

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. list	Staff contact numbers redacted (1 page)	5/18/97	P6/b(6)

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**COLLECTION:**

Clinton Presidential Records  
Domestic Policy Council  
Chris Jennings (Subject File)  
OA/Box Number: 23752

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**FOLDER TITLE:**

AIDS

gf2

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**RESTRICTION CODES****Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]**

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

**Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]**

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

File Sarah  
"Morgan  
State"

**THE TRIP OF  
THE PRESIDENT  
TO  
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND**

**May 18, 1997**

**Staff Copy**

## Table of Contents

Sunday, May 18, 1997

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### BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

#### **Pre-Commencement Breakfast and Photos with Morgan State University Officials and Families**

- Event Memo
- Remarks

#### **Morgan State University Commencement Address**

- Event Memo
- Remarks

#### **Meet and Greet with State Legislators and Meet with Family of Lt. Sweeney, Jr.**

- Event Memo

#### **Maryland Background**

- Political Background
- Economic 1-Pager
- Cabinet Affairs Hot Issues

Distributed  
Separately

# Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

## Clinton Library

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001. list	Staff contact numbers redacted (1 page)	5/18/97	P6/b(6)

**This marker identifies the original location of the withdrawn item listed above.  
For a complete list of items withdrawn from this folder, see the  
Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet at the front of the folder.**

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97 MAY 18 PM 10:08

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT**

**FOR**

**SUNDAY, MAY 18, 1997**

**FINAL**

**SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:**

**STEPHANIE STREETT**

**HOME:**

**OFFICE:**

**WHCA PAGER: 4033**

**TRIP COORDINATOR:**

**NICOLE ELKON**

**HOME:**

**OFFICE:**

**WHCA PAGER:**

**PRESS COORDINATOR:**

**JEREMY GAINES**

**HOME:**

**OFFICE:**

**WHCA PAGER: 4194**

**WEATHER:**

**Washington, DC**

**Mostly sunny. Wind northwest at 5 to 12 knots.**

**Low 50 to 55. High 70 to 75.**

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT  
FOR  
SUNDAY, MAY 18, 1997  
FINAL**

<b>NOTE:</b> Staff vans depart from West Basement at 7:50 am en route the Reflecting Pool.
--

8:15 am                    **THE PRESIDENT** proceeds to the South Lawn

**Note:** This departure is closed to staff and guests.

8:20 am                    **THE PRESIDENT** departs the White House via Marine One en route Montebello Water Filtration Plant Landing Zone, Baltimore, Maryland [flight time: 25 minutes]  
**OPEN PRESS**

8:45 am                    **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Montebello Water Filtration Landing Zone, Baltimore, Maryland  
**OPEN PRESS**  
**CLOSED PUBLIC**

**Greeters:**            Senator Paul Sarbanes  
                         Representative Elijah Cummings  
                         Representative Ben Cardin  
                         Governor Parris Glendening  
                         Lt. Governor Kathleen Kennedy Townsend  
                         State Treasurer Richard Dixon  
                         Secretary of State John Willis  
                         Speaker Casper Taylor  
                         Senate President Thomas Miller  
                         Mayor Kurt Schmoke  
                         County Executive Dutch Ruppersberger

8:55 am                    **THE PRESIDENT** departs Landing Zone via motorcade en route Morgan State University [drive time: 5 minutes]

9:00 am                    **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Morgan State University, Edward P. Hurt Gymnasium

**Greeters:**            Earl S. Richardson, President, Morgan State University  
                         Judge Harry A. Cole, Chairman, Board of Regents,  
                         Morgan State University

9:05 am-  
9:25 am

**PRE-COMMENCEMENT BREAKFAST**  
**EDWARD P. HURT GYMNASIUM**  
Morgan State University  
Remarks: Laura Capps  
Staff Contact: Bruce Reed  
Event Coordinator: Nicole Elkon  
**CLOSED PRESS**

- **The President**, accompanied by Representative Elijah Cummings and Earl Richardson, President, Morgan State University, enters the room.
- Earl Richardson makes brief remarks and introduces Representative Elijah Cummings.
- Representative Elijah Cummings makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes brief remarks.
- Upon conclusion of remarks, **the President** departs.

9:25 am-  
9:30 am

**PHOTOS WITH MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY OFFICIALS**  
**AND FAMILIES**  
FOYER - EDWARD P. HURT GYMNASIUM  
Morgan State University

- **The President** does photos with Earl Richardson, Harry Cole and their families.

9:35 am-  
9:45 am

**HOLD**  
**DIRECTOR'S OFFICE - EDWARD P. HURT GYMNASIUM**  
Morgan State University

9:50 am

**THE PRESIDENT** departs Edward P. Hurt Gymnasium via motorcade en route the Hughes Field  
[drive time: 5 minutes]

9:55 am

**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Hughes Field

10:00 am-  
12:00 pm

**MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS  
HUGHES FIELD**

Morgan State University  
Remarks: Terry Edmonds  
Staff Contact: Bruce Reed  
**OPEN PRESS**

- Processional of Graduation Class and Faculty.
- On stage announcement of **the President** by Earl Richardson, President, Morgan State University, to "Ruffles and Flourishes" and "Hail to the Chief".
- The invocation is given by Reverend Dr. Dennis Proctor, Pastor, Pennsylvania Avenue A.M.E. Zion Church.
- "Lift Every Voice and Sing" is performed by the Morgan State University Choir and Band.
- Governor Parris Glendening makes remarks.
- Harry Cole, Chairman, Board of Regents, makes remarks.
- Earl Richardson, President, Morgan State University makes remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- Harry Cole announces the President's honorary degree.
- Bernie Holis, Dean, School of Arts and Science, presents the hood to **the President**.
- Earl Richardson presents **the President** with the Honorary Doctorate of Law.
- **The President** accepts the honorary degree and returns to his seat.
- Musical selections are performed by the Morgan State University Choir and Band.
- The Honorary Degrees are conferred by Harry Cole and Earl Richardson.
- The Degrees in Course are conferred by Dr. Clara Adams, Vice President for Academic Affairs, Morgan State University.

-- The Doctorate Degrees are conferred by Dr. Richard Ochillo, Dean of Graduate Studies, Morgan State University.

-- The Masters Degrees are conferred by Dr. Richard Ochillo.

-- The Undergraduate Degrees are conferred in the following order:

College of Arts and Sciences

Earl Graves School of Business and Management

School of Education and Urban Studies

School of Engineering

-- Commissioned officers are recognized by LTC Joseph Bozeman, Jr., Department of Military Science, Morgan State University.

-- Senior Honor Graduates are recognized by Clara Adams.

-- Class awards and prizes are presented by Clara Adams.

-- Nashad Warfield, member, Morgan State University senior class, makes remarks.

-- The Alumnus of the Year Award is presented by Dr. Hilbert Stanley, President, National Alumni Association.

-- The induction into the National Alumni Association is done by Dr. Hilbert Stanley.

-- "I Believe I Can Fly" is performed by the Morgan State University Choir.

-- The Alma Mater is led by the Morgan State University Choir.

-- The benediction is given by Dr. Richard McKinney, Professor of Philosophy, Emeritus.

-- Recessional.

12:10 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Morgan State University via motorcade en route Montebello Water Filtration Plant Landing Zone  
[drive time: 5 minutes]

12:15 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Montebello Water Filtration Plant Landing Zone

12:20 pm-  
12:35 pm **MEET AND GREET WITH STATE LEGISLATORS**  
**FILTER 15**  
Montebello Water Filtration Plant  
Staff Contact: Marcia Hale  
Event Coordinator: Nicole Elkon  
**CLOSED PRESS**

-- **The President** does a photo receiving line.

12:40 pm-  
12:45 pm **POLICE PHOTOS**  
**HALLWAY**  
Montebello Water Filtration Plant

12:50 pm-  
1:00 pm **MEET WITH THE FAMILY OF LT. SWEENEY, JR.**  
**HALLWAY**  
Montebello Water Filtration Plant

1:15 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Montebello Water Filtration Plant Landing Zone, Baltimore, Maryland via Marine One en route the White House  
[flight time: 25 minutes]  
**OPEN PRESS**  
**CLOSED PUBLIC**

1:40 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives the White House

**DOWN FOR THE DAY AND EVENING**

**PT SESSION TBD (Doctor will consult you)**

**NOTE: THE FIRST LADY IS SCHEDULED TO DEPART AT 4:00 PM FOR LOS ANGELES.**

**BC RON**  
**HRC RON**

**THE WHITE HOUSE**  
**LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 17, 1997

'97 MAY 17 PM 3:35

**PRE-COMMENCEMENT BREAKFAST**

**DATE:** May 18, 1997  
**LOCATION:** Edward P. Hurt Gymnasium  
Morgan State University  
**EVENT TIME:** 9:05 am - 9:25 am  
**FROM:** Bruce Reed

**I. PURPOSE**

To attend the annual pre-commencement breakfast of supporters of the university.

**II. BACKGROUND**

You will make very brief remarks to a group of approximately 300 faculty, parents, alumni, corporate representatives, etc. who have made significant contributions over the last year to enhance the university. All of the attendees will be present at the commencement ceremony. This is an opportunity to personally congratulate and thank these supporters of the University for their efforts.

You will be greeted by Judge Harry Cole, Chairman of the Board of Regents and Earl Richardson, President of Morgan State University. Judge Harry Cole is a retired judge and an alumnus of Morgan State. He was Maryland's first black state senator. Earl Richardson has been President of Morgan State University for 14 years, and previously worked as the Executive Assistant to the President of the University of Maryland College Park. He is a graduate of the University of Maryland Eastern Shore.

*Following your remarks at the breakfast you will meet briefly with the families of Judge Harry Cole and President Earl Richardson.*

**III. PARTICIPANTS**

Event Participants: (in speaking order)  
Representative Elijah Cummings  
Earl Richardson, President, Morgan State University.

Participants in photos following the breakfast:  
Dr. Earl S. Richardson, President Morgan State University

Mrs. Sheila Richardson, wife  
Mr. Eric A. Richardson, son  
Judge Harry A. Cole, Chairman, Morgan State University Board of Regents.  
Mrs. Doris Cole, wife

#### **IV. PRESS PLAN**

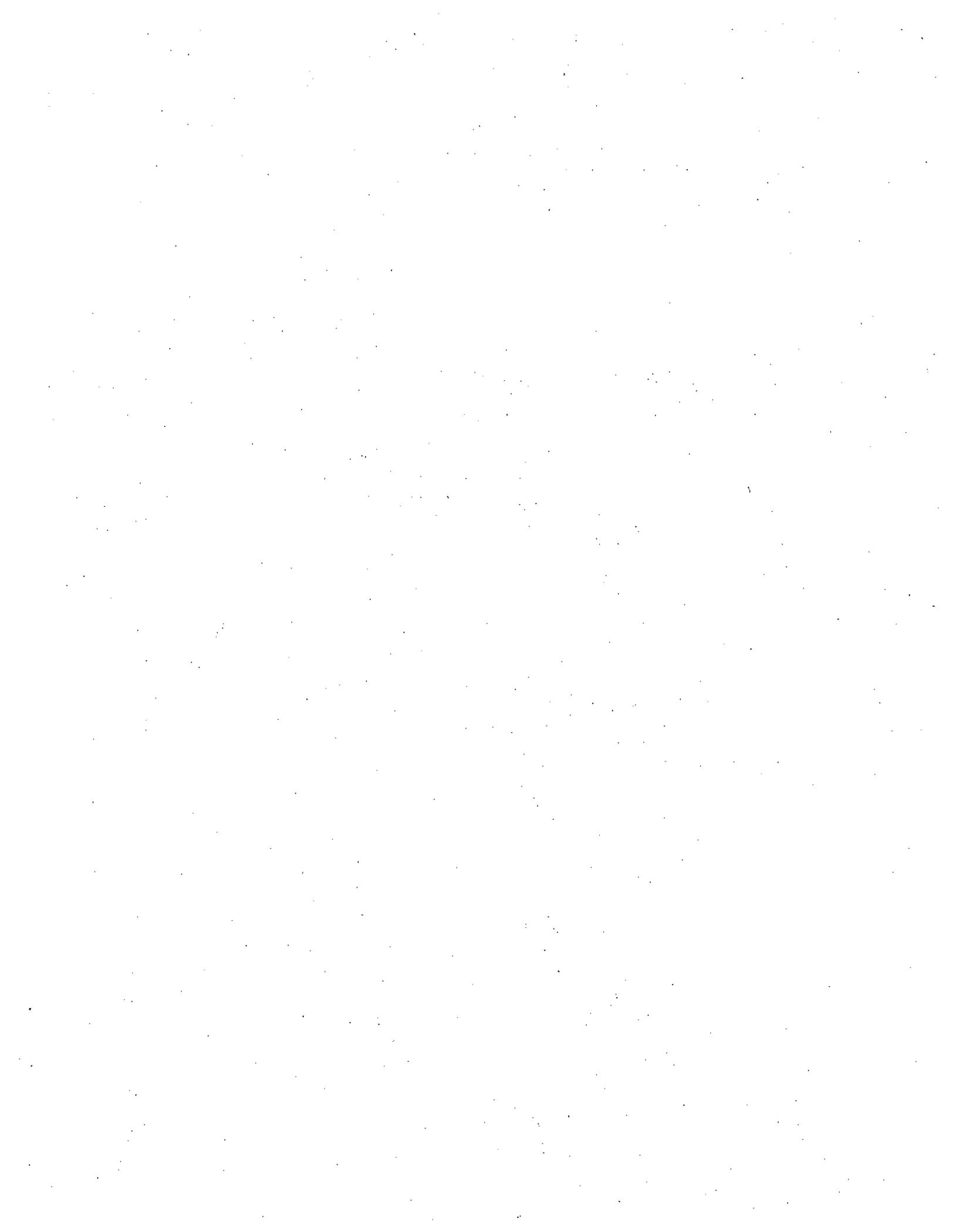
Closed Press..

#### **V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS**

- You will enter the breakfast accompanied by Representative Elijah Cummings and Earl Richardson, President, Morgan State University, and proceed to the stage.
- Earl Richardson makes brief remarks and introduces Representative Elijah Cummings.
- Representative Elijah Cummings makes brief remarks and introduces you.
- You make very brief remarks.
- You will depart and proceed to holding room.
- You will take photos with President Earl Richardson and Judge Harry Cole and their families.
- You will then robe and depart for the commencement address by motorcade.

#### **VI. REMARKS**

Talking points provided by Laura Capps in Speech writing.



**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON  
MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY  
COMMENCEMENT BREAKFAST  
MAY 18, 1997**

**Acknowledgments:** Governor Parris Glendening, Senator Paul Sarbanes, Congressman Elijah Cummings (represents Morgan State), Congressman Ben Cardin, Mayor Kurt Schmoke, State Treasurer Richard Dixon, Speaker of the House Casper "Cas" Taylor, President of the Senate Thomas Miller, President of the University Dr. Earl Richardson, Chairman of the Board of Regents Judge Harry Cole. I'd like to congratulate Mayor Schmoke on Baltimore's bicentennial celebration.

**I am honored to deliver my first commencement at an Historically Black University, here at Morgan State.** Morgan is a national treasure, a university rich with tradition, providing comprehensive public education to thousands of students each year while awarding more degrees to African Americans than any other campus in the state.

**Morgan and the nation's other Historically Black Colleges and Universities are essential to our goal of making sure the workforce of the 21st Century looks like America.** As I will mention later in my speech, a big part of that is making sure African Americans are full participants in science and technology in the future. I applaud the extraordinary progress you have made in preparing young people for careers in the field of science and technology.

**Morgan State shares many of the objectives of my administration;** I'm proud to work hand in hand with you on our America Reads Project, and I thank you for enabling your students to become involved in citizen service, through programs like the Baltimore Urban Systemic Initiative. Morgans' federally funded National Transportation Center educates minorities for jobs in transportation. I commend the university for its dedication to the city and the citizens of Baltimore, and for instilling in its students a lifelong commitment of citizen service.

**Thank you for inviting me to speak to your university.**



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

May 16, 1997

**MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS**

**DATE:** May 18, 1997  
**LOCATION:** Morgan State University, Hughes Field  
**EVENT TIME:** 10:00 am - 12:00 pm  
**FROM:** Bruce Reed

97 MAY 17 4:31:35

**I. PURPOSE**

To deliver a commencement address and receive an honorary degree from Morgan State University, and to make new policy announcements on genetic testing and the development of an AIDS vaccine.

**II. BACKGROUND**

You will be delivering the commencement address of Morgan State University's graduating class of approximately 850 students. There will be an audience of approximately 10,000 family members and friends of the graduates. The University has also invited 500 high school and elementary students from Baltimore to attend.

This is your first commencement address of an historically black college. Morgan State is one of two public universities in the state of Maryland and one of the nation's most respected historically black colleges. Morgan State traces its roots to the 1860s when it was founded as the Centenary Biblical Institute which educated men for the ministry. As it broadened its mission, it was renamed Morgan College in honor of the Reverend Lyttleton Morgan, the first Chairman of its Board of Trustees. In 1939 the State purchased the college in response to a study that found the State needed to provide more higher education opportunities for African-Americans. In 1975 the Legislature designated Morgan as a university, and the Legislature created an independent Board of Regents to govern the institution. In 1988 Maryland reorganized its higher education system by merging most campuses into the University of Maryland System. However, Morgan retained its independence and was designated by the Legislature as Maryland's Public Urban University -- which gave Morgan State the responsibility for offering programs at all degree levels, carrying out research, and developing programs that addressed the needs of the City of Baltimore.

Morgan State currently enrolls 6,000 students, up from 3,500 a decade ago. At the undergraduate level, Morgan offers programs in the arts and sciences and in professional

fields including business, teacher education, engineering, and social work. At the graduate level it awards degrees in fields such as architecture and business, and boasts doctorate programs in five fields of study.

Some notable alumni of Morgan State include: **Kweisi Mfume**, President of the NAACP and former Chairman of the CBC; **Richard Dixon**, Maryland State Treasurer (first African-American to hold that post); **Robert Bell**, Chief Judge of Maryland's highest court (first African-American to hold the position); **Earl Graves**, Publisher of Black Enterprise Magazine; Maryland State Senator **Clarence Blount**, Senate Majority Leader, (first African-American to hold the position); **Major General Arthur Dean**, US Army Director of Military Personnel Management, Office of Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel; **Major General Larry Ellis**, Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, Department of the Army; **Brigadier General William E. Ward**, 92nd Airborne Division.

Morgan State has made the following commitments to the Administration's national priorities:

- Committed Federal Work Study students to America Reads
- Participates in the Direct Lending program
- Participates in the Community Empowerment Initiative to revitalize Baltimore's poorest neighborhoods.
- Leads several Science Education and Education Technology initiatives, including managing the Baltimore Urban Systemic Initiative, which reforms mathematics and science education in the city's schools. It is also responsible for bringing city schools on-line, tutoring students in math and science, and sponsoring the City's Science Fair.
- Morgan is the site of the federally-funded National Transportation Center, which educates minorities for jobs in the transportation field.

### III. PARTICIPANTS

#### Event Participants: (in speaking order)

Earl Richardson, President, Morgan State University

Judge Harry Cole, Chairman, Board of Regents

Reverend Dennis Proctor, Pastor, Pennsylvania Avenue A.M.E. Zion Church

Governor Parris Glendening

Bernie Holis, Dean of the School of Arts and Science

Dr. Clara Adams, Vice President for Academic Affairs

Dr. Richard Ochillo, Dean of Graduate Studies

LTC Joseph Bozeman, Jr., Department of Military Science

Nashad Warfield, Senior Class Graduate

Dr. Hildbert Stanley, President, National Alumni Association.

Dr. Richard McKinney, Professor of Philosophy Emeritus.

#### Also Seated on Stage:

Mayor Kurt Schmoke, Baltimore

Senator Paul S. Sarbanes

Representative Elijah Cummings

Speaker Casper Taylor, Maryland House of Delegates

State Senator Thomas V. Mike Miller, President, Maryland Senate

Chief Judge Robert Bell, Maryland Court of Appeals  
Councilman Lawrence Bell, President, Baltimore City Council  
Mrs. Shirely Marcus-Allen, University Regent  
Mrs. Anne C. Boucher, University Regent  
Ms. Gwendolyn Burrell, University Regent  
Mrs. Frances Draper, University Regent  
Mr. Dallas R. Evans, University Regent  
Dr. Charles W. Griffin, University Regent  
Mr. James J. Hanks, University Regent  
Mr. Neal M. Janey, University Regent  
Mr. Francis X. Kelly, University Regent  
Mr. Kweisi Mfume, University Regent  
Mr. Martin R. Resnick, University Regent  
Mr. Abraham Moore, Univ. Vice President  
Dr. Joseph Popovich, Univ. Vice President

Ms. Julie Goodwin, University Counsel  
Dr. Cecil Payton, Executive Assistant to the President  
Dr. Levi Watkins, Honorary Degree Recipient  
Dr. Otis Thomas, Dean, Business and Management  
Dr. Patricia Morris, Dean Education and Urban Studies  
Dr. Eugene DeLoatch, Dean Engineering  
Rev. Douglass Sands, Director Morgan Christian Ctr.  
Mr. Bernard Jennings, University Vice President  
Mr. Recardo Perry, University Vice President  
Dr. JoAn Rodenhauser, Chair, University Council  
Mr. Anthony Johns, Director Architecture  
Mr. Anthony McPhail, Alumnus of the Year  
Mr. Earl Graves, Black Enterprise Magazine  
Ms. Dara Govan, Student Government Association  
Ms. Tanya McDuffie, Student Government Association  
Dr. Edith Booker, Director of State Relations  
Dr. Herbert Klinghoffer, Registrar

#### IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

#### V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- You will motorcade to the commencement site, while the processional of graduation class and faculty is underway.
- You will be announced onto the stage by President Earl Richardson.
- Reverend Dr. Dennis Proctor, Pastor, Pennsylvania Avenue A.M.E. Zion Church, will give the invocation.
- Morgan State University Choir will perform "Lift Every Voice and Sing."
- Governor Parris Glendening makes remarks.
- Judge Harry Cole, Chairman, Board of Regents, makes remarks.
- **President Earl Richardson makes remarks and introduces you.**
- **You will make remarks.**
- Judge Harry Cole announces that he will present you with an honorary degree.
- **Bernie Holis, Dean, School of Arts and Science, presents you with the hood.**
- **President Earl Richardson presents you with the Honorary Doctorate of Law.**
- **You will accept the honorary degree and return to your seat.**
- Honorary Degrees are conferred by President Richardson and Judge Harry Cole.
- Degrees in Course are conferred by Dr. Clara Adams, Vice President, Academic Affairs.
- Doctorate and Masters Degrees are conferred by Dr. Richard Ochillo, Dean of Graduate Studies.
- Undergraduate Degrees are conferred.
- Commissioned officers are recognized by Joseph Bozeman, Dept. of Military Science.
- Senior Honor Graduates and class awardees are recognized by Dr. Clara Adams.
- Nashad Warfield, member, Morgan State University Senior Class, makes remarks.
- Alumnus of the Year Award is presented by Dr. Hilbert Stanley, Pres., Alumni Assoc.

- Morgan State University Choir performs "I Believe I Can Fly."
- The Alma Mater is led by the choir.
- Dr. Richard McKinney, Professor of Philosophy, Emeritus delivers the benediction.
- Recessional begins.
- Upon completion of the recessional, you will depart the stage and enter the motorcade.

**VI. REMARKS**

Remarks Provided by Terry Edmonds in Speechwriting.

**VII. ATTACHMENTS**

Background on policy announcements is attached.

## BACKGROUND ON POLICY ANNOUNCEMENTS

### **I. GENETIC TESTING**

**Call on Congress to pass bipartisan legislation to prevent insurance companies from making improper use of genetic information.** While genetic testing has the potential to identify hidden genetic disorders and spur early treatment, but genetic testing also can be used by insurance companies and others to discriminate and stigmatize groups of people. For example, in the early 1970's, health insurance coverage and jobs were denied to many African-Americans who were identified as carriers of sickle-cell anemia.

Several bills have been introduced in this Congress, which prohibit health plans from requesting or using genetic information as a basis to deny health care coverage or raise premiums. The Administration is today announcing its support for the bipartisan legislation introduced by Rep. Louise Slaughter, which contains strict protections against disclosure an improper use by any health plan of an individual's genetic information.

More than a dozen states have already enacted laws to restrict the use of genetic information in health insurance, and at least thirty-one others have introduced legislation in 1997. However, state legislation is insufficient to solve this problem. The variability among state bills will lead to a lack of uniformity across the nation as to whether and how genetic information may be used by health plans.

### **II. AIDS VACCINE WITHIN THE NEXT TEN YEARS**

You will announce three important initiatives to help fulfill your commitment to developing an AIDS vaccine:

- **A New NIH AIDS Vaccine Center.** A dedicated intramural HIV vaccine research and development center is being established at the National Institutes of Health. This vaccine center, which will be fully operational within the next several months, is uniting outstanding scientists in immunology, virology, and vaccinology to join in a highly-collaborative effort to develop an AIDS vaccine. Bringing together a broad array of researchers in an intensely-focused environment has been a successful way of developing vaccines in the past.
- **A Global AIDS Vaccine Research Initiative.** The United States is proposing that the leaders of the eight major industrialized nations meeting at the Denver Summit in June agree to support a worldwide AIDS vaccine research initiative. The proposal calls for each nation to make a commitment to provide the necessary investments in their country to accelerate research toward the development of an HIV/AIDS vaccine as a scientific and public health priority. Joint meetings of key scientists from participating nations will address research progress, identify scientific gaps and opportunities, and design collaborative programs.
- **A Challenge to Pharmaceutical Manufacture Industry to Invest in Innovative Research to Develop an AIDS Vaccine.** You will announce that you are challenging the pharmaceutical industry to join the government in a partnership to realize this important goal.

**Background on HIV/AIDS.** HIV/AIDS remains a global public health threat. More than 29 million men, women and children around the world have been infected with HIV - more than 3 million infections occurring within the last year. Without an effective vaccine, AIDS will soon overtake tuberculosis and malaria as the leading cause of death among persons between 25-44 years of age. Between 650,000-900,000 Americans are estimated to be living with HIV disease, and over 300,000 Americans have already died from AIDS.

The Administration has already taken steps to enhance the possibility of developing an AIDS vaccine by increasing funding for NIH vaccine research and development over 33 percent in the last two years -- from \$111.1 million in FY 1996 to \$148 million proposed in the President's FY 1998 budget. Overall funding for AIDS research, prevention and care increased by more than 50 percent in the first four years of the Clinton Administration. Funding for AIDS Drug Assistance Programs (ADAP), which help low-income people purchase needed therapies, has tripled, while funding for the Ryan White CARE Act increased 158 percent. The approval of new AIDS drugs has also greatly accelerated, with 16 new AIDS drugs and two diagnostic tests.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 17, 1997

'97 MAY 17 PM 2:57

**MEET AND GREET WITH STATE LEGISLATORS AND  
THE FAMILY OF LIEUTENANT OWEN E. SWEENEY JR.**

DATE: Sunday, May 18, 1997  
LOCATION: Montebello Water Filtration Plant  
Baltimore, Maryland  
TIME: 12:20 pm - 12:35 pm  
FROM: Lynn G. Cutler

**I. PURPOSE**

To participate in a photo opportunity with members of the Maryland State Legislature and to meet with the family of slain police officer Lieutenant Owen Eugene Sweeney Jr.

**II. BACKGROUND**

This photo opportunity will enable you to meet with the members of the Maryland State Legislature who were unable to greet you following your address to the Maryland State Legislature on Monday, February 10, 1997. You participated in a photo receiving line after your address with the members of the Maryland State Legislature but unfortunately, due to a miscommunication there were thirty members who were unable to meet you during this historic occasion.

In addition, this meet and greet provides an opportunity for you to express your condolences to the family of Lieutenant Owen E. Sweeney Jr. Lieutenant Sweeney was killed in the line of duty on May 7, 1997 by a mentally disturbed person whose wife had assured the officer that there were no guns present in their home. As the Lieutenant entered the house, he was shot and killed. On May 12, 1997 Governor Parris Glendening (D) presented Mrs. Owen E. Sweeney Jr. with an American flag at her husband's funeral service. Lieutenant Owen E. Sweeney Jr. was forty-seven years old and had served for twenty-eight years on the police force. He is survived by his wife, Elaine, and sons, Owen E. Sweeney, III and Frank Sweeney and parents, Mr. and Mrs. Owen Sweeney Sr.

**III. PARTICIPANTS**

Governor Parris Glendening (D)  
Speaker of the House Casper "Cas" Taylor (D)  
Senate President Thomas "Mike" Miller (D)  
Approximately 25 members of the Maryland State Legislature

**BRIEFING MEMO FOR THE PRESIDENT  
PAGE TWO**

**Family of Lieutenant Owen Eugene Sweeney Jr.:**

**Mrs. Elaine Sweeney, wife  
Mr. Frank Sweeney, son  
Mr. Owen Eugene Sweeney III, son  
Mr. Owen Eugene Sweeney Sr., father  
Mrs. Dolores Sweeney, mother  
Mr. Kevin Sweeney, brother  
Ms. Maureen Anderson, sister  
Mr. Jerome Dzierwinski, brother-in-law  
Ms. Helen Dzierwinski, mother-in-law**

**IV. PRESS PLAN**

**Closed press**

**V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS**

- You enter the hallway in the Montebello Water Filtration Plant**
- You participate in a photo receiving line with members of the Maryland State Legislature**
- The members of the Maryland State Legislature depart**
- You meet with the family of Lieutenant Owen E. Sweeney Jr.**
- You depart the hallway and proceed to Marine One**

**VI. REMARKS**

**None required**

**THE WHITE HOUSE**

WASHINGTON

**List of Participants For Meet and Greet With Maryland State Legislators**

Delegate Wheeler R. Baker (D-36-Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's and Talbot County)  
Delegate Joanne Benson (D-24-Prince George's)  
Delegate Barrie Ciliberti (R-39-Montgomery)  
Delegate Virginia Clagett (D-30-Anne Arundel)  
Delegate Michael Crumlin (D-25-Prince George's)  
Delegate Dereck Davis (D-25-Prince George's)  
Delegate Diane DeCarlo (D-6-Baltimore)  
Senator Roy Dyson (D-29-Calvert, St. Mary's)  
Delegate Barbara Frush (D-21-Prince George's)  
Delegate Janet Greenip (R-33-Anne Arundel)  
Delegate James Hubbard (D-23-Prince George's)  
Delegate Thomas Hutchins (R-28-Charles)  
Delegate James Kelly (R-9B-Baltimore City)  
Delegate Ruth Kirk (D-44-Baltimore City)  
Delegate Katherine Klausmeier (D-8-Baltimore)  
Delegate Samuel Linton (D-28-Charles)  
Delegate Mary Ann Love (D-32-Anne Arundel)  
Delegate Van Mitchell (D-28-Charles)  
Delegate Jake Mohorovic Jr. (D-7-Baltimore)  
Delegate Anthony O'Donnell (R-29C-St. Mary's)  
Delegate James Rosapepe (D-21-Prince George's)  
Delegate Victoria Schade (R-31-Anne Arundel)  
Delegate Mark Shriver (D-15-Montgomery)  
Delegate Carmena Watson (D-44-Baltimore City)  
Delegate John Wood Jr. (D-29A-Charles)



## ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN MARYLAND UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for Maryland after the first 50 months of the Clinton Administration:

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### ***Improved Economic Conditions in Maryland:***

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- The unemployment rate has dropped from 6.4% to 4.5%.
- 146,000 new jobs added in 50 months, 35,040 **per year**, compared to 11,775 lost **per year** during the previous 4 years.
- 139,400 new private-sector jobs added, or 33,456 **per year**, compared to 14,050 lost **per year** during the previous 4 years.
- 18,700 new construction jobs, or 4,488 **per year**, compared to 10,925 lost **per year** during the previous 4 years.
- New business incorporations have grown 2% **per year**.
- Consumer confidence has increased 71.9%.
- The Help Wanted Index has increased 32.6%.

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### ***What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Maryland:***

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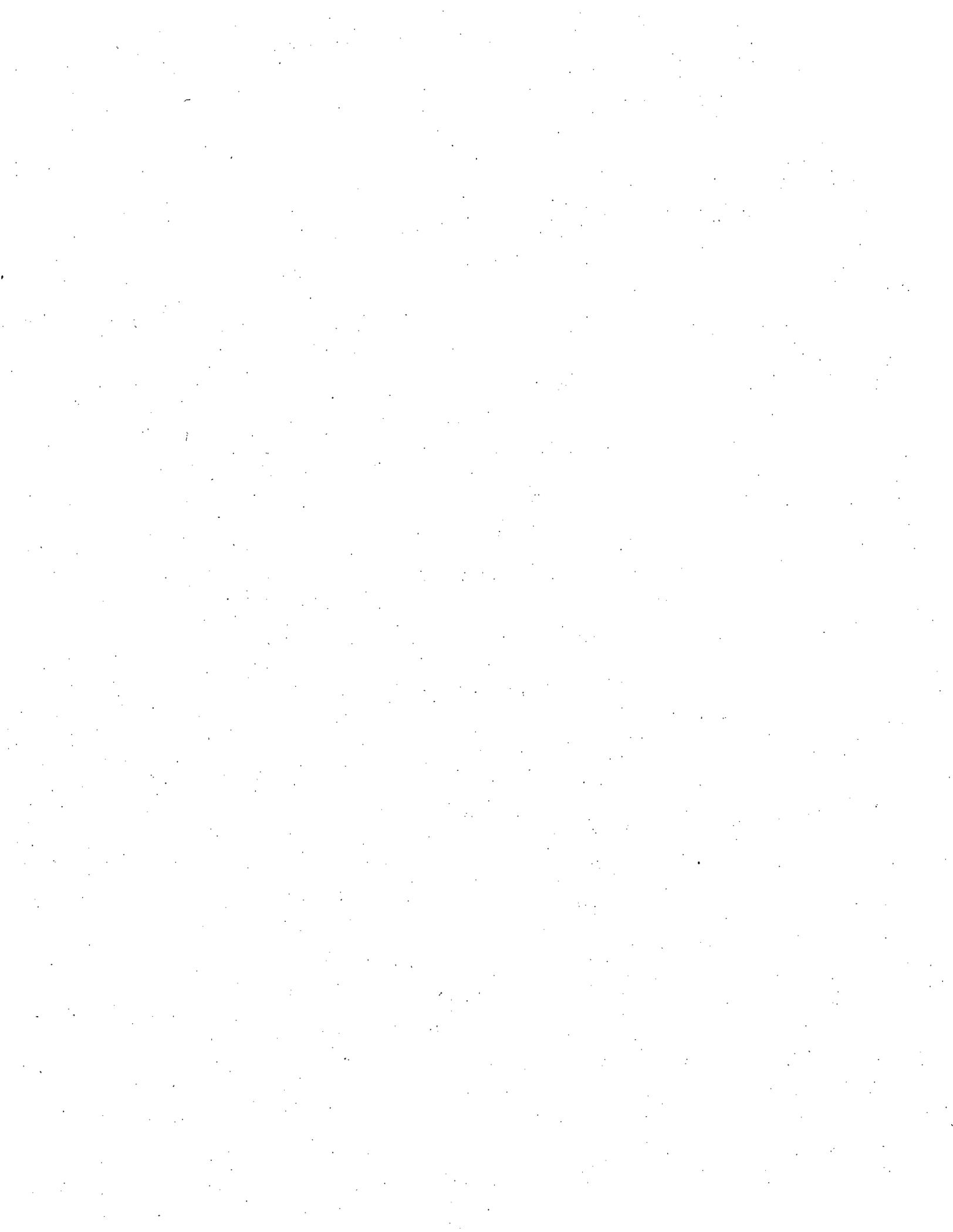
**\$15,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN MARYLAND:** The national debt will be **more than \$1 trillion** lower over 7 years than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$15,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Maryland.

**8 TIMES MORE MARYLAND FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE:** As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 241,505 working families in Maryland will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 32,161 wealthiest taxpayers in Maryland.

**TAX CUT FOR 24,535 SMALL BUSINESSES IN MARYLAND:** The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 24,535 small businesses in Maryland are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

**785,000 MARYLAND WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT:** The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 784,951 workers in Maryland, and protects the jobs of 47,155 workers in Maryland who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

**296,600 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN MARYLAND WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS:** Approximately 296,600 Maryland borrowers -- 207,600 current borrowers and 89,000 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

May 15, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KITTY HIGGINS *8/8 for Kitty*

SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES -- MARYLAND

**Welfare to Work:** The State of Maryland submitted a proposal through the National Governor's Association (NGA) for \$10,000 in accordance with the Administration's Access to Jobs welfare reform proposal included in NEXTEA. NGA is working in cooperation with the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) and the Federal Highway Administration to provide small grants and technical assistance to participating states to develop a transportation strategy to support each state's welfare reform program. FTA is considering the request and may allocate \$5,000 or \$10,000. Twenty-five states have applied and all will be funded between \$5,000-\$10,000 and receive technical assistance.

The White House will announce this as a part of the Welfare to Work event on Tuesday, May 20.

**Emissions Testing:** The Maryland Senate has passed legislation continuing the voluntary Dynamometer Emissions Control test and that bill is currently under consideration by the State House of Delegates. Should that bill pass and be signed by the Governor it would continue a voluntary emissions testing program. Continuation of the voluntary nature could jeopardize the state's access to federal highway construction funds, as the requirement is for a mandatory program. Clean Air Advocates in Maryland hope that the legislation does not pass or that the Governor will veto it, because if the voluntary program lapses, as of June 1 the test will automatically become mandatory. Governor Glendening appears to favor the mandatory test, but is also getting pressure to continue the voluntary program.

**Sandtown-Winchester Urban Youth Corps (UYC):** In 1994, FHWA provided \$250,000 in funds to begin a program in the Sandtown-Winchester area, part of Baltimore's Empowerment Zone. To date, 33 participants have graduated and 19 are currently participating in the program. The UYC project has been successful in changing the lives of many of the graduates. All but two are currently employed, most of them with the Baltimore Department of Public Works. Four of the graduates are taking advantage of the scholarship awards.

**State Leaders Endorse Call to Action:** In a May 5 ceremony in Baltimore County attended by Secretary Riley, Governor Glendening and Chief State School Officer Nancy Grasmick, Maryland became the first state to formally endorse the Call to Action for American Education and the first state to join DOEd's Partnership for Family Involvement in Education. Several corporations also announced major new partnerships with state education officials.

**Baltimore School Reform:** Governor Glendening signed into law in early April a bill that will deliver \$254 million in additional state aid to Baltimore's public schools and will give the state more control of the city's school system. Under the plan, the Governor and Mayor Schmoke are scheduled to select the nine members of a new school board by June 1 from a list of 21 community members submitted by the State Board of Education after input from community groups; the names of the candidates were released in late April after many community and education groups complained that they were being shut out of the process. The reform plan, which implements a consent decree signed by the parties in three federal lawsuits last fall, has been criticized by some community leaders as undermining local control of schools.

**Student Aid Fraud:** In early May, the two owners and three employees of a Baltimore cosmetology school were charged in federal court with defrauding the federal government of over \$800,000 in Pell Grant funds by falsifying records to obtain the funds.

## **President Clinton's Challenge to Develop an AIDS Vaccine Does Not Undermine But Rather Builds on His Strong Record on AIDS Research, Treatment, and Prevention**

President Clinton's announcement to increase efforts to develop an AIDS vaccine in no way undermines his commitment to funding AIDS prevention and treatment. Developing a successful vaccine is the only way to stop this epidemic that is killing millions of people around the world each year. The President believes that we also must increase our commitment to investing in treatment for people with HIV/AIDS and improve our prevention efforts. Since he took office, funding for all AIDS investments has increased in research, treatment, and prevention each year. Since President Clinton took office, he has:

- **Increased Ryan White by 168 percent.** The President's FY 1998 Budget proposes to spend \$1 billion on Ryan White, an 168 percent increase over the FY 1993 Budget, to help our hardest hit cities, States, and local clinics provide medical and support services for people with AIDS.
- **Accelerated Federal Medicaid spending on HIV/AIDS.** Federal Medicaid spending on AIDS/HIV treatment has increased 53 percent since FY 1993, spending \$2 billion in FY 1997. At least 50 percent of people with AIDS and more than 90 percent of children with AIDS are covered by Medicaid, making Medicaid the largest single payor of direct medical services for people living with AIDS. Currently, approximately 100,000 Medicaid beneficiaries are HIV positive.
- **Increased funding for State AIDS Drug Assistance Programs (ADAP).** As soon as the Food and Drug Administration began approving Protease Inhibitors in early 1996, the Administration proposed two budget amendments -- \$52 million in FY 1996 and \$65 million in FY 1997 -- to increase funding for ADAP which provides access to medicine for people with HIV who are not covered by Medicaid but do not have access to private health care coverage. The President's FY 1998 budget proposes \$167 million for ADAP.
- **Ensured that Medicaid covers Protease Inhibitors.** Under the President's leadership, the Health Care Financing Administration has advised all States that they are required to cover Protease Inhibitors and encouraged them to ensure that appropriate nutritional services are provided to persons living with HIV/AIDS.
- **Doubled funding for Housing for People with AIDS.** Without stable housing a person living with HIV has diminished access to care and services. It is estimated that up to 50 percent of people living with HIV and AIDS are or will be at risk of becoming homeless during the course of their illness. The President has proposed \$200 million for HOPWA, more than 100 percent of what was spent in FY 1993.
- **Increased commitment to CDC prevention programs by 27 percent.** The President's FY 1998 Budget proposes \$634 million for CDC prevention efforts, a 27 percent increase over the FY 1993 Budget. CDC works with states and communities to provide the information and tools needed to design and implement effective local prevention programs.

## AIDS

**Q: IF WE ARE INVESTING MORE TO DEVELOP AN AID VACCINE AREN'T WE TAKING AWAY FROM INVESTMENTS ON TREATING PEOPLE WHO ALREADY SUFFER FROM THIS DISEASE?**

**A:** Since I took office, I have made an extraordinary commitment to increasing our investments in AIDS. Funding for AIDS research, prevention and care increased by more than 50 percent in the first four years of the Clinton Administration. Funding for AIDS Drug Assistance Programs (ADAP), which help low-income people purchase needed therapies, has tripled, while funding for the Ryan White CARE Act in my budget has increased 168 percent over the FY 1993 budget. We need to continue to increase our investments in all of these areas, and my FY 1998 budget reflects that commitment, with additional investments in AIDS research, prevention and care.

**Q: DOESN'T YOUR CHALLENGE RING HOLLOW SINCE YOU ARE NOT INVESTING ANY NEW RESOURCES DEVELOPING AN AIDS VACCINE?**

**A:** I have committed additional resources to developing an AIDS vaccine. In the last two years, we increased funding for the AIDS vaccine by 33 percent and my FY 1998 budget increases spending for AIDS vaccine research by \$17 million.

Moreover, scientists have informed me that it is not only money that we need to meet the challenge of finding an AIDS vaccine, but that we also need to promote collaboration between experts in this area. That is why I called for the new AIDS Vaccine Center at NIH that Dr. Varmus is announcing which will unite scientists in immunology, virology, and vaccinology to join in a highly collaborative effort to develop an AIDS vaccine.

That is also why I am calling on the leaders of the eight major industrialized nations meeting here in Denver to support a worldwide AIDS vaccine research initiative. These important initiatives are what scientists believe we need to do to fully commit ourselves to the goal of developing an AIDS vaccine.

**Q: HOW ARE THE INITIATIVES YOU ANNOUNCED TODAY BEING PAID FOR? ARE THEY A PART OF THE BALANCED BUDGET AGREEMENT?**

**A:** All of the costs for developing an AIDS vaccine are being paid for by NIH's existing budget. NIH has already increased funding for AIDS vaccine research by 33 percent in the last two years -- from \$111 million in FY 1996 to \$148 million proposed in the President's FY 1998 budget. \$10 million of the funding for the AIDS vaccine will go to the Vaccine Research Center at the NIH.

**Q: THE BALANCED BUDGET AGREEMENT CALLS FOR CAPS ON DISCRETIONARY DOMESTIC SPENDING. WON'T ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR AN AIDS VACCINE MEAN LESS FOR OTHER IMPORTANT PRIORITIES? WHY NOT EXPEND THIS KIND OF ENERGY AND RESOURCES ON A CURE FOR BREAST CANCER OR HEART DISEASE OR DIABETES?**

**A:** This Administration has made a strong improving biomedical research an extremely important priority. We have increased investments in biomedical research at the National Institutes of Health by an impressive 16 percent since the I took office.

These additional investments has been used to increase investments in biomedical research in a number of important areas. For example, funding for breast cancer research has increased by 76 percent since 1993 .

Developing an AIDS vaccine is one important priority in our investments in biomedical research. Without an effective vaccine, AIDS will soon take over as the leading cause of death for persons between the ages of 25 and 44. Between 650,00 and 900,000 Americans are estimated to be living with HIV and over 300,000 have died of AIDS.

While we have made enormous strides in the last year in treating AIDS, these treatments are not always effective and are often prohibitively expensive both for Americans and throughout the world. Also scientists at NIH believe that it is only a matter of time before we develop an AIDS vaccine. Increasing our commitment to developing a vaccine could make an enormous difference and save millions of lives both in this country and throughout the world.

## **CHILDREN'S HEALTH**

**Q. DO YOU BELIEVE THAT THE VOTE AGAINST THE CHAFEE-ROCKEFELLER CHILDREN'S AMENDMENT WAS A REJECTION OF THE YOUR HEALTH CARE PRIORITIES?**

**A.** While we were disappointed that Chafee-Rockefeller did not pass, the Senators made important improvements to Chairman's proposal. And I am pleased to support many of the principles that were included in this bill. They added a meaningful benefits package; state flexibility so that states can tailor their programs to the needs of their populations. They adjusted the incentives to make Medicaid a financially sound option for states. Under this proposal that the \$16 billion investment will be more effectively targeted to uninsured children. This bill is a major improvement over both the Commerce Committee's proposal and earlier versions of the Chairman's plan.

We are encouraged by these improvements and will continue to work to insure that low-income children have adequate cost sharing protections. The fact is that the \$16 billion is still the greatest investment in children's health since the enactment of Medicaid.

**Q: WHAT KIND OF CHILDREN'S HEALTH CARE BILL DO YOU HOPE TO SEE COME OUT OF THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT?**

A: Again, I hope to sign a bill that meets the principles that I have outlined which include: a meaningful benefits package; state flexibility so that states can tailor their programs to the needs of their populations; that the dollars are targeted efficiently; and low-income beneficiaries are protected.

## **MEDICARE**

**Q. DOES THE ADMINISTRATION SUPPORT THE MEDICARE REFORMS PASSED IN THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE LAST NIGHT?**

A. We are all looking for ways to reform the Medicare program. The Senate Finance Committee did limit the number of beneficiaries enrolled in the Medicare MSA demonstration to 100,000. This is an important step in the direction of limiting the size and scope of this demonstration.

However, we are concerned with some of the other provisions. We are extremely concerned about the fact that there was not any money allocated for low-income protections. \$1.5 billion was explicitly agreed on in the budget for these low-income protections.

Another provision would allow private fee-for-service plans in Medicare managed care. This would undermine Medicare since the healthier, wealthier beneficiaries will choose such options, leaving Medicare to take the sickest most expensive beneficiaries.

**Q: THE HOUSE COMMERCE COMMITTEE, THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE AND THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE ALL VOTED TO FORM A MEDICARE COMMISSION. DO YOU SUPPORT THIS AS WELL?**

A: We are truly committed to setting up a bipartisan process to address the long-term needs of the Medicare program.

## THE PRESIDENT INTRODUCES INITIATIVES TO FULFILL HIS COMMITMENT TO DEVELOP AN AIDS VACCINE

Today President Clinton challenged the nation to commit itself to the goal of developing an AIDS vaccine within the next ten years. The President also announced a number of important initiatives to help fulfill this commitment, including high-level international collaboration, a dedicated research center for AIDS vaccine research at the National Institutes of Health (NIH), and outreach to scientists, pharmaceutical companies, and patient advocates to maximize the involvement of both the private and public sectors in the development of an AIDS vaccine. The President has already taken steps to enhance the possibility of developing an AIDS vaccine by increasing funding for NIH vaccine research and development over 33 percent in the last two years. The initiatives the President announced today, which build on an exceptional commitment to develop better ways to prevent, diagnose, treat, and eventually cure AIDS, include:

- **A New NIH AIDS Vaccine Center.** A dedicated intramural HIV vaccine research and development center is being established at the National Institutes of Health. This vaccine center, which will be fully operational within the next several months, is uniting outstanding scientists in immunology, virology, and vaccinology to join in a highly-collaborative effort to develop an AIDS vaccine. Bringing together a broad array of researchers in an intensely-focused environment has been a successful way of developing vaccines in the past.
- **A Global AIDS Vaccine Research Initiative.** The United States is proposing that the leaders of the eight major industrialized nations meeting at the Denver Summit in June agree to support a worldwide AIDS vaccine research initiative. The proposal calls for each nation to make a commitment to provide the necessary investments in their country to accelerate research toward the development of an HIV/AIDS vaccine as a scientific and public health priority. Joint meetings of key scientists from participating nations will address research progress, identify scientific gaps and opportunities, and design collaborative programs.
- **A Challenge to Pharmaceutical Manufacture Industry to Invest in Innovative Research to Develop an AIDS Vaccine.** We can only be successful in developing an AIDS vaccine if private and public sectors make this goal a priority. The President is challenging the pharmaceutical industry to join the government in a partnership to realize this important goal.

**Background on HIV/AIDS.** HIV/AIDS remains a global public health threat. More than 29 million men, women and children around the world have been infected with HIV -- more than 3 million infections occurring within the last year. Without an effective vaccine, AIDS will soon overtake tuberculosis and malaria as the leading cause of death among persons between 25-44 years of age. Between 650,000-900,000 Americans are estimated to be living with HIV disease, and over 300,000 Americans have already died from AIDS.

**Clinton Administration Accomplishments on HIV/AIDS.** The Clinton Administration has made a sustained commitment to addressing the HIV epidemic through investments in prevention, research and treatment.

- **Increased funding for the NIH vaccine by 33 percent.** Funding for NIH vaccine research and development has increased over 33 percent in the last two years -- from \$111.1 million in FY 1996 to \$148 million proposed in the President's FY 1998 budget.
- **Funding for AIDS research, prevention and care increased by more than 50 percent in the first four years of the Clinton Administration.** Funding for AIDS Drug Assistance Programs (ADAP), which help low-income people purchase needed therapies, has tripled, while funding for the Ryan White CARE Act increased 158 percent. The approval of new AIDS drugs has greatly accelerated, with 16 new AIDS drugs and two diagnostic tests.

6-5334  
File AIDS Vaccine

### HIV/AIDS VACCINE RESEARCH Fact Sheet

At the Denver Summit, President Clinton successfully forged a political commitment by the Eight major industrialized democracies to provide the investments necessary for research toward the development of an HIV/AIDS vaccine as a scientific and public health priority. The leaders also agreed to enhanced international collaboration to accelerate AIDS vaccine research.

The agreement at the Denver Summit follows up on the pledge made last month in his commencement address at Morgan State University, in which he called for a national commitment to develop an AIDS vaccine within the next decade, and to enlist other nations in this crusade at the Summit.

The President's initiative includes a new multi-faceted commitment to developing an effective AIDS vaccine, involving international scientific collaboration, a dedicated AIDS vaccine research at the National Institutes of Health (NIH), and outreach to scientists and pharmaceutical companies to maximize the involvement of the private sector in AIDS vaccine development.

#### International Collaboration

*to bring together experts in immunology, virology & vaccinology*  
*to follow up on the commitment made in Denver*  
Key scientists from the countries of the Eight will meet to address to research progress, identify scientific gaps and opportunities, design collaborative programs aimed at utilizing the unique scientific and clinical resources of each participant, and share scientific information. These key scientists from nations integral to AIDS vaccine development will meet in concert with the U.S. NIH AIDS Vaccine Research Committee, chaired by Nobel Laureate David Baltimore. The primary role of this group will be to address the scientific issues related to the development of AIDS vaccine candidates for worldwide use.

#### New NIH AIDS Vaccine Center

A dedicated intramural HIV vaccine research and development center is being established at the National Institutes of Health. This laboratory will unite outstanding scientists in immunology, virology and vaccinology in a highly focused endeavor to further the development of AIDS vaccines. *A special search committee will be named shortly to identify a director*

#### White House Meeting with Industry on AIDS Vaccines

The President will convene a meeting to bring together leading government scientists and the CEOs of vaccine manufacturers to seek solutions to the complex issues that have deterred sustained participation of the pharmaceutical industry in HIV vaccine development.

*Clinton Administration Record on AIDS Treatment & Research*  
The Clinton Administration has made a sustained commitment to addressing the HIV epidemic through investments in prevention, research and treatment, including increasing AIDS funding by more than 50% in the Administration's first four years. President Clinton's FY 1998 budget calls

for almost \$150 million for HIV vaccine research, an increase of 33.6% over the FY 1996 appropriation.

Funding for AIDS Drug Assistance Programs, which help low-income people purchase needed therapies, has tripled, while funding for the Ryan White CARE Act has increased 158%. Approval of new AIDS drugs has greatly accelerated, with 16 new AIDS drugs and two new diagnostic tests approved since 1993. The NIH Office of AIDS Research has been strengthened to plan and carry out the AIDS research agenda, and a new AIDS Vaccine Research Committee has been established. Focused new investments in prevention now involve community planning to maximize local efforts.

what is this? CDC A little vague you mean the vaccine agenda?

**AIDS Facts**

A safe and effective AIDS vaccine is a global public health imperative. More than 29 million people have been infected with HIV. In the United States, AIDS is the leading cause of death among persons between 25-44 years of age. Between 650,000 - 900,000 Americans are estimated to be living with HIV disease, and over 300,000 Americans have already died from AIDS. More than 3 million of these infections occurred in just the past year, with nearly 95% in the poorest parts of the world. AIDS has brought about a significant decline in overall life expectancy in many African countries, threatening the economies of these already poor nations and robbing them of their workforce.

Under President Clinton's leadership, the Health Care Financing Administration has advised all states that they are required to cover Protease Inhibitors.

The President's FY 1998 Budget also includes \$167 million for State Assistance Drug Programs (ADAP), which provides access to access medicine for people w/ HW: who are not covered by Medicaid but do not have private health coverage.

Search "AIDS vaccine"

 related items
**On the Web**

The Centers for Disease Control offers a Web site on [HIV and AIDS prevention](#).

[The AIDS Clinical Trials Information Service](#) provides current information for persons with AIDS and HIV infection.

**From The Post**

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## Clinton Calls for AIDS Vaccine

By Sonya Ross

Associated Press Writer

Sunday, May 18, 1997; 11:10 a.m. EDT

BALTIMORE (AP) -- President Clinton challenged U.S. researchers Sunday to find a vaccine in the next decade that will rid the world of AIDS once and for all. "It cannot come a day too soon," he said.

Speaking to graduates at Morgan State University, Clinton said the United States is embarking in the next 50 years on "the age of biology," in which the nation is responsible for ensuring its science is used for the world's common good.

"Let us make an AIDS vaccine its first great triumph," Clinton said. "Today let us commit ourselves to developing an AIDS vaccine within the next decade."

Clinton said the quest for a vaccine will take place at a new research center at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md., outside Washington. Thirty to 50 researchers will be drawn from existing NIH programs.

The president said he is confident his goal can be reached "if America commits to finding an AIDS vaccine, and we enlist others in our cause."

"It is simply a question of when. And it cannot come a day too soon," Clinton said.

He said he plans to appeal to other nations to join the search for a vaccine next month when he meets with leaders of the Group of Seven industrialized nations in Denver.

Clinton compared the search for an AIDS vaccine with John F. Kennedy's presidential challenge in the early 1960s to put a man on the moon by the end of that decade.

"He gave us the goal of reaching the moon, and we achieved it ahead of time," Clinton said. "Today, let's ... step up to the challenge of our time."

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# Clinton sets goal of AIDS vaccine

## Plans NIH center to boost research

By Paul Bedard  
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

BALTIMORE — President Clinton yesterday outlined a 10-year national goal to develop an AIDS vaccine, including the creation of a special research center at the National Institutes of Health to spur the effort.

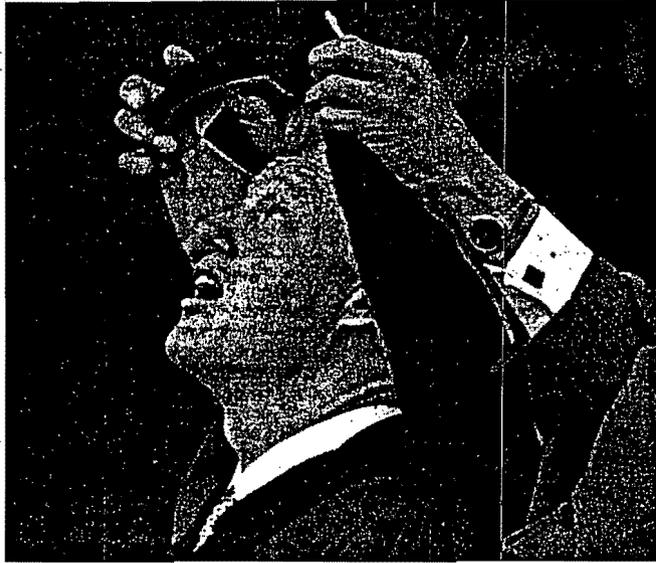
But Mr. Clinton's broad goal, revealed in an address to science and technology graduates at Baltimore's Morgan State University, a historically black college, did not include any new government money and would not assist the 29 million people worldwide who already suffer from the disease.

The president told the Morgan State graduates their first priority should be finding a preventative AIDS vaccine.

"Today, let us commit ourselves to developing an AIDS vaccine within the next decade. . . . It is no longer a question of whether we can develop an AIDS vaccine, it is simply a question of when. And it cannot come a day too soon," said Mr. Clinton, who later was given an honorary legal degree.

At the outdoor graduation ceremony, Mr. Clinton compared his call for an AIDS vaccine to former President John F. Kennedy's campaign to put a man on the moon, a comparison critics were quick to challenge.

"This is a magic moment, but like all moments it will not last forever," said Mr. Clinton in his first of three planned commencement addresses this spring.



President Clinton looks up as Morgan State University President Earl S. Richardson confers on him the trappings of a doctor of laws degree.

The AIDS vaccine challenge was in keeping with recent sweeping presidential initiatives, such as Mr. Clinton's call for a "grand-slam society" to honor the 50th anniversary of Jackie Robinson's first major-league baseball game or his demand for an era of "big volunteerism" during last month's summit in Philadelphia.

As part of his call for an AIDS vaccine, Mr. Clinton announced plans to coordinate AIDS and HIV study at NIH, challenged pharmaceutical manufacturers to share drug research with the government and vowed to ask world leaders at next month's economic summit to help in the effort.

"I'm prepared to do all I can to make it happen," said Mr. Clinton, who likened his proposal to a "crusade."

But critics were quick to note that the president didn't offer any new funds to spur development of an AIDS vaccine, didn't propose any financial incentive for drug firms to share their expensive research secrets, and offered no new help to those suffering from HIV or AIDS.

"By pushing this preventative vaccine, he is writing off those with HIV. All this will do is protect people from people with HIV and

AIDS," said Wayne Turner, a spokesman for the AIDS Coalition to Unleash Power, or ACT UP.

"This is not the Manhattan Project he promised in his 1992 campaign, something he never delivered on," said Steve Michael, also of ACT UP.

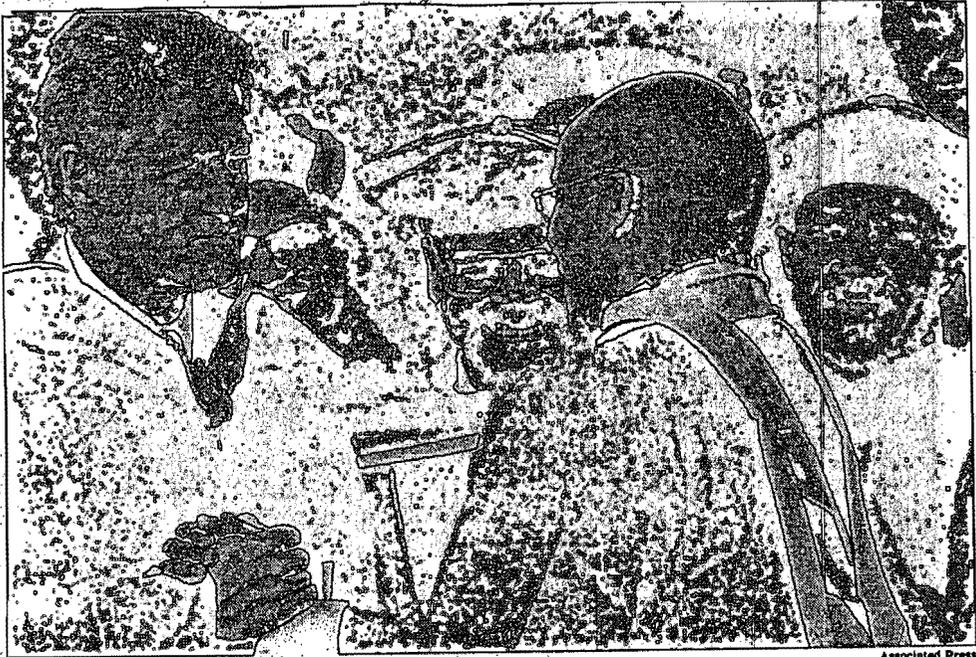
"He's nuts if he thinks that the pharmaceutical manufacturers are just going to turn over their research for free," Mr. Michael added, saying tax and other government financial incentives will be needed.

But Jose Zuniga of AIDS Action, another activist group, was more receptive. "We are excited at the prospects," he said. Mr. Zuniga specifically praised Mr. Clinton's promise to establish an AIDS research center at the National Institutes of Health.

But he said AIDS Action was wary of the president's lack of financing for his new plan and cautioned the administration against taking money from ongoing AIDS projects.

Since taking office, Mr. Clinton has boosted spending on AIDS research projects, but previous efforts to find a vaccine or cure have failed. AIDS experts said a vaccine may be harder to develop than a cure.

The Washington Times  
MONDAY, MAY 19 1997



Associated Press

President Clinton congratulated Nashad Warfield on graduating from Morgan State University in Baltimore. From right rear were Kweisi Mfume, the N.A.A.C.P. chief, and Earl S. Richardson, the university's president.

## Clinton Calls for AIDS Vaccine as Goal

By ALISON MITCHELL

BALTIMORE, May 18 — Hours after President Clinton today called for a "new national goal for science" to develop a vaccine for AIDS within a decade, several advocacy groups for people with the disease said they were skeptical about the depth of his commitment to the research.

Mr. Clinton issued his challenge in a commencement address at Morgan State University, where he compared the quest for a vaccine to John F. Kennedy's call in 1961 for the United States to put a man on the moon by the end of the decade.

"He gave us a goal of reaching the moon and we achieved it — ahead of time," Mr. Clinton told the graduates of the historically black college in Baltimore. "Today let us look within and step up to the challenge of our time, a challenge with consequences far more immediate for the life and death of millions around the world."

But although the President did not call for any further money for research on an AIDS vaccine, he announced that the National Institutes of Health would establish an AIDS vaccine research center. Administration officials said the center would centralize research already taking place at different sites on the institutes' campus, in Bethesda, Md., and involve as many as 50 scientists.

Such a center was recommended last year by a 114-member panel of experts that said the Government's AIDS research program lacked focus and needed change. But some advocates for AIDS sufferers questioned whether Mr. Clinton's commitment was more than oratorical.

"Great American Presidents have mobilized resources in times of national crisis," said Wayne Turner, a spokesman at the Washington branch of Act Up. "Bill Clinton has shuffled a couple of dozen employees in his phony war on AIDS."

Mark Harrington, the policy director of the Treatment Action Group in New York, said the biggest obstacle to a vaccine was scientists' inability

to make a breakthrough.

"The second biggest obstacle," Mr. Harrington said, "is that Clinton has agreed to balance the budget by 2002, which means all research programs, including research at N.I.H., are on the chopping block."

Jose Zuniga, a spokesman for the AIDS Action Council, said his group was "excited" by Mr. Clinton's speech but wanted to insure that it did not result in a shift of money into vaccine development from research on treatments like protease inhibitors, which have helped people live with H.I.V., the virus that causes AIDS.

In his call for developing an AIDS

### A national quest for science to cure a deadly disease.

vaccine, Mr. Clinton returned to a longtime theme. In his 1992 Presidential campaign, he said he would make AIDS research into a Manhattan Project. He has put more money into AIDS research since taking office, with Government financing now at \$1.5 billion. Nearly 10 percent of that money is earmarked for research into an AIDS vaccine.

Dr. Anthony S. Fauci, the director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, said he expected more resources and more emphasis to be put into the vaccine effort in future years because of Mr. Clinton's support.

Mr. Clinton said today that although "there are no guarantees" that an AIDS vaccine could be developed in 10 years, "with the strides of recent years, it is no longer a question of whether we can develop an AIDS vaccine — it is simply a question of when."

The President also said that at a

meeting of the world's major industrialized nations in Denver next month, he would urge that other countries join the effort to develop a vaccine. And he urged the pharmaceutical industry to make the "successful development of an AIDS vaccine part of its basic mission."

In the early years of the AIDS epidemic, researchers had hoped to develop a vaccine against the disease within a few years by using techniques developed for vaccines against polio and other viral diseases. But H.I.V. constantly mutates to elude the immune system's defenses. At a recent symposium on AIDS, Dr. Robert C. Gallo, the co-discoverer of the virus, cautioned that it was possible that a vaccine might never be developed.

Mr. Clinton's address today also expanded on themes he struck at a White House ceremony on Friday when he apologized to survivors of the Tuskegee study, which was conducted by the United States Public Health Service on 399 black men who were not told that they had syphilis and were left untreated.

The experiment began in 1932 and continued until it was exposed in 1972. Researchers say the deep mistrust of Government and of medicine that grew out of the study has interfered with treatment of black Americans who suffer from AIDS. As science advances, Mr. Clinton said, the nation "must never allow our citizens to be unwitting guinea pigs in scientific experiments."

He also noted that health insurance and jobs were denied to some black Americans in the 1970's after they were found to have sickle cell anemia, an inherited chronic anemia, and that some women resisted genetic testing for breast cancer because of concerns that it would affect their health insurance coverage. The President called on Congress to pass bipartisan legislation to prohibit insurance companies from using genetic information to determine eligibility or premium rates.

# Tuskegee survivors get a long-sought apology

By Laura Parker  
USA TODAY

WASHINGTON — It is a long way from rural Alabama to the grandeur of the East Room in the White House. But the five aged men who made the journey last week were not about to miss their moment.

One of them, Fred Simmons, 110, had never before been on a plane.

"His mouth ran like a clapper bell the whole flight," said Herman Shaw, 95, who sat in front of him.

The men are known now simply as The Survivors. They are among the eight men still living from the infamous Tuskegee Syphilis Study, a 40-year government research project in which Public Health Service doctors watched the effects of syphilis on 399 black men, most of them sharecroppers, in Macon County, Ala., without treating the disease. The study lasted from 1932 until 1972, when a newspaper story exposed it and brought about its swift demise.

Friday, in a ceremony befitting a head of state, President Clinton apologized for what he called the government's "shameful" conduct. He looked at the men, as they sat before him in wheelchairs, and said: "The U.S. government did something that was wrong, deeply, morally, profoundly wrong. It was an outrage."

Shaw sat behind Clinton on the stage, in front of the gold curtain, next to Vice President Gore. They helped him to the lectern, but he is hardly infirm.

"If I had known in time that I was going to be giving a speech I would have memorized it," he said afterward. That would have made it more powerful. But he only learned of his role a few days before. "You've got to let your voice rise and fall. You've got to punctuate it. You can't let it all go together like a song," he said.

Shaw spoke elegantly about forgiveness and healing. But he also wanted to make something clear. He has been upset for some time now about the way the men in the study have been reduced in descriptions to research subjects as if they were not people at all. The term "human guinea pig" bothers him. He was appalled at the portrayal of the men in the recent HBO movie *Miss Evers' Boys* as carefree, happy-go-lucky Negroes — Hollywood clichés — recruited into



By Tim Dillon, USA TODAY

Healing old wounds: Herman Shaw, a survivor of the Tuskegee Syphilis Study, at a White House ceremony of official apology with President Clinton.

the study at the local juke joint.

"We were not pigs," Shaw said in the East Room, pausing to punctuate. "We were not dancing boys. We were all hard-working men, not boys, and citizens of the United States."

Shaw was a farmer when he was recruited into the study one Sunday at church. He still farms 25 acres today. He also serves as the minority representative from Tallapoosa County to the Alabama state agriculture committee, and drives himself to the monthly meetings in Montgomery, 45 miles away, in his 1989 Buick.

He grew up in Texas and was valedictorian of his eighth-grade class, which was the limit of public education available to a black schoolboy in the 1920s. He studied four subjects: Latin, algebra, early European civili-

zation and history, and geography.

For Shaw and Charlie Pollard, 94, this was their second trip to Washington. The first time they flew up in 1973 to testify at Sen. Edward Kennedy's hearings about the government's conduct during the Tuskegee project.

"Senator Kennedy asked me what should be done and I explained the reality of it," he said.

The men wanted Clinton to come to Tuskegee to apologize, partly because of the exhausting nature of such a voyage at their advanced ages. But Shaw found the East Room ceremony to be "inspirational," and the men, despite their frailties, were energized by the experience.

And then it was home to Alabama, where Shaw celebrated his 95th birthday Sunday.

USA TODAY

MONDAY, MAY 19, 1997

# Budget May Have Bigger Medicare Premium Increase

## Estimate for 37 Million Seniors Climbs Twofold Over Projections From Just Two Weeks Ago

By Judith Havemann

Washington Post Staff Writer

The balanced budget agreement that swept through the House Budget Committee yesterday could increase Medicare premiums for 37 million seniors almost twice as much as estimated only two weeks ago.

President Clinton announced May 2 that Medicare premiums would increase by about \$1 a month more than currently projected to "protect Medicare, extending the life of the trust fund for a decade." Elderly Americans with low incomes would be exempt from paying the increase.

Senior citizen's lobbyists said Clinton had relied on hurried back-of-the-envelope calculations in describing the increase. "The newest twist is that premiums look like they are going to go up about \$2 more per month each year than under current law," said Howard J. Bedlin, vice president for public policy and legislation for the National Council on Aging, a lobbying group. "The estimates are moving in the wrong direction."

The confusion over the size of the premium increase reflects not only the speed with which the budget deal was concluded, but also the fact that it is only an outline, with the details to be filled in by Congress.

But as the first budget documents emerged yesterday after weeks of

negotiations, several new policies became more clear:

■ Congress and the White House have agreed to solve what Housing and Urban Development Secretary Andrew M. Cuomo has described as the "greatest crisis HUD has ever faced." Billions of dollars in contracts that allow senior citizens and low-income families to receive rent subsidies are expiring this year and in the near future. Negotiators agreed to allocate \$35 billion in long-term spending authority in the budget to allow the department to renew the contracts.

With this balanced budget agreement, President Clinton has insured that the elderly, the disabled and working poor families now living in assisted housing no longer have to worry about losing their homes," Cuomo said in a statement. How this will be accomplished remains to be worked out.

■ Negotiators agreed to increase funds for legal immigrants who are disabled. Under the welfare law passed last August, legal immigrants, who have not become citizens would lose disability payments, food stamps and Medicaid unless they met certain conditions—principally that they had worked in this country and paid Social Security taxes for 10 years. Immigrant groups said the provision could have left 500,000 legal residents, some of them in nurs-

ing homes, destitute. Governors lobbied for the change, saying they would have had to pick up the costs.

The budget agreement restores disability and health benefits for all disabled legal immigrants in the country when the welfare law was passed, and for the small number of people who have entered the country since and have begun to receive the benefits.

The agreement does not restore food stamps to these immigrants, nor does it affect roughly 100,000 noncitizens who receive Supplemental Security Income payments because they are elderly.

The housing and immigrant changes, while significant, have generated only a fraction of the controversy surrounding the Medicare section of the budget agreement.

The Medicare trust fund, which pays the hospital costs for the nation's elderly, will run out of money in 2001. To prolong the life of the trust fund, negotiators agreed to shift the escalating costs of home health care from the dwindling trust fund to a different part of the budget that takes care of doctor and laboratory bills. This budget section, called "Medicare Part B" gets 25 percent of its revenues from beneficiaries through monthly premiums.

When roughly \$86 billion in home health care costs over five years are shifted from the trust fund to "Part

B," Medicare recipients will be required to pay for a quarter of these costs, just as they do for doctor bills. But the precise size of the premium increase will depend on the overall cost of "Part B"—a difficult thing to estimate five years in the future.

"Preliminary projections suggested premiums would go up about \$1 a year," said Chris Jennings, White House health policy adviser. "The final figures may be slightly more, but we will not know until all the policies are locked in." By 2002, "the premiums will be somewhere between \$6 and \$9 more a month" than would have been the case under current law.

Medicare premiums already are scheduled to increase from the current \$43.80 a month to about \$61 without the home health care expenditures. Marilyn Moon, one of two public trustees of the Medicare trust fund, calculated that premiums would go up by about an additional \$7.80 a month at the end of five years as a result of the agreement, and by \$10.90 by the end of seven years.

### FOR MORE INFORMATION

For 1996 HCFA statistics detailing Medicare expenditures, enrollees, providers and services, click on the above symbol on the front page of The Post's Web site at [www.washingtonpost.com](http://www.washingtonpost.com)

SATURDAY MAY 17 1997

The Washington Post

# Clinton Appeals to Science for an AIDS Vaccine

By John F. Harris  
Washington Post Staff Writer

BALTIMORE, May 18—Finding a vaccine to prevent AIDS should be the scientific community's "first great triumph" of the 21st century, President Clinton urged today, in an appeal that prompted widely varied reactions among AIDS activists and researchers.

Some people welcomed Clinton's embrace of vaccine research, including his call for the nation to "commit ourselves" to finding a vaccine within 10 years. Others berated Clinton for setting a grand goal but not offering a large infusion of federal funds to meet it.

Somewhere in the middle were several AIDS activists who said they like Clinton's goal but worry that increasing efforts on a vaccine could detract from research on finding new medicines to help people already infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS.

At commencement exercises at Morgan State University here, Clinton accompanied his challenge to find a vaccine within a decade with an announcement of a new AIDS vaccine research center at the National Institutes of Health. Administration officials last week had disclosed Clinton's plans, which were widely publicized in newspapers today.

The new center will be made up of researchers already conducting research at other parts of NIH. While NIH's annual budget for AIDS vaccine research has risen by a third over the past two years, to a current annual lev-

el of \$150 million, Clinton did not today propose a further increase in funding.

Steven Michael, a spokesman for the Washington chapter of the gay-rights group ACT-UP, called Clinton a hypocrite for comparing, as he did at Morgan State this morning, his appeal for an AIDS vaccine to President John F. Kennedy's goal in 1961 of sending a man to the moon within a decade.

"Kennedy's Apollo project was a bold initiative, and America committed its resources behind it," Michael said. "We were not talking about shifting researchers around the country."

But Greg Gonsalves, policy director for the Treatment Action Group in New York, said Clinton's goal and the new NIH center "all looks good." While more funding would be welcome, he said, hoping for it is probably "naive" given the federal government's budget problems and the fact that Clinton has increased AIDS research funding over the amounts his Republican predecessors proposed.

"Think back 10 years," said Gonsalves, whose group helps promote AIDS research. "None of this would have happened."

Jose Zuniga, a spokesman for the national AIDS Action Council in Washington, said most AIDS activists "were waiting for the details."

"We're anxious to work with the Clinton administration," Zuniga said, as long as a vaccine search "doesn't take away from anything else being done."

The search for a vaccine is "getting a higher proportion" of NIH's total AIDS budget than in the past, NIH director Bernard Varmus said yesterday.

Vaccine work now consumes about 10 percent of NIH's \$1.5 billion annual AIDS budget, said Varmus, who added, "We're certainly not ceasing our efforts to look for cures."

New York playwright Larry Kramer, a prominent AIDS activist, dismissed the president's speech as "more cheap talk. . . . It's an easy promise. He's just switching NIH funds from Column A to Column B—what I call Chinese restaurant accounting."

The search for a vaccine "will take energy and focus and demand great effort from our greatest minds," Clinton said at Morgan State, in his first speech as president at a historically black college. "But with the strides of recent years, it is not longer a question of whether we can develop an AIDS vaccine, it is simply a question of when."

Some leading scientists are considerably more restrained in their optimism. Robert C. Gallo, a co-discoverer of HIV and the head of the University of Maryland's Institute of Human Virology, said among the impediments to a vaccine are the virus's ability to mutate, the failure so far to find ways of testing vaccines on inexpensive small animals instead of expensive large primates and various other technical hurdles. "These are obstacles that have been there since 1984," when HIV was discovered, said Gallo, who added that despite his caution, "I like the idea of setting a goal."

Some people in the drug industry welcomed Clinton's rhetorical call, even while warning that more than words were needed. Alan F. Holmer,

president of the Pharmaceutical Researchers and Manufacturers of America, said in a statement that "to really promote a breakthrough" Clinton should also support legislation making drug researchers less vulnerable to lawsuits and "urge Congress to restore the funding he proposed to cut in the Food and Drug Administration budget."

Geert Kersten, the chief executive of Alexandria-based Cel-Sci, which is trying to develop a vaccine, said more government spending was welcome in part because many private investors are skeptical that a vaccine will ever be developed or become profitable. Despite numerous encouraging signs in the research, he said, "the financial markets have given it a rating of zero."

Clinton's comments on an AIDS vaccine were part of a broad discourse on science and values, in which he called for four ethical "guideposts" in the modern age: Scientific gains should be accessible to all regardless of wealth; scientific breakthroughs in genetics and other fields should not be used as the basis for discrimination; the right to privacy should not be invaded by computers and other technological breakthroughs; and euphoria over new advances should be tempered by understanding that the "deepest truths remain outside the realm of science."

"We must always remember," Clinton said, "that science is not God."

MAY 19, 1997

The Washington Post

# Experiments Give Hope For Immunity to Virus

For years, scientists have been struggling to create an AIDS vaccine. The effort has turned out to be much more difficult than for any other disease.

The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) mutates easily, creating a moving target for vaccines. There are also at least six major strains of HIV around the world, making it uncertain whether any single vaccine could protect against multiple strains.

At the same time, there are no good animal models in which to test vaccines. HIV does not infect monkeys, and chimpanzees, which can become infected, are extremely expensive, are a protected species and rarely become ill as a result of infection.

Further complicating the effort is the fact that scientists still have not identified exactly what to look for in a vaccinated person to know whether that person is protected. And scientists are not even completely certain the human immune system is capable of being stimulated in a way that would create full immunity.

Research, however, in animals and people does suggest that there is hope, and several types of experimental vaccines are in various stages of development. They are:

■ **Recombinant Peptide Vaccines.** These are laboratory-made proteins similar to proteins from the envelope and inner core of HIV. When injected into a person, the proteins stimulate the immune system to make antibodies against HIV. These vaccines have been tested in animals and people. One particularly promising version, known as gp120, went through phase II clinical trials to determine safety. But the National Institutes of Health deemed that vaccine not promising enough to justify putting it into large-scale efficacy trials. This vaccine, however, is still being tested in people in this country as a booster after an initial inoculation with a "live virus" vaccine, and will also undergo testing in Thailand and Uganda.

■ **Live Virus Vaccines.** These use a live virus, such as the vaccinia virus or the canary pox virus, which has been genetically engineered to include some genes from HIV. When

injected into people, the virus integrates its genetic material into the person's genes. Those infected cells start producing HIV proteins, which stimulate the immune system to make antibodies against HIV and key immune system cells known as killer t-lymphocytes, both of which can attack HIV. Various versions of this vaccine have been shown to be safe in small phase I human trials. One version is about to be tested in a phase II safety trial involving 420 people at 14 sites in the United States. That trial involves HIV-negative men and women, some of whom are considered to be at high risk of becoming infected with HIV. They will receive one shot of the live virus vaccine followed by a booster shot of gp120. If it appears safe, then it may go into phase III efficacy trials involving thousands of people.

■ **DNA Vaccines.** These are made out of "naked" laboratory-made genetic material identical to genetic material in HIV. When injected into people, the DNA enters muscle cells in the arm, which then start producing HIV proteins encoded by the DNA. The proteins stimulate the immune system to produce antibodies and killer t-lymphocytes. Recent experiments in chimpanzees suggest these vaccines hold promise. They have also been tested for safety in small phase I clinical trials involving people. A larger phase II safety trial is being planned.

■ **Live Attenuated Vaccines.** These are made from whole live HIV that has been weakened so that the virus cannot cause disease. This is the same strategy used to make oral polio vaccines, which have been highly effective in eliminating polio from most of the world. These vaccines stimulate both antibodies and killer t-lymphocytes. In animal experiments, these vaccines appear to be the most effective of any, perhaps because they most closely mimic a real HIV attack. However, scientists are concerned that weakened HIV might somehow spontaneously mutate into a form capable of causing AIDS. Therefore, no such product has been tested in people yet, and no plans are underway in this country to do so.

—Rick Weiss

The Washington Post

MAY 19, 1997

# President Sets AIDS Vaccine Goal of 10 Years

By HILARY STOUT

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL  
WASHINGTON—Hamstrung by federal budget constraints, President Clinton set a national goal of developing an AIDS vaccine within 10 years but offered no new federal spending to help achieve it.

In a speech evoking President John F. Kennedy's 1961 call to put a man on the moon, Mr. Clinton used a commencement address at Morgan State University in Baltimore to summon the nation's scientific and business community to make an AIDS vaccine "the first great triumph" of the 21st century.

President Kennedy "gave us a goal of reaching the moon and we achieved it ahead of time," Mr. Clinton told graduates of the predominantly black college, which specializes in science and technology. "Today, let us look within and step up to the challenge of our time."

While the speech was aimed at grabbing headlines trumpeting the bold initiative, it actually accents the constraints of Mr. Clinton's presidency. With no new federal money to offer—indeed, his biggest effort is focused on an accord to cut federal spending and balance the budget—Mr. Clinton's second term in many ways is becoming a bully-pulpit presidency. Yesterday, he was reduced to exhorting the pharmaceutical industry to pump more money into AIDS-vaccine research, saying development of an inoculation should be part of the industry's "basic mission."

A number of AIDS activists sneered at the president's call for rapid development of an AIDS vaccine without putting federal money behind his plea. Wayne Turner, spokesman for the activist group ACT-UP, told the Associated Press it was a "sham and a hoax for Clinton to compare himself with Kennedy and then put no money behind it."

The pharmaceutical industry used the speech as an opportunity to push its own political agenda. "To make the president's vision a reality, he must also embrace tort reform that will remove the impediment to vaccine research, as well as restore the 13% cut to the [Food and Drug Administration] budget for human drug and biologic operations," said Alan F. Holmer, president of the industry trade group Pharmaceutical Researchers and Manufacturers of America. "Without these actions," he warned in a statement, "the president erects major obstacles to the realization of this shared priority."

Mr. Clinton also plans to use the

prestige of his office to encourage greater tolerance and harmony in race relations. On Friday, he issued an emotional apology to the survivors of the federal government's Tuskegee experiment, in which hundreds of black men were purposely left untreated for syphilis beginning in the 1930s. This week, he plans to use a White House ceremony to encourage businesses to hire workers from the welfare rolls.

With Mr. Clinton's prodding, funding for AIDS research, including vaccine development, has steadily increased over the past four years though many scientists and AIDS activists believe far more resources are needed. But yesterday, instead of proposing a new infusion of cash, Mr. Clinton announced plans to bring together researchers already hard at work on a vaccine in a new laboratory at the National Institutes of Health.

He also said he plans to seek the cooperation of other countries in the vaccine effort, and he vowed to use a summit of the world's leading industrialized nations in Denver next month to urge other nations to "join us in a world-wide effort to find a vaccine to stop one of the world's greatest killers."

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL  
MONDAY, MAY 19, 1997

# Clinton sets AIDS vaccine goal

Funding, viability questioned

By Kim Painter and Bill Nichols USA TODAY

A1

President Clinton asked the nation Sunday to develop an AIDS vaccine within 10 years, comparing the goal to John F. Kennedy's 1961 challenge to put a man on the moon.

"It is no longer a question of whether we can develop an AIDS vaccine, it is simply a question of when. And it cannot come a day too soon," he told graduates at Morgan State University in Baltimore.

Clinton said he will establish one dedicated AIDS vaccine research center at the National Institutes of Health. The center initially will bring together 30 to 50 existing researchers from a variety of disciplines. Scientists and AIDS activists applauded the commitment.

Clinton's challenge gives symbolic weight to an already-increased government commitment to a vaccine, said Gregg Conzelmann of Treatment Action Group, New York.

But some say questions remain whether an AIDS vaccine is scientifically attainable.

Nobel laureate David Baltimore, who heads the AIDS Vaccine Research Committee at NIH, said he can't promise a vaccine in 10 years.

But "if in 10 years we do not have at least good candidate vaccines, then we'll have to seriously consider whether we're ever going to have one."

Others question whether Clinton's initiative, which doesn't include money, will make a significant difference.

"We need the spirit," said former government AIDS researcher Robert Gallo, now working on vaccines and treatments at his Institute of Human Virology in Baltimore.

But it will take more than one lab, he says. "If you really wanted a crash program, you'd have to have five or six centers focusing on nothing else."

Gallo says, "I think a vaccine is doable... but we have to be prepared for the possibility that it's not."

Clinton's proposed 1998 fiscal year budget requests \$148 million to fund AIDS research, up from \$111.1 million in 1996. More than 300,000 people in the USA have died from AIDS and as many as 800,000 are believed to be infected with HIV, the AIDS virus.

## Incidence of drug-resistant bacteria soars since '94

By Anita Manning USA TODAY

A1

Common bacteria that cause illnesses ranging from bronchitis to pneumonia to middle-ear infections are nearly four times more likely to be highly resistant to penicillin now than in 1994, scientists report today.

Results of a national study show drug resistant *Strepto-*

*coccus pneumoniae* is "a steadily increasing curve," says Buffalo pharmacologist Charles Ballou, who will present the findings to the American Lung Association and American Thoracic Society.

One or two new drugs work against the bacteria, and others are in development. But there will be a time "in the not too distant future where... our op-

tions for treatment will be drastically reduced," he says.

Resistant forms got a foothold in the USA in 1989, creeping "into day-care centers and hospitals, spreading through the community," he says.

Even more troubling, he says, is that a growing percentage of the bacteria are also immune to other antibiotics.

One reason for the trend, he

says, is overuse and misuse of antibiotics. "When you've got a crying baby who's sick... we have conditioned ourselves to expect an antibiotic. But in many cases (the illness) is caused by a virus, and antibiotics won't help. Yet if we don't get one, we feel shortchanged."

Examination of 15,000 samples from 194 labs found 10.5% were highly resistant to penicil-

lin, up from 3.2% in 1994.

Scientists also found regional differences with some degree of penicillin resistance in:

- ▶ 41% of the samples from the Southeastern USA.
- ▶ 32.8% from the Midwest.
- ▶ 25.7% from the Northeast.
- ▶ 23.2% from the far West.

More analysts is needed to account for the regional differences, Ballou says.

## Pilot's case may spark review of sex rules

By Juadine Henderson USA TODAY

A1

Secretary of Defense William Cohen said Sunday it's time to review enforcement of rules on relationships between military men and women.

He spoke after 1st Lt. Kelly Flinn, 26, an Air Force pilot, offered to resign Saturday in lieu of a court-martial on charges of adultery and having sex with an enlisted man.

"A review of the regulations pertaining to whether there is

uniformity throughout the services would be in order," Cohen told CBS' *Face the Nation*.

Flinn, the nation's first female B-52 pilot, faces court-martial Tuesday. She has acknowledged an affair with a married civilian but has said her offenses were not criminal.

Critics say she is being more harshly punished than men for the same actions.



Flinn By Bob Peery

In light of several high-profile, sex-related scandals, the Pentagon has begun reviewing the services' policies on personal relationships. Each branch has its own rules.

On CBS' *60 Minutes* Sunday, Flinn said the decision to resign was one of the most difficult she's ever made.

"I've dedicated my entire life in pursuit of my dreams to

fly in the Air Force," Flinn said through tears. "It's difficult to walk away."

She said if she's not given an honorable discharge, she'll proceed with the court-martial.

Conviction on adultery is punishable by penalties ranging from a dishonorable discharge to imprisonment.

"We ought to have one standard and not engage in any kind of selective enforcement," Cohen said.

▶ Flinn's decision, 4A

USA TODAY  
MONDAY, MAY 19, 1997

**UNAIDS**

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The Executive Director

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS*Reference: exr*President William J. Clinton  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

20 May 1997

Mr President,

Your extraordinary leadership in setting the goal for the development of an AIDS vaccine in the next ten years merits sincere praise. For too long, the research agenda has been turned on its head, with ninety percent of research funds in AIDS going towards cures and only ten percent to vaccines. Important as the new developments in therapy are in reducing the suffering and prolonging lives of people living with HIV/AIDS in the few countries where treatment is possible and affordable, they are doing nothing to halt the relentless march of this disease in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe.

For a vaccine to be brought to the parts of the world where the disease is having its greatest impact, the countries of the industrialized world and the developing world will need to work closely together. The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) has a Vaccine Advisory Committee, which is chaired by Dr Barry Bloom of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York, and includes representatives from several industrialized and developing countries. UNAIDS and its Committee have as their mission to promote and facilitate the scientific, ethical, legal, and practical involvement of developing countries in vaccine research and testing.

Mr President, we pledge UNAIDS to work with you, Secretary Shalala, the National Institutes of Health and other U.S. institutions in the forefront of this crusade against AIDS. A vaccine which effectively addresses a virus which is devastating the world, must be tested and proven in the most affected countries in accordance with the highest standards of science and ethics.

Again, Mr President, I should like to congratulate you for your bold step forward. By directing the scientific community to leap beyond the tested borders of biology in the 21st century, you do much to ensure your own place in the history of our planet.

Please accept, Mr President, the assurance of my highest consideration.

Peter Piot



# UNAIDS

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Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

## FAX TRANSMISSION

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### MESSAGE

Per the request of Sally Cowal at UNAIDS, attached please find an op-ed by Dr. Peter Piot, for submission to the *Washington Post*. The essay applauds President Clinton's call for an AIDS vaccine within 10 years, and discusses strategies to achieve that goal.

Please call me at 212-880-5325 when you receive this. If you have any questions or need additional information, you can contact me directly.

Mailing address: UNAIDS, TA-26C, 3 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017  
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# UNAIDS

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Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

## COMMITMENT IS THE FIRST, CRUCIAL STEP TOWARD AN AIDS VACCINE

by Peter Piot, M.D., Ph.D.

Executive Director, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

During a recent visit to a health clinic in a city in Sub-Saharan Africa, I was approached by a young woman with two small children. She told me she had been infected with HIV by her late husband, and though her children were not infected, she worried about their future.

"What is happening with the AIDS vaccine?" she asked me. Unfortunately, there wasn't much to report. The woman frowned. "Don't come back with more of your speeches," she said, grabbing the hands of her children. "Come back when you have a vaccine."

For most people in the industrialized world, it is difficult to grasp the overwhelming impact of AIDS felt by many developing countries. There are African cities where one in three young adults are infected with HIV, and hospitals where 70% of their beds are occupied by patients with AIDS. India today has more people with HIV infection than any country in the world, and most of those infections occurred in just the past two years. The epidemic extends far beyond those infected; Uganda, with a population of just over 20 million, already has 1.2 million AIDS orphans. Last year, more than 1.5 million people died of AIDS in the world, and the death rate continues to accelerate.

AIDS has been an unprecedented reversal of human health progress. This disease has not only drained health services in these countries, the loss of so many young adults -- the backbone of the workforce -- is further obstructing Africa's struggle toward economic development. And AIDS is sure to threaten the developing economies of Asia and Latin America, where the epidemic looks as if it will follow the same rapid path it has taken in Africa. Unless we find a vaccine.

President Clinton's public call for an AIDS vaccine within ten years is a hopeful message for people around the world -- in both industrialized and developing countries. As a leader in medical research, the U.S. stands poised to lead the way toward an AIDS vaccine. The recent advances in anti-HIV treatment AIDS

2004

And even in the United States where for the first time we are making strides we are making up treatment

Mailing address: UNAIDS, TA-28C, 3 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017  
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P. 2/4 NO. 069

HENH RINER & RINER

10:00AM

JUN. 2. 1997

demonstrates the power of science and political will. An organized community exerted pressure on decision makers to find drugs that would help those afflicted. The same has not happened for vaccine research.

*Dear*

Furthermore, the pharmaceutical industry invested billions in AIDS drug development, recognizing their economic potential. The prospect for profits from AIDS vaccine research is not as clear. Governments should therefore develop financial incentives for private industry to ensure that AIDS vaccine research can

be an economically viable undertaking. In addition, measures are needed to remove potential legal and regulatory obstacles that discourage companies from engaging in vaccine research.

Aside from the political and economic hurdles, there are many scientific uncertainties. HIV is perhaps the most cunning virus we have ever encountered; it remains to be seen whether our immune systems could ever be equipped to evade infection. The difficulties in conducting large-scale HIV vaccine trials cannot be overstated. The search will only be productive through a combination of leadership and scientific capacity.

While more basic scientific research should be conducted to better understand the fight between HIV and our immune system, more money needs to be allocated to directed, applied vaccine development. With 8,500 people becoming infected every day, we cannot sit passively and wait for the good ideas to come; we need to seize promising candidates and enlist research institutions to proceed with human trials in both developed and developing countries. We must test different types of vaccines at the same time, not one after the other. Perhaps the first vaccines will not be very effective, but we will learn from these trials to improve the next generation of vaccines.

*thought not need*

Look to the past: Most vaccines available today were developed through a combination of basic scientific knowledge and thoughtful experimentation. And the fact that we have been able to control HIV in the body at all is a monumental victory.

BL

UNAIDS recognizes the importance of President Clinton's declaration and pledges to work with him on this difficult challenge. As a consortium of six UN agencies, UNAIDS is uniquely placed to assure that the vaccine effort is global, and includes participation of developing countries.

Why is difficult the challenge itself important?

We are already developing partnerships between the research community and the public and private sectors to encourage vaccine development, and are AIDS

The President's fall reviews hope to

preparing to assist developing countries in conducting human vaccine trials with the highest scientific and ethical standards. And when an effective vaccine is discovered, UNAIDS will work by creating private/public partnerships to make it available in the countries around the world where today there is no hope.

Can he say that any of the initiatives will be helpful?

It is tragic that combination drug therapy is not available to many people with HIV/AIDS in the U.S. and in Europe, much less in developing countries. And for people fortunate enough to have access to the drugs, the demanding regimen is far from ideal. New, better, more accessible treatments are needed. But anti-

gives us a goal inspiring

HIV drugs will never eradicate HIV from the the planet. A vaccine is our best possible hope.

I have a vision: A vibrant manufacturing sector in downtown Kampala, Uganda returns to its traditional activity of making furniture, after more than a decade of only making coffins.

# Reprinted from THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1996

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## Still Needed: An AIDS Vaccine

By H.R. SHEPHERD

World AIDS Day this Sunday offered some real cause for celebration: An effective treatment for the dread disease has finally arrived — and not a moment too soon. Last year alone, a million people died from AIDS world-wide. AIDS is now the leading cause of death of 25- to 44-year-olds in the U.S. The nationwide rate of new AIDS infections is 40,000 a year; world-wide, more than three million.

Given these harsh realities, it was natural that American media, scientists and AIDS patients were jubilant this spring when three new drugs that appear to counter AIDS were approved for use. "No one can call AIDS an inevitably fatal disease anymore," exclaimed Peter Plot, director of the United Nations Global Program on AIDS. Clinical trials showed that the new drugs, called protease inhibitors, greatly reduce patients' levels of HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, when combined with AZT and other antiviral drugs.

But the treatment is not a cure. At best, for some patients, it will transform AIDS into a chronic, manageable disease. Like diabetics, the "lucky" AIDS patients who get and respond to the therapy will have to be tested for the rest of their lives. They will have to take a complicated, 15-pill regimen every single day. The cost of the new treatment — \$10,000 to \$16,000 a year — puts it out of reach for most AIDS patients — especially the 90% of AIDS sufferers who live in Third World countries. And AIDS will continue to spread until vaccines are found.

AIDS takes an incalculable toll on humanity. Millions of grieving families must watch loved ones with the disease suffer pain that exceeds even the most potent drugs' ability to suppress it, their bodies slowly, inexorably atrophying. AIDS lays waste to families, too. There were 30,000 AIDS orphans in New York City alone in 1994.

Even the most callous observer must be moved by the economic crisis wrought by AIDS. The lifetime cost of treating an HIV-positive patient in the U.S. is \$119,000. Some estimates place the disease's indirect costs — lost wages and productivity both for patients and care givers — at seven times this sum, or about \$833,000 per patient. Multiplied by the 40,000 new cases a year in the U.S., that works out to more than \$33 billion nationally. AIDS' debilitating effects often force its victims to quit their jobs and lose their medical insurance, the costs of their care and treatment borne by taxpayers and charities.

In some countries, such as Uganda, as many as 15% of adults are infected with HIV. These nations lack the resources to treat their stricken citizens. And the massive death tolls decimate many countries' work forces, setting back economic development and ultimately increasing dependence on foreign aid.

The human suffering and economic crisis caused by AIDS point to a single imperative: We must develop vaccines to prevent, and eventually eradicate, HIV. Vaccines are the most cost-effective medical intervention ever devised. They stop epidemics and prevent diseases for a fraction of the treatment costs.

At the height of the polio epidemic, the disease struck as many as 57,000 Americans a year. But the Salk and Sabin vaccines have eradicated polio in 145 countries, saving more than \$1 billion annually in treatment costs in the U.S. alone — at a cost of as little as \$9 per dose. The World Health Organization plans to wipe out polio world-wide by the turn of the century.

Even more dramatic is the eradication of smallpox. Thanks to international immunization programs, the last case of smallpox was detected in Somalia in 1977. International health officials estimate that

smallpox would have killed five million people a year without immunization. And the complete eradication of smallpox eliminated the need to vaccinate against it, saving the world more than \$20 billion since 1977. Today's youth know smallpox only as a word in history books.

Yet despite the crying need for an AIDS vaccine, funding for vaccine research is meager. Less than 10% of the National Institutes of Health's investment in AIDS research last year went to vaccine research. The NIH itself said this summer that basic research on vaccines is "vastly insufficient." The search for vaccines gets even less funding outside the U.S. Developing countries spent \$10 billion on AIDS last year, but only \$5 million — 1/20th of 1% — went to vaccine research.

The paucity of AIDS vaccine research funds is both vexing and understandable. The most passionate advocates for AIDS research are those directly affected by the epidemic: patients and their families and friends. For them, the top priority is to treat AIDS, to prolong and improve the quality of their lives. It is only natural that they would campaign for research to find AIDS treatments.

But it is immunization, not treatment, that will end the AIDS epidemic. The drive to conquer AIDS requires strong moral, political, scientific and business leadership. We must find innovative ways to make more funds available for research that will eradicate AIDS, not just make it manageable. Each dollar directed to vaccine research will be repaid many times over when immunization reduces, then eliminates, the costs of treating AIDS patients.

*Mr. Shepherd, chairman of the Albert B. Sabin Vaccine Foundation of New Canaan, Conn., developed the aerosol inhaler for asthma medication.*



# HEALTH

STORY PAGE

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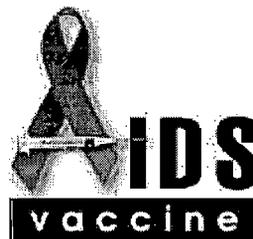
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## Researchers predict advent of AIDS vaccine

May 6, 1997  
Web posted at: 5:31 p.m. EDT (2131 GMT)

From Correspondent Jeff Levine

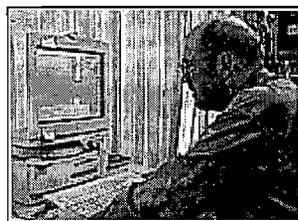
BETHESDA, Maryland (CNN) -- Top U.S. government AIDS researchers predicted this week that there will be an AIDS vaccine, or possibly several of them.



At a meeting of several hundred researchers at the National Institutes of Health this week, Dr. Anthony Fauci of the NIH said, "I am absolutely convinced that we will have a vaccine that is safe and effective."

Although they can't say when the vaccine will be available, tests for a variety of experimental vaccines are under way.

Journalist Bob Healy is one of those participating in the tests. "Over the years, a lot of people I know, a lot of my friends have been infected, and a lot of them have died," he said, explaining why he volunteered for the study.



Healy (CNN)

There are at least six different approaches to vaccinating people against HIV. They range from using a weakened version of the AIDS virus to taking what scientists call "naked DNA genes" from the virus to see if they will arouse the immune system.

One promising method, referred to as "prime/boost," combines genes and proteins in a two-step process. It is the furthest along in testing.

"It's a little bit of a fishing expedition in the sense we think we know what it is that might be protective," Fauci said, "but we don't know for sure."

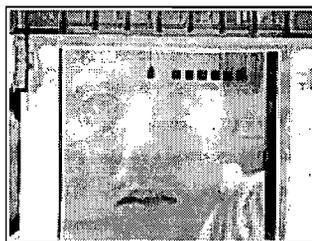
In general, scientists have not been very successful in inventing vaccines for sexually transmitted diseases. Isolating an AIDS vaccine is particularly tough, researchers say, since HIV destroys the normally protective immune system.

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Although effective treatments for HIV are available, researchers insist the search for a vaccine is crucial.

"Treatments that we have are an imperfect answer," said David Baltimore, the chairman of the NIH Vaccine Commission.



(CNN)

"It's like polio in the iron lung days. People were overjoyed to have the iron lungs, but that was no way to live if you had the opportunity to be protected. So protection is the right response," he said.

Discovering an AIDS vaccine is going to cost money. Currently about 10 percent of the government's \$1 billion-plus HIV research budget is spent on vaccines. No one will say when that investment will pay off, but there is growing confidence that someday it will.

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### **CNNPlus**

- [Fitness and Health - AIDS](#)



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Charles Krauthammer

# Why an AIDS Vaccine?

PHOTOCOPY  
PRESERVATION

The reviews are in on President Clinton's dramatic declaration pledging the United States to finding an AIDS vaccine, moonshot-like, within 10 years. Apart from AIDS activists who complain that the president did not commit serious moonshot money to the enterprise ("cheap talk"—Larry Kramer), the reaction was mostly favorable. Who, after all, can be against a vaccine against anything?

No one seems to want to raise the obvious, if indelicate, question: Why embark on a huge national venture to create a vaccine for a disease that is already extraordinarily preventable?

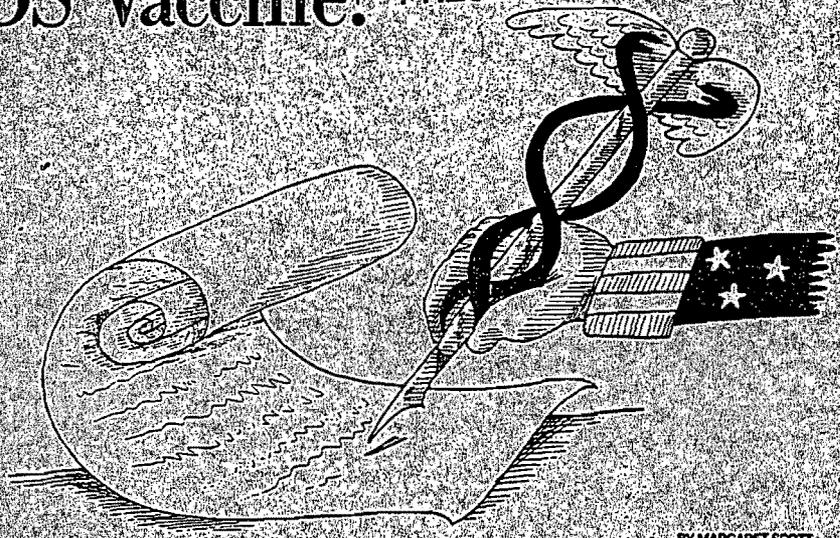
Unlike most communicable diseases, AIDS is not contracted casually. Unlike TB, it is not contracted by being coughed on in the subway. Unlike dysentery, it is not contracted by drinking the wrong water. To get AIDS you must, in all but the rarest cases, engage in very complicated consensual social behavior, namely unsafe sex or intravenous drug abuse.

It would be nice to live in a world where one could engage in such behaviors while enjoying vaccine-induced immunity. But is that really a top national priority? Would any president propose as a top national priority an anti-lung-cancer vaccine so that people who smoke—48 million Americans do—could do so with immunity?

Nor do presidents call for a 10-year campaign to produce a vaccine against cirrhosis of the liver. Why? Not because we want to stigmatize people who drink or smoke. But for a very practical reason: These behaviors being voluntary and preventable, it makes a lot more sense to spend the scarce intellectual, scientific and financial resources of the country trying to give people immunity from diseases that they cannot otherwise protect themselves against.

The classic case is polio. When FDR contracted it in 1921, we had not a clue how people got it. By the '50s, frightened parents kept their children away from swimming pools and movie theaters and even crowds. They lived in terror not knowing what they might be doing that was contributing to their kids' chances of getting polio.

With no obvious behavioral cause, polio was the classic case of a disease crying out for a vaccine. Meningitis, cervical cancer and multiple sclerosis occupy a similar position today. But AIDS?



BY MARGARET SCOTT

*We abandoned public-health measures against AIDS because of political pressure. Now Clinton seeks an expensive magic wand instead.*

Moreover, Clinton is calling for a huge technological innovation (which many in the field doubt is a reasonable prospect anyway) to prevent the spread of AIDS. Yet at the same time, the traditional way of controlling the spread of communicable diseases has been largely abandoned in the case of AIDS. And uniquely in the case of AIDS.

We fight just about every epidemic—tuberculosis, syphilis, gonorrhea—by identifying carriers and warning their contacts. The usual epidemiological tracing has not been done for AIDS. Gay activists and civil libertarians have vociferously opposed it. And the politicians have caved.

The story of this travesty—"the effective suspension of traditional public health procedures for AIDS"—is laid out in damning detail by Chandler Burr in the current *Atlantic Monthly* ("The AIDS Exception: Privacy vs. Public Health").

"AIDS has been so thoroughly exempted from traditional public health approaches," writes Burr, "that civil libertarians have defeated in court attempts by health authorities to notify the spouses of people who have died of AIDS that their husbands or wives were HIV-infected."

In 1985, in fact, gay activists brought suit to prevent the use of the first test for HIV, unless assured the tests would not be used

for widespread screening of gays. Even today they oppose mandatory HIV screening for pregnant women, even though we know that early treatment of the mothers would reduce by 50 to 75 percent the number of kids who are born with HIV.

"Traditional public health is absolutely effective at controlling infectious disease," says Dr. Lee Reichman, who works with tuberculosis and AIDS patients. "It should have been applied to AIDS from the start, and it wasn't. Long before there was AIDS, there were other sexually transmitted diseases, and you had partner notification and testing and reporting. This was routine public health at its finest and this is the way STDs were controlled."

Marcia Angell, executive editor of the *New England Journal of Medicine*, is blunter than most: "I have no doubt... that if, for example, we screened all expectant mothers, we could prevent AIDS in many cases. And if we traced partners, we would prevent AIDS in many cases. And if we routinely tested in hospitals, we would prevent AIDS in many cases."

And if we had a president with guts, he would be demanding these elementary measures to save people from getting AIDS today—instead of waving a wand and telling scientists to produce for him a magic vaccine 10 years from now.

The Washington Post

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1997

LEVEL 2 - 24 OF 30 STORIES

The Associated Press

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March 2, 1997, Sunday, AM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 551 words

HEADLINE: Nuclear transfer of **monkeys** to aid research fuels **cloning** controversy

BYLINE: By BOB BAUM, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: BEAVERTON, Ore.

BODY:

Researchers have produced two **monkeys** with a procedure similar to that used to **clone** a sheep in Scotland, a development expected to help research into AIDS, alcoholism, depression and other illnesses.

The **cloning** of the rhesus **monkey** is less dramatic than the **cloning** of the sheep because primitive embryos, rather than adult animals, were duplicated. But it marks the first time it has been used to reproduce animals so closely akin to humans.

"Everyone is really excited about the potential of this and I think it's going to make for much, much better science, and much better experiments," said M. Susan Smith, director of the Oregon Regional Primate Research Center, where research the was conducted.

The **cloning** procedure, known as nuclear transfer, clears the way for producing genetically identical **monkeys** that will greatly simplify research, Donald Wolf, a senior scientist at the Oregon Regional Primate Research Center, said at a news conference Sunday.

With genetically different animals, there's always the possibility that results are due to variations among animals rather than to whatever is being tested. Genetically identical **monkeys** would be a boon to research because scientists could be more confident of their research results.

Scottish researcher Ian Wilmut, who created Dolly the sheep, called the Oregon development "an important step, but the material they used is fundamentally different and easier to work with."

Scientists created the two **monkeys** by developing embryos by taking a set of chromosomes from each of the eight cells in a primitive **monkey** embryo and inserting them into egg cells where the DNA had been removed.



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The Associated Press, March 2, 1997

They were then implanted into surrogate mothers through in vitro fertilization.

The two **monkeys** born in August are indistinguishable from others their age. They are being raised by their surrogate mothers and probably will live out a life of 15 to 20 years, researchers said. Researchers want to see how the animals reproduce.

Wolf, who also is director of the human in vitro fertilization laboratory at Oregon Health Sciences University, said he has already begun the process of producing a set of **monkeys** that would be identical.

Because **monkeys** are so closely related to humans, the Oregon research adds fuel to the growing controversy over the recreation of life through science.

"The downside is that this is one step in the direction of suggesting that nuclear transfer can be done in human beings," Wolf said. "Of course, we have absolutely no interest in even **cloning** an adult **monkey**, let alone **cloning** a human being."

Wolf and Smith said animal rights activists should like the development because it means far fewer animals will be used in research because of the uniformity of the **monkey clones**.

"Where you once needed 20 or 30 animals, maybe now you'd need only three or four," Smith said.

And while the **cloning** of adult humans is a more distant possibility, the scientists are well aware of the specter they have raised.

"The idea that there is a rich person who is a maverick or an eccentric or worse out on some island is what we call the Jurassic Park syndrome," said Russ Meintz, director of the Center for Gene Research and Biotechnology at Oregon State University. "It's more science fiction than reality."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: March 2, 1997



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Los Angeles Times

March 2, 1997, Sunday, Home Edition

SECTION: Part A; Page 27; Metro Desk

LENGTH: 494 words

HEADLINE: OREGON SCIENTISTS REPORT **CLONING MONKEYS**;  
RESEARCH: SUCCESS WITH EMBRYOS SUGGESTS PROCESS MAY BE READILY TRANSFERABLE TO HUMANS, AND THAT OTHER EXPERIMENTS ARE PROBABLY UNDERWAY AROUND THE WORLD.

BYLINE: THOMAS H. MAUGH II, TIMES MEDICAL WRITER

BODY:

Oregon researchers revealed Saturday that they had **cloned monkeys** from embryos, an achievement that suggests the **cloning** techniques developed in sheep at Scotland's Roslin Institute may be readily transferable into other species, including humans.

The revelation suggests that there are probably many other such experiments underway around the world, and that such reports could become quite common in the months ahead.

Only a week ago, biologist Ian Wilmut shocked the scientific world by announcing that his team had successfully cloned an adult sheep, the first time such a feat had been accomplished in mammals.

But a year ago, in a much less widely recognized paper, Wilmut had reported cloning sheep from embryos--an achievement that, scientifically, was every bit as difficult and exciting as **cloning** an adult mammal.

The Oregon scientists said Saturday that they used techniques virtually identical to those described last year by Wilmut to **clone two monkeys**, one male and one female. The two are now 7 months old and "seem totally normal," embryologist Don Wolf of the Oregon Health Sciences Research Center said.

Other than chimpanzees and orangutans, **monkeys** are the primates that are genetically closest to humans, and reproductive technology developed in them is usually readily transferred into humans.

"It demands that we take seriously the issue of human **cloning**," ethicist Arthur Caplan of the University of Pennsylvania told the Washington Post, which broke the story.

The **cloning** has not yet been reported in a scientific journal.

The Oregon researchers said they do not plan to **clone adult monkeys**, although the technique could probably be readily adapted to do so.



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Los Angeles Times, March 2, 1997

"This is really an effort to see if we can create genetically identical **monkeys** for research," Wolf said. Testing of new drugs and other medical developments could be done with fewer **cloned monkeys** than wild ones because their identical inheritance would eliminate the genetic variability that often confounds such experiments, he said.

"It would allow you to ask questions with fewer animals," Wolf said.

The Oregon team created several normal **monkey** embryos in the eight-cell stage, using conventional in vitro fertilization techniques, combining sperm and eggs in a laboratory dish.

Once the fertilized eggs had grown into small embryos, the researchers took one cell from each of them and fused each with an egg whose own DNA had been removed. Nine such cells developed into embryos and each was implanted into a surrogate mother. Three of the nine mothers became pregnant, but one fetus died before birth.

The two animals that were born were thus brother and sister because the sperm and eggs from which they were created came from the same parents. However, they are not identical to each other.

If their success rate improves somewhat, the team said, the technique could be used to make eight or more genetically identical **monkeys**.

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE: March 2, 1997



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The Associated Press

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March 3, 1997, Monday, PM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 506 words

HEADLINE: Two frightened **monkeys** are latest products of **cloning**

BYLINE: By BOB BAUM, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: BEAVERTON, Ore.

BODY:

As they hugged each other in the corner of a small room, they seemed only to be two frightened baby **monkeys**.

Nothing much distinguished them from the other 2,300 **monkeys** at the Oregon Regional Primate Research Center. Other than their tattooed identification numbers, there was no way to tell they are the latest products of cloning, and evidence that the ability to create life through science has crept closer to human beings.

The experiment that produced this male and female, born in August, is similar to the procedure used to **clone** a sheep in Scotland and is expected to help research into AIDS, alcoholism, diabetes, depression and many other illnesses.

The **cloning** of the rhesus **monkeys** is less dramatic than the **cloning** of the sheep because embryos, rather than adult animals, were duplicated. But it marks the first time it has been used to reproduce animals so closely akin to humans.

"Everyone is really excited about the potential of this and I think it's going to make for much, much better science, and much better experiments," said M. Susan Smith, the center's director.

The **cloning** procedure, known as nuclear transfer, clears the way for producing genetically identical **monkeys** that will greatly simplify medical research, Donald Wolf, a senior scientist at the center, said at a news conference Sunday.

"What we want to do is establish an immortal cell line, something like an embryonic stem cell line, where you can produce literally unlimited numbers of these things," Wolf said.

With genetically different animals, there's always the possibility that results are because of variations among animals rather than to whatever is being



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The Associated Press, March 3, 1997

tested. Genetically identical **monkeys** would be a boon to medical research because scientists could be more confident of their results.

Scottish researcher Ian Wilmut, who created Dolly the sheep, called the Oregon development "an important step, but the material they used is fundamentally different and easier to work with."

Scientists created the two **monkeys** by developing embryos, taking a set of chromosomes from each of the eight cells in a primitive **monkey** embryo and inserting them into egg cells where the DNA had been removed.

They were then implanted into surrogate mothers through in vitro fertilization.

The two **monkeys** born in August are indistinguishable from others their age. They are being raised by their surrogate mothers and probably will live out a life of 15 to 20 years, researchers said.

Wolf, who also is director of the human in vitro fertilization laboratory at Oregon Health Sciences University, said he has already begun the process of producing a set of **monkeys** that would be identical.

Because **monkeys** are so closely related to humans, the Oregon research adds fuel to the growing controversy over the re-creation of life through science.

"The downside is that this is one step in the direction of suggesting that nuclear transfer can be done in human beings," Wolf said, adding the center has no interest in cloning a person.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: March 3, 1997

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March 3, 1997, Monday, NASSAU AND SUFFOLK EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Page A05

LENGTH: 755 words

HEADLINE: **MONKEYS, TOO / CLONING CREATES IDENTICAL PRIMATES HELPFUL IN RESEARCH**

BYLINE: By Robert Cooke. STAFF WRITER. This story was supplemented with wire reports.

BODY:

The first successful cloning of primates - **monkeys** - was announced yesterday by scientists in Oregon. It is a potentially important step toward the much-discussed idea of cloning humans.

The achievement, leaked to Oregon newspapers on Saturday and announced officially at a news conference yesterday, now shows that the same techniques used in artificially reproducing livestock are directly applicable to the family of animals that includes humans.

The new work was done at the Oregon Regional Primate Center, in Beaverton, and led to the birth of two **monkeys**. The announcement follows reports from Scotland last week of the first mammal, a lamb named Dolly, being cloned from an adult cell.

The Scottish work is considered far more important than the cloning of a few **monkeys** from embryonic cells, however, scientists said. The fact that a healthy lamb was created using an adult cell suggests that exact genetic copies can probably be made from any adult mammal. Until now, it wasn't known that genes in a specialized adult cell can be tricked into starting over, being re-activated to build a whole new animal.

In contrast, the new Oregon work is not a surprise. It confirms what was already known; that twins, triplets, quads or more can be made artificially by manipulating very early embryos. This was already being done widely in livestock, especially cattle and sheep.

According to embryologist Don Wolf, at the primate center in Oregon, his new work "is really an effort to see if we can create identical **monkeys** for research." Creating such **monkeys** would help remove some of the confusion from experiments with drugs, contraceptives and other treatments.

As in Scotland, the Oregon researchers made their animals by extracting chromosome-bearing nuclei from living cells, and then placing these nuclei into new eggs from which the genes had already been removed. Wolf's team produced nine embryos, all of which were implanted into female **monkeys**. Only three



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Newsday, March 3, 1997

pregnancies resulted, however, and one of these died during gestation.

Despite the losses, biologist John Eppig said that producing two infant **monkeys** this way "is certainly an accomplishment. It's the first time something done with cattle embryos has been done with primate embryos."

Eppig, who does animal reproduction research at the Jackson Laboratory, in Bar Harbor, Maine, added:

"It's important, because in order to develop the primate as a model for various human diseases, it's important to have animals that are as identical to each other as possible. This makes it more efficient because the genetic variation is gone."

The researchers in Oregon have specialized in studies of reproduction and, Eppig said, "have recently begun developing an AIDS program. These animals will be very useful for these studies."

Creating squads of identical animals is also considered important because it may reduce the costs of research, perhaps because fewer animals will be needed for experiments.

"Doing experiments in **monkeys** is extremely expensive" said reproductive physiologist George Seidel, at Colorado State University. So creating **cloned** primates "may reduce the expense quite a bit."

Wolf agreed: "It would allow you to ask questions with fewer animals."

As for the production of **cloned monkeys**, "there is nothing whatever surprising about it," Seidel said. "What's important is that these animals will be extremely useful for certain kinds of experiments because of being genetically identical."

Ironically, much of the information being used in **monkey** fertility research has come from human studies, Seidel said. Unlike most research, where animal data eventually gets applied to human medicine, with fertility research the flow of data has been in the opposite direction, from the clinic back to the animals.

"There is such a huge effort to deal with infertility in humans that, inevitably, you learn things that are useful in the **monkey**," Seidel explained.

The artificially twinned **monkeys**, Wolf said, "seem totally normal" and are actually brother and sister. Each was **cloned** from a separate embryo, but the embryos had first been created in a laboratory dish using eggs from one female and sperm from one male.

To make identical twins, the researchers would need to take a single embryo, separate out two embryonic cells, fuse them with empty egg cells, and then implant the eggs into recipient mothers' wombs. The resultant infants would in fact be genetic twins, even if born via separate mothers.

GRAPHIC: AP color cover photo - Two Rhesus **monkeys** are the first **cloned** primates, the family of animals that includes humans. AP Photos- 1) Don Wolf led the Oregon team that produced 2) two rhesus **monkey clones**, at right, from



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Newsday, March 3, 1997

embryonic cells.  
LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE: March 3, 1997



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LEVEL 2 - 6 OF 30 STORIES

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March 06, 1997, Thursday, Final Edition

SECTION: A SECTION; Pg. A01

LENGTH: 1047 words

HEADLINE: Human Clone Ban Opposed By NIH Chief; Limited Use May Be Needed,  
Varmus Says

BYLINE: Rick Weiss, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

National Institutes of Health Director Harold E. Varmus said yesterday that despite the initial flurry of negative reactions to the idea of cloning human beings, society may decide that human cloning is acceptable under certain conditions.

Varmus told a congressional committee that he found the idea of human cloning experiments personally "offensive," and said the technique -- if it is ever perfected -- ought to be reserved for very rare circumstances, such as cases of untreatable infertility in couples intent upon having genetically related offspring.

"My own feeling is that if that were ever to be used, it would be used incredibly sparingly," he said.

But he spoke out against newly proposed legislation that would flatly prohibit human cloning, saying: "Maybe there are some situations in which we would find it ethical."

Varmus's remarks appeared to be the first breach in what had been a solid wall of opinion by federal officials that there is no good reason to clone a person. But Varmus said his comments were in no way contrary to President Clinton's repeated assertions that human cloning currently poses insurmountable ethical challenges.

Rather, he said, they were meant to keep Congress and the public open to the full range of possibilities that will be considered in depth by the national Bioethics Advisory Commission, which Clinton has asked to review the topic.

The comments came during an afternoon of tense testimony before a House subcommittee where Rep. Vernon Ehlers (R-Mich.) announced he had introduced two bills to prohibit human cloning -- a move that defies Clinton's recent request to delay such actions for at least 90 days while a national bioethics commission considers the issue.

At the same hearing, researchers from an Oregon laboratory offered new details of their successful **cloning of monkeys** from embryos, announced earlier this week, and told the committee they hope to have new births of identical

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cloned monkeys by the end of the year.

The raft of new information presented to the technology subcommittee of the House Science Committee, and the palpable efforts by scientists to choose their words carefully as they sought to deter legislation that might unduly limit their studies, added to the sense of a research field evolving faster than many people's ability to absorb its implications.

"Perhaps no modern breakthrough in bioscience holds more promise than the possibility of animal cloning," said subcommittee Chairwoman Constance A. Morella (R-Md). "Yet, perhaps no other science issue is as dramatically misunderstood and feared, since cloning comes saddled with lingering and troubling concerns about the very dimensions of our human existence."

Varmus said he could not personally understand why an infertile couple would not be willing to adopt an unrelated child. But neither was it clear that the government should regulate the act of human reproduction, he said.

"How do we define reproductive rights? What is the government's role? Where does privacy begin and end? These are issues that are extremely complex," Varmus said.

In normal reproduction, offspring carry some of the genes of both parents, while a clone would carry genes only from one parent. Even then, Varmus said, the child would not be identical to the parent, because a host of environmental factors play a large role in determining personality and other traits.

But cloning could work where other assisted reproductive techniques do not -- such as in men with no sperm or women with no live eggs -- since it does not rely on those cells from the parents. Cloning, theoretically, would get all the DNA that was necessary from a single cell from one of the parents.

Several representatives and scientists at the hearing said they were thoroughly opposed to human cloning -- a technology that has not yet been proven to work but that appears increasingly plausible in the light of recent successes in **monkeys and the cloning** of a lamb named Dolly in Scotland.

Ehlers said he had put those feelings into action by introducing two bills yesterday afternoon. One would permanently ban any federal funding for human cloning research, creating a more comprehensive prohibition on such funding than is currently in place. The other would ban human cloning altogether, even with private funds. Anyone caught violating the prohibition would be liable for a \$ 5,000 fine.

Ehlers said he was uncomfortable with the idea of waiting for the bioethics commission to make its final report, scheduled for late May, before introducing legislation. He said he hoped that a ban on human cloning would preempt possible efforts by other members of Congress to ban all cloning, even in animals -- a field of research that holds promise of medical and agricultural benefits.

M. Susan Smith, director of the Oregon Regional Primate Research Center in Beaverton, which Sunday announced it had created the first **monkeys from cloned embryos**, said the laboratory had no intention of trying to **clone adult monkeys** but had expanded its efforts to create, for research purposes, identical



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The Washington Post, March 06, 1997

monkeys from cloned embryos. The two monkeys were the only to survive to term out of 59 embryos transferred into surrogate mothers, she said -- a success rate substantially higher than achieved by the Scottish sheep researchers, who got one lamb from 277 embryos.

Smith said the lead researcher, Don Wolf, recently submitted an application to the NIH requesting funds to produce five sets of identical monkeys.

Thomas H. Murray, director of the Center for Biomedical Ethics at Case Western Reserve University and a member of the presidential bioethics commission, said the commission would consider such questions as: "Whose rights would be violated by cloning?" and "What is it in the lives of families that we find most precious and worth preserving?"

"Our response to the possibility of human cloning should be to ask whether it supports or undermines what we value most about children and about being a parent," Murray said.

The front wall of the hearing room bore made-to-order words from Alfred, Lord Tennyson: "For I dipped into the future, far as human eye could see, saw the vision of the world and all the wonder that would be."

GRAPHIC: Photo, ap/doug mills, National Institute of Health Director Harold E. Varmus, left, testifies about human cloning before House panel.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: March 06, 1997



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LEVEL 1 - 3 OF 3 STORIES

Copyright 1997 Times Mirror Company  
 Los Angeles Times

April 20, 1997, Sunday, Bulldog Edition

SECTION: Metro; Part B; Page 3; Advance Desk

LENGTH: 733 words

HEADLINE: PRIMATE CENTER DEBATES CLONING'S FUTURE;  
 SCIENCE: OREGON FACILITY SUPPLIES MONKEYS TO RESEARCHERS, WHICH IT BREEDS THE  
 OLD-FASHIONED WAY. BUT THE DOLLY BREAKTHROUGH COULD MAKE THAT OBSOLETE.

*any note on this*

BYLINE: WILLIAM McCALL, ASSOCIATED PRESS

DATELINE: HILLSBORO, Ore.

BODY:

Thousands of monkeys play and fight, chase one another and chatter away inside eight corrals in the rolling hills of suburban Portland.

The Oregon Regional Primate Research Center must rely on the walled corrals, each about the size of a football field, to build communities of **monkeys** for experiments.

But the arrival of Dolly, the **cloned** sheep in Scotland, and **monkey** twins **cloned** from embryos at the center could make **monkey** corrals obsolete.

If **cloning** technology proves practical, the center could produce **monkeys** on demand, or tailor them for specific experiments.

"It is within the realm of possibility that the primate center here could subcontract cloning work, or a biotechnology company could work in collaboration with the primate center," said Don Wolf, lead researcher on the **monkey cloning** project.

Producing **monkeys** that are genetically identical in every respect would allow scientists to speed up experiments on new drugs or medical treatments.

"The immediate practical benefit is that it reduces the number of animals required for research. It could have a huge impact on the cost of research using nonhuman primates, which is frightfully expensive," Wolf said.

In addition, research on the basic biochemistry that makes cloning work could lead to ways to unlock the secrets of cell regeneration, allowing victims of spinal injuries to regrow nerve cells, or reverse degeneration in the eye caused by various diseases, such as diabetes.

"It could be possible for paralyzed people to walk again, for blind people to see again," said Ronald Green, director of the Ethics Institute at Dartmouth



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College in New Hampshire.

Wolf, a medical biochemist, created a media stir recently at the 250-acre primate center, hidden among trees in a valley better known for sprouting big computer-company campuses.

Wolf's announcement that he had **cloned** two **monkeys** from embryos brought more than 70 requests for interviews by media from 16 countries. After the publicity and a brief protest by animal rights activists, work has returned to normal at the center.

There was a basic difference between the results in Scotland and here.

In the Scottish experiment, Dolly the sheep was created by cloning a mature, highly specialized adult cell taken from the udder of another sheep that already was 6 years old.

At the primate center here, the rhesus **monkey** twins--Neti and Ditto--were created by **cloning** an egg cell just before it began to expand and specialize and develop into a living creature.

Every cell in the body of every living creature has all the DNA it needs to create an exact duplicate of itself.

But most of that DNA gets switched off as an animal grows and the cells specialize into the brain, the heart, skin and bone.

There was no way of working backward, of forcing the DNA to switch on every gene and start over to create an identical copy of itself, until Scottish embryologist Ian Wilmut cloned Dolly.

"This is quite a powerful tool," said Richard Stouffer, a biochemist and Wolf's research partner. "I think it's the future of primate research. I don't think this place will ever be the same."

The Oregon experiments were an outgrowth of Wolf's work on in-vitro fertilization at Oregon Health Sciences University, the state's medical school, and the primate center.

The center, one of seven scattered across the country, has been providing monkeys for research since Congress established the regional system nearly 40 years ago.

Now its director, Susan Smith, hopes public attention to cloning will build interest in biological research by the National Institutes of Health, similar to the way that the lunar landing program built support for NASA.

"Events like this capture the public imagination," Smith said.

Still, researchers are wary about public reaction after President Clinton ordered a ban on federal funds for human cloning research.

"Clinton's response is a bit of a knee-jerk response," Wolf said. "It's certainly appropriate to begin starting a dialogue on cloning technology, but cloning a human being is still a long, long way away."



Los Angeles Times, April 20, 1997

But it may be difficult to overcome a public perception about cloning already colored by frightening books and movies, such as "Jurassic Park," said Green, the Dartmouth ethicist.

"The public has a lot of science fiction in its head, and it is fiction," he said.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO: Two rhesus **monkey** twins were **cloned** from embryos at the Oregon Regional Primate Research Center. PHOTOGRAPHER: Associated Press

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE: April 20, 1997



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## LEVEL 1 - 14 OF 51 STORIES

Copyright 1997 Globe Newspaper Company  
The Boston Globe

April 30, 1997, Wednesday, City Edition

SECTION: NATIONAL/FOREIGN; Pg. A1

LENGTH: 856 words

HEADLINE: Scientists encouraged by test of AIDS vaccine in chimps

BYLINE: By Richard A. Knox, Globe Staff

BODY:

A test vaccine that uses the AIDS virus's genetic material to stimulate immunity has given several chimpanzees yearlong protection against infection after a massive dose of HIV, the virus that causes AIDS.

The experimental vaccine recently entered human trials of its safety and ability to stimulate signs of immunity in several dozen volunteers, said David B. Weiner of the University of Pennsylvania, whose team reported the chimp experiments in the journal Nature Medicine today.

The vaccine's success in protecting chimps against AIDS infection is giving heart to researchers who not long ago doubted whether such an approach would work - or, in fact, whether any AIDS vaccine would be feasible.

Chimps, the species genetically closest to humans, do not ordinarily get sick after exposure to the AIDS virus. But they can be infected with it, and HIV can replicate in chimps' cells over long periods. That offers scientists what they consider the best - albeit most expensive - animal model on which to test AIDS vaccines.

Ronald C. Kennedy, a University of Oklahoma immunologist, said his pessimism about achieving a successful HIV vaccine "could be raised to guarded optimism" by the new results.

"This first data in monkeys is very exciting," added David Baltimore, an MIT biologist who heads a new federal AIDS Vaccine Research Committee set up last December to jump-start the flagging effort to engineer an AIDS vaccine.

Baltimore said the "naked DNA" approach, as it is called, is one reason he concluded recently that science will succeed in making a vaccine to prevent AIDS. "I believe this can be done," he said.

The "naked DNA" vaccine consists of several HIV genes, made of viral DNA, rather than the proteins made under instructions from these genes - the more conventional vaccine strategy.

When injected into test animals, the HIV genes got inside some of the animals' cells and caused them to sprout viral proteins on their surfaces. These surface markers, in turn, stimulated the animals to make antibodies against HIV



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and also to produce white blood cells called killer T-cells that are capable of recognizing and destroying any cells that later became infected with the real AIDS virus.

Most AIDS researchers think both types of defenses - antibodies and cellular immunity - will be necessary to thwart HIV infection. Antibodies search out and destroy viruses circulating in the bloodstream, while killer T-cells target HIV-infected cells.

Researchers only recently considered using viral DNA to immunize against disease. They got the idea from failed gene therapy experiments in which animals and humans who received inoculations of DNA - in this case, genes designed to correct a genetic defect - mounted immune defenses against it.

The Pennsylvania group, which devised the DNA vaccine in collaboration with a company called Apollon Inc., in Malvern, Pa., injected it into three chimps in eight inoculations. A fourth chimp got a similar preparation that lacked any HIV genes. All were later injected with the AIDS virus in a dose 250 times greater than earlier studies indicated was necessary to establish an HIV infection in a chimpanzee.

The chimp that got the false vaccine developed an HIV infection within two weeks that persists nearly a year later. The vaccinated chimps were able to beat back HIV infection, although two of them developed transient, low levels of virus in their bloodstream six and eight weeks after viral inoculation. They remain free of infection 53 weeks after the inoculation, Weiner said.

The three vaccinated chimps developed varying levels of either antibody or cellular immunity. "What's encouraging," Weiner said, "is that it didn't matter whether they had high antibody response or high cellular immunity, animals with both responses were able to resist challenge by the virus."

Injecting DNA directly, rather than viral proteins, is a simpler and more efficient way to make a vaccine, and it should be more cost-effective, some scientists said.

"A DNA vaccine is cheaper and easier to make, and it's more stable and more developing-country-friendly because it wouldn't require as much refrigeration," said Dr. Max Essex, director of the Harvard AIDS Institute. "It wouldn't require the labor-intensive purification steps that a protein-based vaccine does.

"So if this really shows protection, even in three chimps, I think it's quite important," Essex added.

Until now, many thought the only way to achieve effective immunity against HIV would be to use a protein-based vaccine made of living but crippled copies of the AIDS virus. Such "live attenuated" viruses "are the vaccines of choice immunologically," Weiner said, because they produce a strong and durable response involving antibodies and white blood cells.

"In contrast, the killed vaccines - such as the Salk polio vaccine - are the vaccines of choice for safety," Weiner continued. "But they tend to lose their potency over time, require multiple doses, and only infrequently give rise to cellular responses. So they don't do very well against viruses hiding in cells, as HIV does."



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LEVEL 1 - 15 OF 51 STORIES

Copyright 1997 Times Mirror Company  
Los Angeles Times

April 30, 1997, Wednesday, Home Edition

SECTION: Part A; Page 23; National Desk

LENGTH: 344 words

HEADLINE: EXPERIMENTAL AIDS VACCINE PREVENTS VIRUS IN MONKEYS

BYLINE: RICK WEISS, THE WASHINGTON POST

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

An experimental vaccine containing genetic material from the AIDS virus has protected two chimpanzees against the deadly virus, suggesting the novel technique might someday be used to make an effective AIDS vaccine for people.

Two months after they were vaccinated, both of the chimpanzees fought off intravenous doses of the AIDS virus that would normally have been sufficient to infect 250 of the animals. The chimps remain healthy more than one year later, with tests indicating that they are completely free of the virus, said David B. Weiner, the University of Pennsylvania molecular immunologist who led the study.

The finding gives a boost to the relatively new technique--known as genetic or "naked DNA" vaccination--and to the company that made the vaccine, Apollon Inc. of Malvern, Pa. The company is already conducting safety tests of the vaccine in a small number of healthy, uninfected men. No results of the human tests are available yet.

"Chimps have very similar immune systems to people," Weiner said.

Researchers warned that many other AIDS vaccines have looked similarly promising at the same early stage of development, only to fail in humans. Some scientists also criticized the study for its use of a strain of HIV known as SF2, which has a reputation for being relatively easy to fight off.

"It's incremental progress," said Alan Schultz, chief of preclinical AIDS vaccine development at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. "It's . . . not the home run we're all hoping for."

Genetic vaccination is one of several approaches under investigation in what has remained a mostly disappointing effort to develop an AIDS vaccine.

The newly tested vaccine contains four HIV genes--snippets of DNA containing the genetic code that tells a cell how to make four HIV proteins.

When muscle cells around the injection site absorb the genes and start making



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the proteins, the immune system responds by producing swarms of antibodies and killer T cells that are primed to attack HIV should it ever appear.

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE: April 30, 1997



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## LEVEL 1 - 17 OF 51 STORIES

Copyright 1997 The New York Times Company  
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April 30, 1997, Wednesday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section A; Page 18; Column 4; National Desk

LENGTH: 840 words

HEADLINE: Vaccine Protects Two Chimps From AIDS

BYLINE: By LAWRENCE K. ALTMAN

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, April 29

BODY:

A novel vaccine has protected two chimpanzees that were deliberately injected with the AIDS virus, scientists said today.

The experiments involved a vaccine made by incorporating weakened genes from H.I.V., the virus that causes AIDS. The experimental vaccine, which is based on DNA, is also being tested on humans, but it is too early for any meaningful results, said Dr. Anthony S. Fauci, the head of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

Many vaccines and other therapies that work in animals fail in humans, and it is far from certain that scientists yet possess the knowledge to develop an effective AIDS vaccine for humans.

The authors of the chimp study injected large amounts of H.I.V. into the animals. Tests showed that the virus could be detected only once and in very small amounts during a 48-week monitoring period. In comparison, large amounts of H.I.V. were continually detected in another chimpanzee that received a different, weaker vaccine, the team of authors, led by Dr. David B. Weiner of the University of Pennsylvania, report in the journal Nature Medicine.

"The good news is that we are making another step toward broadening the spectrum of different vaccine concepts that might ultimately be proven effective in human clinical trials," said Dr. Fauci, whose agency helped pay for the research.

But he added, "The news that is not so exciting is that we have seen protection in chimps before with other concepts for an AIDS vaccine and still do not have an effective vaccine for humans."

The virus injected into the vaccinated chimpanzees is "a weak one," the study did not determine what component of the immune system might be protecting the chimpanzees, and the number of animals and the type of immune responses were too small "to make you say, 'Wow, this is significantly different from the others,'" Dr. Fauci said.

Scientists say it is important to identify the specific immune factors that



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might provide protection against infection with H.I.V. because such knowledge can be used to determine the effectiveness of vaccines in human trials. More than a dozen experimental AIDS vaccines have been tested in a small number of people in this country. Among them is one genetically engineered from a weakened form of the canary pox virus.

The experimental vaccine in the chimp experiments differs from most standard viral vaccines, which are derived from either dead or weakened viruses.

As part of the broad vaccine effort, the DNA-based vaccine is also being tested in about 30 humans at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia and the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md.

Before any vaccine or drug can be marketed, it must pass the Food and Drug Administration's rigorous testing system, a process that usually takes years. The DNA-based vaccine is being tested in very small doses -- far lower than those in a standard vaccine -- to determine how well it is tolerated by the body and to study the degree and variety of reactions it produces in the immune system.

DNA vaccines are based on research that startled scientists when they learned about seven years ago that injection of naked genes into muscle could lead to production of proteins, a finding that countered the thinking of the time. Hoping that the finding might lead to a new approach to developing safe, inexpensive and effective vaccines, scientists are trying to develop DNA vaccines against infection with influenza, herpes and other infectious agents.

Like several other experimental AIDS vaccines, the one Dr. Weiner's team used is being tested in two ways. One is among uninfected individuals to determine whether it can prevent infection. The other is among infected patients to determine whether it can slow the progression of infection.

The University of Pennsylvania experiment involved four chimpanzees, three of which received the experimental vaccine. To test the vaccine's effectiveness, the scientists injected 250 times the amount of AIDS virus that is needed to produce infection into two of the three immunized chimpanzees. The third chimp, which acted as a control, did not receive an injection of the virus.

Using a test that can detect as few as 50 copies of virus per milliliter of blood, the scientists found the virus in the two protected animals, but only once. In one animal, it was in the sixth week after the virus was injected; in the other animal, it was in the eighth week. The virus could not be detected at other times, indicating significant protection.

The fourth chimpanzee received an inoculation that did not contain genetic material from the AIDS virus. Tests showed 10,000 copies of H.I.V. in that chimpanzee.

In an editorial in the same issue of Nature Medicine, Dr. Ronald C. Kennedy of the University of Oklahoma wrote that he was guardedly optimistic about the prospects of a human AIDS vaccine. But Dr. Kennedy said it was not clear why Dr. Weiner's chimpanzee experiment succeeded when an earlier one by other researchers failed.



LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: April 30, 1997



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LEVEL 1 - 18 OF 51 STORIES

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April 30, 1997, Wednesday, Final Edition

SECTION: A SECTION; Pg. A02

LENGTH: 829 words

HEADLINE: Genetic Vaccine Keeps Chimps Protected Against AIDS Virus; Researchers Conducting Safety Testing in Humans

BYLINE: Rick Weiss, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

An experimental vaccine containing genetic material from the AIDS virus has protected two chimpanzees against the deadly virus, suggesting the novel technique might someday be used to make an effective AIDS vaccine for people.

Two months after they were vaccinated, both of the chimpanzees fought off intravenous doses of the AIDS virus that normally would have been sufficient to infect 250 of the animals. The chimps remain healthy more than a year later, with tests indicating they are completely free of the virus, said David B. Weiner, the University of Pennsylvania molecular immunologist who led the study.

The finding gives a boost to the relatively new technique -- known as genetic or "naked DNA" vaccination -- and to the company that made the vaccine, Apollon Inc. of Malvern, Pa. The company is already conducting safety tests of the vaccine in a small number of healthy, uninfected men.

"Chimps have very similar immune systems to people," Weiner said. "It would be a wonderful thing if this led to a usable vaccine."

Researchers warned, however, that many other AIDS vaccines have looked similarly promising at the same early stage of development, only to fail in humans. Some scientists also criticized the study for its use of a "wimpy" strain of HIV to challenge the animals after vaccination. The strain, known as SF2, has a reputation for being relatively easy to fight off.

"It's incremental progress," said Alan Schultz, chief of preclinical AIDS vaccine development at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. "It's not clear what the significance is, and it's not the home run we're all hoping for."

Drug therapies are proving increasingly effective against AIDS, but many public health officials believe that a protective vaccine remains the best hope for conquering AIDS, which has killed more than 6.4 million people worldwide in the past decade -- more than a quarter of those in the last year alone.

Genetic vaccination is one of several approaches under investigation in what has remained a mostly disappointing effort to develop an AIDS vaccine. Success has been hampered by HIV's great variability, which makes it a moving target for

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vaccine developers, and by the lack of a good animal model for testing candidate vaccines.

Equally frustrating, scientists still don't know what, precisely, an **AIDS** vaccine ought to do in the body to be effective. Neither of the immune system's two armies for fending off microbial invaders -- antibodies and killer T cells -- reliably win the battle against HIV. Vaccines seek to boost the strength of one or both of those immune system armies, but no one knows which is more important.

The first **AIDS** vaccines were made from purified HIV proteins, which mostly stimulated antibody production when injected into people. The National Institutes of Health has deemed the approach not sufficiently promising at this time to warrant government funding for large-scale human testing.

A second kind of vaccine contains live but weakened strains of HIV, which stimulate both arms of the immune system in animals. But some researchers worry that such a virus could spontaneously regain its disease-causing potential and cause **AIDS** in some recipients, so testing in people has not begun.

The newly tested vaccine contains four HIV genes -- snippets of DNA containing the genetic code that tells a cell how to make four HIV proteins. When muscle cells around the injection site absorb the genes and start making the proteins, the immune system responds by producing swarms of antibodies and killer T cells that are primed to attack HIV should it ever appear.

That's what happened in the two chimps, which received a total of eight shots over the course of a year before getting infused with overwhelming doses of HIV. Within two months after that challenge, the animals fought off their infections. Sensitive blood tests and lymph node biopsies have confirmed the absence of virus in the year since then, according to a report in the May issue of *Nature Medicine*, released yesterday.

By contrast, an unvaccinated control chimp remains infected with the virus. (Chimpanzees can get infected with HIV but rarely get **AIDS**.)

Harold McClure, who studies **AIDS** vaccines at the Yerkes Regional Primate Research Center in Atlanta, called the results "exciting and very promising." But he said it remained to be seen whether the vaccine could prevent infection through mucous membranes, as occurs when **AIDS** is transmitted sexually, the major route of infection among people.

Marc Girard, chief of molecular virology at the Pasteur Institute near Paris, was among several who criticized use of the SF2 strain to test **AIDS** vaccines. "The challenge they used is not a strong challenge," he said. "It's a wimpy virus and this vaccine may not be strong enough for a more virulent virus."

Weiner said Apollon plans to add other HIV genes to the vaccine to make it stronger.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

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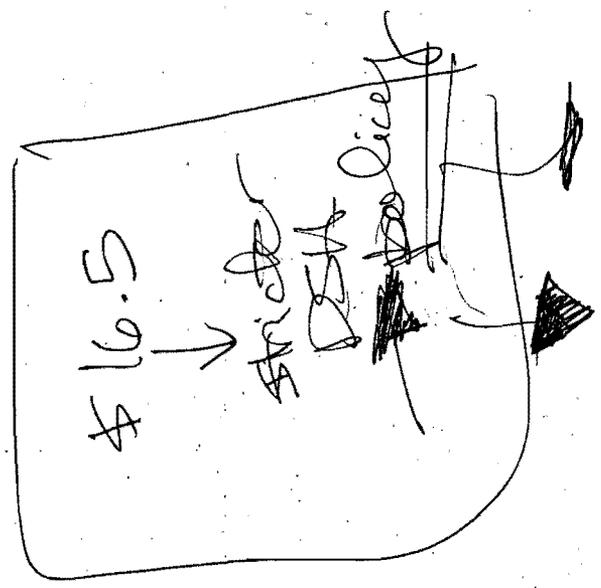


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HEADLINE: **Monkeys Cloned** for First Time; Oregon Scientists Created Primates From Embryos Not Adult Cells

BYLINE: Rick Weiss; John Schwartz, Washington Post Staff Writers

BODY:

Scientists in Oregon have produced **monkeys from cloned** embryos, the first time a species so closely related to humans has been **cloned**, researchers said in interviews yesterday.

The scientists used a technique similar to the one that Scottish researchers announced last week had enabled them to clone a sheep. Experts said the cloning success in Oregon, which has not yet been announced, adds to a growing body of evidence that there are no insurmountable biological barriers to creating multiple copies of a human being.

"It demands that we take seriously the issue of human cloning," said Arthur Caplan, a bioethicist at the University of Pennsylvania.

The two **monkeys**, born in August, were **cloned** from cells taken from embryos, not from an adult -- a crucial difference between them and Dolly, the sheep **cloned** by the Scottish researchers. The **cloned** primates are not genetically identical to any adult **monkey**, an aspect of the sheep experiment that raised a host of thorny ethical issues.

Lead researcher Don Wolf, a senior scientist at the Oregon Regional Primate Research Center in Beaverton, and director of the human in vitro fertilization laboratory at Oregon Health Sciences University in nearby Portland, said researchers do not plan to produce **clones** from adult **monkeys**.

"This is really an effort to see if we can create genetically identical **monkeys** for research," he said. Far fewer of these carbon-copy research animals would be needed in drug experiments, for example, because their sameness would eliminate much of the genetic variability that confounds such experiments, Wolf said. "It would allow you to ask questions with fewer animals," he said.

The two **monkeys** created in Oregon are not identical to each other because they were **cloned** from different embryos. But researchers said the technique could be used to create eight or more identical **monkeys** from a single embryo, and that further advances could lead to the ability to make **clones** of adults as well.

The work, at the federally funded facility has yet to be published in a

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scientific journal.

The **monkeys** were created in a two-step technique. First, researchers created several **monkey** embryos using a standard in vitro fertilization method of mixing eggs from a single female with sperm in a petri dish. Once the embryos had divided into eight cells, Wolf and colleagues teased apart the embryos' cells.

In the second step, the scientists took one full set of chromosomes from each embryo cell and inserted each batch into a fresh egg cell whose DNA had been removed. Each of those cells then had the potential to become a new embryo. Nine successfully developed into embryos and were implanted into female **monkeys**, three of whom became pregnant. One fetus died.

The two **monkeys** "seem totally normal," Wolf said. Although they were carried by separate surrogate mothers, they are brother and sister because both embryos were created by mixing eggs and sperm from the same mother and father. If more than one cell from any single embryo had survived, the resulting newborns would have been genetically identical.

The same technique has already been used to clone embryos in other species less closely related to humans. Scottish researcher Ian Wilmut and his colleagues also used the technique to clone sheep embryos last year, an intermediate step to their successful cloning of Dolly from an adult.

Scientists said that by adding the technology of genetic engineering, the cloning technique could allow scientists to grow colonies of identical animals with made-to-order characteristics. "This is a step toward designing animals with specific diseases" for drug testing and other purposes, said Dorothy Boatman, a reproductive biologist at the Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Center in Madison. "It looks very interesting," said Boatman who, with husband Barry Bavister, achieved the first successful birth of a **monkey** through in vitro fertilization in 1984.

Aspects of the technique could eventually help infertile women, Wolf said.

Some researchers say that problems with the egg, not the genetic material in it, might be at the root of fertility problems in older women. If even a single embryo could be created through in vitro fertilization in such women, healthy genetic material from its cells could be inserted into eggs that had been retrieved from a younger donor and whose genes had been removed. The resulting embryos, containing all the genes of the mother and father, could be transferred back to the biological mother.

Caplan, the bioethicist, said cloning is still far too expensive and results in too many abnormal embryos to be practical for humans. Also, he said, public outcry over the prospect of human cloning means that "You're probably heading down the path to criminal arrest, not the Nobel Prize, if you try this in people."

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