

CORPORATE AFFAIRS

100 UNIVERSAL PLAZA
BUILDING 10
UNIVERSAL CITY, CA 91608
TEL. 818/733-6336 FAX. 818/733-6129

F A X C O V E R S H E E T

DATE: 1-16-97

TIME:

TO: June Shih

PHONE:

FAX:

FROM: Mary Schuneman

PHONE: 818/733-6336

RE:

CC:

Number of pages including cover sheet: 3 4

MESSAGE:

The running order will be faxed
to me by Friday a.m., at which
time I'll forward it to you.
Thanks.

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTE:

THE INFORMATION IN THIS FACSIMILE MESSAGE IS LEGALLY PRIVILEGED AND CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION INTENDED ONLY FOR THE USE OF THE INDIVIDUAL OR ENTITY NAMED ABOVE. IF THE READER OF THIS MESSAGE IS NOT THE INTENDED RECIPIENT, YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT ANY DISSEMINATION, DISTRIBUTION OR COPY OF THIS TELECOPY IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED. IF YOU HAVE RECEIVED THIS TELECOPY IN ERROR, PLEASE IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY US BY TELEPHONE AND DISPOSE OF THE ORIGINAL MESSAGE. THANK YOU.



THE DAVID GEFEN COMPANY

DAVID GEFEN

David Geffen is one of the most successful and influential entrepreneurs in the entertainment industry. Driven by his unique business vision and instinct, his achievements span the areas of theater, film, and most notably music, where he has been responsible for creating the two most successful independent pop record companies of all time, Asylum and Geffen Records.

Now, in joining Steven Spielberg and Jeffrey Katzenberg to form DreamWorks SKG, he adds another significant chapter to his legendary career.

DreamWorks is an entertainment company encompassing motion pictures, animation, television, interactive product, and music. The company has made strategic alliances, joint ventures, and agreements with such companies as MCA for music, home video, and international motion picture distribution; Microsoft, IBM, and Silicon Graphics for technology and interactive tools and products; and deals with ABC Capital Cities and HBO for television.

Geffen has already set up his first record label, SKG, for the new company, twenty-five years after starting his inaugural label, Asylum Records. Asylum signed many of the discoveries Geffen had made as a manager, including Joni Mitchell, Jackson Browne, The Eagles, Linda Ronstadt, and Crosby, Stills, Nash & Young. He sold Asylum to Warner Communications, Inc. in 1972. A year later, when Asylum merged with Elektra, Geffen became chairman of the joint label.

Lured by the challenge of movie-making and his eye for talent, he left Asylum/Elektra to become Vice-Chairman of Warner Brothers Pictures in 1974. There he helped put into production such hits as "The Late Show" and "Oh God!"

100 Universal City Plaza

Building 477

Universal City California 91608

Telephone 818 777 4600

2.

Six years later, in 1980, he returned to music to form Geffen Records, building a superstar artist roster that included John Lennon and Yoko Ono, Elton John, Donna Summer, Guns N' Roses, Aerosmith, Don Henley, Cher, Whitesnake and Peter Gabriel.

In 1990, MCA purchased both Geffen Records and Geffen Music, publisher of many artists including composer Stephen Sondheim. When Matsushita bought MCA, the deal netted Geffen \$710 million. Continuing to lead Geffen Records as Chairman and CEO, he inaugurated another label, DGC, which quickly earned success with Nirvana, Nelson, and Sonic Youth. More recently, he launched best-selling new artists Counting Crows, Weezer, Beck, and Hole. To date, Geffen/DGC artists have won 27 Grammy Awards. Last year alone, the company had its biggest year with worldwide sales of \$505 million.

Two elements of the David Geffen Company have remained wholly owned. Geffen Pictures has produced "Beetlejuice," "After Hours," "Lost In America," "Little Shop of Horrors," "Risky Business," and last year's hit "Interview With The Vampire."

On Broadway, Geffen Theater has produced such honored musicals as "Cats," "Dreamgirls," "Little Shop of Horrors," "M. Butterfly" which won 9 Tony Awards, and most recently "Miss Saigon." Both "Cats" and "Miss Saigon" continue their hit runs on Broadway and throughout the world.

For the Brooklyn-born Geffen, who started at age 20 in the mailroom of the William Morris Talent Agency in New York, by age 25 was Vice-President of Creative Management (now ICM), and at 27 founded Asylum Records, unparalleled successes have resulted in a phenomenal career.

Through the David Geffen Foundation, his philanthropic endeavors for a number of causes (most notably those supporting the fight against AIDS) have represented further confirmation of his activism, dedication, and leadership.

FIRST IN THE FIGHT
AGAINST AIDS



Joan Tisch

Ms. Tisch became involved with GMHC as a volunteer in 1986. She was eager to work either as a counselor on the Hotline or in a general office capacity. On her volunteer application, she listed her occupation as an interior designer, noting that she had some previous experience in retail sales, and that she is no longer working. Her reason for wishing to become a GMHC volunteer was because of the large number of people she personally knew who had been affected by AIDS.

Her work for GMHC quickly expanded into other capacities. She was invited to join GMHC's Board of Directors in 1988, a position she continues to hold today. In 1991, Ms. Tisch founded GMHC's President's Council, a leadership group of major donors who give a minimum of \$25,000 a year to the organization.

Ms. Tisch married Robert Preston Tisch, the Co-Chairman and Co-CEO of Loews Corporation, in 1948. They have been members of the *Forbes 400 Richest People in America* since 1982. Ms. Tisch has been an outstanding philanthropist and fundraiser for a number of years. Some of her primary philanthropies include New York University and New York City's 92nd Street Y. Ms. Tisch is a Director of the Tisch Foundation, which donates over \$6 million a year to a variety of charities that support a wide range of endeavors.

Ms. Tisch received a BA from Michigan University. She and her husband have three children.

1-800-SKY-PAGE

18TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1993 The New York Times Company
The New York Times

May 2, 1993, Sunday, Late Edition - Final

NAME: David Geffen

SECTION: Section 6; Page 28; Column 1; Magazine Desk

LENGTH: 5179 words

HEADLINE: David Geffen, Still Hungry

BYLINE: By Bernard Weinraub; Bernard Weinraub covers Hollywood for The New York Times.

BODY:

David Geffen glances out the window of his black Lincoln Town Car, moving fitfully down Fifth Avenue toward SoHo. He's on the phone with one of his closest friends, Sandy Gallin, who manages Michael Jackson and Dolly Parton. There are messages to call Thomas F. McLarty 3d, the White House chief of staff; Arthur Liman, the lawyer; Leo Castelli, the art dealer; Ed Lampert, one of Geffen's financial advisers, and Jeffrey Katzenberg, the chairman of Walt Disney Studios.

Abruptly, Geffen hangs up the phone and points to a luxury condominium building on Union Square. "That was Klein's, Klein's department store, remember?" he says. "My mother used to buy bargains there, things that were dirty. She'd say, 'Americans are so crazy, you're going to have to wash it anyway.' " He laughs.

His loyal driver, Phil Singer, joins in the laughter. "Mothers are always right," says Singer, who used to work as a part-time driver for Madonna. Singer's decision to quit Madonna caused the superstar to stop talking to Geffen.

"Life is too short," says Geffen, as the car threads past 14th Street. It is one of his favorite expressions. "All Phil wanted was a full-time job so he could get health insurance for his family and a bar mitzvah for his son. She didn't want to hire him full time. So I did. And what was so remarkable was how angry she became. These people think they have a kind of divine right of kings. And what gets me is I've been extraordinarily helpful to Madonna."

David Geffen has been extraordinarily helpful not only to Madonna but also to, among numerous others, Katzenberg, Lampert, Castelli, McLarty and McLarty's boss. Geffen, who is the richest man in Hollywood (and also one of the most complex), helped raise millions of dollars for President Clinton in the election, and has now set his sights on a mountain more formidable than Hollywood -- Washington, D.C.

AT 50, WITH A \$1 BILLION FORTUNE, Geffen is hardly seeking a Cabinet job; but he's looking for an apartment in Washington and probably wouldn't mind serving on a Presidential commission or two. Asked if he ever saw himself working for the Administration, Geffen says, a little surprisingly: "No one's asked me. If somebody felt there was a job I could actually do I would consider it -- not out of any ambition to be in Washington, but I do want to rise to the occasion of

The New York Times, May 2, 1993

serving there if warranted."

Even more surprising is Geffen's friendship with McLarty, the reserved, buttoned-down Little Rock businessman whose childhood friendship with Clinton led to his appointment as chief of staff. Like a lot of people, McLarty says that he enjoys talking to the Brooklyn-born mogul on the phone.

"We established a relationship at the economic conference in Little Rock," McLarty says. "It's a very easy relationship. We call each other. David's very selective in his calls to me. He's not aggressive or inappropriately assertive."

McLarty adds: "When he calls, he wants to know how things are going, how he can be helpful, what are the problems. Mostly David and I talk about the economic and business side. He doesn't really ask for anything, and doesn't have an agenda per se. He strikes me as someone who has handled his immense success in a very exemplary manner."

The enormity of Geffen's wealth, while calming his temper and cowering everyone in sight, has hardly quelled his demons. Like his idols, those 1930's movie moguls who were born poor, had scant formal education and were brilliant and ferocious men, Geffen has a hunger for success that seems bottomless.

On virtually every level, Geffen compartmentalizes his life. There is the Wall Street world of his friends Felix Rohatyn and Herbert Allen Jr. There is the art world of Larry Gagosian, his ambitious dealer, and Castelli, whose Old World elegance dazzles Geffen. There is the music world of Allen Grubman, his lawyer, and other New York buddies who gossip with him on Saturday mornings over bagels at Barney Greengrass on the Upper West Side. There is the gay world of Miami and Fire Island. There is the Malibu world of the movie stars and studio chiefs who come to him for guidance. And now there is the political world of Washington.

Politically, the 5-foot-7 1/2, 148-pound Geffen is carving out a powerful role comparable to the one played for many years in Hollywood by Lew R. Wasserman, the 80-year-old chairman of MCA. Wasserman, whom Geffen greatly admires, served as an adviser to Democratic Presidents and wielded enormous clout beyond his base in the entertainment industry. He was a behind-the-scenes kingmaker whose Beverly Hills home served as a virtual station of the cross for national political candidates. Geffen is already considered the Clinton Administration's Lew Wasserman.

Beyond politics, Geffen has far outdistanced Wasserman -- and just about every other friend or mentor. With a stock portfolio estimated to be worth \$800 million, he is clearly one of Wall Street's top players. In just a few years, he has also become a prolific art collector, focusing on postwar Abstract Expressionists, and his sudden appearance in a SoHo or Madison Avenue gallery on a Saturday morning, often with his friend S. I. Newhouse Jr. in tow, tends to resemble the unexpected arrival of two four-star generals in a basic-training barracks.

Even Geffen's personal life has taken on a monumental public dimension. His announcement that he was gay at an AIDS benefit last November (he had previously announced he was bisexual) suddenly turned him into a spokesman on gay issues, a result he never intended. The revelation of his homosexuality also seemed to liberate him personally, a result he did intend. "He just seems so relieved," says the designer Calvin Klein, one of Geffen's closest friends. "He felt he

The New York Times, May 2, 1993

could be a role model. Gay men are not necessarily thought of as the shrewdest businessmen in the world. He felt he should do this publicly as well as for himself and he's really much happier."

But Ahmet Ertegun, a founder and co-chairman of Atlantic Records and a mentor of Geffen's, thinks Klein may be overstating the case. "I think David's probably as happy as he could be," Ertegun says carefully. Adds another friend, Terry Semel, the president of Warner Brothers: "Compared to the way he was 10 years ago, I would say that David now has the ability to enjoy life a little. He would say a lot. I'd say a little."

MOST PEOPLE SEEM TO AGREE ON ONE thing about David Geffen: he is a man of contradictions. On the one hand, he appears totally unpretentious. The jeans and T-shirt that mark his sartorial style mirror a no-nonsense directness in his approach to friends. "He's voracious in his criticisms," says Jeff Katzenberg. "When he sees a movie of mine he doesn't like, he massacres me. But it comes from a place of total generosity."

Geffen can also be generous toward employees. Upon her retirement, he gave his longtime secretary 1 percent of the sale of his record company, which made her \$5 million. Yet Geffen also has a take-no-enemies side. He has often been singled out for the Machiavellian role he played in the 1990 downfall of the temperamental Walter Yetnikoff, the former head of CBS Records. (Geffen calls the reports "Hollywood silliness.")

"David will do anything for you if you're his friend," says Howard Rosenman, a movie producer and, yes, a friend. "But if you're his enemy, well, you might as well kill yourself."

Although Geffen has a mind like a laser and writes nothing down as he makes call after call, deal after deal, he remains insecure about his lack of college education. As a result, he's flattered -- perhaps more than he should be -- by all the attentions lavished on him now.

If Geffen has had one conspicuous failure, it is a personal one: his inability to maintain a long-term relationship. Although Geffen is remarkably candid, he winces and struggles when talking about his current personal life. "I aspire to have a relationship with somebody," he says. "I haven't always been successful at it. But being gay is very different from being straight in the area of relationships. Of course, there are gay people who've had a long-term relationship for 50 years, but they're not the rule. And it's difficult to be in a relationship with someone as well known and wealthy as I am. There's a disparity that works in heterosexual relationships that doesn't work in homosexual relationships." His last serious relationship, he says, ended in 1989.

Paradoxically, Geffen's most intense and longest-term relationship was with a woman -- Cher. The two, lovers in the early 70's, maintain a close, if somewhat turbulent, friendship.

"We slept together and, believe me, I know the best and worst of David," Cher says. "It's impossible to get along with him -- his mind just moves so quickly. He's always brighter than everybody else. I kept saying to him, 'Sweetheart, you have a sweet side to you, a vulnerable side, but then you can be so mean and awful to people. Yeah, people are terrified of David -- his temper, his intelligence. He's not afraid of anybody.'"

The New York Times, May 2, 1993

Cher laughs. "We were like children when we met," she recalls. "I had been married at 16, and came out of the marriage at 27. I knew nothing. David had never had an affair with a woman. He literally took me in, fed me, gave me money, got me a lawyer. He was my best friend and he wanted to marry me and I just couldn't do it. But we were madly in love for about two years.

"He still calls me and says, 'Sweetheart, come over for dinner and we'll watch a movie.' So I go to his house in Malibu and we eat dinner and he tells me how uninformed and ridiculous my life is and asks me what stupid things I'm doing and do I have a boyfriend, and I say no. And then we watch a movie and he always wants to turn it off because he's bored by it, and I say no, and I make him watch it and that's how the evening goes."

ALTHOUGH Geffen frequently points out that he was a multimillionaire in the music business at 25, his enormous wealth was a result of ferocious ambition and intelligence -- as well as a little bit of luck.

In November 1990, Matsushita Electrical Industrial Company of Japan bought the entertainment conglomerate MCA for more than \$6 billion. At the time Geffen owned 10 million shares of MCA stock -- a result of the sale of his company, Geffen Records, to MCA early that year. In a single stroke, Geffen realized more than \$700 million from the Matsushita sale. His investments since then, coupled with his real-estate holdings, art collection and film-company profits have made him a billionaire.

While he wears jeans, sneakers and Gap T-shirts, shaves only when necessary and shows up at Christie's auctions on Park Avenue defiantly wearing a white painter's cap backward, Geffen lives an awful lot like a sultan.

For years, his main home has been an elegantly Spartan beach house behind an unadorned wall on Pacific Coast Highway in Malibu, with pale wood floors and a vast expanse of glass overlooking the Pacific. He also owns a seven-room apartment on Fifth Avenue in New York, designed by his favorite architects, Charles Gwathmey and Robert Siegel, and replete with dark green marble floors and striking paintings by David Hockney, Jasper Johns and Willem de Kooning on the gray-blue walls. An incongruous exercise bike that Geffen never uses rests like a piece of sculpture in the living room, but this will soon be discarded. He just bought the upstairs apartment and is turning part of it into a gym.

Compulsively neat, Geffen sits most days in New York at his custom-made oak desk beside a window overlooking Central Park, working the phones or reading letters, memos and faxes, then tearing them to shreds. Because of his ability to retain information, his desk is paper free.

Geffen also has a home in the mostly gay community Fire Island Pines, and is shopping for beach-front property in East Hampton. But his biggest real-estate prize to date is the fabled Jack Warner estate in Beverly Hills, for which he paid \$47.5 million three years ago. It's an expansive 10-acre property on which he's spending millions more, gutting and renovating. His goal is to reopen the house in December for a huge Democratic fund-raising event, whose principal guest might be the current occupant of the White House.

Yet Geffen professes dismay at the house. "A staggeringly stupid thing to buy -- do you know an Arab sheik who wants it?" asks Geffen, now sitting in his \$26 million Gulfstream 4 as the plane glides over the San Gabriel wilderness after

The New York Times, May 2, 1993

takeoff from Burbank Airport for New York. The specially designed, lushly carpeted plane is equipped with a state-of-the-art satellite communications system, hundreds of movies and enough bagels and lox to feed the entire Catskills on a Sunday morning.

Characteristically, Geffen speaks of the mansion with the same cold detachment that has marked the decisions he has made for years about investments, talent, employees and friends. "I was always fascinated by this house," he says. "Once, the gates were open and I drove in just to see it, and in four seconds there were police cars and sirens and they threw me out." After Ann Warner, Jack Warner's widow, died, Geffen called Sandy Gallin and asked him to take a ride with him to the Warner place.

"Well, we walked in and they said they got an offer from a developer to subdivide the property, and all of a sudden I got protective about it," Geffen recalls. "So I bought it, with everything in it, instantly. I just bought it with all the furniture, all the scripts, all the Oscars, everything.

"I mean, this is the home of one of the men who created the town and the industry," he says. "I had worked for Warner Brothers most of my adult life, and I was totally enthralled by the world that this guy had created. So I bought the house. And I sold Warner Brothers all the scripts, the Oscars, the mementoes for \$3 million, which they're going to use for a museum. I sold some of the rest of the stuff for \$7 million. And I kept millions of dollars of furniture and silver. So I was really paying about \$34 million for prime Beverly Hills property."

He smiles.

But, he is asked, are all these extravagant homes really necessary?

The smile vanishes. "You say extravagant -- well I'm a very wealthy man," he says. "I've earned all this money. I've worked for it. I didn't cheat anybody. I didn't issue junk bonds and put people out of work. I earned it. And I live relatively modestly given my level of success and wealth."

ONE OF DAVID Geffen's closest friends says that Hollywood is like the Balkans. "There are duchesses and dukes and a court of sychophants," the friend says. "And David is one of the emperors. There's Mike Ovitz and there's David. Two emperors.

"And you have to pay your respects to both of them," he goes on. "And David sort of sits there in the darkness. Very quiet. You don't know what he's doing except controlling and manipulating. Sort of like the original-cast album cover of 'My Fair Lady.' That's David. But he's tired now, he's tired of the con artists and the hustlers and all these betraying human beings here. And he wants more. He wants clout on a bigger stage. And he's doing it."

It's 11:15 A.M., and Geffen is, as usual, on the phone in his Fifth Avenue apartment. He's speaking to Bob Burkett -- a former political adviser to Ted Field, the department-store heir and movie producer -- whom he hired this year to run the David Geffen Foundation. Geffen finances the foundation with the \$600,000-a-year salary he earns from MCA heading his own record company, as well as earnings from being a movie producer and theatrical investor. The private foundation gives away \$5 million to \$8 million each year to such causes as

The New York Times, May 2, 1993

AIDS, homelessness, abortion rights and assistance to Ethiopian and Soviet Jews settling in Israel, as well as substantial donations to the Los Angeles County Museum of Art and the Museum of Modern Art.

Geffen's new interest in politics was sparked, he says, by the Republican National Convention last August in Houston. "Really, it scared me," he says. "They didn't care about anybody but white, Christian, heterosexual males." Before the convention ended, Geffen was on the phone to an old friend, Mickey Kantor, the Los Angeles lawyer who headed the Clinton campaign and is now United States Trade Representative. Geffen became a major contributor and fund-raiser, helping to fill Democratic Party coffers with millions. Since the election, he has been invited to a number of conferences at the White House and has spoken at least a dozen times with President Clinton.

Geffen remains an unabashed Clinton fan, brushing aside any criticism that the President appears to be backing away from his commitment to end the ban on homosexuals in the military. "He intends to overturn the ban," Geffen says firmly. "He's going to do it."

The phone keeps ringing.

A friend, the investment banker Herbert Allen Jr., offers a potential investment. Geffen passes it up. Then he takes a call from Ed Rosenblatt, the president of Geffen Records in Los Angeles, about record sales and airplay for some of the company's major stars -- Guns 'n' Roses, Aerosmith, Nirvana. Although he's no longer interested in bankrolling Broadway shows, Geffen has earned substantial amounts of money as a producer of or major investor in (Continued on page 45)

hits like "Dreamgirls," "Cats," "Miss Saigon" and "M. Butterfly."

He talks with Felix Rohatyn, senior partner at Lazard Freres, about the Clinton Administration's budget proposals.

Another call comes in from an agent at Creative Artists Agency in Los Angeles about a deal to star Brad Pitt in the movie version of the Anne Rice novel "Interview With the Vampire." It's a project that Geffen has been consumed with producing for several years. (Despite such successes as "Beetlejuice" and "Risky Business," Geffen has not quite reached the level of success as a movie producer that he has in the music business. One notable flop with critics, the trashy "Last Boy Scout," is still an acute source of embarrassment to him.)

Another call, this time from Sandy Gallin. They are planning to see the Off-Broadway comedy "Jeffrey" by Paul Rudnick, about a gay man who decides to give up sex in the age of AIDS. Diane von Furstenberg and Fran Lebowitz are set to join them. Geffen's close circle of friends in show business include homosexuals and heterosexuals, but he speaks with rage at insinuations that there's a "gay mafia" in Hollywood.

"Let's just say that there are successful gay people who are aware of each other," he says. "And if you're in a minority group that comes with the territory. But if you talk about a gay mafia involved in some kind of nefarious activity, that's ridiculous."

Coincidentally, he tosses over several letters congratulating him on his decision to declare his sexuality last fall. "I wasn't looking to be gay," he

The New York Times, May 2, 1993

says. "I was quite upset when I discovered that was part of my life. I wished it would go away. But you can't change who you are. And I tried to fight it in the beginning. And then I had a cancer scare in the mid-70's. And that turned out to be a mistake, and I thought, 'Life is too short.' "

A call comes in to Geffen from Larry Gagosian, a longtime friend who, like him, started in the mail room of the William Morris Agency. Gagosian, whose abrasive tactics have made him a controversial figure in the Madison Avenue art world, advises Geffen on his expanding collection of Jasper Johns, Jackson Pollock, Roy Lichtenstein, Willem de Kooning, Barnett Newman, Frank Stella and Andy Warhol.

"I've decided this is one of the few good things to do with my money," says Geffen. "In the end, you're just a renter anyway. You only own these things for as long as you live. After that, who knows? If I live until I'm 80, I'll have 30 more years of collecting. If the collection is big enough, I'll build a museum. And if not, I'll leave it to a museum."

In the meantime, Geffen has been reading and tearing up the faxes and notes on his desk. There are several sad, hand-scrawled letters from men with AIDS -- or families of AIDS-stricken patients -- asking for money. All the letters will be answered. Every now and then, when a letter deeply touches him, or comes from someone he once knew, he writes a check for as much as \$10,000.

At about 11:30, Geffen makes an impromptu decision to have lunch with Kirk Varnedoe, director of the Museum of Modern Art department of painting and sculpture. Varnedoe may or may not have a lunch date, but he eagerly agrees to see Geffen, a member of the museum's acquisitions committee. They meet at Michael's on West 55th Street, where the talk ranges from the museum's expansion plans to the dangers and high costs of shipping paintings to exhibitions.

In the limousine afterward, on the way to Calvin Klein's offices in the garment center, Geffen says: "In the field of art, to be able to have lunch with Kirk Varnedoe is thrilling. I met him at Si and Victoria Newhouse's dinner one night. Barnett Newman's widow was there. That's the part of me that's a fan. Like when I was a kid and went to the Brooklyn Paramount. Well, my interest has expanded, and it's not just rock-and-roll."

HIS BACKGROUND -- AND his upward ascent -- resemble the rise of the mythic executives he idolizes -- Louis B. Mayer and Harry Warner.

He talks a great deal about his mother, a diminutive immigrant named Batya Geffen, who called her younger son "King David" and supported the family with a corset-and-brassiere business in the Borough Park section of Brooklyn. She died in 1988. Yet it was his father, Abraham, who probably had the greater impact.

"My father died in 1960," says Geffen. "He was an intellectual. . . . She made the money and he read a lot. He wasn't successful or ambitious. He spoke lots of languages. There were times that kids said to me, 'What does your father do?' and I had to make something up because I actually didn't know what he did."

At New Utrecht High School, where in his senior yearbook he predicted he would be a dentist, Geffen graduated in 1960 with a barely passing 66 average. He tried a semester at the University of Texas, and then Brooklyn College, but dropped out, hungering to earn a living in the entertainment business and to

The New York Times, May 2, 1993

live in Los Angeles, which seemed, for him, as far away from Brooklyn as the moon.

He worked for a while as an usher at CBS and landed a job in the mail room of the William Morris Agency, a training ground for agents. Because the agency demanded college graduates, Geffen lied and said he had just completed U.C.L.A. Convinced that his employers would check, he arrived at dawn every morning to open the mail. When the letter from U.C.L.A. finally arrived, he steamed it open and inserted a forged note on university stationery that he had graduated. It was then that he began a close friendship with another agency employee, Barry Diller.

GEFFEN WAS TOLD BY older agents that the only path to success for a young man was the fledgling music business. He began hunting for talent and soon found the brooding singer and composer, Laura Nyro, who wrote a string of Top 10 hits for other artists. When her publishing company, half-owned by Geffen, was sold in 1969 to CBS, Geffen received \$2 million in CBS stock. He was 25.

In 1970, the relentlessly aggressive agent-turned-manager started his own record company, which was called Asylum because, he says, "it was all craziness." Geffen's skill at tapping talent was extraordinary: Joni Mitchell, Jackson Browne, Linda Ronstadt, the Eagles. After running the company for five years, Geffen sold it to Warner Communications. In 1975, its chairman, Steven J. Ross, named Geffen vice chairman of Warner Brothers, the company's Hollywood studio. The job's corporate and bureaucratic restrictions left him stifled.

He quit in 1976, wealthy and unhappy. Later that year bladder cancer was diagnosed, and he dropped out of business altogether, spending a lot of time with the sybaritic crowd at Studio 54 as he waited to die. It was the age just before AIDS -- and Geffen partied, taught business courses at U.C.L.A. and Yale and started to buy art and real estate.

In late 1979, the cancer scare proved to be a false alarm. Geffen lined up backing for his own record label, Geffen Records, from Mo Ostin, then the chairman of Warner Brothers Records.

It is common lore in Hollywood that Geffen was constantly in search of father figures, and found one in Steve Ross. Actually, the man who proved to be his mentor was Ahmet Ertegun, head of Atlantic Records. "Ahmet took a fatherly interest in me," Geffen says. "Steve never took a fatherly interest. I was an asset of his."

IN HIS FEARS OF growing increasingly isolated, Geffen is haunted by the specter of Ross, the chairman of Time Warner who died of cancer last year. Geffen had broken furiously with Ross, his one-time boss in the late 1980's, after a sharp disagreement over the value of his music company. The breach never healed, even as Ross lay dying. And what Geffen realized was that despite Ross's public reputation for social as well as business acumen, he died a lonely man, his life clouded by a series of troubled marriages, a distant family and few real friends.

"He did not have an easy life, Steve," says Geffen, cryptically. "He didn't make it easy for other people but he sure didn't have an easy life."

The New York Times, May 2, 1993

Geffen is sitting in his Eames chair in his open, simple, Zen-like office atop the two-story building he used to own on Sunset Boulevard near Beverly Hills. (Geffen bought the building in 1985 for \$5 million and sold it in 1991 for \$13.5 million.) The office -- like all homes he owns -- is sparsely furnished.

"We all die unhealed," Geffen says firmly. "We all acquire damage as infants and children and we work on removing those scars all of our lives. You won't heal everything, but what's important is the work.

"I'm a great believer in anything that makes you 1 percent better," he goes on. "So I try everything. Freudian. Jungian. Est. Life Spring. Course in Miracles. Twelve Steps. I have pain from time to time. I have joy from time to time."

Geffen is asked what more he could want, and to talk about his future. He takes a sip of herbal tea. "Do any of us really have a clue? We don't know what's going to happen tomorrow. Or what word will come up in a conversation that will change our lives. You can be in the shower and scrubbing under your arm and find a lump that wasn't there yesterday. I'm doing things here and now. Life is evolving. Every day life evolves."

"Evolving" is one of Geffen's favorite words, but his close friends say his life, while more serene than before, is hardly moving toward contentment.

"Washington? This is an entirely new sphere for David," says Barry Diller, the former Fox executive who is now chairman of the home-shopping network QVC. "Think of it in geopolitical terms and David putting it in balance with the other spheres of his life."

But what does David want?

"What does David say?" Diller replies with a slight taunt.

And Gallin, clearly nervous about speaking of his close friend and offending him, says Geffen's life is a complicated one. "Is he lonely? Well, he's too busy to be lonely." And then he pauses and says, "I guess you can be a little lonely and always be busy."

AS GEFEN WALKS INTO Calvin Klein's showroom, the designer is frantically preparing for a new fashion show of men's jeans and clothing. Klein hugs Geffen. The two are old friends but, beyond that, it was Geffen who bailed out the designer last year by buying up about \$62 million in junk-bond debt of Klein's company, enabling it to avoid a principal payment.

As if that weren't enough, it was Geffen's idea to hire Marky Mark, the rapper, for only \$100,000 to promote Klein's jockey briefs. The ads, and the financial results, were sensational.

Geffen's inner circle has come to rely heavily on his good advice. Jeff Katzenberg well remembers the time Geffen bluntly told him that the musical scores for Disney's animated films were lackluster and implored him to hire the team of Alan Menken and Howard Ashman to compose Broadway-style scores. The results were "The Little Mermaid," "Beauty and the Beast" and "Aladdin," which will probably make more money for Disney than any films in the company's

The New York Times, May 2, 1993

history.

In the showroom, Klein and his business partner, Barry Schwartz -- the two grew up together in the Bronx -- are eager for Geffen's approval. The three men survey the jeans and jackets and shoes on the male models in the frenetic showroom.

"Is that the cool thing now, to turn up jeans at the bottom?" asks Geffen.

"It's very cool, David," says Klein.

"I'm so uncool," says Geffen.

"Look at the suits, David," says Klein.

"How much?"

"Generally \$1,400 to \$2,000, but now we're doing a line, less expensive, for the Bloomingdale's customer, the Macy's customer. Not the expensive stuff like Barneys and Bergdorf's."

"I like it. How much are the jeans?"

"Forty to fifty bucks in the store. Retail."

"Terrific," says Geffen. "The pockets look great."

"It's the poor look," says Klein. "It's the 90's. You don't want to look rich."

Geffen, who's wearing finely pressed Calvin Klein jeans and Reeboks, nods.

ON THE FLIGHT BACK TO LOS ANGELES Geffen eats licorice jellybeans as he watches the first cut of "M. Butterfly," the film adaptation of the hit play he produced. The film, which stars Jeremy Irons, was directed by David Cronenberg and is not set to be released until the fall. But as soon as the movie ends, Geffen grabs the phone and tries to reach Terry Semel, the president of Warner Brothers, who is in Aspen.

When he finally connects, Geffen is exuberant. "Terry, I'm over the moon. I just saw 'M. Butterfly.' I mean . . . Academy Award. It's great. And I can't believe we made it for \$17 million."

The other passenger on the plane is Edward Lampert, the 30-year-old president of E.S.L. Investments and a major investment adviser to Geffen. "I view us as being sort of in the stay-rich business rather than the get-rich business," says Lampert, who is catching a lift on the plane for a date with a woman in Los Angeles.

Geffen, as is his custom, is plying his passengers with potato knishes, delicatessen and fresh fruit -- and offering Lampert romantic advice. "Send her a bowl of tulips -- that helps," he says. Geffen calls his Los Angeles office to make sure that Lampert has a Mercedes waiting for him in Malibu.

The New York Times, May 2, 1993

At the Burbank Airport, a Lincoln Town Car is waiting for Geffen. Reaching home as darkness falls, Geffen bounds out of the car. His Pritikin cook, Edwin Saks, announces dinner: Cornish game hen, orzo with shiitake mushrooms, spaghetti squash, roasted bell pepper sauce and nonfat banana cream pie.

The whoosh of the Pacific's waves casts a stillness over the house. David Geffen picks up the phone to ask a friend if he wants to drop in for a movie.

GRAPHIC: Photos: Kirk Varnedoe, left, and Geffen inspecting a painting by Jackson Pollock at the Museum of Modern Art, where Varnedoe is director of painting and sculpture. Geffen and the designer Calvin Klein aboard a Time Warner helicopter, returning from a meeting with Barry Diller at the QVC home shopping network. (Photographs by Diego Goldberg/Sygma for The New York Times) (pg. 28-29); The former mail boy sorts the daily delivery in his Los Angeles office. A moguls' lunch with the agent Jeff Berg. Whatever his Washington ambitions, Geffen hasn't loosened his grip on Hollywood. Bruce Oppenheim, chiropractor to the stars, limbers up Geffen in his office. Dinner for one, with a view. Geffen in his \$26 million plane. (Photographs by Diego Goldberg/Sygma for The New York Times); Bill Clinton with some new best friends -- Geffen, Carrie Fisher and Peter Guber -- at a campaign benefit. (Alex Berliner) (pg. 30-31); Grammy dates, 1974: Lou Adler and Britt Eklund, Geffen and Cher, Jack Nicholson and Anjelica Huston. (Photograph by Phil Roach/Photoreporters) (pg. 40)

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: May 2, 1993

YOU GOTTA HAVE FRIENDS 1997

CO-CHAIRPERSONS

Edgar Bronfman, Jr.
Allen J. Gubman
Jeffrey Katzenberg
Patricia and E. John Reserwald, Jr.

TRIBUTE JOURNAL CHAIR

Steven Rattner

TRIBUTE JOURNAL VICE CHAIR

Hartimer B. Zuckerman

VICE CHAIRS*

Allen B. Company Incorporated
Sheff and Irving Aloff
Charles B. Bensson / The Frances and Benjamin Bensson Foundation
The Richard A. and Amelia Bernstein Foundation, Inc.
Kelly Chapman and Ron Meyer
Barbara and Marvin Kars
Clive Davis and Arista Records
Barry Diller
EMI - Capitol Music Group N.A.
Thomas Healy and Fred P. Hochberg
Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees International Union
Robert A. Iger
Lohr Klein / Gloria Klein, Inc.
Carmie and Harvey Karger
Mr. and Mrs. Leonard A. Lander
Lazard Frères and Co. LLC / Mr. and Mrs. J. Ira Harris
Lyn and Herman Lear
Gerald R. Lewis
The Lincy Foundation

Linda and Sandy Lindenbaum
Kenneth and Evelyn Lipper Foundation
Lorus Hotels

Richard Lovett / Creative Artists Agency
Mr. and Mrs. Peter A. Lund / CBS

Rincherby and Paul Marciano

Toulton and Peter Marton

MTV Networks

Lee Marder / Marder Capital Management

IMTEX

Danica and Charles Perez

Jon Peters

Polygram

Deanis Riese / The Riese Organization

Ricki and Fred Rosen / Ticketmaster

Saban Entertainment

Joseph E. Seagram and Sons, Inc.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert J. Siegel

Thomas D. Mottola / Sony Music Entertainment, Inc.

Steven Spielberg

The Finn and Ray Stark Foundation

S. Donald Sussman

The Tisch Family

Bobby Whitlock / Robert Man Corporation

Warner Bros. and Warner Music Group

Mr. and Mrs. Lew R. Wasserman / The Wasserman Foundation

Terry N. Watcombe / Oriental Trading

Bob and Harvey Weinstein / Miramax Films

Bob Wright / National Broadcasting Company, Inc.

*as of 12/3/96

GAY MEN'S HEALTH CRISIS

Since 1981, GMHC has been the first organization to which men, women and children with AIDS turn for a comprehensive array of support services - including HIV and treatment information, hot meals, legal assistance, volunteer buddies, family counseling, and peer support. GMHC also is a national leader in prevention education and advocacy at the federal, state and local levels. Thanks to donors and a dedicated corps of more than 6,500 volunteers, all of GMHC's services are provided free of charge.

All proceeds will benefit Gay Men's Health Crisis (GMHC).



CORPORATE AFFAIRS

100 UNIVERSAL PLAZA
BUILDING 10
UNIVERSAL CITY, CA 91608
TEL. 818/733-6336 FAX. 818/733-6129

F A X C O V E R S H E E T

DATE: 1-17-97
TO: Holly Nichols
FROM: Mary Schuneman
PHONE: 818/733-6336
RE:
CC:

TIME: 4:15 pm PST
PHONE:
FAX:

and June Stihl

Number of pages including cover sheet: 3

MESSAGE:

This running order is tentative—
changes are still being made.

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTE:

THE INFORMATION IN THIS FACSIMILE MESSAGE IS LEGALLY PRIVILEGED AND CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION INTENDED ONLY FOR THE USE OF THE INDIVIDUAL OR ENTITY NAMED ABOVE. IF THE READER OF THIS MESSAGE IS NOT THE INTENDED RECIPIENT, YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT ANY DISSEMINATION, DISTRIBUTION OR COPY OF THIS TELECOPY IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED. IF YOU HAVE RECEIVED THIS TELECOPY IN ERROR, PLEASE IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY US BY TELEPHONE AND DISPOSE OF THE ORIGINAL MESSAGE. THANK YOU.

You Gotta Have Friends Running Order as of 1/17/97

1. **House to Black**
2. **10 second video Joan Tisch/David Geffen kiss**
3. **Olympic Theme**
4. **Welcome by Rosie O' Donnell; Rosie introduces David Foster**
5. **David Foster intros performance #1**
6. **Performance #1 David's Medley w/ Warren Welbe**
7. **Foster introduces performance #2**
8. **Performance #2 Kevin Sharp - "Nobody Knows"**
9. **Foster introduces Boys Choir of Harlem. (Foster will comment)**
10. **Performance #3 Boys Choir of Harlem**
"Can You Feel the Love Tonight",
"It Don't Mean a Thing If It Ain't Got That Swing"
11. **GMHC Video**
12. **GMHC Board President announces dollars raised. (play on)**
13. **Rosie O' Donnell introduces Hillary Rodham Clinton (play on)**
14. **Hillary Rodham Clinton remarks**
15. **voice over introduction of Phil Donohue**
16. **Phil Donohue remarks and introduces client**
17. **GMHC client remarks**
18. **Voice over introduction of Michael Douglas (play on)**
19. **Michael Douglas presents award to Joan Tisch (play on)**
20. **Joan Tisch remarks**
21. **Intro (Rosie or Foster TBD) Performer #4 - Reba McEntire**

Steve Martin possibly here.

22. Performance — Reba McEntire - "She Thinks His Name John"
"Walk On"

23. Intro (Rosie or Foster TBD) performer #5 _____

24. Performance #5 — Luther Vandross - "Impossible Dream"
"House Is Not A Home"

*Steve Martin
probably here*

25. Voice over intro Barbara Walters

26. Barbara Walters presents award to David Geffen (play on)

27. Geffen remarks

28. Rosie and Foster intro of Celine Dion

29. Performance #6

Celine Dion "All By Myself"
"Because You Loved Me"

30.. Finale (all) "Power of the Dream"

19TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 BPI Communications, Inc.
BPI Entertainment News Wire

August 11, 1995, Friday

LENGTH: 342 words

HEADLINE: Geffen donates \$4 million to AIDS services

BYLINE: By CATHY DUNKLEY, The Hollywood Reporter

DATELINE: LOS ANGELES

BODY:

David Geffen, the film and music figure who is one of the partners of DreamWorks SKG, has donated \$4 million to AIDS services, it was announced Wednesday.

The gift through the David Geffen Foundation constitutes the largest single amount donated to AIDS services since the disease was identified in the early 1980s. It will benefit two leading New York AIDS organizations, Gay Men's Health Crisis and God's Love We Deliver.

"I hope my contribution will encourage more people to come forward and give generously," Geffen said. "In the face of so much death, it is essential that we do all we can to support life."

Both organizations stressed the importance of Geffen's gift at a time when the number of people contracting AIDS is growing.

Wednesday's gift marks the second time Geffen has set a record for supporting AIDS services. In 1992, he donated \$1 million apiece to the Gay Men's Health Crisis and AIDS Project Los Angeles, the largest single AIDS benefaction up to that point.

During the last two years, he has given more than \$12 million to a number of AIDS organizations. Geffen recently donated \$500,000 to the Mapplethorpe Laboratory, affiliated with the New England Deaconess Hospital Corp. in Boston, for AIDS research.

Of the \$4 million, Gay Men's Health Crisis will receive \$2.5 million to set up the organization's first HIV testing center. The facility will provide clients with counseling, education and support services whether they test HIV-positive or negative. It will be named the David Geffen Center for Prevention and Health Education.

The remaining \$1.5 million will be given to the God's Love group to increase their service delivering hot meals to homebound people with AIDS, and toward renovating a new home with an industrial size kitchen three times the size of its current facility in Manhattan's SoHo. The new facility will be named the David Geffen Building.

(PROFILE

(BPI

(style:story)

(regarding:music,charity)

(player:davidgeffen)

children worldwide are living with HIV/AIDS, and we anticipate that as many as 3 million more will become infected with HIV in this year alone.

Of the almost 6 million men, women, and children around the world who have died of AIDS, more than 330,000 have been Americans. Each day, 100 of our fellow citizens lose their lives to this disease, and nearly 200 more are diagnosed with AIDS. The threat that HIV and AIDS pose to our Nation and the world has demanded a national response involving government, industry, communities, families, and individuals. We have put our best scientific minds to work on research, and our most talented public health professionals have strived to prevent the spread of this epidemic. Parents, teachers, clergy, and other civic leaders have worked together to educate and protect young people and other groups who are so vulnerable to -- and devastated by -- the scourge of HIV and AIDS.

At long last, this investment of our time, attention, and resources in science and public health has begun to pay dividends. The past 12 months have offered us reasons for real hope and optimism after so many years of sadness and despair. New treatments, approved in record time, are showing remarkable results in arresting the development of HIV disease and are beginning to improve the health of those who are living with the virus. We have worked hard to provide access to these promising treatments for as many people as possible. We have tripled funding for AIDS drug assistance programs, and we have increased support for the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act by 30 percent during the past 12 months. We have also preserved the Medicaid program, which provides care to more than half of Americans living with AIDS, including more than 90 percent of the children with AIDS.

We are heartened by our success in reducing the risk of perinatal transmission of HIV from mother to child. For the first time since this epidemic began in 1981, we have seen an actual reduction in the number of infants born with HIV. It is within our grasp to virtually eradicate pediatric HIV disease by the end of this century. Our efforts to prevent other types of HIV transmission are also showing signs of progress. But we must remain vigilant to the continuing need for prevention, reducing the number of new infections year by year until the day when we can eliminate this disease.

more

2

As we move forward in this battle, we do so with renewed hope for the future. Let us observe World AIDS Day by intensifying our search for an end to the epidemic, for a cure for those who are living with HIV and AIDS, and for a vaccine to protect all citizens of the world from this relentless killer. And let us reaffirm our commitment to protecting the rights of all those who are living with HIV.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim December 1, 1996, as World AIDS Day, and I invite the Governors of the States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, officials of other territories subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and the American people to join me in reaffirming our commitment to combating HIV and AIDS and to reach out to those living with this disease.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

###

President Clinton's HIV/AIDS Accomplishments

"Our common goal must ultimately be a cure, a cure for all those who are living with HIV, and a vaccine to protect all the rest of us from the virus. A cure and a vaccine, that must be our first and top priority." *President Clinton to the White House Conference on HIV and AIDS, December 6, 1995*

It has been more than 15 years since the epidemic of HIV/AIDS struck our nation. In that time, more than 500,000 Americans have been diagnosed with AIDS and more than 300,000 men, women, and children have died of AIDS. President Clinton has worked hard to reinvigorate the response to HIV and AIDS, providing new national leadership, substantially greater resources, and a closer working relationship with affected communities. Funding for AIDS research, prevention, and care has increased by 43 percent at a time when all government spending has been virtually frozen. Funding for the Ryan White CARE Act has more than doubled and the Food and Drug Administration has accelerated its drug approval process to record times. The President has preserved the Medicaid program, which provides care to 50 percent of people with AIDS, including 92 percent of children with AIDS.

Much more needs to be done. Today, an estimated 650,000 to 900,000 Americans are living with HIV and an average of 40,000 Americans become infected with HIV every year. Women, communities of color, and adolescents are experiencing particularly high rates of infection. That is why President Clinton will continue to work to ensure that our nation responds aggressively and compassionately to the challenges created by HIV and AIDS. This fight will not be over until we have a cure and a vaccine to protect all Americans from this deadly epidemic.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT

- **Providing National Leadership**
 - Increasing overall AIDS funding by 56% in four years.
 - Creating the Office of National AIDS policy at the White House to provide greater direction and coordination for AIDS policy.
 - Appointing the Presidential Advisory Council on HIV and AIDS.
 - Convening the first-ever White House Conference on HIV and AIDS.

○ **Investing in Research**

- Increasing AIDS research funding by 40.2% in four years.
- Signing the NIH Revitalization Act of 1993, creating a permanent Office of AIDS Research at NIH and vesting it with new authority to plan and carry out the AIDS research agenda.
- Appointing Nobel Prize winner Dr. Harold Varmus to head the National Institutes of Health and Dr. William Paul, world-renowned immunologist, to head the Office of AIDS Research.
- Accelerating AIDS drug approval to record times. Since 1993, the Food and Drug Administration has approved 12 new AIDS drugs and two new diagnostic tests.
- Working aggressively with the states to reduce transmission of HIV from mother to child.
- Launching a four-year \$100 million effort to develop topical microbicides to allow women to protect themselves from HIV.
- Facilitating creation of the Forum for Collaborative HIV Research to identify research opportunities to improve care for people with HIV.

○ **Investing in Care**

- Increasing funding for the Ryan White CARE Act 186.3% in four years.
- Tripling Federal funding for the AIDS Drug Assistance Program to help those without insurance coverage for prescription drugs.
- Increasing funding for Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS 96 percent.
- Fighting to preserve the Medicaid guarantee of coverage for people living with AIDS. Nearly 50 percent of people with AIDS and 92 percent of children with AIDS rely on Medicaid for health coverage.
- Revising eligibility rules for Social Security Disability Insurance to make it easier for people living with HIV to qualify for benefits.

○ **Investing in Prevention**

- Increasing funding for AIDS prevention by 24 percent.
- Launching the community planning partnership, which empowers local communities to make decisions about the distribution of AIDS prevention funding.
- Launching the Prevention Marketing Initiative, focusing on the risk to young adults (18 to 25) with frank public service announcements recommending sexual abstinence and the correct and consistent use of latex condoms.
- Reorganizing AIDS prevention efforts at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to foster greater coordination with efforts to reduce sexually transmitted diseases and tuberculosis.
- Appointing Dr. David Satcher to head the CDC and Dr. Helene Gayle to head the CDC Center for HIV/STD/TB Prevention.

- **Fighting Discrimination: Standing Up for the Rights of People with AIDS**
 - Vigorously enforced the Americans with Disabilities Act, which prohibits discrimination against people with HIV/AIDS.
 - Resolving nearly 800 charges alleging employment discrimination against people with HIV and AIDS obtaining monetary benefits of more than \$6.1 million.
 - Leading the fight to repeal the discriminatory "Dornan Amendment," which would have discharged all HIV-positive military personnel.
 - Using the White House "bully pulpit" to speak out against AIDS discrimination.

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a publication.

Publications have not been scanned in their entirety for the purpose of digitization. To see the full publication please search online or visit the Clinton Presidential Library's Research Room.

The White House

THE NATIONAL AIDS STRATEGY

1997



15TH REFERENCE of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1997 BASELINE II, Inc.
Celebrity Bios

LENGTH: 768 words

NAME: Geffen, David

OCCUPATION: executive, producer; also agent

BORN:
Brooklyn, NY
February 21, 1943

EDUCATION:
graduated in the bottom ten percent of his high school class

dropped out of two colleges

MILESTONES:
Began career working in mailroom of William Morris talent agency; became a junior agent at William Morris

1968: Moved to Ashley Famous as a music agent

Became an agent at Creative Management

1969: Co-founded (with Elliott Roberts) talent management company for musicians he discovered and developed; first hit performer was Laura Nyro (date approximate)

1969: Engineered sale of Nyro's publishing company, Tuna Fish Ltd., for 4 million; received half

1970: Founded Asylum Records

1973-76: President then chairman, Electra-Asylum Records; sold to Warner Communications (for a reported 7 million); also headed film production unit at Warner Communications

1975: Named vice chairman, Warner Bros. Pictures

1976: Diagnosed with cancer; later discovered to be mis-diagnosis

1977: Named executive assistant to the chairman, Warner Communications

1980: Formed Geffen Records (independent label) and Geffen Film Co.

1982: Produced first Broadway play, "Master Harold...and the Boys"

1982: Produced first feature, "Personal Best"

1989: Produced first TV series, "Beetlejuice" (animated)

1990: Sold Geffen Records to MCA

1997 Celebrity Bios

1990: March 20 formed DGC (David Geffen Company) music

1992: Came out as gay at a "Commitment to Life" benefit for AIDS Project Los Angeles

1994: Announced, along with former Disney executive Jeffrey Katzenberg and Steven Spielberg, the forming of DreamWorks SKG, a new studio that would produce movies at a more cost efficient level than the major studios

AWARDS:

Tony

Best Musical
"Cats"
1983

Tony

Best Play
"M. Butterfly"
1988

Daytime Emmy

Outstanding Animated Program
"Beetlejuice"
shared award; Geffen was one of the executive producers

FAMILY:

father

Geffen, Abraham
patternmaker

mother

Geffen, Batya
seamstress, shop owner
died 1988; took in sewing during the Depression then opened own corset shop, Chic Corsets by Geffen

brother

Geffen, Mitchell
attorney
older

NOTES:

The Geffen-produced play, "Master Harold...and the Boys" was also nominated for a Best Play Tony award (1982).

Reflecting on whether his success can be attributed to brains or to luck, Geffen remarked, "Luck is just about being in the traffic. And I've stayed in traffic for a long time now. I've been wealthy my entire adult life. But I'll tell you one thing. I wouldn't rather be smart than lucky. I'll take it however it comes. Because I'd rather win than be right." (quoted in VANITY FAIR, March 1991)
Geffen, who has been characterized as the man who went from "being in love with Cher to being in love with Marlo Thomas to being in love with a guy at Studio 54", has attracted controversy for both his promiscuity ("I began wanting to get laid a lot (after they removed the tumor)") and his bisexuality. On the latter topic he frankly admitted, "I date men and I date women. What Woody Allen said was true. Say what you will about bisexuality, you have a 50 percent better

1997 Celebrity Bios

chance of finding a date on Saturday night." (quoted in VANITY FAIR, op cit.) About a year later Geffen publicly came out as gay at a benefit fundraiser for AIDS.

Part of the reason for Geffen's success may be due to his versatility; according to friend restaurateur Peter Morton, "David is the most perfect combination of business and artist. Unlike almost everybody else, he functions in both worlds." (quoted in VANITY FAIR, op. cit.)

Member of the music faculty at Yale University (1978); he has also taught at UCLA.

BIO:

High-powered multimedia mogul, a creative, playful yet hardworking enfant terrible who has been dubbed "Hollywood's first crossover business star", in part because, so the publicity goes, he "knows better than anyone...who a star is, and who isn't".

A native of Brooklyn, Geffen, whose mother ran a corset shop, began his involvement with the world of entertainment as so many seem to have done: in the mailroom at the William Morris Agency. Working his way up to agent, he quickly parlayed his gift for scouting talent into several companies which made him rich and boosted the careers of, among others, Joni Mitchell, Jackson Browne, the Association, Jesse Colin Young, Linda Ronstadt and the Eagles.

The late 1970s and early 80s saw Geffen encountering several career and personal setbacks: an unhappy stint as vice chairman at Warner Brothers ("Companies are too inefficient, in the most honest sense of the word....I don't have the personality to be a corporate executive.") and a false-alarm bout with a supposedly malignant tumor. Rebounding with characteristic gusto, Geffen pulled off what one executive called "the hat trick of all time" by getting Warners to finance his new record company almost interest-free. After a slow start, Geffen Records achieved both popularity and controversy with such acts as Cher, Guns N' Roses, Aerosmith, Andrew Dice Clay and Nelson. The record label's companion firm, Geffen Film Company, has generally enjoyed a high level of success with a similarly quirky line of comedies, including "Risky Business" (1983), "After Hours" and "Lost in America" (both 1985), "Little Shop of Horrors" (1986, based on the off-Broadway play Geffen produced), "Beetlejuice" (1988) and "Quick Change" (1990). Also notable were his ventures into theater, which encompass such Broadway hits as the musicals "Dreamgirls" and "Cats", and the dramas "Master Harold...and the Boys" and "M. Butterfly".

A fickle, self-admitted obsessive, Geffen considers himself to be merely a "fixer" who professes great admiration for but not affinity with Hollywood powers from the past. A classic example is Jack Warner, whose estate Geffen purchased in total for 47.5 million and plans to sell without having lived in it; "The worst thing that can happen," he notes, "is that I'll make money." An instance of just such a profitable fate is Geffen's 1990 sale of his record company to MCA for 10 million shares of stock (at the time worth 540 million). Eight months later, when MCA was sold to Matsushita for 6.1 billion, his shares were worth 710 million. It is precisely this financial prowess, combined with his lack of reticence in public, his much-publicized personal life and his omnipresence among the stars who value his support that may yet make Geffen "the man whose phone call has the effect of a corporation."

In the fall of 1994 Geffen, along with former Disney executive Jeffrey Katzenberg and Steven Spielberg, announced the founding of DreamWorks SKG, a

1997 Celebrity Bios

new cost efficient studio that would compete with the majors. --Written by
David Lugowski

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LAST-UPDATE: March 28, 1991

LOAD-DATE: January 14, 1997

5TH REFERENCE of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1986 Gale Research Inc.
All Rights Reserved
Contemporary Newsmakers 1985

1986; 1985 Cumulation

LENGTH: 2446 words

NAME: David Geffen

PERSONAL:

Born February 21, 1943, in Brooklyn, N.Y.; son of Abraham and Batya (in the corset and brassiere manufacturing business) Geffen.

OCCUPATION: Record, film, and theatrical producer.

ADDRESSES: Home--New York, N.Y.; and Los Angeles, Calif. Office--David Geffen Co., 9130 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90069.

EDUCATION: Attended University of Texas and Brooklyn College of the City University of New York.

CAREER:

Studio usher, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. (CBS), New York City; William Morris Agency, New York City, 1964-68, began as mailroom worker, became talent agent; talent agent with Ashley Famous Agency, beginning 1968; executive vice-president and talent agent with Creative Management Associates; founder, with Laura Nyro, and president of Tuna Fish (music publishing company), until 1969; founder, with Elliott Roberts, of Geffen-Roberts Agency, Los Angeles, Calif.; founder, with Roberts, and president of Asylum Records, Los Angeles, 1970-73; Warner Communications, Los Angeles, president of Elektra-Asylum Records, 1973-76, vice-chairman of Warner Bros. Pictures, 1975-76, executive assistant to chairman of the board, 1977; instructor in music business courses at University of California, Los Angeles, and Yale University, 1978-80; founder and president of Geffen Records, Los Angeles, beginning 1980; currently chairman and chief executive officer of David Geffen Co. (encompassing record, film, and theatrical production companies), Los Angeles.

SIDELITES:

One of the most influential people in the contemporary entertainment industry, David Geffen is a man of many opinions and such as unabashed propensity for sharing them that he's been called the Billy Martin of the record business. The stable of musicians Geffen has feuded with includes such luminaries as Bob Dylan and Stephen Stills. In Esquire magazine, Geffen was quoted as saying about rock superstar Mick Jagger: "Who gives a shit? D'ya know what I mean? I mean who is this? At his last concert here he was practically taking off his clothes. He reminded me of a male stripper."

A lithe, curly haired former wunderkind who earned his first million at age twenty-five, Geffen has dated such high-profile celebrities as Laura Nyro, Marlo Thomas, and Cher. He is in large part responsible for the careers of such stars as Joni Mitchell, Jackson Browne, Asia, Quarterflash, Madness, Jennifer Holliday, and the Eagles. The original cast recording from his stage musical "Dreamgirls" has sold more copies than any original cast album since "Hair," and his Tony Award-winning Broadway show, "Cats," was greeted with rave reviews.

If there ever was someone with a Midas touch, David Geffen would seem to be he. "You gotta bet on a winner like David," Warner Brothers chairman Mo Ostin told Esquire. "Someone like that, he's driven. He's just gotta succeed. You know whatever he touches is going to turn to gold."

Geffen was raised in a small, three-room apartment in Brooklyn by a father who never worked and a mother who supported the family with the "Chic Corsetry by Geffen" corset and brassiere company, which she originally ran out of the family living room. The company expanded into a full-scale manufacturing business occupying a store on nearby 13th Avenue, and Batya Geffen eventually bought the entire building and became a landlord. Geffen credits his mother for inspiring him with her entrepreneurial spirit. "I was a terrible student," he told the New York Times. "I learned my lessons by watching her. She taught me to tell the truth, to make sure that whatever I put out was good stuff. Coming from a relatively poor family was a great motivation for me. My parents would take me to the movies in Times Square and I could see for myself there was a better life. I wanted it."

Geffen attended New Utrecht High School, barely graduating with a sixty-eight average. But his major goal was not school. It was to flee to the west coast, which he fell in love with after a drive through Beverly Hills. While visiting his brother on the law school campus at the University of California, Los Angeles, Geffen was cast as a high school freshman in a movie called "The Explosive Generation." Soon after he saw the movie, Geffen had his nose fixed. Shortly thereafter, he flunked out of the University of Texas. Then he returned to California, where his brother was engaged to rock promoter Phil Spector's first wife's sister. He was almost hypnotized by Spector and told Esquire that the record executive "was my idol. He was God." Geffen would later drop out of Brooklyn College of the City University of New York and be fired from his first job at CBS as an usher; he was subsequently discharged from a second minor job there for being "too aggressive."

In 1964 he got a job as a mailroom clerk at the William Morris Agency in New York. His mother's credo regarding honesty notwithstanding, he lied to his future bosses that he had graduated from UCLA, and when he learned that the agency planned to check out his story, he went into the office early every morning for four months, searching for the university's reply. When it finally arrived, he took it to a printer, had the letterhead forged, and rewrote the letter.

"I was desperate," Geffen told Esquire. "I would have killed--well, not really--to keep my job there. I mean, do you know what it was like? You can't be sick a day. Because if you are sick that day, and [the letter] comes in that day, well, it was just terrifying. Well, finally one morning it came and I opened it and replaced it with a letter saying I had graduated from UCLA." He told the New York Times: "It was either give William Morris what they wanted or give up my dreams.... I just don't believe in taking no for an answer."

That quickly became evident from the litany of successful rock stars Geffen began signing from within the confines of the agency's mailroom, including Laura Nyro and Jesse Colin Young and the Association. In 1968, he moved to the Ashley Famous Agency, whose music division he helped build into the industry's second-largest. But Geffen found it difficult to work in a structured setting and soon left, after several acrimonious bouts with agency chief Ted Ashley, to take a position as executive vice president of another major talent agency,

Creative Management Associates. There he met Elliott Roberts, his secretary, with whom he soon entered into a partnership to form Geffen-Roberts, which was to become one of the industry's largest music management agencies. While at Geffen-Roberts, he tried to interest Ahmet Ertegun, the president of Atlantic Records, which was owned by Warner Communications, in various singing groups. Instead, Ertegun convinced Geffen to start his own record company, and in 1970 Geffen and Roberts founded Asylum Records.

Within two years, Warner Communications, recognizing a successful company and serious competition, bought Asylum for \$ 7 million and signed Geffen to a seven-year contract. "Seven million dollars was more than I could imagine," Geffen told New York magazine. "They more than made their money back in six months. I said, 'Oh shit! I gave the company away. Seven million dollars is nothing.' But Steve Ross, the head of Warner Communications Inc., made a new deal with me because it was clear to him that they made such an incredible deal that it wasn't right for me and that it would not inspire me to keep working if they didn't compensate me correctly." (In between his stints at the Ashley and Creative agencies, Geffen and Nyro had started a successful music publishing company called Tuna Fish, which they sold to CBS in 1969 for \$ 4 million.) It was Warner chairman Ross who, in 1973, asked Geffen to merge Asylum with another Warner division, Elektra Records. That sparked the creation of one of the conglomerate's most profitable divisions. "I dropped 90 percent of their new artists, made new deals, and out of forty record releases thirty-eight were hits," Geffen recalled in the New York Times. "We had a 25 percent pretax profit the first year I was there."

Thus, in 1975, when Geffen told Ross that he wanted to run a movie studio, Ross agreed. And the next year Geffen, at age thirty-three, became vice-chairman of Warner Brothers Pictures. "When I was a kid in Brooklyn I dreamed of being in the movie business," he told the Los Angeles Herald Examiner. "I had reached the top of my profession in the music business, so maybe it was a matter of greener pastures.

"After two weeks at the studio I turned to my secretary Linda and I said, 'Oh my God. I've really screwed up this time.'" Despite some successful pictures, the media mogul with the Midas touch had finally stumbled. "The movie business became a nightmare," Geffen told New York magazine. "I'd gone from running my own company to having a big title but not really running the company." Geffen oversaw the production of such films as "Oh God," "Greased Lightning" and "The Late Show," but he admitted to New York that he "was just f---ing up constantly because I didn't realize you had to check with this person and send a carbon to that one and all the stuff people learn growing through the ranks of a big company.... By the end of the year, I had stepped on so many toes, without intending to do so, that the relationships were so warped that I had to get out. And did."

It was during this professional nadir that Geffen was told he had cancer. He had checked into Cedars-Sinai Medical Center in 1976 for what was supposed to have been a relatively minor operation. When he regained consciousness, doctors told him a tumor on his bladder was malignant.

He bundled up his business affairs, moved back to New York, and proceeded to live life with a vengeance. "I started visiting museums and art galleries," he told Esquire. "I traveled. I went to Barbados five times in a year. I did a lot of things. I learned a lot about myself, about having a balance, and the

impact I have on people....And, I thought it was very important to get laid as much as possible. I mean, they said I'd have to lose my bladder at some point. You lose your bladder, you end up with a bag. You end up with no sex life, let me assure you. I thought I'd rather be dead than walk around with a bag."

For about four years Geffen drifted along. He became a regular at New York's Studio 54 disco. He taught music business courses at Yale and U.C.L.A. He also spent the time making another \$ 23 million by investing the \$ 7 million he made in the Asylum Records sale in California real estate.

Then, in 1980, Geffen suddenly discovered that he was not going to die of cancer. He recalled to Esquire: "I check into another hospital, a New York hospital, with a New York doctor, and when I wake up, this New York doctor says it's all a mistake. That there's nothing wrong with me. That there never has been anything wrong with me....When I told Marlo [Thomas], she wanted me to sue [the Beverly Hills doctor who had made the original diagnosis]. As a service to the community, you know? My mother wanted me to go smash him in the head with a baseball bat. Me, I never wanted to hear that word [cancer] again."

Geffen was buoyant but bewildered. "Four years is a long time," he told Esquire of his self-imposed retirement. "I thought, 'How do I start again?'...Then Lorne Michaels and Paul Simon and I went off to Barbados to have one of these, 'Let's figure out what David can do' conversations. And finally Paul said something to me that sort of connected. He said, 'You've got to begin. Who knows where it will end, but you have to make a commitment to start'.... So when I got back, I called Steve Ross [chairman of Warner Communications] and Mo Ostin [chairman of Warner Brothers Records] and said, 'Look, I'm gonna go back to work.' And, literally, a deal was made within two days. And funnily enough, the phones started ringing. Your biggest fear is that the phones won't ring, but they started ringing. And Donna Summer called me, and Elton John I ran into at a party, and then I got a call from Yoko Ono. And...."

If anything, Geffen's comeback catapulted his career even higher than it was before his self-imposed hiatus. He has been responsible for such theatrical hits as "Master Harold...and the Boys," "The Little Shop of Horrors," "Dreamgirls," and "Cats." Geffen films include "Personal Best," starring Mariel Hemingway, and the summer hit "Risky Business," starring Tom Cruise. Recent successes on the music end of Geffen's stable include "Double Fantasy," by John Lennon and Yoko Ono, and Asia's debut album, both of which were number one albums. He also represents Elton John, Neil Young, and Joni Mitchell, in addition to such newer stars as Quarterflash and Johnny Hiatt.

"I don't believe in market surveys or target audiences," Geffen told the New York Times. "If I'm an expert, I'm an expert at my own taste. I figure if I enjoy something, others will too. I run on instinct." How much longer Geffen can run on instinct is uncertain. "A lot of people feel I've peaked," he admitted to the Los Angeles Herald Examiner. "I look at it this way. I want to point myself in every musical direction. As long as something's good, that's what I'm interested in. I'm out there looking for artists and they're out there looking for me."

A millionaire several times over, Geffen says he knows his winning ways cannot last forever. And, one can argue, it doesn't matter all that much if Geffen backs a few losers, given his golden touch so far. But the bi-coastal media mogul says that even if he loses some, he'll be back in there the next

day. Winning is as much a part of his personal regimen as the ninety-minute daily workouts in the personal gym in his Los Angeles tudor mansion or the Perrier water that is never far from his arm. "It's impossible to be successful without failing," Geffen told the New York Times. "All I want is to be allowed to work in any area that I choose. I like the theater, films, records. I like real estate, art. I don't like television. I know what I like. I like money. People who say they don't are full of it."

Collecting art.

SOURCES: PERIODICALS:

Calendar, December 12, 1982.

Detroit Free Press, December 31, 1983.

Esquire, February, 1975, November, 1982.

Forbes, April 14, 1980.

Los Angeles Herald Examiner, September 5, 1980.

Newsweek, November 20, 1972.

New York, May 17, 1982, January 24, 1983.

New York Times, October 3, 1982, October 31, 1982.

New York Times Magazine, July 21, 1985.

Rolling Stone, May 15, 1980, January 22, 1981, March 5, 1981.

Sound and Music, November, 1980.

Time, February 25, 1974.

Washington Post, May 6, 1982.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: August 13, 1991

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

The Clinton Administration and HIV/AIDS

In 1992, when he ran for President of the United States, Bill Clinton said he would "provide the leadership this country needs for a loud, clear, and consistent war on AIDS." In his first three years in office, the President has translated that pledge into action, turning around more than a decade of governmental policies that were regarded as at best apathetic and at worst hostile to those living with HIV/AIDS. Following are the highlights of the Administration's HIV/AIDS-related actions taken since January 20, 1993.

AIDS Advisory Council. The President created the Presidential Advisory Council on HIV and AIDS to provide him and his Administration with expert outside advice on the ways in which the Federal government should respond to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Specifically, the Council is charged with making recommendations in the areas of AIDS-related research, prevention, and care.

AIDS Conference. On December 6, 1995, the President convened the first White House Conference on HIV and AIDS in the history of the epidemic. More than 250 people from 37 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico participated in a full day of policy discussions with senior members of the Administration, the scientific and public health communities, and community-based organizations.

AIDS & Adolescents. The Office of National AIDS Policy issued a report to the President on the rising rates of HIV transmission among adolescents (age 13-19). The report noted that an average of at least one American teenager becomes infected with HIV every hour of every day. It recommends steps to increase youth involvement in AIDS prevention, care, and research efforts.

AIDS Funding. The President has placed AIDS programs among his investment priorities. In the four budgets he has submitted to the Congress, the President has increased total government funding for AIDS research, prevention, and care by 43%, including a 132% increase for the Ryan White CARE Act programs. In those four budgets, the President has increased AIDS research funding by 34%; AIDS prevention funding by 24%; and AIDS housing assistance by 71%.

Anti-Discrimination. The Justice Department and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission are vigorously enforcing provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act that prohibit discrimination against people with HIV/AIDS. The EEOC has received more than 900 charges alleging employment discrimination against people with HIV and AIDS and has resolved 789 charges, obtaining monetary benefits of over \$6.1 million. The Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) has taken action on nearly 20 complaints of denial of care by health care facilities or providers to persons with HIV/AIDS and new efforts are being made to address discrimination in nursing homes.

Blood Safety. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) held ground-breaking public meetings on the use of new technologies to reduce the risk of HIV transmission by blood product transfusion. The Administration has received the Institute of Medicine report examining the issues surrounding transmission of HIV throughout the blood supply before 1987. The Department of Health and Human Services has named the Assistant Secretary for Health to be the Department's blood safety director, with overall responsibility for ensuring the IOM's recommendations are carried out and the coordination and oversight of the Public Health Service's blood safety programs.

Consumer Protection. The FDA is working with community organizations to prevent fraudulent activities aimed at people living with HIV disease. To date, 10 FDA-funded coalitions throughout the country -- including representatives from the community, health professionals, and law enforcement agencies -- have been established to educate and protect people with HIV and AIDS from fraudulent products.

Data Gathering. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is supporting three major efforts directed at gathering and analyzing services provided to persons with HIV disease. The "AIDS Cost and Services Utilization Survey," the "HIV Cost and Services Utilization Survey," and the "Hospital Cost and Utilization Project," will provide an important data base on the cost of AIDS care and the use of health care services by people living with HIV.

Dental Care. The AIDS dental reimbursement program was expanded to address the lack of dental care available to low-income and under-insured individuals living with HIV/AIDS. The program, which reimburses accredited dental schools and post-doctoral dental training programs for uncompensated costs incurred in providing oral health care to HIV-positive individuals, includes 124 institutions in 35 states.

Disability Eligibility. The Social Security Administration published revised regulations expanding the list of health manifestations that will be considered in determining eligibility due to HIV/AIDS for Social Security and Supplemental Security Income disability benefits. The agency also revised its rules to allow physicians and other health professionals to provide information to Social Security field offices, which then can make immediate disability findings.

Drug Approval. The FDA has approved or provided new labelling indications for 17 new products to treat HIV or HIV-related conditions while dramatically reducing the time it takes for drug review and approval. A new class of antiretroviral drugs, known as protease inhibitors, were approved in record time.

Drug Development. HHS created the National Task Force on AIDS Drug Development, an historic partnership between government, industry, academia, medicine, and AIDS-affected community organizations to identify and eliminate barriers to the rapid development of drugs for HIV and HIV-related conditions. In addition, Vice President Gore has met with pharmaceutical industry executives to discuss ways to accelerate research and development of AIDS drugs and vaccines.

Early Intervention. The Agency for Health Care Policy and Research issued clinical practice guidelines for health care professionals to assist in the evaluation and management of early HIV infection. The guidelines stress the importance of prevention of HIV-related opportunistic infections and the link between prevention and early diagnosis and care. A quick reference guide for physicians and consumer guides for adults, adolescents, and the parents of children with HIV infection was also made available. The U.S. Public Health Service provided support for a new campaign by the National Minority AIDS Council to promote the use of prophylactic treatment to prevent the occurrence of pneumocystis carinii pneumonia in people with HIV.

Home Care. AIDS-specific Medicaid home care waivers are in place in 15 states, allowing States to provide targeted home and community-based services to people with HIV/AIDS. In 1995, those programs will serve at least 21,170 individuals. HHS also is developing prototype waivers to help other States gain quick approval of future waiver applications.

Housing. The Department of Housing and Urban Development has established the National Office of HIV/AIDS Housing to assist people with HIV/AIDS to pay for housing. Funding for HUD's Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS program has increased by 42%, while support from other HUD programs has also risen. The President has opposed efforts by Congress to cut funding for HOPWA and other programs for low-income Americans.

International Cooperation. The U.S. is cultivating international cooperation in HIV/AIDS prevention and care through participation in the United Nations' new Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS. Representatives of the U.S. participated in the Tenth International HIV/AIDS Conference in Yokohama, Japan, and the World AIDS Summit in Paris and is participating in regional conferences for Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia, and Africa. The U.S. Agency for International Development sponsored the Third HIV/AIDS Prevention Conference in Washington DC, which allowed for an exchange of information among diverse prevention and care groups from around the world and resulted in an agenda of effective prevention measures to be pursued worldwide. Through USAID, the U.S. is the largest bilateral donor in international assistance for prevention HIV/AIDS transmission, providing more than \$120 million annually.

Medicaid. With Medicaid providing health care coverage for nearly 50% of Americans living with AIDS, including 90% of children with AIDS, the President strongly opposed Congressional attempts to repeal the Medicaid guarantee of health care coverage to poor and disabled Americans. Meanwhile, the Health Care Financing Administration has been working closely with AIDS advocacy organizations to assure that state Medicaid reforms protect the quality of care provided to people living with HIV and AIDS.

Mental Health. HHS awarded the first Federal grants to develop mental health services for persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families and partners. Approximately 260,000 mental health counseling sessions for people with HIV were reported during the last six months of 1994. Approximately 100,000 individuals with HIV also received mental health services under the Ryan White CARE Act.

Minority Communities. The Public Health Service convened the National Congress on the State of HIV in Racial and Ethnic Communities, bringing together individuals and organizations to develop plans to alter the course of HIV in those communities. The National Institutes of Health (NIH) added four new sites to its AIDS Clinical Trials Group at institutions that serve predominantly minority populations.

Perinatal Transmission. An NIH-sponsored clinical trial (ACTG 076) provided strong evidence that use of AZT by HIV-positive pregnant women dramatically reduced the rate of HIV transmission from mother to infant. The FDA expeditiously approved changes in labelling indications for AZT to include treatment of HIV-infected pregnant women. The U.S. Public Health Service issued guidelines in August 1994 on using AZT during pregnancy to reduce the risk of perinatal HIV transmission. In July 1995, CDC published PHS recommendations for routine HIV counseling and voluntary HIV testing for all pregnant women in the U.S. There is already evidence that use of this therapy is reducing the number of HIV-positive babies born in the U.S.

Policy Coordination. To provide a central focus for governmental efforts against HIV/AIDS, the President created the Office of National AIDS Policy within the White House, to advise him on AIDS policy issues and coordinate interdepartmental activities. An Interdepartmental Task Force on HIV/AIDS, chaired by National AIDS Policy Director Patricia Fleming, was created to assist in that effort.

Prevention. In January 1994, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) launched the Prevention Marketing Initiative aimed at young adults (ages 18-25) to change behaviors that contribute to the transmission of HIV. The initiative features production of frank, forward-thinking public service announcements promoting both abstinence and the consistent and correct use of latex condoms. In November 1995, CDC released the second set of PSAs featuring young people discussing their experience with safer sex and abstinence. CDC has initiated a comprehensive community planning process for HIV prevention programs, placing control of such programs in the hands of local community organizations rather than having them dictated by the Federal government.

Research Organization. The President signed the National Institutes of Health Revitalization Act of 1993, placing full responsibility for planning, budgeting, and evaluation of the AIDS research program at NIH in the Office of AIDS Research. Dr. William Paul, an internationally acclaimed immunologist, was appointed to head that office and has developed the first comprehensive plan and budget for AIDS research.

Ryan White CARE Act. In the four budgets he has sent to Congress, the President has increased funding for the Ryan White CARE Act by 132%, fulfilling the President's promise to fully fund that program. Approximately 360,000 clients have been served under Title I of the Act. Eighty percent of U.S. metropolitan areas report providing new or expanded Ryan White services to people living with HIV, including HIV/AIDS drug assistance; services for women, children, and other special needs populations; and expanded rural services. All 54

states and territories are currently funded under Ryan White Title II, serving an estimated 296,000 clients with those funds. Title III(b), which pays for counseling, testing, and early intervention services, including treatment, served more than 175,000 clients, including a large number of women and minorities. Title IV develops comprehensive coordinated care systems linked to clinical research in more than 80 communities, meeting the unique needs of children, youth, women, and families.

Treatment. The NIH Preclinical AIDS Drug Screening Program has screened 72,000 potential agents for treatment of HIV disease and approved six compounds for Phase I clinical trials. NIH clinical trials involve more than 45,000 HIV-infected individuals.

Vaccines. The NIH has significantly expanded its basic research efforts to design new approaches to developing AIDS vaccines. It is now evaluating 14 vaccine candidates to identify those that might be appropriate for efficacy trials. The Department of Defense is also developing and testing several candidate HIV vaccines to protect U.S. military personnel.

Veterans. The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) provides care to nearly 17,000 veterans with HIV-related diseases. The VA operates four specialized AIDS Clinical Units in New York City, Miami, West Los Angeles, and San Francisco medical centers. AIDS research is conducted at 85 medical centers, comprising over 800 individual research projects. Specialized AIDS Research Centers dedicated to conducting HIV research are located in New York City; Durham, NC; San Diego CA; and Atlanta. VA AIDS research is funded by about \$6 million in VA research funds and over \$24 million in extramural grants. VA also maintains a national AIDS data base to track the epidemic within the veterans' population.

Water Safety. The CDC and the Environmental Protection Agency issued guidance for vulnerable populations recommending steps to purify drinking water to protect against *Cryptosporidium*, which can be fatal to those with compromised immune systems. These agencies have also conducted research and outreach about threats of water-borne diseases to such individuals through funding and hosting several workshops and training programs.

Women and AIDS. With infection rates rising fastest among women, the Administration has taken aggressive action to confront the spread of the epidemic among women. The NIH created a Women's Interagency HIV Study to identify the nature and rate of HIV disease progression in women. NIH now requires that women and members of minority groups be included in all NIH supported biomedical and behavioral research involving human subjects. The Department of Health and Human Services has initiated a major research effort to develop female-controlled barrier methods, including topical microbicides, to prevent HIV transmission among women. That initiative will include more than \$100 million in research funding over the FY1997-2000 period.

###

**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
COLUMN FOR RELEASE JANUARY 22, 1997
CREATORS SYNDICATE/TALKING IT OVER**

Inauguration Day for Bill and me ended early Tuesday morning after a whirlwind tour of 15 Inaugural Balls. We arrived at the White House around 2 a.m. exhausted, but exhilarated. We were also famished. We hadn't eaten since lunch and headed straight to the refrigerator ~~in~~ ^{our private living quarters}. As we ate xxx, -- leftovers from a family dinner Bill and I had been too busy to attend that night -- we chatted and recalled our favorite moments of the day.

I couldn't have thought of a better way to start Inauguration and Martin Luther King ^{Day} ~~Day~~ ^{historical} than attending a special ecumenical service at the Metropolitan AME Church in Washington. As he prepares for another four years in office, Bill knows that he won't be able to do his job alone. He needs his faith and people of faith to support him. The morning service, which brought together representatives from many religious traditions lifted the congregation's spirits and strengthened our belief that much more unites us than divides us. Friends from throughout Bill's life spoke at the service. There were musical offerings from performers as diverse as Carolyn Staley, Bill's childhood neighbor, and the much beloved gospel singers BeBe and CeCe Winans. Bill chose all of the hymns. Jesse Jackson and Tony Campolo, xxx, delivered inspiring and funny sermons.

After the service, Bill and I returned to the White House, where we greeted Congressional leaders who had come to escort Bill to the Capitol. As we drove to the Capitol, I looked out the window and saw people already staking out seats along the parade route. I also saw a few

protestors, who reminded me of the greatness of our democracy and our right to disagree with each other openly and peacefully.

It was cold and overcast as Chelsea and I took our seats with Tipper Gore and her children at the oath-taking ceremony. I held our family Bible open to Bill's favorite passage -- Ixxx. When he repeated his name after Justice Rehnquist, "I, William Jefferson Clinton," tears welled up in my eyes and I thought I was going to cry. I felt proud and awed as I watched my husband walk toward the podium on the West Front of the Capitol, looking out toward the mall and the Washington monument.

I had been worried about Bill's voice for three days. It had turned hoarse on Friday and I had pleaded with him to stay in for the weekend. (I am known in my family as an incurable worrier). By Monday, his voice was strong and clear. As Bill began his speech, the sun emerged from the clouds and bathed him in light. Chelsea and I were amazed by the weather's good timing.

After the ceremony, we went to Statuary Hall, one of the most historic rooms in the Capitol for lunch with members of Congress. The menu was composed of dishes Thomas Jefferson served two hundred years ago while he was in the White House. I sat between my husband and House Speaker Newt Gingrich, (who ironically, was seated to my left). Chelsea sat next to Strom Thurmond, who at 94 is still one of the Senate's greatest charmers.

When Senator Warner presented the President with the traditional gift of an-already

framed picture of the morning's ceremony, I barely remembered the same event occurring four years ago. Then, I was too anxious to take in the details of my husband's first inauguration. This time, I was much more relaxed, and could savor every moment.

I was thrilled at the number of people who had come out on such a cold day to watch the inaugural parade. Bill, Chelsea and I walked the last few blocks to the White House. We saw familiar faces in the crowds and waved to them. Bill even caught sight of a man he had worked with on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee while he was a student at Georgetown University more than twenty-five years ago.

The hardest part of the day was finding the energy to change into our formal wear for the evening's balls. I was afraid to nap between the parade and the balls for fear of not being able to get up.

But the energy of the people dancing and having a good time at the stops kept me going, even as my feet protested with every step. When Bill and I returned to White House, we realized we had carried all of the day's good feelings home with us.

###

THE MEAL

Six Weeks to Plan and Cook and 20 Minutes to Eat

By MARIAN BURROS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 — It is 1:28 P.M. on Inauguration Day, and in exactly two minutes, the waiters will have to start serving the three-course three-wine inauguration lunch in Statuary Hall in the Capitol.

What had taken the caterer and Congressional planners six weeks to put together will be dished out over 45 minutes. The guests will each have 20 minutes to eat it.

As the 241 guests gather to dine on oysters and shrimp in a cream sauce — or tomato sauce, if you are President of the United States and allergic to dairy products — beef à la mode and apple bread pudding, the 1997 equivalent of the King's taster is keeping his eye on the kitchen. A White House employee, he is there to watch the preparation of the trays and select one at random for the President and First Lady.

The kitchen is quiet as the Presi-

dent arrives.

After the scraping of the chairs on the marble floor as they are pulled out from the tables, Bill Homan, an owner of the caterer, Design Cuisine, speed walks into the makeshift kitchen, where a larger-than-life statue of Will Rogers looks down on the electric stoves and warming boxes. At 1:30, Mr. Homan calls to his troops: "On your mark. O.K. guys, let's go."

The waiters line up to pick up their seafood pies. Senator John W. Warner, Republican of Virginia and chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies, tells the diners that their meal is based on recipes that Jefferson served in the White House.

The kitchen hums, but suddenly a member of the catering staff dashes after a waiter. What is wrong? "There wasn't enough garnish," a worker says.

Dot Svendsen, who works in the office of the Secretary of the Senate

and arranges such ceremonial functions, asks the caterers to save the Champagne corks and wires, because Lois Breaux, wife of Senator John B. Breaux, Democrat of Louisiana, makes jewelry out of them.

Waiters hurry back, seeking the vegetarian pie for Chelsea Clinton and several others who do not eat animal protein.

Ten minutes after the meal has begun, the kitchen is ready to serve the main course. The platters of meat, vegetables, macaroni and cheese timbales are taken from the warming boxes as two garnishers arrange thyme branches and a sprinkling of parsley.

"O.K., let's get this right to the table," Mr. Homan says. "Go, go, go!"

There is so little time — the Presidential party has to go to the parade — and there is so much table hopping that some guests return to their seats and find that their plates have

been whisked away.

Champagne corks are popping at 1:50. Hillary Rodham Clinton and Newt Gingrich are engrossed in conversation. "We don't normally pour Champagne before we clear the main course," Raz Nielsen, an account executive at Design Cuisine, says. "But this party is very different, because we have to stick to a schedule."

The apple bread pudding and quince ice cream have been served. The President is out of his seat, greeting friends who have a small child with them. He may be late for the parade, but he has the child in his arms, and the guests, including Senator Patrick J. Leahy, Democrat of Vermont, are snapping away.

"Politicians would rather shake hands and schmooze than eat," Jennifer Wheaton of Design Cuisine says. "It's a tough crowd."

The chef in charge of the meal, Ernesto Cadima is excited and wist-

ful, saying, "I wish they had a couple of hours to enjoy the food and a couple of bottles of wine."

It is 2:10, and the Congressional gifts are presented to the President and Vice President. In the kitchen the crew cleans up. The waiters dip into the leftover bread pudding.

The President makes remarks at the end of the meal. In the kitchen Mr. Homan's partner, Horst Klein, talks too loudly on his cellular telephone. "Horst, Horst, shh!" Ms. Wheaton admonishes him.

Mr. Homan returns from the dining room with two assistants. "Yes!" he says and raises his arm in triumph. "The President walked over and shook our hands."

Screech. The chairs are being pushed back. Lunch is over. It is 2:20.

Someone from the Capitol Curator's office is on the prowl for missing Capitol china. She has accounted for all but one saucer. For official events the china can be rented for \$50, whether it is one piece or 1,000.

Paper plates are brought out. Waiters, people who work in the Capitol, police officers, janitors and Congressional staff members drop by for a lunch of leftovers.

THE DAUGHTER

Young Woman Steps Out

By TODD S. PURDUM

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 — All day, from a morning prayer service through the solemn swearing-in and sun-dappled stroll down Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House, Bill and Hillary Rodham Clinton were never far from a buoyant young woman in a blue-gray suit.

That was hardly a surprise, since she just happened to be their 16-year-old daughter, Chelsea. But for the youngest Clinton, who has spent most of the last four years in the comparative shadows, this weekend of inaugural festivities has been a kind of national coming-out party.

At one point, as the First Family marched toward the inaugural reviewing stand, Chelsea literally uncloaked herself, shedding her ankle length coat to reveal a matching mini-skirt underneath.

It is a far cry from the days in 1992 when the Clintons went to

great lengths to protect their 12-year-old daughter.

White House aides say the changes have come because Chelsea is growing up, will head off to college next fall and is comfortable taking a more public place in her parents' official orbit.

In fact, their friends say, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton's biggest worry is that Chelsea's higher profile might at last make her vulnerable to the kind of scrutiny she has so far avoided.

The President has made no secret of his sorrow that she will be leaving home soon, a sentiment Mrs. Clinton echoed in an interview with C-SPAN last week.

But as her daughter moves on to a life of her own, Mrs. Clinton hinted, she and her husband see a silver lining.

"It will free us up to go out more at night, to socialize more, because we basically haven't done that in Washington," she said.

THE MEDIA

For One Journalist, a Day as the Observed

By JUDITH MILLER

Barbara Walters was on television again yesterday. Everywhere. But not as a reporter. This year, for the first time in her professional career, Ms. Walters attended the inauguration ceremonies as a guest.

"It's thrilling, and much easier," Ms. Walters said in an interview from her cellular phone at the inaugural parade. "I especially loved being in the first car in the motorcade from the Capitol to the White House, hearing people call my name and remembering how to wave. I felt like Queen Elizabeth.

"I may start running for something. Maybe assistant dog catcher."

Ms. Walters's prominence yesterday, including a seat just in back and to the left of President Clinton during his inaugural address, was arranged by Senator John W. Warner, Republican of Virginia, whom she has seen socially for several years. As chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies, Mr. Warner was assured good seats to

all main events. He invited Ms. Walters as his guest.

"We've been friends for years," Mr. Warner said, borrowing Ms. Walters's cell phone. "Ever since she interviewed me on the 'Today' show in 1972."

Ms. Walters managed to find time to be interviewed by Peter Jennings, the anchor of ABC's evening news program, about her meeting this morning with the Clintons at the White House.

"I was trying hard to be circumspect since I was there as a guest," she said. "But nobody said their comments were off-the-record."

She said that Mr. Clinton told her he had written 12 versions of his inaugural speech and that Mrs. Clinton said she was far more relaxed on this Inauguration Day than she had been four years ago, "now that she's moved in and her clothes are there."

At the Congressional luncheon for Mr. Clinton in Statuary Hall on the House side of the Capitol, Ms. Walters sat next to the Rev. Billy Graham and Vice President Al Gore. And what did the Vice President tell her?

"That was off-the-record," she replied.

**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
COLUMN FOR RELEASE JANUARY 22, 1997
CREATORS SYNDICATE/TALKING IT OVER**

Inauguration Day for Bill and me ended early Tuesday morning after a whirlwind tour of 15 Inaugural Balls. We arrived at the White House around 2 a.m. exhausted, but exhilarated. We were also famished. We hadn't eaten since lunch and headed straight to the refrigerator in our private living quarters. As we ate xxx, xxx, xxx -- leftovers from a family dinner Bill and I had been too busy to attend that night -- we chatted and recalled our favorite moments of the day.

I couldn't have thought of a better way to start Inauguration Day than attending a special ecumenical service at the Metropolitan AME Church in Washington. As he prepares for another four years in office, Bill knows that he won't be able to do his job alone. He needs his faith and people of faith to support him. The morning service, which brought together representatives from many ~~faiths and traditions~~ ^{celebrations} -- Islam, Judaism, the Roman Catholic Church, Greek Orthodox Church, and a variety of Protestant denominations -- lifted the congregation's spirits and strengthened our belief that much more unites us than divides us. Friends from throughout Bill's life spoke ~~or performed~~ ^{performed} at the service. There were musical offerings from Carolyn Staley, Bill's childhood neighbor, xx, the daughter of the head of the Pentecostal church in Arkansas, and the much beloved gospel singers BeBe and CeCe Winans. Bill chose all of the hymns. Jesse Jackson and Tony Campolo, xxx, delivered inspiring and funny sermons. ^{-- and me --}

After the service, Bill and I returned to the White House, where we greeted ~~the~~ Congressional leaders ^{who} ~~that~~ had come to escort Bill to the Capitol. I enjoyed talking with Senator Lott and Senator Warner, as well as seeing old friends Dick Gephardt and Tom Daschle. As we drove to the Capitol, I looked out the window and saw people ~~had~~ already ~~begin~~ ^{been} staking out seats along the parade route. I also saw a few protestors, who ~~helped~~ ^{helped} remind me of the greatness of our democracy and our right to disagree with each other openly and peacefully.

It was cold, overcast, ~~but bearable~~ ^{wasn't}, as Chelsea and I took our seats with Tipper Gore and her children at the oath-taking ceremony. I felt proud and awed ~~by seeing~~ ^{by seeing} my husband as he walked to the podium. I held our family Bible open to Bill's favorite passage -- Isaiah. When he repeated his name after Justice Rehnquist, "I, William Jefferson Clinton," tears welled up in my eyes and I thought I was going to cry.

I had ~~been~~ ^{had} worried about Bill's voice for three days. His voice had turned hoarse on Friday and I pleaded with him to stay in for the weekend. ~~But his voice was strong and clear.~~ ^{By Mr. X} As Bill began his speech, the sun emerged from the clouds and bathed him in light. Chelsea and I were moved and amazed by the ~~sun's~~ ^{weather is good} timing.

I was reminded of Arkansas as I listened to Miller Williams recite his Inaugural Poem and the choir from Bill's church sing the Battle Hymn of the Republic. I had seen Bill sing with that choir so many times before in Little Rock.

^(I am known in my family as an invincible woman)
on the West front of the Capitol, looking out

**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
COLUMN FOR RELEASE JANUARY 22, 1997
CREATORS SYNDICATE/TALKING IT OVER**

Inauguration Day for Bill and me ended early Tuesday morning after a whirlwind tour of 15 Inaugural Balls. We arrived at the White House around 2 a.m. exhausted, but exhilarated. We were also famished. We hadn't eaten since lunch and headed straight to the refrigerator in our private living quarters. As we ate xxx, -- leftovers from a family dinner Bill and I had been too busy to attend that night -- we chatted and recalled our favorite moments of the day.

I couldn't have thought of a better way to start Inauguration and Martin Luther King Day than attending a special ecumenical service at the Metropolitan AME Church in Washington. As he prepares for another four years in office, Bill knows that he won't be able to do his job alone. He needs his faith and people of faith to support him. The morning service, which brought together representatives from many religious traditions lifted the congregation's spirits and strengthened our belief that much more unites us than divides us. Friends from throughout Bill's life spoke at the service. There were musical offerings from performers as diverse as Carolyn Staley, Bill's childhood neighbor, and the much beloved gospel singers BeBe and CeCe Winans. Bill chose all of the hymns. Jesse Jackson and Tony Campolo, xxx, delivered inspiring and funny sermons.

After the service, Bill and I returned to the White House, where we greeted Congressional leaders who had come to escort Bill to the Capitol. I enjoyed talking with Senator Lott and Senator Warner, as well as seeing old friends Dick Gephardt and Tom Daschle. As we drove to the Capitol, I looked out the window and saw people already staking out seats along the parade route. I also saw a few protestors, who reminded me of the greatness of our democracy and our right to disagree with each other openly and peacefully.

It was cold and overcast as Chelsea and I took our seats with Tipper Gore and her children at the oath-taking ceremony. I held our family Bible open to Bill's favorite passage -- Ixxx. When he repeated his name after Justice Rehnquist, "I, William Jefferson Clinton," tears welled up in my eyes and I thought I was going to cry. I felt proud and awed as I watched my husband walk toward the podium on the West Front of the Capitol, looking out toward the ~~reflecting pond~~ ^{reflecting pool} and Washington monument. ^{well}

I had been worried about Bill's voice for three days. It had turned hoarse on Friday and I had pleaded with him to stay in for the weekend. (I am known in my family as an incurable worrier). By Monday, his voice was strong and clear. As Bill began his speech, the sun emerged from the clouds and bathed him in light. Chelsea and I were ~~moved~~ ^{amazed} by the weather's good timing.

After the ceremony, we went to Statuary Hall, one of the most historic rooms in the Capitol for lunch with members of Congress. The menu was composed of dishes Thomas Jefferson served two hundred years ago while he was in the White House. I sat between my

After the ceremony, we went to Statuary Hall, one of the most historic rooms in the Capitol for lunch with members of Congress. The menu was composed of dishes Thomas Jefferson served while he was in the White House. I sat between my husband and Speaker Newt Gingrich (who, ironically enough, was seated to my left). My daughter Chelsea sat next to Strom Thurmond, who, at 94, is still one of the Senate's greatest charmers. *Have*

Four years ago, I was so anxious and confused that I have little memory of the details of my husband's first inauguration. When Senator Warner performed the tradition of presenting the President with an-already framed picture of him taking the oath of office, I had no memory of that happening four years earlier. This time, I was much more relaxed, and could savor all the details. It helped that we were already living in the White House and didn't have a big move to contend with. Four years ago, we were staying at Blair House -- the President-elect cannot move into the White House until he is officially sworn in -- and I had had a difficult time figuring out where the movers had left all our boxes. It took months to sort everything out.

Thrilled
I was amazed at the number of people who had come out on such a cold day to watch the inaugural parade. Bill, Chelsea and I walked the last few blocks of the parade. We saw familiar faces in the crowds and waved to them. Bill even caught sight of a man he had worked with on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee while he was a student at Georgetown University more than twenty-five years ago. *+ the White*

The hardest part of the day was finding the energy to change into our formal wear for the evening's balls. I was afraid to nap between the parade and the balls for fear of not being able to get up.

But The energy of the crowds at the balls kept me going, even as my feet, which had been enduring designer high heels, protested with every step. Every place was packed and everyone was dressed and looking beautiful. *these people dancing a good*

something like Bill & I carried their good wishes home w/res-
And they still warm my heart today
####

husband and House Speaker Newt Gingrich, (who ironically, was seated to my left). Chelsea sat next to Strom Thurmond, who at 94 is still one of the Senate's greatest charmers.

When Senator Warner presented the President with the traditional gift of an-already framed picture of the morning's ceremony, I ^{basically} could remember the same event occurring four years ago when I was too anxious to take in the details of my husband's first inauguration. This time, I was much more relaxed, and could savor ^{ed} ~~all the details.~~ ^{every moment.}

I was thrilled at the number of people who had come out on such a cold day to watch the inaugural parade. Bill, Chelsea and I walked the last few blocks to the White House. We saw familiar faces in the crowds and waved to them. Bill even caught sight of a man he had worked with on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee while he was a student at Georgetown University more than twenty-five years ago.

The hardest part of the day was finding the energy to change into our formal wear for the evening's balls. I was afraid to nap between the parade and the balls for fear of not being able to get up.

But the energy of the people dancing and having a good time ^{at all the stops} ~~at the balls~~ kept me going, even as my feet protested with every step. ~~And when~~ Bill and I returned to White House, we realized ~~that~~ we had carried all of their good feelings home with us.

^{day's}

###

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a publication.

Publications have not been scanned in their entirety for the purpose of digitization. To see the full publication please search online or visit the Clinton Presidential Library's Research Room.



YOUTH & HIV/AIDS: AN AMERICAN AGENDA

A REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

Prepared by the
Office of National AIDS Policy
Sponsored by the National AIDS Fund through grants from
The Until There's A Cure Foundation and James C. Hormel
March 1996

011713FR.txt
THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

December 3, 1996

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT BEGINNING OF BRIEFING ON AIDS RESEARCH

The Oval Office

11:45 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: This is World Aids Awareness Week --
and
you also know I'm a little hoarse. I'm very excited about the
progress we've made in the last four years. I'm determined to ke
ep
pressing until we have a vaccine and ultimately a cure.

And I'd like to ask the Vice President to sort of ta
ke
over for me with the opening remarks, and then we'll hear from
Secretary Shalala. We have some of our nation's top health
officials, our top public health officials here. I thank them fo
r
coming, for their work, and I'd like to ask the Vice President to
speak.

VICE PRESIDENT GORE: Thank you very much, Mr.
President.

As you can tell, the President needs to conserve his
vocal cords a little bit. He's had quite a lot to say about this
topic of AIDS over the last four years, especially internally wit
h
this tremendous team that Secretary Shalala has pulled together a

nd
led on the President's behalf. And this is one of several briefi
ngs
that the President has had periodically on the progress our count
ry
is making against HIV/AIDS.

And the experts here will provide some statistics to
back these assertions, but let me just briefly, on behalf of the
President, note that this administration has presided over a 40
percent increase in NIH-supported AIDS research, a 158 percent
increase in Ryan White AIDS Treatment grants, a 24 percent increa
se
in CDC-HIV prevention activities, a 96 percent increase for HUD's
housing opportunities for people with AIDS program. He has great
ly
strengthened the office of AIDS research at NIH and, as a result
of
public health service guidelines recommending the use of AZT by
HIV-positive pregnant women and their newborns, there has been a
very
encouraging 17 percent drop in the number of infants with perinat
ally
acquired HIV infections -- those are the last statistics availabl
e
from '94 to '95 -- also responding rapidly to FDA approval of a n
ew
class of AIDS therapies called protease inhibitors, with increase
s in
funding for state AIDS drug assistance programs.

We have eased Social Security disability rules to sp
eed
approval of eligibility. And, of course, the President created t
he
Office of National AIDS Policy at the White House and the
Presidential Advisory Council on HIV/AIDS.

Last year, at the White House Conference on HIV and
AIDS, the President asked me to preside over an effort to look fo
r
ways to overcome obstacles in developing new therapeutics, vaccin
es,
and microbicides to combat HIV and AIDS. And we have achieved a

great deal since last year. Working with this team here today, we convene meetings that led to the establishment of the Forum for Collaborative HIV Research. And I'm proud that the participants in this forum -- AIDS clinicians, researchers, drug companies, insurance

□

companies, and patient advocacy groups -- have all expressed their belief that this has become an unprecedented and productive forum for discussing the future of HIV research.

These new scientific advancements in HIV and AIDS treatment -- optimism and hope in the AIDS community for people with AIDS and their families. So this is a very positive report this year. And many of us now feeling that there is cause for more optimism in the near future.

Through collaborative efforts like this new forum, and the cooperative efforts of the government and private sector researchers, we'll continue the fight for better and more affordable prevention strategies, vaccines, and microbicides. We will not forget the children. The President is personally committed to focusing this research effort on the crying need to develop pediatric applications of these prevention and treatment strategies and products. And we've all talked a great deal about how to do that.

Working with our team assembled here and with our partners in research, we will continue to knock down every barrier to the development of successful therapeutics, vaccines, and microbicides until we knock down the last barrier of all -- the HIV virus itself.

Now, on behalf of the President, I want to turn this

over to Secretary Donna Shalala to expand on the administration's efforts to defeat this terrible disease.

SECRETARY SHALALA: Thank you very much, Mr. Vice President.

Mr. President, before I start I'd like to present you with this card. It's actually a thank-you card from the leaders of public health in the United States. It was presented to me yesterday, and it says: Dear Mr. President, essentially, thank you, thank you for everything that you have been able to do. And they all signed it. It's in honor of World AIDS Day, which, of course, was yesterday.

Thank you. Let me begin by first thanking Patsy Fleming. I know she's announced that she is not going to continue with us for the second term, and she has done a tremendous job for you and for the American people.

THE PRESIDENT: She sure has.

SECRETARY SHALALA: She has actually been our coach. I think all of us would say that Patsy has coached us. She has spent her career on the AIDS issue, and she spent a lot of time coaching us to make sure that we had a very focused strategy for this administration.

The Vice President has outlined some of the successes in the increase in funds for AIDS. I'd actually like to start with a chart back there, but I'm not sure I'm going to get to it.

Q Mr. President, can you tell us how you feel about

ut

James Carville's effort to mount an offensive on your behalf?

THE PRESIDENT: I can't comment.

Q You're not going to talk to him about it?

Q How's the Cabinet going?

Q Any decisions, sir?

□

□

Q When can we expect an announcement? Are you glad
ad you've lost your voice? (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: It's a hoax. (Laughter.)

Q We suspected as much, sir. (Laughter.)

END

11:52 A.M. EST