our partners to provide treatment – because the lives of people already infected should never be written off ... because the best way to help a child in need is to help their parents live ... and because people who know they can be treated are more likely to seek testing.⁵⁴ We are working with our partners to expand prevention efforts that emphasize abstinence, being faithful in marriage, and using condoms correctly and consistently.⁵⁵ This strategy – pioneered by Africans⁵⁶ – has proven its effectiveness, and America stands behind the ABC approach to prevention. And we are working with our partners to expand compassionate care – especially for the millions of children made orphans by this cruel disease.⁵⁷

The United States Congress and the American people have been generous in this effort – and Americans can know that our generosity is making a difference. Before the Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief,⁵⁸ only 50,000 of the more than four million people in sub-Saharan Africa needing

provide life-extending drugs to at least 2 million infected people, give humane care to 10 million HIV sufferers and AIDS orphans. This is a massive undertaking, and the dedicated men and women of the United States government are eager to get started.” President Signs HIV/AIDS Act, Remarks by the President on the Signing of H.R. 1298, the U.S. Leadership Against Hiv/Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria Act of 2003, Dean Acheson Auditorium U.S. Department of State, May 27, 2003
(<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/05/20030527-7.html>)

⁵³ “This comprehensive program has the potential in this decade to prevent 7 million new HIV infections, provide life-extending drugs to at least 2 million infected people, **give humane care to 10 million HIV sufferers and AIDS orphans**. This is a massive undertaking, and the dedicated men and women of the United States government are eager to get started.” President Signs HIV/AIDS Act, Remarks by the President on the Signing of H.R. 1298, the U.S. Leadership Against Hiv/Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria Act of 2003, Dean Acheson Auditorium U.S. Department of State, May 27, 2003
(<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/05/20030527-7.html>)

⁵⁴ Based on language provided and confirmed by Tom Walsh, Senior Advisor and Speechwriter, Global AIDS Coordinator’s Office, Department of State, (202-663-2639)

⁵⁵ Language confirmed by Carol Thompson, Director of National AIDS Policy, DPC, (X67330)

⁵⁶ Information and language confirmed by Tom Walsh, Senior Advisor and Speechwriter, Global AIDS Coordinator’s Office, Department of State, (202-663-2639)

⁵⁷ **“Added to the millions who live in daily pain and suffering as a result of HIV/AIDS are the millions of orphans - over 13 million children under the age of 15 - left to grow up without the love and support of their parents.”** U.S. Department of State, VI. Critical Interventions in the Focus Countries: Care
(<http://www.state.gov/s/gac/r1/or/29728.htm>)

⁵⁸ **“We have confronted, and will continue to confront, HIV/AIDS in our own country. And to meet a severe and urgent crisis abroad, tonight I propose the Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief -- a work of mercy beyond all current international efforts to help the people of Africa.** This comprehensive plan will prevent 7 million new AIDS infections, treat at least 2 million people with life-extending drugs, and provide humane care for millions of

immediate AIDS⁵⁹ treatment were getting medicine.⁶⁰ After two years of sustained effort, more than 395,000 sub-Saharan Africans are receiving the treatment they need.⁶¹

Today I am proud to welcome Tanda-zeelay Darby⁶² and her two⁶³ children, Lewis,⁶⁴ age 4,⁶⁵ and Emily,⁶⁶ age 5.⁶⁷ Two years ago, she took Emily to the hospital for what she thought was the mumps

people suffering from AIDS, and for children orphaned by AIDS." **President Delivers "State of the Union,"** The U.S. Capitol, January 28, 2003 (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/01/20030128-19.html>)

⁵⁹ "AIDS" confirmed as appropriate by Carol Thompson, Director of National AIDS Policy, DPC, (X67330)

⁶⁰ "Today, on the continent of Africa, nearly 30 million people have the AIDS virus -- including 3 million children under the age 15. There are whole countries in Africa where more than one-third of the adult population carries the infection. **More than 4 million require immediate drug treatment. Yet across that continent, only 50,000 AIDS victims -- only 50,000 -- are receiving the medicine they need.**" **President Delivers "State of the Union,"** The U.S. Capitol, January 28, 2003 (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/01/20030128-19.html>)

⁶¹ **"After two years of sustained effort, over 395,000 people in 12 sub-Saharan African countries are now receiving the treatment they need and this is only the beginning.** In total over 401,000 people in all of the 15 countries are receiving treatment supported by the United States efforts." Information provided and confirmed by Carol Thompson, Director of National AIDS Policy, DPC, (X67330)

⁶² Information confirmed by Sahar Moridani, Director of Media Relations, Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation (which brought the family here) via Elissa Pruett, Director of Public Affairs and Public Diplomacy, Global AIDS Coordinator's Office, Department of State, (202-663-2440)

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Information provided by Elissa Pruett, Director of Public Affairs and Public Diplomacy, Global AIDS Coordinator's Office, Department of State, (202-663-2440)

⁶⁴ Information confirmed by Sahar Moridani, Director of Media Relations, Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation (which brought the family here) via Elissa Pruett, Director of Public Affairs and Public Diplomacy, Global AIDS Coordinator's Office, Department of State, (202-663-2440)

⁶⁵ Information confirmed by Sahar Moridani, Director of Media Relations, Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation (which brought the family here) via Elissa Pruett, Director of Public Affairs and Public Diplomacy, Global AIDS Coordinator's Office, Department of State, (202-663-2440)

⁶⁶ Information confirmed by Sahar Moridani, Director of Media Relations, Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation (which brought the family here) via Elissa Pruett, Director of Public Affairs and Public Diplomacy, Global AIDS Coordinator's Office, Department of State, (202-663-2440)

⁶⁷ Information confirmed by Sahar Moridani, Director of Media Relations, Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS

⁶⁸ – later they found that Emily, and the rest of the family, were HIV-positive.⁶⁹ Her late husband's relatives tried to support her treatment for as long as they could, but the cost was too high.⁷⁰ Thanks to Emergency Plan funds,⁷¹ the Darbys began to get the treatment they desperately needed.⁷² Soon these children will start school⁷³ – and now their mother dreams they

Foundation (which brought the family here) via Elissa Pruett, Director of Public Affairs and Public Diplomacy, Global AIDS Coordinator's Office, Department of State, (202-663-2440)

⁶⁸ Information confirmed by email by Sahar Moridani, Director of Media Relations, Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation (which brought the family here) via Tom Walsh, Senior Advisor and Speechwriter, Global AIDS Coordinator's Office, Department of State, (202-663-2639)

⁶⁹ [REDACTED]

Information provided by Elissa Pruett, Director of Public Affairs and Public Diplomacy, Global AIDS Coordinator's Office, Department of State, (202-663-2440)

⁷⁰ [REDACTED]

Information provided by Elissa Pruett, Director of Public Affairs and Public Diplomacy, Global AIDS Coordinator's Office, Department of State, (202-663-2440); Information confirmed by email by Sahar Moridani, Director of Media Relations, Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation (which brought the family here) via Tom Walsh, Senior Advisor and Speechwriter, Global AIDS Coordinator's Office, Department of State, (202-663-2639)

⁷¹ [REDACTED]

Information provided and confirmed by email by Sahar Moridani, Director of Media Relations, Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation (which brought the family here) via Tom Walsh, Senior Advisor and Speechwriter, Global AIDS Coordinator's Office, Department of State, (202-663-2639)

⁷² Information and language confirmed by Tom Walsh, Senior Advisor and Speechwriter, Global AIDS Coordinator's Office, Department of State, (202-663-2639)

⁷³ Information confirmed by Sahar Moridani, Director of Media Relations, Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS

will someday attend college. Here is what Tanda-zeelay says, quote: “The medicine used to be very expensive. I used to have to decide between taking our medicine or putting food in our bellies. It was difficult, because we needed to have food in our bellies so that we could take the pills. Now I can afford to buy food for my family and we can keep taking our medicine to stay healthy.”⁷⁴ Thank you so much for joining us today with your beautiful children – and thank for your example of courage.

This example is repeated across Africa and beyond. In northern Namibia, Emergency Plan funds helped a Lutheran hospital⁷⁵ build a new HIV treatment center and hire 12 doctors, nurses, and other staff.⁷⁶ As a result, this clinic has been able to put 1,475 people on treatment in less than a year.⁷⁷ In Botswana, Emergency Plan funds have allowed two clinics to launch a peer counseling program for mothers to provide emotional support and prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV.⁷⁸ In Uganda, Emergency Plan funds helped Dr. Peter Mugenyi expand from one site serving those with AIDS⁷⁹ to 25 sites in a single year.⁸⁰ Today, there are 35 sites⁸¹ – many of them in remote rural areas – that provide treatment

Foundation (which brought the family here) via Tom Walsh, Senior Advisor and Speechwriter, Global AIDS Coordinator’s Office, Department of State, (202-663-2639)

⁷⁴ **“The medicine used to be very expensive. I used to have to decide between taking our medicine or putting food in our bellies. It was difficult, because we needed to have food in our bellies so that we could take the pills. Now I can afford to buy food for my family and we can keep taking our medicine to stay healthy.”** This is the difference that this help has made in our lives.” Quote from Thandazile Darby provided by Sahar Moridani, Director of Media Relations, Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation via Elissa Pruett, Director of Public Affairs and Public Diplomacy, Global AIDS Coordinator’s Office, Department of State, (202-663-2440)

⁷⁵ Information provided and confirmed by Dr. Peter Mugenyi via Tom Walsh, Senior Advisor and Speechwriter, Global AIDS Coordinator’s Office, Department of State, (202-663-2639)

⁷⁶ Information provided and confirmed by Dr. Peter Mugenyi via Tom Walsh, Senior Advisor and Speechwriter, Global AIDS Coordinator’s Office, Department of State, (202-663-2639)

⁷⁷ Information provided and confirmed by Dr. Peter Mugenyi via Tom Walsh, Senior Advisor and Speechwriter, Global AIDS Coordinator’s Office, Department of State, (202-663-2639)

⁷⁸ “HIV” confirmed as appropriate by Carol Thompson, Director of National AIDS Policy, DPC, (X67330)

⁷⁹ “AIDS” confirmed as appropriate by Carol Thompson, Director of National AIDS Policy, DPC, (X67330)

⁸⁰ “I just confirmed this personally in a conversation w/Dr. Mugenyi.” Tom Walsh, Senior Advisor and Speechwriter, Global AIDS Coordinator’s Office, Department of State, (202-663-2639)

⁸¹ “I just confirmed this personally in a conversation w/Dr. Mugenyi.” Tom Walsh, Senior Advisor and Speechwriter, Global AIDS Coordinator’s Office, Department of State, (202-663-2639)

to 35,000 of his countrymen.⁸² I first met Peter more than two years ago.⁸³ He is a true leader on this issue, respected across Africa – and in America as well.⁸⁴ Thank you, Peter, for joining us.⁸⁵

None of the progress we are seeing would be possible without the devotion and professionalism of our partners on the ground: courageous leaders of African nations who care about their people⁸⁶ ... doctors and pharmacists who work without rest in overcrowded wards⁸⁷ ... health workers, often with HIV⁸⁸ themselves, who visit homes and make sure people are taking their medicines⁸⁹ ... people who run youth groups and clubs that encourage abstinence and help children with HIV⁹⁰ face the challenges of life.⁹¹ Many of these good people who serve others are also motivated by their deep faith in God.⁹² And we want to expand those partnerships as well. So today I am pleased to announce the New

⁸² “Dr. Peter Mugenyi, the head of JCRC, told me today that JCRC has 35K on treatment.” Information provided and confirmed by Dr. Peter Mugenyi via Tom Walsh, Senior Advisor and Speechwriter, Global AIDS Coordinator’s Office, Department of State, (202-663-2639)

⁸³ **“Dr. M just told me he first met the President when he was here for the SOTU in 1/03. Note: the main reason he was invited for tomorrow's event was b/c he was at that SOTU address & we want to demonstrate that the President is keeping the promise he made then!”** Information provided and confirmed by Dr. Peter Mugenyi via Tom Walsh, Senior Advisor and Speechwriter, Global AIDS Coordinator’s Office, Department of State, (202-663-2639)

⁸⁴ Information confirmed by Tom Walsh, Senior Advisor and Speechwriter, Global AIDS Coordinator’s Office, Department of State, (202-663-2639)

⁸⁵ Information confirmed by Tom Walsh, Senior Advisor and Speechwriter, Global AIDS Coordinator’s Office, Department of State, (202-663-2639)

⁸⁶ Information confirmed by Tom Walsh, Senior Advisor and Speechwriter, Global AIDS Coordinator’s Office, Department of State, (202-663-2639)

⁸⁷ Information confirmed by Tom Walsh, Senior Advisor and Speechwriter, Global AIDS Coordinator’s Office, Department of State, (202-663-2639)

⁸⁸ “HIV” confirmed as appropriate by Carol Thompson, Director of National AIDS Policy, DPC, (X67330)

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⁹² Information confirmed by Tom Walsh, Senior Advisor and Speechwriter, Global AIDS Coordinator’s Office, Department of State, (202-663-2639)

Partners Initiative. Through this initiative, which is part of the Emergency Plan,⁹³ we will reach out to faith-based and community organizations that provide much of the healthcare in the developing world,⁹⁴ and make sure they have access to American assistance.⁹⁵ By identifying and supporting these organizations, we will reach more people, more effectively, and save more lives.

Americans have always stood for human dignity when history calls. When the nations of Europe lay in rubble after World War Two, America helped build a brighter future with the Marshall Plan. When the undeveloped world looked for help and inspiration, we sent the Peace Corps to lay new foundations of friendship. And now, as millions afflicted with AIDS⁹⁶ reach out for help, the American people are once again responding. On this World AIDS Day, we are proud to stand with our friends and partners in this urgent struggle. And every life we help to save makes us proud to be Americans.

Thank you all for showing the great compassion of our great country. God bless.

Drafted by: Mike Gerson, Matt Robinson, Bill McGurn, and Chris Michel, Office of Speechwriting
Office: 202/456-0170, 202/456-2825, 202/456-2553, and 202/456-5860
Cell: 202/494-2319, 202/494-3115, 202/441-1671 and 202/486-9403

⁹³ Information confirmed by Tom Walsh, Senior Advisor and Speechwriter, Global AIDS Coordinator's Office, Department of State, (202-663-2639)

⁹⁴ Information confirmed by Tom Walsh, Senior Advisor and Speechwriter, Global AIDS Coordinator's Office, Department of State, (202-663-2639)

⁹⁵ Information confirmed by Tom Walsh, Senior Advisor and Speechwriter, Global AIDS Coordinator's Office, Department of State, (202-663-2639)

⁹⁶ "AIDS" confirmed as appropriate by Carol Thompson, Director of National AIDS Policy, DPC, (X67330)

APPENDIX

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) has killed more than 25 million people since it was first recognized in 1981, making it one of the most destructive epidemics in recorded history. Despite recent, improved access to antiretroviral treatment and care in many regions of the world, the AIDS epidemic claimed 3.1 million [2.8–3.6 million] lives in 2005; more than half a million (570 000) were children.

The total number of people living with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) reached its highest level: an estimated 40.3 million [36.7–45.3 million] people are now living with HIV. Close to 5 million people were newly infected with the virus in 2005.

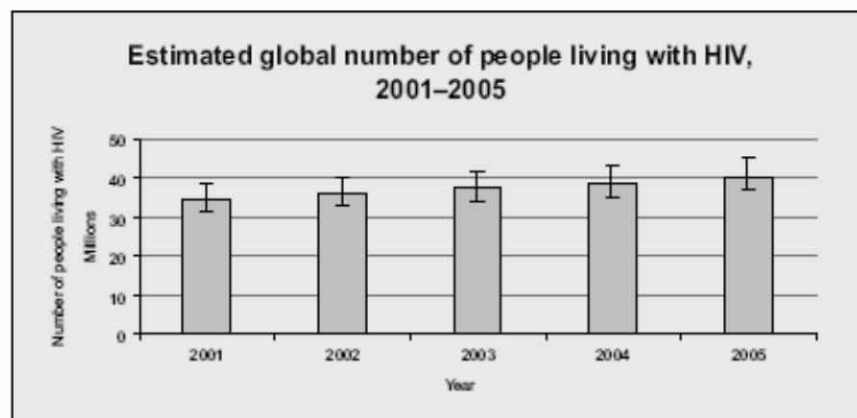


Figure 1

Source: World Health Organization, UNAIDS, “AIDS Epidemic Update, 2005”
http://www.unaids.org/Epi2005/doc/EPIupdate2005_pdf_en/epi-update2005_en.pdf

ASIA

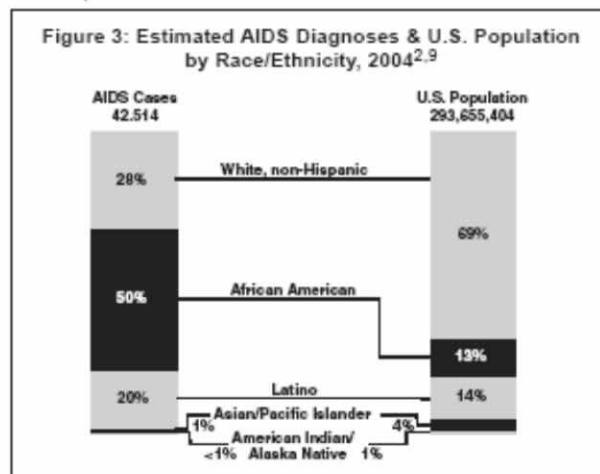
HIV and AIDS statistics and features, in 2003 and 2005

| | Adults and children living with HIV | Number of women living with HIV | Adults and children newly infected with HIV | Adult prevalence (%) * | Adult and child deaths due to AIDS |
|------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2005 | 8.3 million [5.4–12.0 million] | 2.0 million [1.3–3.0 million] | 1.1 million [600 000–2.5 million] | 0.4 [0.3–0.6] | 520 000 [330 000–780 000] |
| 2003 | 7.1 million [4.6–10.4 million] | 1.7 million [1.1–2.5 million] | 940 000 [510 000–2.1 million] | 0.4 [0.2–0.5] | 420 000 [270 000–620 000] |

Source: World Health Organization, UNAIDS, “AIDS Epidemic Update, 2005”
http://www.unaids.org/Epi2005/doc/EPIupdate2005_pdf_en/epi-update2005_en.pdf

Impact on Racial and Ethnic Minority Americans

- Racial and ethnic minorities have been disproportionately affected by HIV/AIDS since the beginning of the epidemic, and now represent the majority of new AIDS cases (72%) and of those estimated to be living with AIDS (65%) in 2004.²
- African Americans and Latinos account for a disproportionate share of new AIDS diagnoses (Figure 3) and of new HIV/AIDS diagnoses in the 35 states with confidential named-based HIV reporting.²
- More than 4 in 10 (43%) of those estimated to be living with AIDS in the U.S. in 2004 were African American² and based on CDC's HIV prevalence estimate from 2003,³ more than 500,000 African Americans were living with HIV/AIDS at that time. A recent analysis of 1999–2002 data from a national household survey found that 2.1% of African Americans in the U.S. were HIV positive, higher than other groups and the only one which increased significantly over time.¹⁴
- African Americans have the highest AIDS case rates of any racial/ethnic group, followed by Latinos, American Indian/Alaska Natives, whites, and Asian/Pacific Islanders. The AIDS case rate per 100,000 population for African Americans was more than 9 times that of whites in 2004.²
- African Americans accounted for 55% of deaths due to HIV in 2002; Latinos accounted for 13%.¹⁵



- HIV was the 3rd leading cause of death among African Americans between the ages of 25 and 34 in 2002, and the 6th leading cause of death for Latinos and whites in this age group. It ranks higher for some subpopulations—for example, HIV was the #1 cause of death for African American women ages 24–34 in 2002.¹⁶
- Survival after an AIDS diagnosis is lower among African-Americans than other racial/ethnic groups.²

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- 10 NCHS, "Data Warehouse, Death rates by 10-year age group and age-adjusted death rates for 113 selected causes, race and sex: United States, 1979–1998 (Table HIST001R)."
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US Government HIV/AIDS Spending - Splits Table Discretionary vs Mandatory and Research vs. Prevention vs. Treatment (dollars in millions)

| | | FY 2005 <u>Enacted</u> | FY 2006 <u>Budget</u> | FY 2006 <u>House</u> | FY 2006 <u>Senate</u> |
|--|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Research (Discretionary) | 3,043 | 3,041 | 3,041 | 3,041 | |
| Domestic Research ¹ | 2,711 | 2,691 | 2,691 | 2,691 | |
| AIDS Vaccine (NIH), non-add ¹ | 507 | 607 | 607 | 607 | |
| Global Research | | 332 | 350 | 350 | 350 |
| Prevention | | 1,406 | 1,382 | | 1,410 |
| | | | | | 1,402 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------|
| (Discr.) | | | | | |
| Domestic Prevention | 872 | 893 | 893 | 893 | |
| Global Prevention ² | | 534 | 489 | 517 | 509 |
| Treatment and Care (Discr.) | 2,962 | 2,976 | 2,998 | 2,995 | |
| Domestic Treatment/Care | 2,962 | 2,976 | 2,998 | 2,995 | |
| Global Treatment/Care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Treatment and Care (Mandatory) ³ | 10,561 | 11,209 | 11,209 | 11,209 | |
| Global Fund (Discr.) | 347 | 300 | 400 | 600 | |
| Preventn of Mother-to-Child Transmissn (MTCT) Initiative | | | | | |
| U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator (GHAI) ^{4/} | 1,374 | 1,870 | 1,720 | 1,870 | |
| Total, Govt-wide HIV/AIDS: | 19,693 | 20,777 | 20,778 | 21,116 | |
| Total, Domestic: | 17,106 | 17,768 | 17,790 | 17,787 | |
| Total, Global: | | 2,587 | 3,009 | 2,987 | 3,329 |

1/ Funding levels for NIH programs for FY 2004-FY 2006 are estimates and may change for NIH FY 2005 and FY 2006 levels.

2/ Beginning in FY 2005, funding for MTCT activities are continued within the US Global AIDS Coordinator's account.

3/ \$6.8 billion of this total is Medicare and Medicaid. FY 2006 Medicare and Medicaid estimates are could change significantly.

4/ GHAI- Global HIV/AIDS Initiative

Source: Aaron Lopata, Program Examiner, Human Resource Programs, OMB (X53845

Remarks at Signing of H.R. 4145
Thursday, December 1, 2005
Draft #8

Good morning.¹ Laura and I thank you for being here on this special day. Fifty years ago, an African-American woman named Rosa Parks helped set in motion a national movement for equality and freedom when she refused a bus driver's order to give her seat to a white man.² The bill I am about to sign calls for a statue of Rosa Parks to be placed in the Capitol's National Statuary Hall.³ By placing her statue in the heart of our Nation's Capitol, we commemorate her work for a more perfect union – and commit ourselves to continue the struggle for justice for every American.

Acknowledgments

- [TK]

Rosa Parks was a daughter of the South who worked as a seamstress at a department store in a Montgomery, Alabama.⁴ On December 1, 1955, she boarded a city bus.⁵ Under local and state law,

¹ Remarks on Rosa Parks scheduled for 10:40 a.m.

² "On Thursday, December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks was riding home on the Cleveland Avenue bus from her job at Montgomery Fair, a downtown Montgomery department store, where she worked as an assistant tailor. The first ten seats of the city buses, which were always reserved for whites, soon filled up. She sat down next to a man in the front of the section designated for blacks. A white man got on and looked for a seat. In such situations, the black section was made smaller. The driver, who was white, requested that the four blacks move. The others complied, but Rosa Parks refused to surrender her seat. The driver called then police." "Ruth Edmonds Hill, "Rosa Parks," in *Notable Black American Women*, ed. Jesse Carney Smith (Detroit, 1992), p.821.

³ *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

SECTION 1. PLACEMENT OF STATUE OF ROSA PARKS IN NATIONAL STATUARY HALL.

(a) **Obtaining Statue-** Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Joint Committee on the Library shall enter into an agreement to obtain a statue of Rosa Parks, under such terms and conditions as the Joint Committee considers appropriate consistent with applicable law.
(b) **Placement-** The Joint Committee shall place the statue obtained under subsection (a) in the United States Capitol in a suitable permanent location in National Statuary Hall." H.R. 4145: To direct the Joint Committee on the Library to obtain a statue of Rosa Parks and to place the statue in the United States Capitol in National Statuary Hall, and for other purposes. (Enrolled as Agreed to or Passed by Both House and Senate). (<http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/D?c109:3:./temp/~c109RKnM6L::>)

⁴ "Unable to find work commensurate with her education, Parks became a seamstress. She did some part-time tailoring for Clifford and Virginia Durr, and, in the winter of 1955, was working as a tailor's assistant at a department store." Juan Williams, *Eyes on the Prize: America's Civil Rights Years, 1954-1965* (New York, 1987), p. 66

⁵ "On Thursday, December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks was riding home on the Cleveland Avenue bus

African Americans had to give up their seats if any white people were standing.⁶ But after a lifetime of discrimination and a hard day's work, Rosa refused.⁷ She knew exactly what she was doing. As she would later say, Quote, "I was not tired physically, or no more tired than I usually was at the end of a working day ... No, the only tired I was, was tired of giving in."⁸

By refusing to give in, Rosa Parks showed that one candle can light the darkness. Like so many institutionalized evils, segregation ultimately depended on public accommodation. Like so many institutionalized evils, once the ugliness of these laws was held up to the light, they could not stand. Like so many institutionalized evils, these laws proved no match for the power of an awakened conscience – and as a result, the cruelty and humiliation of the Jim Crow laws are now a thing of the past.

from her job at Montgomery Fair, a downtown Montgomery department store, where she worked as an assistant tailor. The first ten seats of the city buses, which were always reserved for whites, soon filled up. She sat down next to a man in the front of the section designated for blacks. A white man got on a looked for a seat. In such situations, the black section was made smaller. The driver, who was white, requested that the four blacks move. The others complied, but Rosa Parks refused to surrender her seat. The driver called then police." "Ruth Edmonds Hill, "Rosa Parks," in *Notable Black American Women*, ed. Jesse Carney Smith (Detroit, 1992), p.821.

⁶ "On Thursday, December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks was riding home on the Cleveland Avenue bus from her job at Montgomery Fair, a downtown Montgomery department store, where she worked as an assistant tailor. **The first ten seats of the city buses, which were always reserved for whites, soon filled up. She sat down next to a man in the front of the section designated for blacks. A white man got on a looked for a seat. In such situations, the black section was made smaller. The driver, who was white, requested that the four blacks move.** The others complied, but Rosa Parks refused to surrender her seat. The driver called then police." "Ruth Edmonds Hill, "Rosa Parks," in *Notable Black American Women*, ed. Jesse Carney Smith (Detroit, 1992), p.821.

⁷ "On Thursday, December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks was riding home on the Cleveland Avenue bus from her job at Montgomery Fair, a downtown Montgomery department store, where she worked as an assistant tailor. The first ten seats of the city buses, which were always reserved for whites, soon filled up. She sat down next to a man in the front of the section designated for blacks. A white man got on a looked for a seat. **In such situations, the black section was made smaller. The driver, who was white, requested that the four blacks move. The others complied, but Rosa Parks refused to surrender her seat.** The driver called then police." Ruth Edmonds Hill, "Rosa Parks," in *Notable Black American Women*, ed. Jesse Carney Smith (Detroit, 1992), p.821.

⁸ "Parks has said one of her biggest regrets is that numerous news stories reported that she refused to give up her seat because she was tired after a day of work. She was not. She was tired of the mistreatment of black people. **"I was not tired physically, or no more tired than I usually was at the end of a working day,"** she said in her autobiography. "I was not old, although some people have an image of me as being old the. I was 42. **No, the only tired I was, was tired of giving in.**" Cassandra Spratlin, "GOOD-BYE, MRS. PARKS; VOICE FOR OTHERS: BUS BOYCOTT CHANGED AMERICA CIVIL RIGHTS GIANT: BROUGHT BATTLE TO DETROIT," *The Detroit Free Press*, October 27, 2005 (Nexis)

By refusing to give in, Rosa Parks helped inspire a nationwide effort for equal justice under the law. When she refused to yield her seat, Mrs. Parks was arrested,⁹ convicted of violating the segregation laws, and fined 10 dollars plus 4 dollars in court fees.¹⁰ Her arrest sparked a boycott of the Montgomery bus lines by its black passengers¹¹ – and the formation of a local association of African-Americans led by a young preacher named Martin Luther King, Junior.¹² The boycott ended more than a year later,¹³ after the Supreme Court struck down segregation on buses.¹⁴ What had

⁹ “On Thursday, December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks was riding home on the Cleveland Avenue bus from her job at Montgomery Fair, a downtown Montgomery department store, where she worked as an assistant tailor. The first ten seats of the city buses, which were always reserved for whites, soon filled up. She sat down next to a man in the front of the section designated for blacks. A white man got on and looked for a seat. In such situations, the black section was made smaller. The driver, who was white, requested that the four blacks move. The others complied, **but Rosa Parks refused to surrender her seat. The driver called then police....About six o'clock in the evening, Parks was arrested and sent to jail.**” Ruth Edmonds Hill, “Rosa Parks,” in *Notable Black American Women*, ed. Jesse Carney Smith (Detroit, 1992), pp., 821-22.

¹⁰ “Trial was scheduled for December 5, 1955. When Parks was tried, she was found guilty and fined ten dollars and court costs of four dollars.” Ruth Edmonds Hill, “Rosa Parks,” in *Notable Black American Women*, ed. Jesse Carney Smith (Detroit, 1992), p. 822.

¹¹ “About six o'clock in the evening, Parks was arrested and sent to jail...“On Friday, December 2, The Women's Political Council distributed more than 52,000 fliers throughout Montgomery calling for a one-day bus boycott on the day of Park's trial. The one-day boycott of city buses by African Americans took place on December 5, 1955 and resulted in about 90% of normal black ridership staying off city buses that day. Following the success, the newly formed *Montgomery Improvement Association* decided overwhelmingly to continue the boycott indefinitely.” Ruth Edmonds Hill, “Rosa Parks,” in *Notable Black American Women*, ed. Jesse Carney Smith (Detroit, 1992), p. 822

¹² “On December 5, four days after her arrest, there was a mass meeting of more than seven thousand blacks at the Holt Street Baptist Church. The Montgomery Improvement Association was formed by the black community, and Martin Luther King, Jr. was elected president.” p. 822.

¹³ Dec. 20, 1956

The Supreme Court's Browder ruling takes effect. Those attending mass meetings of the MIA vote to end the bus boycott.

Dec. 21, 1956

Black citizens desegregate Montgomery buses after the 13-month boycott. The bus company resumes full service.

Montgomery Advertiser, *They Changed the World: The Story of the Montgomery Bus Boycott, 1955-1956* Timeline (<http://www.montgomeryboycott.com/frontpage.htm>)

¹⁴ **Nov. 13, 1956:**

With no dissent, the U.S. Supreme Court upholds the Montgomery federal court's Browder v. Gayle decision striking down Alabama's bus segregation laws.

Nov. 14, 1956

Those attending an MIA mass meeting unanimously vote to end the bus boycott when the U.S. Supreme Court decision is implemented.

Montgomery Advertiser, *They Changed the World: The Story of the Montgomery Bus Boycott, 1955-1956* Timeline (<http://www.montgomeryboycott.com/frontpage.htm>)

begun as a simple act of civil disobedience ended up galvanizing the modern movement for civil rights.

By refusing to give in, Rosa Parks called America back to its founding promise of equality and justice for all. When the police officer boarded the bus and told the seamstress that he had to arrest her, he explained that the law was the law.¹⁵ Rosa and the black ministers¹⁶ who defended her invoked the Constitution and pointed to a higher law – the laws of nature and of nature's God.¹⁷ Our Declaration of Independence makes clear that the human right to dignity and equality is not a grant of government – it is a gift from the Author of Life.¹⁸ And by holding our Nation true to the words of

¹⁵ In the 1987 PBS documentary "Eyes on the Prize," Parks described what happened when the bus driver asked her to move: ROSA PARKS: He said, "Y'all make it light on yourself and let me have those seats." And when the policeman approached me, one of them spoke and asked me if the driver had asked me to stand, and I said yes. He said, "Why don't you stand up?" I said, "I don't think I should have to stand up." And I asked him, I said, "Why do you push us around?" **He said, "I do not know, but the law is the law, and you're under arrest."** PBS, Online NewsHour, "Remembering Rosa Parks" (http://www.pbs.org/newshour/bb/race_relations/july-dec05/parks_10-25.html)

¹⁶ "When Rosa Parks was arrested, the leaders in Montgomery 's black community saw the incident as an opportunity for staging a protest against the city's segregation laws. Over the weekend of December 3 and 4, the Reverends Ralph Abernathy and Martin Luther King met with Jo Ann Robinson (head of the Women's Political Council) and E. D. Nixon (an official with the NAACP). The purpose of their meeting was to plan a large scale boycott against the Montgomery city bus lines. Forty thousand hand bills were printed and passed out among the members of the black community. **In addition, on December 4, Black ministers throughout the city conveyed the message from their pulpits.** The boycott began on Monday, December 5, and it was an immediate success. According to the bus company receipts, about 90 percent of the blacks who usually rode the buses joined the boycott and found other means of transportation. Later in the evening, the black leaders of the community held another meeting and formed the M.I.A (Montgomery Improvement Association). The Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. was elected as president of this organization." World History Chronology, American History Chronology, "The Montgomery Bus Boycott, 1956" (<http://www.thenagain.info/WebChron/USA/MontBus.html>)

¹⁷ "If the inexpressible cruelties of slavery could not stop us, the opposition we now face will surely fail. We will win our freedom because the sacred heritage of our nation and the eternal will of God are embodied in our echoing demands. **One day the South will know that when these disinherited children of God sat down at lunch counters, they were in reality standing up for what is best in the American dream and for the most sacred values in our Judeo-Christian heritage, thereby bringing our nation back to those great wells of democracy which were dug deep by the founding fathers in their formulation of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence.** Never before have I written so long a letter. I'm afraid it is much too long to take your precious time. I can assure you that it would have been much shorter if I had been writing from a comfortable desk, but what else can one do when he k alone in a narrow jail cell, other than write long letters, think long thoughts and pray long." Martin Luther King, Excerpts from a LETTER FROM BIRMINGHAM JAIL by Martin Luther King, Jr, April 16, 1963 (http://www.unmc.edu/Community/ruralmeded/RCBfile/martin_luther_king.htm)

¹⁸ "When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political

its founding document, Rosa Parks helped her fellow African-Americans claim their God-given freedoms and made America a stronger and better place.

Eventually the civil rights movement would succeed in persuading Congress to pass more sweeping legislation that dealt with voting rights, discrimination in public places, and school desegregation – and today I call on Congress to renew the Voting Rights Act of 1965.¹⁹ Dr. King liked to

bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, --That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.” National Archives and Record Administration, Declaration of Independence: A Transcription (http://www.archives.gov/national-archives-experience/charters/declaration_transcript.html)

¹⁹ “Here is a summary of relevant provisions of the Voting Rights Act:

- The 15th amendment to the Constitution and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 prohibit racial discrimination in voting. Under the 15th amendment and the Voting Rights Act no one may be denied the right to vote because of his or her race or color.
- These prohibitions against racial discrimination in voting are permanent; they do not expire.
- The Voting Rights Act of 1965 was enacted at a time when for decades in some areas of the South blacks had not been permitted to vote, and blacks who attempted to register to vote or to organize or assist others to attempt to register to vote risked losing their jobs, their homes, even their lives.
- To combat this situation Congress included in the Voting Rights Act -- in addition to permanent provisions banning racial discrimination -- special provisions containing extraordinary remedies that applied in certain areas of the nation for a limited time period.

Among these extraordinary remedies are--

- the authorization of the U.S. Attorney General to send federal registrars (examiners) to register voters, in counties where the local registrar refuses to register blacks. [Section 6, 42 U.S.C. § 1973d]
- the authorization of the U.S. Attorney General to send federal observers to monitor elections, to make sure that blacks who are eligible to vote are actually permitted to vote, and that their votes are actually counted. [Section 8, 42 U.S.C. § 1973f]
- the requirement that specially covered jurisdictions gain the approval of the U.S. Attorney General before implementing new voting practices or procedures, to make sure that any voting changes that they make are not racially discriminatory. [Section 5, 42 U.S.C. § 1973c]
- These special provisions containing extraordinary remedies were intended to be of limited duration. They were originally scheduled to expire in 1970, but they were extended in 1970, and again in 1975 and 1982. They are now scheduled to expire in 2007, if not further extended.
- Even if the special provisions are allowed to expire, they can be reinstated by court order if there is a renewal of discriminatory practices.
- The basic prohibition against discrimination in voting contained in the 15th amendment and in the Voting Rights Act does not expire in 2007 -- it does not expire at all; it is permanent.”

say that our Civil Rights Act was written in the streets by the citizens who marched for justice and equality.²⁰ And on this day, we remember the great inspiration this movement drew from the quiet courage shown by an Alabama woman riding home on a Cleveland Avenue bus.²¹ Faced with injustice backed by force, Rosa Parks demonstrated that there is no force as strong as an ordinary human being willing to call evil by its rightful name.

It is fitting that this American hero will now be honored with a monument inside the most visible symbol of American democracy. We hope that generations of Americans yet to come will remember what this brave woman did – and be inspired to add their own contributions to the unfolding story of American freedom. And now I am honored to sign the bill that will make Rosa Parks the first African American woman to be honored with a statue in the Capitol.²²

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U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, Voting Section, "Voting Rights Act Clarification" (<http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/voting/misc/clarify3.htm>)

²⁰"The Civil Rights Act was expected by many to suffer the fate of the Supreme Court decisions on school desegregation. In particular, it was thought that the issue of public accommodations would encounter massive defiance. But this pessimism overlooked a factor of supreme importance. **The legislation was not a product of charity of white America for a supine black America, nor was it the result of enlightened leadership by the judiciary. This legislation was first in the streets.**" Martin Luther King Jr., "Let Justice Roll Down," *The Nation*, March 15, 1965 (<http://past.thenation.com/cgi-bin/framizer.cgi?url=http://past.thenation.com/historic/bhm2000/19650315king.shtml>).

²¹ **"On Thursday, December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks was riding home on the Cleveland Avenue bus from her job at Montgomery Fair,** a downtown Montgomery department store, where she worked as an assistant tailor. The first ten seats of the city buses, which were always reserved for whites, soon filled up. She sat down next to a man in the front of the section designated for blacks. A white man got on a looked for a seat. In such situations, the black section was made smaller. The driver, who was white, requested that the four blacks move. The others complied, but Rosa Parks refused to surrender her seat. The driver called then police." "Ruth Edmonds Hill, "Rosa Parks," in *Notable Black American Women*, ed. Jesse Carney Smith (Detroit, 1992), p.821.

²²Martin Luther King, Jr, is honored with a bust that is situated in the Rotunda. According to Richard Baker, Historian of the Senate, Rosa Parks will be the first African- American honor by a statue in the Capitol building. Information from Richard Baker, Senate Historian (202 224-6816)

Rosa Parks and the Montgomery Bus Boycott

Sources:

| Date | Time | Incident |
|-------------------|----------------------|--|
| December 1, 1955 | Approximately 6:00pm | Rosa Parks is arrested for refusing to give up her seat on the Cleveland Avenue bus in Montgomery, AL |
| December 2, 1955 | | The <i>Women's Political Council</i> (WPC), headed by Jo Ann Robinson and made up of professional African American women in Montgomery, distributes more than 52,000 fliers throughout Montgomery calling for a one-day bus boycott on the day of Rosa Parks' trial - Dec. 5, 1955. |
| December 5, 1955 | | Rosa Parks found guilty of disorderly conduct and fined \$14 for disobeying segregation laws. |
| December 5, 1955 | All day | One-day boycott of city buses by African Americans results in about 90% of normal black ridership staying off city busses. |
| December 5, 1955 | Afternoon – Evening | The <i>Montgomery Improvement Association</i> (MIA) is formed during the afternoon and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. is chosen as its president. The first MIA mass meeting (more than 7,000 African Americans attended) is held that evening at the Holt Street Baptist Church. Continuation of the boycott initiated by the WPC is overwhelmingly supported. |
| February 1, 1956 | | <i>Browder v. Gale</i> suit is filed by Fred D. Gray and Charles D. Langford challenging the constitutionality of city and state bus segregation laws. |
| November 13, 1956 | | With no dissent, the U.S. Supreme Court upholds the Montgomery federal court's <i>Browder v. Gayle</i> decision striking down Alabama's bus segregation laws. |
| November 14, 1956 | | Those attending an MIA mass meeting unanimously vote to end the bus boycott when the U.S. Supreme Court decision is implemented. |
| December 17, 1956 | | The U.S. Supreme Court rejects the Montgomery City Commission's appeal of the <i>Browder v. Gayle</i> decision. |
| December 20, 1956 | | The Supreme Court's <i>Browder</i> ruling takes effect and the order is served on Montgomery officials. Those attending mass meetings of the MIA vote to end the bus boycott. |
| December 21, 1956 | | Black citizens desegregate Montgomery buses after the 13-month boycott. The bus company resumes full service. |

Montgomery Advertiser. *They Changed the World: The Story of the Montgomery Bus Boycott 1955-1956*. Timeline. (<http://www.montgomeryboycott.com/timeline.htm>).

Ruth Edmonds Hill, "Rosa Parks," in *Notable Black American Women*, ed. Jesse Carney Smith (Detroit, 1992).

Remarks at Pageant of Peace
Thursday, December 1, 2006
Draft #9

Thank you all very much. Welcome to the Christmas Pageant of Peace. Laura and I are honored to be here.¹ The lighting of the National Christmas tree is one of the great traditions in our Nation's capital. Each year, we gather here to celebrate the season of hope and joy– and to remember the story of one humble life that lifted the sights of humanity.

Acknowledgments

- [TK]

Christmas is a time to rejoice, and give thanks for the blessings of the season and for those that surround us every day of the year. We also remember that we have a responsibility to help those in need. America is a compassionate and generous land. And in this time of giving, acts of kindness toward others fulfill the true spirit of the season.

As we approach Christmas in this time of war, we pray for freedom, justice, and peace on earth. In his Christmas Eve address to the Nation in 1941, Franklin Roosevelt said that “Against enemies who preach the principles of hate and practice them, we set our faith in human love, and in God’s care for us and all men everywhere.”² We ask for God to watch over our men and women in uniform who are serving overseas. Their families miss them ... hold a seat open for them ... and pray for their safe return. America’s military men and women stand for freedom – and they serve the cause of peace. Many of them are serving in distant lands tonight, but they are close to our hearts.

¹ Mrs. Bush's attendance was confirmed by Mary Beth Farr, Director of Scheduling, Office of Mrs. Bush (X65613).

² “Our strongest weapon in this war is that conviction of the dignity and brotherhood of man which Christmas Day signifies – more than any other day or any other symbol. **Against enemies who preach the principles of hate and practice them, we set our faith in human love and in God’s care for us and all men everywhere.** It is in that spirit, and with particular thoughtfulness of those, our sons and brothers, who serve in our armed forces on land and sea, near and far – those who serve for us and endure for us – that we light our Christmas candles now across the continent from one coast to the other on this Christmas Eve.” Franklin D. Roosevelt. Christmas Eve Message to the Nation. December 24, 1941. The Public Papers and Addresses of Franklin D. Roosevelt. (Original Sources)

As an expression of our hope for peace and happiness in this Christmas season, we light the national tree. Jackie,³ Melissa,⁴ and Jenna Kantor⁵ of Bethesda⁶ are with us here. They started "Project Backpack," to help give children displaced by Hurricane Katrina new backpacks filled with books, toys and school supplies.⁷ Laura and I invite them to join us to turn on the lights.

Would you all please raise your voices and help us light this beautiful tree. Five ... Four ... Three ... Two ... One.

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³ Jackie Kantor (14). Name and age confirmed with Alene Kantor (301) 229-6779

⁴ Melissa Kantor (11). Name and age confirmed with Alene Kantor (301) 229-6779

⁵ Jenna Kantor (9). Name and age confirmed with Alene Kantor (301) 229-6779

⁶ Confirmed by Alene Kantor (301) 229-6779

⁷ Confirmed by Alene Kantor (301) 229-6779