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Series/Staff Member: Kristine Gebbie
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October Chron Files 1993 [8]

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. letter	From: Kristine Gebbie; re: Thanks for Writing (1 page)	10/22/1993	b(6)
002. letter	To: Kristine Gebbie; re: Calls (4 pages)	10/13/1993	b(6)
003. envelope	To: Kristine Gebbie; [Personal] (Partial) (1 page)	00/00/0000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National AIDS Policy Office
Kristine Gebbie
OA/Box Number: 3767

FOLDER TITLE:

October Chron Files 1993 [8]

2018-0756-F

jp4797

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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CLINTON LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY

(b)(6)

[003]



Personal

Ms. Kristene Gebbie,
200 Independence Ave.
Washington D.C.
20201

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 22, 1993

Mr. Dennis Ryan
MacNeal Hospital
3249 South Oak Park Avenue
Berwyn, Illinois 60402

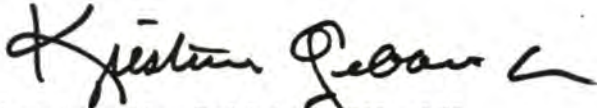
Dear Mr. Ryan:

Thank you very much for attending the reception with me at Mercy Hospital on September 23rd. It was a pleasure to meet and speak with those of you who are on the "front-line", helping people living with HIV/AIDS in the Chicago area.

I appreciate the crucial work that you are doing.

If my office can be of any assistance to you in the future, do not hesitate to contact me or my staff. Again, it was very nice meeting you and I look forward to our future meetings.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Kristine Gebbie", followed by a stylized flourish or checkmark.

Kristine M. Gebbie, RN, MN
National AIDS Policy Coordinator

AIDS czar rankles activists

**Gebbie's inaction
arouses skepticism;
sense of urgency by
Clinton officials
may be waning**

By Lisa M. Krieger
EXAMINER MEDICAL WRITER

Their brief honeymoon over, the president's AIDS czar and the AIDS community have fallen on rocky times.

Three months into her administration, Kristine Gebbie, the national AIDS policy coordinator, has filled some staff positions and begun tackling tough issues — but skepticism about her performance abounds.

In a community desperate for results, there is frustration that Gebbie has no budget authority, vague responsibilities and no direct access to a president who promised in his campaign to launch a "Manhattan Project" against AIDS.

Gebbie and the Clinton administration fail to understand the urgency of the epidemic, AIDS activists say. They worry that Clinton has lost his commitment to fight AIDS, threatening four years of deadlock and drift.

In San Francisco, where three people a day succumb to AIDS, activists demand more aggressive action on AIDS prevention and treatment.

They insist on more federal funding for the care of people with AIDS, elimination of the ban on needle-exchange programs to curb spread of the disease among IV drug users and plain talk about how AIDS is spread and how it can be stopped.

"There is an epidemic raging," said Pat Christen of the San Francisco AIDS Foundation. "Our waiting room is filled with people in desperate need. I find it difficult to look clients in the eye and say, 'The reason there has been no change in the federal response is

because the AIDS coordinator is unpacking boxes.'"

Anne Donnelly of Project Inform said there is the fear that "we're losing a sense of urgency, losing sight that this is a public health emergency — that we're being threatened by institutionalization of AIDS. There is fear that we're not moving fast enough. We're really at a critical junction now."

"What's taking so long?" asked Spencer Cox of New York City's radical Treatment Action Group. "Does she know how to handle politics? This job requires policy analysis, communication skills and a big mouth."

Gebbie, who has lost colleagues and a close friend to the epidemic, said she is sympathetic to the frustration of activists. She said much of her effectiveness will be behind-the-scenes, boosting AIDS coordination and communication among agencies. Clinton's commitment to fight AIDS is "very real ... and I don't sense it wavering," she said.

Can anyone succeed?

Some AIDS experts say it is too early to judge Gebbie's performance. They warn, moreover, that major success may be unachievable.

"It's an impossible job to do," said Dr. Mervyn Silverman of the American Foundation for AIDS Research in New York. "The long wait (for an appointment) raised everyone's expectations. And the title — AIDS czar — implies an incredible amount of power with a strong ability to control — neither of which pertain."

"No one could possibly fulfill all of the expectations," said Dr. Raymond Baxter, head of the San Francisco Department of Health.

In an interview with The Examiner, Gebbie discussed the controversial issues arising from her first three months on the job.

Funding for the federal Ryan White Care Act, a critical program for AIDS care and support that will provide \$11 million in 1994 to San Francisco, will diminish in the new era of "managed care," despite



EXAMINER/KATY RADDATZ

Kristine Gebbie: Clinton's commitment to fight AIDS is "very real ... I don't sense it wavering."

Clinton's promise to boost support.

Gebbie vowed to protect AIDS patients during the transition to a Clinton-style health plan. But she acknowledged "there is no magic dollar amount" for funding.

Activists fear that she's willing to sell the programs short.

"We're not hearing clear statements that she will do everything in her power to protect these programs," Christen said.

Long an advocate of needle-exchange programs combined with education, Gebbie has asked Surgeon General Dr. Joycelyn Elders to review the issue. She hopes to enlist Elders in issuing a "declaration" of the federal endorsement of needle exchange.

AIDS activists charge that Gebbie and other federal administrators have taken a passive role in the controversy, failing to provide leadership for states and local communities.

"I haven't heard any aggressive

stance by senior government officials that bodes well for needle exchange, or any other innovative strategies," said Renee Durazzo of the AIDS Foundation.

Making room for debate

According to Gebbie, the legalization of needle exchange hinges on the support of the Justice Department and Attorney General Janet Reno.

"(Reno) seems very open," Gebbie said. "She has named a key assistant attorney general to work with us."

"But if I push too far, too fast," she said, "people will think there's no room for debate on how we say it, how we support these programs, or how we work on it."

Gebbie, a nurse and former state health official in Oregon and Washington, pointed to achievements during her brief time in office:

► Increasing pressure on the federal Centers for Disease Control to make prevention and education activities more explicit. Gebbie says that the United States should loosen up and stop being "a repressed Victorian society" when it comes to sex.

► Establishing an AIDS education effort for federal employees, the nation's largest single work force.

► Helping push the House to rescind a controversial \$20 million appropriation for the testing of a single vaccine. If the Senate concurs, the money would go to a multitude of vaccine programs.

► Starting the New Directions In AIDS program, in which activists and researchers work together to find new and better ways to make effective use of scientific discoveries. She said she will encourage top federal researchers to attend the upcoming November meeting.

San Francisco Examiner

For delivery call toll free

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LANDERS

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of sex that's
absolutely safe

DEAR Ann Landers: I am sending an article from the Los Angeles Times that could save thousands of lives. It was written by Dr. Steven Sainsbury of San Luis Obispo. It's too long for your space, but I hope you will print as much as you can. —
Faithful Reader

Dear Faithful: Thank you so much. Here is an edited version:

"My 15-year-old patient lay quietly on the gurney as I asked the standard questions: 'Are you sexually active?' She said, 'Yes.' Next question: 'Are you using any form of birth control?' The response was 'No.' Next question: 'What about condoms?' Response, 'No.'

"Her answers didn't surprise me. She had a rip-roaring case of gonorrhea. It could easily have been AIDS. I treat teen-agers like this one every day. Most are sexually active. Condoms are used rarely and sporadically.

"Yet in the midst of the AIDS epidemic, I continue to hear condoms touted as the solution to HIV transmission. Condoms are being passed out in high schools, sold in college rest-room dispensers and promoted on TV. The message is: Condoms equal safe sex.

"As a physician, I wish it were true. It isn't. It is a dangerous lie.

"Fact No. 1: In 1989, a survey among college women, a group we presume to be well-informed on the risks of herpes, genital warts, cervical cancer and AIDS, showed that only 41 percent insisted on condom use. If educated women can't be persuaded to use condoms, how can we expect teen-agers to do so?

"Fact No. 2: Condoms fail frequently due to improper storage, handling and usage. The breakage rate during vaginal intercourse is 14 percent. For a person who averages three times a week, a 14 percent breakage rate equates to a failure nearly every two weeks.

"For condoms to be the answer to AIDS, they must be used every time, and they can never break or leak. So what's the answer? The only answer is NO SEX UNTIL ONE IS READY TO COMMIT TO A MONOGAMOUS RELATIONSHIP. The key words are ABSTINENCE and MONOGAMY.

"I can hear the moans. Condom fans murmur words like UNREALISTIC, NAIVE and OLD-

FASHIONED. Well, perhaps what is needed to stem the tide of AIDS and unwanted pregnancies is a return to those old-fashioned concepts.

"To quote Dr. Robert C. Noble, a University of Kentucky infectious disease expert, 'We should stop kidding ourselves. There is no safe sex. If the condom breaks, you may die.'"

Dear Readers: Powerful piece, isn't it? Well, now I am going to stick my neck out by suggesting a far more realistic solution than abstinence.

The sex drive is the strongest human drive after hunger. It is nature's way of perpetuating the human race. Males reach their sexual peak as early as 17. There must be an outlet. I am recommending self-gratification or mutual masturbation, whatever it takes to release the sexual energy. This is a sane and safe alternative to intercourse, not only for teen-agers, but for older men and women who have lost their partners.

I do not want to hear from clergymen telling me it's a sin. The sin is making people feel guilty about responding to this fundamental human drive. I love my readers, and my mission is to be of service. This could be the most useful column I have written since I started 38 years ago.

Ann Landers®

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PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION



Kristin Gebbi
Aida Zar
White House - 1600 Penn. Ave.
Washington D.C. 20500

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 25, 1993

Mr. Clayton Bess
Lookout Press
P.O. Box 19131
Sacramento, California 95819

Dear Mr. Bess:

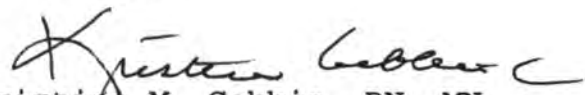
This is a belated thank you for sharing information on your book The Mayday Rampage, and thank you for your offer to donate the book to my office. As you know, the Office of National AIDS Policy was created out of the commitment of the President to take positive steps to stop the HIV/AIDS epidemic. As National AIDS Policy Coordinator, I, like you, am devoted to the development and implementation of policies that will stop the spread of HIV. Effective education for young men and women is paramount in this effort.

After 12 years of the HIV/AIDS epidemic we are still in need of effective tools and programs that will deliver an effective message to those at risk. I am in full support of effective teaching tools and methods that will reach those most at risk for HIV infection and to assist those already infected.

I have shared the information on your letter with the Office of the Associate Director (HIV) at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). As you may know, CDC is the Federal agency that has taken the lead in the conduct of programs to stop the spread of HIV. The Associate Director (HIV) will be able to determine whether there is any way that we can fulfill your wishes of introducing your book to young men and women.

Again, thank you for sharing your information and for your generous offer. I wish you continued success in your endeavors.

Sincerely,


Kristine M. Gebbie, RN, MN
National AIDS Policy Coordinator

cc: Associate Director (HIV), CDC

October 25, 1993

Dear Mr. Bess:

After 12 years of the HIV/AIDS epidemic we are still in need of effective tools and programs that will deliver an effective message to those at risk. I am in full support of effective teaching tools and methods that will reach those most at risk for HIV infection and to assist those already infected.

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Sincerely,

Kristine M. Gebbie, RN, MN
National AIDS Policy Coordinator

cc: Associate Director (HIV), CDC

Prepar

[illegible]

OCT 19 1993

Clayton Bess

c/o Lookout Press • P.O. Box 19131
Sacramento CA 95819
Tel/fax (916) 456-6131

October 13, 1993

Kristine Gebbie
AIDS Policy Coordinator
729G Hubert H. Humphrey Building
200 Independence Ave. SW
Washington DC 20201

Dear Ms. Gebbie:

You should have received a long and passionate letter from me dated September 23 and two copies of my novel *The Mayday Rampage* which were sent under separate cover. If you did not receive these materials please let me know.

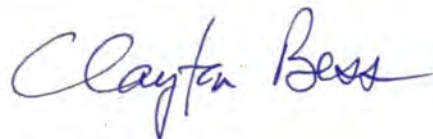
The letter was to offer you the paperback rights with waived author's royalties to this life-saving novel. If the letter did reach you, you were probably surprised and perhaps somewhat suspicious. I doubt that you've ever received a donation of this kind.

You probably have been wondering what type of writer would make such an offer. I had an interview done recently in *Noteworthy* which might shed some light, if you'd care to read it.

We are in the path of a spreading epidemic. At this point only education can stem it. I have written a book which furthers education. For humanitarian reasons I want the book to be as accessible as possible. I have no other motives.

Please do answer this letter, and the last. I would love to talk with you in person about what can be done in the face of this terrible epidemic.

Thank you.



Clayton Bess

Clayton Bess

September 23, 1993

Kristine Gebbie
AIDS Policy Coordinator
729G Hubert H. Humphrey Building
200 Independence Ave. SW
Washington DC 20201

Dear Ms. Gebbie:

It's 4:00 in the morning here in Sacramento, and I can't sleep until I write you this letter. You are probably in D.C., up and getting ready for your day. You have been so eloquent about the urgent need for more AIDS education and more effective AIDS education that I know we have much in common. We can help each other so much.

If only I can reach you! Please find five minutes to sit down and really read this letter. Then take another five to look at the enclosed materials.

This is not a form letter, though I am sending a nearly identical letter to the Surgeon General. **Only you and she** have the ability to do what this letter asks.

I have written and published a novel which I believe can change attitudes about AIDS and save lives. It's called *The Mayday Rampage* (arriving under separate cover). Please look at the reviews for this book (enclosed). All are extremely enthusiastic. All recognize this novel as a valuable tool for AIDS education even as it rivets the reader with its storyline.

I want the book to go FREE to every high school in the country. This is not a business proposition; I am not seeking money; I am offering the paperback rights to the U.S. government, to you, for free. I will waive my author's royalties.

Though at present I own all rights to this book, I do not have the wherewithal to make a mass market publication. It took every penny I had and loans from my parents and friends to create the lovely book you have in your hands (or soon will have).

Why? Why should an award-winning author with a book which receives such accolades from the establishment reviewers - *Publishers Weekly*, *Los Angeles Times*, *Sacramento Bee*, *Wilson Library Bulletin*- be shunned by the establishment press?

Because AIDS is not a money maker? Can that be? I'm not interested in making money off *The Mayday Rampage*. I wrote the book to help stem the epidemic, but am frustrated by the nonchalance of the commercial bookmakers and booksellers.

I'm a storyteller. I write novels, four of them published by Houghton Mifflin in Boston. Having kept files on this strange new disease from early on, when I was first affected personally in 1983, I felt I was the right person to write a bold, truthful, eye-opening novel for teenagers about their danger. A novel can be a perfect tool for education. A novel involves its reader in an entirely different way from a nonfiction book. A novel offers fictional friends with whom to fall in love. When those friends are suddenly put in jeopardy from AIDS, **AIDS comes home**.

That's why *The Mayday Rampage* is different from other AIDS education books, and why it works. It aims for the heart at the same time as it aims for the mind. The two young people in the story, Jess and Molly, with their struggle to enlighten their high school about AIDS by writing frank articles in their school newspaper, are so real that they do become the reader's friends.

The cover of the book is finger-twitchingly attractive to teenagers, and the dynamic final pages of the novel can be updated with every printing. They span the years from 1988 to the present, in the first printing ending with the first words of Bill Clinton's acceptance speech devoted to AIDS and, in the second printing ending with your appointment as "AIDS Czar". In future printings, I hope to have more and more hopeful AIDS news.

The Mayday Rampage uses the language of teenagers because it is trying to reach teenagers. There are "Dear Molly" columns in the book which answer anonymous questions about AIDS. These questions are actual anonymous questions which I solicited from actual teenagers in high school classes in 1987 and 1988 when I was writing the book. The feedback from readers aged 12 to 81 has been fantastic and emphatic.

Dramatic audiotapes actually exist. The teenage voices of Jess and Molly are touching, surprising, funny, sad. I played these tapes one afternoon for my mother and father, both absolutely mute, listening to the voices. My father, a California Okie who never attended school beyond 4th grade was very vocal at the end of the tapes. "I can just vision it!" he cried. "I can just vision a classroom of kids sitting at their desks listening to this! They'd love it! They'd have to see what it's all about!"

In the next couple of weeks a high school teacher here in Sacramento will be doing a pilot of the tapes in her Family Life class. I will attend some of the classes, and we will use the feedback to create a Teacher's Guide for an AIDS curriculum based on the tapes. This teacher used the book last year with individual students, and she gave the tapes this summer to her own 12-year-old daughter who listened to the three hours in one sitting, utterly absorbed.

These tapes should be played in classrooms across the country.

One of the reasons that AIDS education has not been as effective as it might is because **AIDS education is so boring!** It does not involve young people. AIDS seems remote to them.

It's the insidious nature of the disease to **seem** remote. It is silent. The latency period allows healthy-looking, robust people to spread the virus to a complacent public.

The gay community is no longer fooled by healthy-looking carriers. Adult gay men have seen too much sickness and too many deaths to go on being fooled, and they have changed their behavior radically. It is the young who need to have their eyes opened. That is why I wrote *The Mayday Rampage*.

Please help me get this book into the hands of young people. I am not asking for this help out of any sense of self. Quite simply, I have done everything in my ability. The book is a success, to judge by the reviews. But it's not a success until it gets into the hands of the readers. What is needed is not the few thousand copies which I can afford to make and distribute. **Tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands of copies need to be made and distributed.** I'm a little guy in Sacramento without much business savvy who put together an excellent product but who is stretched to his outer limits.

With a word **you** can make these life-saving books. With a word **you** can get them into the high schools. Please do this. I will give you every bit of help that I can. I will ask for no royalties. I want only to help stem the epidemic in the best way I can. With *The Mayday Rampage*, which only I could write.

Please, please help.

Sincerely,

Clayton Bess

Clayton Bess

*P.S. Maybe now I can
go back to sleep!*

September 25, 1993

Kristine Gebbie
AIDS Policy Coordinator
729G Hubert H. Humphrey Building
200 Independence Ave. SW
Washington DC 20201

OCT 4 1993



*We already
have a letter
from this group
somewhere —*

Dear Ms. Gebbie:

I would like to make a donation to your office. The donation would consist of the high school distribution rights for my book *The Mayday Rampage* and the existing printing plates.

As you can see from these review excerpts, *The Mayday Rampage* can be an extremely effective tool for AIDS education.

"Of all AIDS information available, this novel is most likely to be taken to heart by teenagers..."

Wilson Library Bulletin, September 1993

"In perhaps no other young adult novel to date has the topic of AIDS been dealt with as graphically and thoroughly as in this timely book by the author of *Tracks...*"

Publishers Weekly, January 25, 1993

As sole owner of Lookout Press and all rights to *The Mayday Rampage*, I ask for nothing in exchange for this donation. My only aim is to get this potentially life-saving book into the hands of as many teenagers as possible as quickly as possible.

For more information about my own motivations in writing the book and in offering you this donation, please see the attached letter, written at 4:00 A.M. and therefore more passionate and loose-tongued. For more information about *The Mayday Rampage* please see the review blurbs attached.

Please understand that this is not a commercial proposal. No remuneration of any kind is expected. This is a donation of a tool which you may use in your own AIDS education efforts.

I hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

Clayton Bess

Clayton Bess

A fun but frank dialogue on sex could save a life

No teenager should miss "The Mayday Rampage." Told completely in dialogue between two high school students, the story quickly builds into a gripping drama with a final twist of fate that will stick with readers for a long time.

However, knowing how receptive teens

THE YOUNG LIBRARY

By Judy Green

are to suggestion, if any grown-up were to

straightforwardly recommend the book, most teens would take a pass. And that would be their loss.

Of course, there's one sure way to tweak their interest: Refuse to recommend it because it has sex in it. A lot of sex. It's not all that exciting, but adults don't have to tell the whole truth. (Any

teen reading this should know that the sex in this story comes across as real: It's groping, naive and unprotected, not nearly as sensuous as the Taster's Choice commercials.)

Any adult who denies a teen this story because of the sex may regret it. Cleverly worked into this drama is a nearly complete course in sex education, particularly how the AIDS virus spreads and what happens when AIDS sets in.

The best protection is an education that empowers young people to protect themselves. And that's the point of the novel, according to Sacramento author Bob Locke, who wrote it under his pen name Clayton Bess. Locke, 48 and a former Peace Corps volunteer, also works as a librarian at California State Univer-

Please see LIBRARY, page 3

The Sacramento Bee Final • Saturday, May 22, 1993 Scene 3

Library: A timely cautionary AIDS tale

Continued from page 1
sity, Sacramento.

"AIDS is a hidden disease unless it touches your own life," Locke said. The author of several other nationally acclaimed novels, Locke said he has been in touch with the disease since 1983 and has had friends who've died from it.

"I began the book back in 1987," Locke said. "I wanted to tell a story about what could happen. . . . I think a novel's characters can help shape a life, and that (a teen's) behavior changes with knowledge of how it (AIDS) happens.

"Most AIDS stories (in the media) are boring and too simple," Locke said. "They go from one person infecting another, sickness and death. . . . But no one's paying attention unless it happens to a friend."

That impersonal feeling could change with the reading of "Rampage." Its lead characters quickly become friends as they describe and defend their project. These likable high school juniors are Jess Judd and Molly Pierce, who team up to accept their journalism teacher's (a.k.a. "The Screech") assignment to write on a social issue of substance. Judd's the writer; Molly's the idea person. They write a series of frank stories for their school paper, The Rampage.

To do so, they interview people in their community, including a mother of a 5-year-old hemophiliac who has AIDS and is barred from school; a prostitute (who gives Judd more than answers than he had in mind); and medical professionals. Molly also creates a column in which she answers students' questions about The Germ. Her frank answers weave a lot of info into the story.

Anyone who thought sex education was a simple (boring) anatomy lesson will find this novel refreshing and funny. It's also deadly serious.

To make its timely message easily accessible, Locke's book has been published by Lookout Press in paper (\$7.95) and hardback (\$14.95). Locke said he may develop a lesson plan for teachers. The book is available at Tower Books, Lioness Bookstore, and



"The Mayday Rampage" tells of two teenagers who write a series of frank articles for their high-school paper.

WILSON LIBRARY BULLETIN

The Young Adult Perplex

Reading Teenagers Enjoy

By Cathi Dunn MacRae

September, 1993

To reach young adults who feel invulnerable to AIDS, Clayton Bess uses fictional audiotapes in **THE MAYDAY RAMPAGE**, on which high school journalists Jess and Molly record their traumatic experience of censorship of their AIDS articles in their school newspaper, *The Rampage*. (Actual tapes are available.) Within this dialogue, Bess flawlessly characterizes the two speakers and everyone they discuss. As their story emerges, Jess and Molly fall in love, giving readers the sensation of eavesdropping on a private encounter.

Meanwhile, Jess and Molly dispense hard-hitting facts about AIDS in teens' own language, answering questions the author collected from students. Their own censored interviews with a child dying of AIDS, a prostitute, and a gay man are "better," says Molly, "than those pamphlets in the library that look just like schoolwork and that no one reads." When Jess learns that Vic—the lover of his favorite teacher, Mr. Goodban—is dying of AIDS, his refusal to name his gay teacher provokes a riot and his expulsion from school. Molly is also not immune to consequences. Readers who have not missed the irony of Molly preaching the use of condoms while refusing to use them herself will still be jarred at the final twist in her story.

Of all AIDS information available, this novel is most likely to be taken to heart by teenagers, through the voices of peers deeply affected by the disease and the political controversy surrounding it. The taped version targets reluctant readers, and the book format could reach a wider audience if dramatized.

A 1992 report shows an AIDS increase of 70 percent a month teenagers in the previous two years. **Because the wallop-packing *Mayday Rampage* will arrest even the most resistant young adults, libraries need to purchase multiple life-saving copies and then make sure their YA patrons find them.**

Los Angeles Times

BOOK REVIEW

PAPERBACKS

By CHARLES SOLOMON

THE MAYDAY RAMPAGE by Clayton Bess. (Lookout Press, P.O. Box 19131, Sacramento, Calif. 95819; 916-456-6131; \$7.95; 197 pp.; paperback original). Bess' bold juvenile novel is written as a pair of intertwined monologues—the taped memoirs of the aggressively intelligent Molly Pierce and the quieter, more conventional Jess Judd. These aspiring journalists attempt to expand the horizons of their high school newspaper by increasing student awareness of AIDS prevention, but are unprepared for the controversy they provoke. By having his characters discuss their findings, Bess manages to incorporate a great deal of information into the narrative without seeming didactic. This unusual novel offers worthwhile reading for young adults—and their parents.



LOOKOUT
P R E S S

STARRED REVIEW

FOR

The Mayday Rampage

★ THE MAYDAY RAMPAGE

Clayton Bess. Lookout (P.O. Box 19131, Sacramento, Calif. 95819) \$14.95 ISBN 1-882405-00-5; paper \$7.95 -01-8

In perhaps no other YA novel to date has the topic of AIDS been dealt with as graphically and thoroughly as in this timely book by the author of *Tracks* and *Big Man and the Burnout*. Structured in the vein of Paul Zindel's *The Pigman*, with two teens chronicling events which have led to a major crisis in their lives, the story begins with seniors Molly and Jess telling how they decided to write a series of articles on the HIV virus for their school newspaper. The young journalists set out to research their topic by interviewing several people in their community, including medical professionals, a prostitute and the mother of a five-year-old AIDS victim. The devastating effects of the disease become even more immediate when the pair learns that the housemate of a favorite teacher has contracted the virus. Although the protagonists' mutual attraction borders on over-cuteness, their dialogues for the most part are compelling and true-to-life. Besides dramatizing the impact of the AIDS epidemic on a high school population, Bess provides facts and statistics which may shock uninformed readers. Most hard-hitting of all is his epilogue, which traces the growth of the disease and reveals the sad, ironic fates of the two students. Ages 12-up. (Feb.)

PUBLISHERS WEEKLY / JANUARY 25, 1993

Starred Review

Kliatt

Young Adult Paperback Book Guide

BESS, Clayton. *The mayday rampage.*
Lookout Press. 198p. 23cm. 92-74268.
c1993. 1-882405-01-3. \$7.95. SA*

High school juniors Jess and Molly write a series of articles on AIDS for their school paper. Some school authorities object to the articles' explicitness, and Jess and Molly are forced to apologize. With the help of a sympathetic teacher, they print their own newspaper, which results in their being suspended from school. Meanwhile, Jess and Molly have been developing an intimate relationship. In the end, Molly discovers that she's HIV positive, the result of a past encounter with a gay male friend who was trying to deny his sexuality. Because this story is presented as a transcription of recorded tapes that Jess and Molly made, the text is entirely dialogue, making quick and appealing reading for reluctant readers. The protagonists are extremely funny and they are so realistic that readers will almost experience them as live presences. The storyline is riveting from start to finish, with accurate AIDS information appropriately woven in. While the impact of AIDS on the characters' lives is deeply disturbing, the story is an excellent illustration of the realities of this disease. This book could be a most effective tool for AIDS education and prevention. Bess is a master at capturing the way teens talk. Some adults will probably object to the street language and graphic sexual details. However, the book will grab teens and move them profoundly. A definite "must purchase." *Jacqueline C. Rose, Children's & YA Libn., Southeast Reg. Lib., Garner, NC*



If you buy only one new book this year
make it count

The Mayday Rampage



a new novel by
Clayton Bess

1993-94 Nominee: Best Books for Young Adults
American Library Association

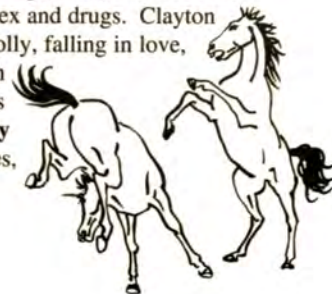


"Reading this book is survival. It is factually correct, subtle, funny, frightening, and the final scenes will leave the reader emotionally drained. Every library that serves young adults **must** have multiple copies. It may mean the difference between life and death."

Mike Printz, High School Librarian and
Past Chairman A.L.A. Best Books for Young Adults

"It's never been easy to be a teenager but now AIDS is an unforgiving threat, and teens are experimenting with exactly those behaviors that put them at risk: sex and drugs. Clayton Bess's *The Mayday Rampage* brings us the memorable Jess and Molly, falling in love, reporting on the human face of an epidemic, and turning their high school upside down in the process. Despite the seriousness of its theme, **this book is warm, funny, and wise. And it could literally save lives.** If you have a teenager, or know someone who does, make a present of this book. It's that important."

David Boorkman, Project Director
California AIDS Education Campaign



ORDERING INFORMATION ON VERSO FOR *The Mayday Rampage*

HIGH ACCLAIM FOR EARLIER NOVELS OF CLAYTON BESS

(from Houghton Mifflin Company — call 1-800-225-3362 for these books only)

Tracks — 1986 "...a glorious adventure as the boys learn to survive in the speeding trains and hobo jungles..." (*BOOKLIST*) "...a powerful, evocative story... popular for its action ... and the beauty of its voice." (*KIRKUS*) Ages 12-up.

Big Man and the Burnout — 1985 "...a sensitive story ... of coming of age, of friendship, and of nurturing..." (*BOOKLIST*) "A gem of a book that is incandescent and fragile with its loving, caring people..." (*VOYA*) Ages 10-up.

The Truth about the Moon — 1984 "...a teasing, fittingly elusive quest for the truth beyond legend." (*KIRKUS*) "Bess's fable is rooted in folktales he heard as a teacher in West Africa..." (*PUBLISHERS WEEKLY*) Ages 5-8.

Story for a Black Night — 1982 "...a story of horror and beauty, of selfishness and heroic sacrifice ... a story for reading together and talking about for a long time." (*SCHOOL LIBRARY JOURNAL*) "The powerful narrative vividly dramatizes —without simplification, proselytizing, or judgment— the moral conflicts and confusion of an African culture in transition." (*HORN BOOK*) "...taut and tender, deftly structured ... the best kind of story-telling. A stunning first novel." (*BULLETIN OF THE CENTER FOR CHILDREN'S BOOKS*) Ages 10-up.

Teens Will Rush To Read

because...

"Clayton Bess is a master at capturing the way teens talk..."

The text is entirely dialogue, making quick and appealing reading for reluctant readers. The protagonists are extremely funny and ... the storyline is riveting from start to finish, with accurate AIDS information appropriately woven in. This book could be a most effective tool for AIDS education and prevention... The book will grab teens and move them profoundly. **A definite 'must purchase.'**"

Kliatt Young Adult Paperback Book Guide — March 1993

Starred Review

"This book is superior, a book that every teen (possibly everybody) needs to read..."

Voice of Youth Advocates — June 1993

"Students... loved it, finding it 'openly honest and frank'... a superb title to recommend to students who want AIDS information without delving into a scientific nonfiction book. **Highly Recommended."**

Book Report — May 1993

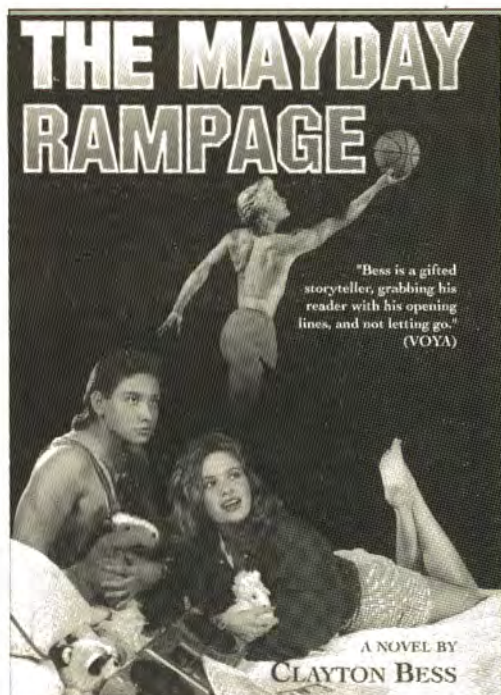
"Molly and Jess, crusading reporters from the Broder High School *Rampage*, are determined to inform the student body about AIDS..."

Their language is explicit, and an uproar ensues... **Molly and Jess are endearing and true-to-life characters..."**

School Library Journal — May 1993

"In perhaps no other YA novel to date has AIDS been dealt with as graphically and thoroughly as in this timely book... Besides dramatizing the impact of the AIDS epidemic on a high school population Bess provides facts and statistics which may shock uninformed readers. **Ages 12-up."**

Publishers Weekly — Jan 25, 1993 **Starred Review**



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**A HOPE FOR PARENTS...
AN AID FOR TEACHERS...
A SURVIVAL MANUAL FOR TEENAGERS!**

Teenagers, censorship and AIDS — our country's future is bound up in those three words. Teenagers need to know EVERYTHING about AIDS and sex in order to survive, and yet there are those who would censor their means for survival.

Molly and Jess are two teenagers who find out how these three words are so inextricably linked in our society in...

THE MAYDAY RAMPAGE

— by Clayton Bess

Based on actual inquiries from students in high schools around the country, *THE MAYDAY RAMPAGE* is a book which could teach teenagers, teachers and parents about the price of censorship. More importantly, however, it is a book to which every teenager can relate while learning intimately about one of the world's most enticing killers.

Presented in the unique yet readable format of a dialogue, *THE MAYDAY RAMPAGE* presents the hopes, desires and fears of teenagers nationwide through the characters of Jess and Molly. These two intelligent teens are encouraged to tackle the explosive subject of AIDS for their school newspaper. But after their research and interviews hit the mark, officials and parents try to stifle their work.

Told with an honesty never before approached in a young adult novel, *THE MAYDAY RAMPAGE* presents the dilemmas of young love, censorship and bigotry in the Age of AIDS.

"Reading this book is survival. It is factually correct, subtle, funny, frightening, and the final scenes will leave the reader emotionally drained. Every library that serves young adults must have multiple copies. It may mean the difference between life and death."

— MIKE PRINTZ, Chairman, American Library Association's Best Books for Young Adults

If our nation's youth are ever to achieve a free and healthy adulthood, parents and teachers as well as teenagers should consider *THE MAYDAY RAMPAGE* as a survival manual!

Clayton Bess is an award-winning novelist and playwright as well as a librarian and former Peace Corps teacher. *THE MAYDAY RAMPAGE* is his fifth young adult novel. He resides in Sacramento, CA.

THE MAYDAY RAMPAGE by Clayton Bess. Hardcover, ISBN 1-882405-00-5, \$14.95. 6x9 quality paper, ISBN 1-882405-01-3, \$7.95. We would appreciate copies of reviews. Thank you.

The Selection & Service Specialists present

Note-worthy!

Information for your profession
by American Educational Services

Volume 4

Number 1

Fall 1993

Against Borders: Promoting Books For Multicultural World

Hazel Rochman's new title is one of the 1993 outstanding, practical publications for school librarians and teachers who are involved in multicultural programs or projects. It is a first purchase for the 1993-1994 library budget.

Starting with her personal immigrant's journey from apartheid in South Africa to the United States, Rochman's essays focus on using books across cultures with grades 6-12. The second part of the book is made up of bibliographies—many of them updated and expanded from Booklist—on specific ethnic groups and cultural issues.

Author Rochman, along with Bill Ott, Editor and Publisher of ALA's Booklist, and Bonnie Smothers, ALA Books editor, have been vehement about two essentials in this work:

- Multiculturalism means across cultures, against borders
- Multiculturalism doesn't mean only people of color

As Rochman says in her introduction—"The best books break down borders. They surprise us—whether they are set close to home or abroad. They change our view of ourselves; they extend that phrase like me to include what we thought was foreign and strange."

Rochman continues in her introduction: "This book tries to break down apartheid. It connects great books from all cultures. There's no doubt that some kinds of Eurocentric books have dominated the mainstream for a long time and that some cultures have been largely ignored. But the best way to promote them is together; not patronizingly as something cute and exotic and apart, but as good books. At first I thought I could organize my book like that, discuss books across cultures and connect them by theme to show and tell that you can lead kids from their own culture and out to the wider world again." But instead "the

Continues on Page 2



Hazel Rochman, *Against Borders: Promoting Books For Multicultural World*, is available from American Educational Services. Call 800-255-3502, and Order Book #CCG0003582 to receive your copy today for \$21.40 plus postage. (CCG denotes book is in publisher's original binding.)

Maiden Rampage & Author Clayton Bess

by Mike Printz, Editor

This young adult novel by Clayton Bess is a haunting, compelling, strong and factual story about AIDS and censorship. Ruth Dishnow, ALA's Best Books for Young Adults committee member, highly recommends this title in her review for *The Book Report*. "The back cover of this states '...if straight talk about sex offends you, then put this book down right now.' Using a dialogue format, this novel presents essential information about AIDS from the viewpoint of Jess and Molly, high school juniors who write a series of articles about AIDS for their school newspaper, *The Rampage*. They talk to medical professionals, a prostitute, the mother of a five-year-old AIDS victim, as well as a mother who campaigned to keep the child out of school. Molly discovers she has contracted the virus from a one-time sexual encounter with another student. Bess describes Molly's fight against the illness, addressing issues such as her difficulty in obtaining insurance coverage. Students in my school who read this book loved it, finding it 'openly honest and frank.' They

immersed themselves in a moving story about censorship, homosexuality and AIDS. This is a superb title to recommend to students who want AIDS information

without delving into a scientific nonfiction book." Laura Lent in her review for *School Library Journal* says—"Unfortunately, my review does not begin to show the positive influence this book can have on our teenagers. Because of the subject and how the author



Interview continues on page 11

Mayday Rampage continues

handles it, this book is superior and is a book that every teen (possibly everybody) needs to read because it dispenses badly needed factual information to an 'at-risk' group—the nation's teens. Further, Bess may even save a life or two because of his willingness to write about this subject. In my opinion, many parents will appreciate Bess's mature approach to a life-threatening disease and may be relieved that they do not have to discuss it with their children."

Clayton Bess's novel is a fine example of a book that can be used with senior high school students in a literature-based, whole language approach in journalism, social studies, psychology, human relations or language arts classes. The possibilities for writing assignments, discussion and research are unending when this title is used as a "jumping-off" point. Bess is available for school visits to assist with such a study as is indicated in the following interview:

Mike Printz: *Mayday Rampage* was begun in 1985. What originally prompted you to write this book?

Clayton Bess: For five years I had seen many of my friends, also my brother, find out they were infected with HIV. Some grew sick. Some Died. I remembered the early years back in 1982 and 83 when these men (all gay) were buzzing about this terrible disease that gay men in New York were coming down with. Though they were appalled at the disease itself, it was still remote. None of them, certainly, thought they were at risk for it. But there still wasn't much information available. Mainly it was rumors. "Did you hear that Michael Blank is sick?" "With it?" "Yeah". And we would shake our heads and go on with our own lives.

"IT!" That was all we could call it; it didn't even have a name then.

In 1987 I was making a lot of author visits to high schools. I was very taken with the students, and they shared with me a lot of their insights about life and the world. I was surprised to find the sexual activity in these schools was higher than I remembered from my high school days. I asked the students about AIDS, by then named and recognized as a fast-spreading epidemic. I was astounded to find the same attitude among these young people at risk for this disease as I remembered from the gay community in the early years. "Oh, yeah, AIDS. Terrible. But that's their problem, not ours."

I knew it was only a matter of time before heterosexuals would be impacted by this disease in the same way gays had been. And it would be the young people who would be hit

hardest. AIDS education material was finally beginning to be brought into the schools, but not much of it. And it was all so BORING! I thought to myself that what was needed was a good story, a riveting tale which would contain information about AIDS but which would capture the imagination, give teenagers fictional friends who actually fell at risk to AIDS.

Some of my best friends in life are fictional friends. They've lived with me throughout my life. I've learned from them. Many of my parochial attitudes have been altered because of these fictional friends.

So I looked around to see who was writing such a novel in the young adult field. There was M.E. Kerr's *Night Kites*, which was a fine novel but which did not illuminate AIDS at all. But beyond that there was nothing. So I said to myself, "Well, Clayton Bess. I guess it's



up to you."

MP: You subtly and cleverly use important facts and statistics that young adults need to know about AIDS. What kinds of research did you conduct to locate this data? How did you keep up-to-date with changes and findings?

CB: This was, and continues to be, an ongoing process. Because of the closeness of the epidemic to my life from the beginning, I kept up with the news. At first this horrific new disease targeting a few isolated groups was aggravating KEPT OUT of the news. Here were friends getting sick, and rumors flying fast and furious, and nothing in the newspapers!@ Until the actual discovery of HIV in 1985, it was terrifyingly easy to keep up with

the news. After that there was a virtual information explosion—and mis-information. There was an excellent early article in National Geographic about the immune system and AIDS that was very enlightening, and one whole issue of Scientific American that was devoted to AIDS. Organizations like Project Inform in San Francisco have newsletters, and there is a bi-weekly publication called "AIDS Treatment News" which has very readable articles. In addition I have friends who are doctors and medical technologists who were able to explain things to me in lay terms, so I've been able to keep extensive, ongoing files of information. I recently did a second printing of the hardcover edition in which I updated the last pages to June 1993.

MP: I like the dialogue format. Discuss how you decided to use this form.

CB: One of the first things an author decides when beginning a new story is voice, whether to write in third person or first person, and from whose point of view. I'm never keen on writing in third person, so I use first person whenever the storyline allows it. (I especially like the color of dialects which is why you find the African and Oklahoman narrators of *Story for a Black Night* and *Tracks*. I guess you could say the *Mayday Rumpages* I told with a teenage dialect!)

For *Mayday*, moreover, which I knew from the start would probably deal heavily with sexuality, I was reluctant to limit myself to either a male or female point of view. I remembered Paul Zindel's *The Pigman*, which I have always admired and in which he has a male and female student alternating chapters on a typewriter in the school library. I began experimenting with my two students. Jess and Molly, using two remote computer terminals hooked up to the same line. That way they could input at the same time, interrupting each other, correcting each other's version of the story. But this grew awkward, and after several chapters I was about to change the entire concept and go to a more conventional narrative, when the obvious suddenly struck me like a thunderbolt. I would have the two students tell their story into a tape recorder. This gave such immediacy to their story! No only then but when I decided that their locale would be Molly's bedroom, and that they would be doing this tape recording actually on Molly's bed, things really started heating up. Their was an intimacy between them that could never have accomplished earlier, and their flirtations with each other, especially Molly's, took on much more serious overtones. Writers frequently talk about how their characters take their story and run with it. This was never clearer to me than the moment - one late night when I was working away at my computer as fast as I could trying to come

continues next page

Mayday Rampage continues to the next break so that I could go to bed - when Molly started making the move on Jess in earnest. I sat back and averted my head and kept typing, warning myself, "Let them go, let them go. Just give them their heads, and you stay out of it." No one could have been more surprised at what happened next than the author.

When I did finally get to bed that night, I couldn't sleep. I figured I would get up the next morning, read over last night's work, come to my senses, and trash it. But no, I loved it. And I said, "Okay, I'll keep it, but this sure does change things!"

MP: Did you use input from other people as you wrote the book? Who? Why?

CB: I always advise my writing students not to use friends and family as feedback (because they can be so disappointing and ruinous to the tender creative spirit!) But I definitely need feedback from others. For *Mayday* in particular because I wanted to achieve absolutely believable characters in an absolutely believable setting. I needed first-hand information from schools and teenagers, so I went to the schools on author visits. I established rapport by reading portions of the novel to English classes and "Family Life" (Sex-ed) classes and asking them for questions for the 'Dear Molly' column in the book. The students were very enthusiastic and they gave me great feedback. The students of your high school Topenka West High School, Mike, were among the most influential.

I also talked with high school teachers, librarians, and administrators for the details of what goes on from their points of view. After I finished the first draft, I gave it to several teenagers, teachers, and a principal, requesting specific advice as well as general comments. Invaluable.

MP: From the time you started the book until it was published you changed the ending. Please discuss.

CB: I finished the book in 1988 and spent more

than a year searching for a publisher. When it became apparent that no one would publish it, I put the manuscript away. Four years later when I finally got the guts (not to mention the money) to publish the book itself, I knew that I would have to bring it up to date. So much had happened in AIDS. Many deaths but depressingly few breakthroughs.

But the story was rooted firmly in 1988 with the circumstances of the disease at that time. That's when I got the idea of making a short epilogue to tell what happens to the characters, and to AIDS, in the years that follow. I wanted a dynamic last chapter which could be easily changed edition after edition, year after year. For many readers, these six pages have the most pow-

up on my entire writing career.

You see, when I finished the first draft of this book, I was rather frenzied. Trying to illuminate the danger of this disease to teenagers, I had scared myself to death. And I honestly felt that this book could help stem the epidemic, that it could change attitudes about AIDS, change behaviors and save lives. And this was a race against time! The epidemic was spreading faster and faster. At that point AIDS cases were doubling every year. Doubling!

To see the indifference of the entire young adult publishing establishment made everything go black for me. I put the manuscript

AES Book Box (AIDS & Censorship)

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0309690	<i>Censorship, O'Neill</i>	14.90
0613471	<i>Science Of AIDS, Gallo</i>	18.90
CG1649227	<i>What You Don't Know Can Kill You, Arrick</i>	16.00
0614875	<i>Risky Times: How To Be AIDS Smart And Stay Healthy, Blake</i>	10.30
0617035	<i>Promise to Remember: The Names Project Book of Letters, Brown</i>	14.45
CG0930305	<i>Moon Is Broken, Craig E</i>	19.00
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CG1554898	<i>When Heroes Die, Durant</i>	13.95
CG0617241	<i>100 Questions And Answers About AIDS: A Guide For Young...</i> , Ford, M.	14.95
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1092949	<i>At Risk, Hoffman</i>	9.95
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CG0318568	<i>AIDS: What Does It Mean To You?, Hyde</i>	13.95
1634385	<i>Night Kites, Kerr</i>	8.55
0615815	<i>Teens With AIDS Speak Out, Kittredge</i>	13.20
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0318113	<i>Selected From Borrowed Time An AIDS Memoir, Monette</i>	7.95
0613000	<i>And The Band Played On: Politics, People and The AIDS Epidemic, Shils</i>	19.45
CG0924373	<i>Ryan White: My Own Story, White R</i>	16.95

away in a drawer, but with a bitterness that wracked me. For three years I didn't open the drawer, but I felt its galling presence every time I walked into the room. It colored my entire nature. Friends kept saying, "Forget it. Work on something else." But I couldn't. I went back to librarianship and acting, the two fields of my masters degrees.

Then when Magic Johnson made his announcement in October of 1991, I wondered if things might have changed. I decided to reread the manuscript, which was one of the bravest things I've ever done. I thought, "What if it's terrible, after all?" But I loved it! I laughed in surprise at some things, and I cried. And I thought, "Damn them all, this should have been published!"

By now I had recovered some of my self esteem, and some stamina. My father and mother and some friends loaned me the money for the first printing, and I took off with it. Now that I've

finally done the right thing, I'm so much happier with myself. Let things fall how they might, at least I'm doing what I can do.

MP: Now that *The Mayday Rampage* is published, what reactions have you had? From Young Adults? Librarians? Teachers? Parents?

CB: All reactions I've run across personally have been extremely positive from all of them.

Continues on the next page

Mayday Rampage continues especially like the teenagers who say things

erful impact of the entire novel. I must say that they break my heart each time I read them and work to update them again.

MP: I know there was difficulty in getting the book published because of the controversial theme. Young adults who read the galley proof recognized it's great value and worth. What kept you going to see it finally published?

CB: I wish I could say that I did keep going. I think it would show a stronger, better person. The fact is that I gave up on the book. Flat gave

like they couldn't put it down, they were so moved, they liked my characters, and that they learned things about AIDS that they didn't know before.

But I'm also enormously gratified by the parents who tell me that they've been searching for a book just like *Mayday*, something that would engage their teenager at the same time as instruct them. I can't think of the parent who does not want their child to learn about AIDS before going out into this dangerous new world, but not every parent is successful in talking with their children about intimate things like sex and disease.

One of my favorite responses was from Ruth Dishnow, a high school librarian who read the book just as she was undertaking a monumental struggle against her principal who had confiscated Judy Blume's novel *Forever* from a student in the high school cafeteria. The principal went on, with the support of the superintendent but not with due process, to withdraw the book from the school library. At great personal expense, this librarian was fighting heroically for intellectual freedom just as she was reviewing *The Mayday Rampage* for a library journal. Jess and Molly's struggle to publish their AIDS articles in their school newspaper really hit home with her, and she gave the book to her husband and two teenagers to read. All three of them loved the book. Lived the book, really, since they were undergoing a similar battle in their own lives. It gave them a perspective on their own situation which helped them get through.

MP: How do you see the book being used in the classroom? Have any teachers or librarians used it as a basis for a class project? How?

CB: It can be used in any number of ways, but what I would do if I were teaching the book is take two weeks to read it aloud. Since the book is entirely dialogue it would be great fun for the students. I would ask for student volunteers to choose particular chapters to read so that they could prepare for their chapter and bring something special to their characterizations. There are 13 chapters, averaging about 15 to 20 minutes per chapter. Not only would the class have a ball participating in this as readers and as audience, the discussions afterwards would be dynamite because all of the input is coming from peers.

There would first have to be a discussion of language and sexual situations. Some teachers might want to assign certain sections to be read only as homework because these sections might create too much embarrassment in class. But discussions of those sections are bound to be extremely exciting, enlightening, and thought provoking. Lookout Press is collaborating with Spoken Arts on a three hour tape recording of the book for which I have done some expurgation. My feeling is

that it is one thing to read something extremely personal in the privacy of one's own mind, but to have to sit with one's peers and listen to them in a classroom setting is quite a different matter. Parent permission should definitely be sought, and students preferring not to be involved should be given that right.

MP: Have you made author visits to schools since you've published the book? What kinds of sessions do you conduct with students? Teachers? How can a school contact you about a visit? What is your charge for a school visit?

CB: Because of the newness of the book, I have not yet had a chance to visit schools with it. I'm very much looking forward to that. I would prefer to visit classes after they have read the book, so that we can discuss the book itself and issues brought up in it. Not just the issues of AIDS and intellectual freedom, but the issue of personal responsibility, defining and doing the right thing, the reasonable thing, the safe thing, the moral thing. We are in an ongoing battle, and we must all think about and decide our own personal responsibility in carrying out the battle.

I would expect in situations where students have already read and discussed the book that my visit would be one of answering the myriad questions they have. Students always want to know HOW a book is written as well as WHY a book is written. If I speak to students without their having read the book, I will begin with authorship, reading selections from not just *Mayday* but from some of my other books. Ultimately I will lead the discussion around to the AIDS issue and personal responsibility.

I prefer classroom visits to wide-audience auditorium visits because the interaction between students and myself can be more personal and intimate. Certainly there will be utterly different emphases when I speak to English classes as opposed to "Family Life" classes as opposed to Journalism classes.

I charge different fees depending upon how far I must travel, how much time out of my life I'm asked to give and how involved my preparation is for the circumstances at individual schools. Base fee for a local visit is \$400 per day. Travel and expense would be on top of that. I can be contacted at Lookout Press, PO Box 19131, Sacramento, CA 95819.

MP: The book is controversial and may cause censors to try to remove it from library shelves and classrooms. Knowing how important it is for young adults to have access to this title, what advice do you have for teachers and librarians who know that it needs to be available?

CB: Every teacher and librarian is a front line soldier against censorship. Personal responsi-

bility plays as great a role in each of our lives as it does in the lives of teenagers. We can't expect other people to fight alone the hundreds, now thousands, of battles against censorship around the nation each year. We must take that responsibility upon ourselves.

But first try to understand the motivations for the censorship attempts. People who censor are not wicked. They are acting from good hearts, usually, and certainly with noble intent. They are trying to protect the children. But they are misguided. Teachers are trying to expand not restrict students' minds. Librarians are custodians of the world's knowledge and information, and they must fight against the tyranny of those who would withhold that from young people. Examine your own school policies and make sure you are acting within them.

After you have analyzed the motivations and tactics of the censors, try to talk with them. It may be difficult because they will bring intense emotionality to meetings. Keep calm, speak in a controlled voice, keep returning to reason. If you are in an open session, your appeal to reason will carry more weight with the people who are wavering between reason and emotion. And the reasonable thing in the United States is freedom. That's what we all grew up with. That's what we all understand. That's what we all want.

Keep the dialogue open with the censors, with the school administration and fellow teachers, and with the students. Make sure the dialogue is non-threatening but firm. Try to work out compromises. Keep the media informed of your efforts. In Ruth Dishnow's case, a "restricted shelf" has been suggested. That might work, but it must be monitored to make sure that the bottom line is preserved, and the bottom line is that in the United States educators are here to educate not to be silenced, books are here to be read not banned, and students are in school to learn.

In the case of *The Mayday Rampage*, in particular, it is quite possibly a matter of life and death. If a student wishes to read or not read this book, that should be a matter of free choice. As Jess and Molly say up front, "We believe the only censorship we can support in the United States is self-censorship. If you don't think you can handle this book, if straight-talk about sex offends you, then put this book down right now."

MP: How do you feel about the book now that it is published and has received several starred reviews?

CB: I'm still crazy about it. Thanks for asking.

Dear Mr. Bess ...

(in their own words, sic!)

Letters from high school students

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"...the most exciting, most educational talk I've ever heard."
Dr. Donald Leisey, Principal

NATIONAL AIDS POLICY OFFICE
OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR

ROUTING SLIP

DATE: 11/2

TO: K G

FROM: ✓ W. STEVE LEE

 For your information

 For your action

 Review and comment by (date)

 Prepare reply for Coordinator's signature

 Reply directly and blind copy Coordinator

 Circulate/forward to:

 File

COMMENTS: WE looked for the
proposal out here - any
ideas?

I received at least 2
copies - it went out of
here, probably to Carlos, to
have reply drafted -

Clayton Bess

c/o Lookout Press • P.O. Box 19131
Sacramento CA 95819
Tel/fax (916) 456-6131

October 13, 1993

NOV - 2 1993

Kristine Gebbie
AIDS Policy Coordinator
729G Hubert H. Humphrey Building
200 Independence Ave. SW
Washington DC 20201

Dear Ms. Gebbie:

I hope you will remember my proposal (9/23) of a donation of the paperback rights and royalties of my book on AIDS education *The Mayday Rampage*.

On November 15 I shall be speaking to the California Library Association about *Young Adults, Censorship and AIDS*. I would like to be able to include in that talk some word from you about my proposal.

As you can tell from my proposal, my two previous letters and the materials I have sent you, AIDS education in the schools is my top priority. I believe the state mandated AIDS education with its nearly total emphasis on abstinence is tantamount to censorship. It's unrealistic and ineffective. I liken it to a driver's education program in which only the brake is taught.

At this point I have had no word from you about my proposal. Could you tell me please...

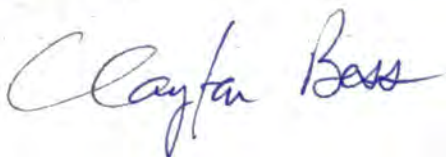
Did you receive my letters?

Did you receive a hardback and paperback copy of *The Mayday Rampage*?

Is my proposal under consideration at this time or has it been put aside?

The Mayday Rampage can be an enormously effective tool for teaching AIDS prevention in the schools. It reaches the young reader on a personal level as nothing else in AIDS education does. Please respond so that I may take good news to the librarians of California on November 15.

Sincerely,



Clayton Bess

*Identical proposal
and letter
sent to Joycelyn Elders.*

ELDERS'S TROOPS COULD USE A GENERAL

A cynical Washington guffawed when former Surgeon General C. Everett Koop first insisted that members of the Public Health Service Commissioned Corps wear their traditional crisp white uniforms. It all seemed so hokey.

But Koop was onto something about rank-and-file public health workers. Many of them will tell you they see themselves as a breed apart, as a group that's as professional and apolitical as we expect our military forces to be, and with a similar sense of mission: a disarmingly simple desire to follow the dictates of science to promote health and to prevent and stamp out disease. The ethic extends beyond the uniformed federal corps to the thousands of state and local public health officials who quietly labor in communities around the country.

With Koop, the ethic went deeper than the uniform. Although he was an avowed abortion foe—he authored two books expounding his views—Koop was also a physician who subordinated his personal views to the dictates of science and public health. To the consternation of religious conservatives who had backed his nomination, he endorsed abortion as a legal option for pregnant women with AIDS. And he refused to release an agency report that concluded abortion was psychologically damaging to women, when he found that the evidence in the report didn't support the conclusions. In a political town, Koop's apolitical pursuit of public health was itself political.

Now the confirmation process for Surgeon General-designate Joycelyn Elders is again demonstrating how difficult it is to keep politics out of public health.

That's partly because disease and injury are not just a matter of microbes and misfortune, but of human behavior. Even if science someday proves convincingly that most of what we do and are is governed by genetics, it would probably still be impossible to get people to stop opining about the way other people ought to behave. When the behavior in question is sex or illicit drug use, the opinions tend to be even more strongly held.

In opposing Elders's nomination, the Religious Right seems to have homed in on an issue that they hope touches an emotional chord with a broad spectrum of Americans: sex among teenagers. They have attacked Elders, the former Arkansas Health Department director, for promoting a system of school-based clinics, some of which distributed condoms to students.

In so doing, the conservatives have revived a theme that they played successfully throughout most of the 1980s: that sex education and the availability of birth control induce precocious sexual activity. Not only is this morally wrong, goes the argument, but—because no prophylaxis is as effective as abstinence—kids are exposed to the very risks that we want them to avoid. Elders's school-based clinics, they note, didn't exempt Arkansas from the nationwide increase in teen pregnancy. The government's goal should be to encourage abstinence, they contend.

During the Reagan and Bush Administrations, the argument played well enough to influence federal policy. In the early



1980s, Congress initiated an Adolescent Family Life Program within the Health and Human Services Department that included demonstration programs aimed at promoting teen abstinence. A few of these programs mentioned contraception methods, but mainly stressed their failure rates.

But conservatives may have a tougher time selling that approach these days. For one thing, they never took the time or money to find out whether it worked. Although many of the abstinence-promotion programs have operated for more than a decade, the federal government only recently commissioned research

to evaluate their effectiveness.

A forthcoming study by a federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention advisory group indicates that school-based programs combining an emphasis on saying no with good information about contraception can significantly reduce pregnancy rates and the risk of disease. Successful programs get kids to postpone having sex and to use contraceptives when they start, according to Freya L. Sonenstein, director of population studies at the Urban Institute, who worked on the advisory panel.

More important, the climate for the abstinence-versus-condoms debate has been dramatically altered over the past decade by the spread of AIDS. Recent statistics show an alarming rate of increase in AIDS cases among young adults, who, because of the long latency period of the virus, are thought to have contracted the disease as teenagers. These statistics have helped firm up a consensus in the public health community about the importance of giving teens good information about and access to condoms. "Whereas in the past we could tolerate different kinds of programs for different community values, from a public health perspective, . . . having projects that discourage kids from using condoms is really problematic," Sonenstein said.

As evidence that Elders is in the mainstream of public health, her nomination has been backed by most major medical groups, including the American Medical Association and the Association of Schools of Public Health.

The changed climate may help explain why a recent poll by Peter D. Hart and Robert M. Teeter for NBC News and *The Wall Street Journal* showed that a majority of Americans (57 per cent) favored distribution of condoms in high schools, and just 39 per cent opposed it. Far more people worried about high school kids contracting a disease as a result of unprotected sex (44 per cent) than worried about high schoolers having an unplanned child (29 per cent).

But 57 per cent isn't a huge majority, and more important, a national majority doesn't necessarily translate into majority support in every community. As Elders acknowledged during her confirmation hearing, public health policy as a practical and legal matter is still for the local communities to decide.

The toughest fights usually fall to the unsung shock troops of state and local public health agencies. Having a forceful general—or in this case, surgeon general—leading the charge nationally may provide some cover for those on the front lines.

Shepard Smith/SAPV

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(Six week workshop as Artist-in-Residence, grant from California Arts Council)

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NOV - 4 1993

c/o Lookout Press • P.O. Box 19131
Sacramento CA 95819
Tel/fax (916) 456-6131

November 2, 1993

Kristine Gebbie
AIDS Policy Coordinator
729G Hubert H. Humphrey Building
200 Independence Ave. SW
Washington DC 20201

Dear Ms. Gebbie:

Thank you so much for your letter of October 25, which you have probably noticed crossed in the mail with my third letter to you (mistakenly dated October 13). Thanks too for forwarding my proposal to the Office of the Associate Director (HIV).

I have been working recently with the El Dorado County AIDS Task Force here in northern California and am very impressed with their earnest endeavors. They have a program called UP for Life which emphasizes "Universal Precautions" beginning in the early grades with general preventive hygiene, aiming towards more detailed information about AIDS in later grades. It looks likely they will be incorporating *The Mayday Rampage* in their program, which is a good sign since it is a very conservative community. We are in a new epoch of health which requires new and innovative techniques.

I do hope *The Mayday Rampage* will be of use to you and the CDC in your efforts at AIDS education. I look forward to hearing from the Associate Director (HIV).

Sincerely,



Clayton Bess

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 25, 1993

Ms. Phyllis B. Kritek
The University of Texas
School of Nursing
U.T. Medical Branch
Galveston, Texas 77555

Dear Ms. Kritek:

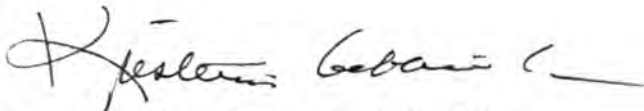
This is a belated thank you for writing and sharing the June 21 issue of *Time Magazine* with me. As you know, the Office of National AIDS Policy was created out of the commitment of the President to take positive steps to stop the HIV/AIDS epidemic. As National AIDS Policy Coordinator, I am devoted to the development and implementation of policies that will stop the spread of HIV.

When I first read that issue, I was moved by the information related to sex industry workers in all parts of the world. From Southeast Asia to the former Soviet Unions, and even in this country, women, youngsters (both male and female) and children are being exploited by the hundreds of thousands by societies that do not care for those with little political power.

This is something that concerns me in the work I face to stop the spread of HIV. Individuals subject to this type of exploitation are not able to protect themselves effectively from HIV or to obtain adequate care when infected. I expect to pay special attention to sex industry workers and to those who may be forced, either by fear or circumstance, to trade sex for compensation.

Again, thank you for sharing such critical information with me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Kristine M. Gebbie", followed by a horizontal line.

Kristine M. Gebbie, RN, MN
National AIDS Policy Coordinator

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 25, 1993

Mr. Robert Cooper
1350 North Third Avenue
Upland, California 91786

Dear Mr. Cooper:

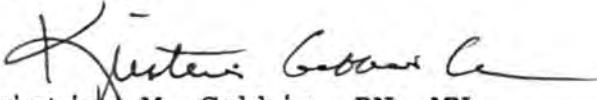
Thank you for sharing with me your thoughts on the need to curb alcohol and other drug abuse. As you know, the Office of National AIDS Policy was created out of the commitment of the President to take positive steps to stop the HIV/AIDS epidemic. As National AIDS Policy Coordinator, I, like you, am devoted to the development and implementation of policies that will stop the spread of HIV.

Substance abuse and AIDS cannot be seen as separate and distinct from each other because: over 31 percent of the total cases of AIDS are directly related to injecting drug use; the co-relation with which reduces the capacity of individuals to avoid risky behaviors; and, the lack of self-esteem generally associated with substance abuse which we are beginning to understand in order to change the behavior of those at risk.

After 12 years of the HIV/AIDS epidemic we are still in need of effective tools and programs that will deliver an effective message to those at risk. In order to accomplish this, however, we need to take positive steps to curb the use of alcohol and other drugs.

I have shared the information in your letter with the Office of the Director at the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) at the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). As you indicate, CSAP, a center located in SAMHSA, is the Federal agency that has taken the lead in the conduct of programs to prevent substance use. Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,



Kristine M. Gebbie, RN, MN
National AIDS Policy Coordinator

cc: Acting Director, CSAP, SAMHSA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 25, 1993

Ms. Jeanette Josephson
12202 W. Morgan Drive
Houston, Texas 77065

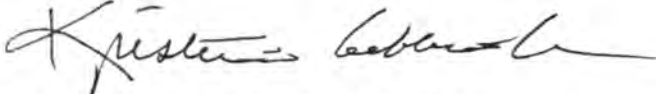
Dear Ms. Josephson:

As you requested, enclosed please find a transcript of the remarks I made at the meeting of the Association of Reproductive Health Professionals on October 22. As you may see, my views on teenage sexuality and the need to stop the transmission of HIV are that we need to improve the views that our youth has towards sex in order to be more effective in our lessons.

As National AIDS Policy Coordinator, I am devoted to the development and implementation of policies that will stop the spread of HIV and provide adequate care for those already infected. I am also devoted to find a cure for AIDS as soon as possible.

I hope the enclosed transcript will clarify my view that in order to stop the spread of HIV we need to work with the tools we have available. Education is the most effective tool we have, and we must approach the subject from a public health standpoint in order to be successful.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Kristine M. Gebbie". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Kristine M. Gebbie, RN, MN
National AIDS Policy Coordinator

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 25, 1993

Ms. Rebecca Karan
1528 McElroy Drive
Mansfield, Ohio 44905

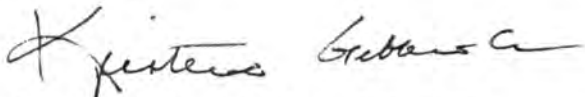
Dear Ms. Karan:

As you requested, enclosed please find a transcript of the remarks I made at the meeting of the Association of Reproductive Health Professionals on October 22. As you may see, my views on teenage sexuality and the need to stop the transmission of HIV are that we need to improve the views that our youth has towards sex in order to be more effective in our lessons.

As National AIDS Policy Coordinator, I am devoted to the development and implementation of policies that will stop the spread of HIV and provide adequate care for those already infected. I am also devoted to find a cure for AIDS as soon as possible.

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Kristine Gebbie".

Kristine M. Gebbie, RN, MN
National AIDS Policy Coordinator

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 25, 1993

Mr. Earle Holt
74 Grant Street
Lockport, New York 14094

Dear Mr. Holt:

This is a belated thank you for sharing your paper Terminal Lottery: Low Risk Does Not Mean No Risk with me. As you may know, the Office of National AIDS Policy was created out of the President's commitment to take some positive steps to stop the spread of HIV and to provide services for those already infected and living with HIV/AIDS.

I am very encouraged by your interest in the area of HIV/AIDS prevention. As we work to stop HIV/AIDS, we are interested in hearing about new concepts and ideas that individuals may have on this subject. Although, as you correctly state, most infections with HIV can be traced to particular types of behavior, proper hygiene in schools cannot be stressed too much. After all, it is in the home and in the school that children and youth develop habits that last a lifetime.

I would like to encourage you to continue in your labor, we need more interested Americans like yourself. I would be interested to hear of additional steps you take.

Thank you again for your thoughtful words.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Kristine M. Gebbie", followed by a small flourish.

Kristine M. Gebbie, RN, MN
National AIDS Policy Coordinator

Earle Holt
74 Grant Street
Lockport, N.Y. 14094
716-434-2753
July 14, 1993

AIDS CZAR Christine Gebbie
HHS-PHS Office of Policy Coordination
200 Independence Ave. , Rm. 729 H
Washington, D.C. 20201

Dear Ms. Gebbie,

I am sending to you a paper I researched and wrote for my school system regarding children/student's understanding of LOW-RISK BEHAVIOR in the school environment relative to infectious diseases such as HIV/HBV/HCV, etc. It is accurate from a medical/scientific and educational perspective.

It is my hope that after reading this letter and report, and seeing who technically edited the report for accuracy, that you will consider including LOW-RISK BEHAVIORS into this year's AIDS Instructional Guide.

Dr. David Lewis assisted my efforts by technically editing this report about LOW-RISK BEHAVIORS for accuracy. He is a highly qualified and recognized expert in the field of micro biology and infectious diseases.

Dr. Lewis officially works for the U.S.E.P.A. in the fields of micro biology and infectious diseases. He communicates with the Centers for Disease Control in Georgia and he is a Graduate Professor of micro biology at the University of Georgia. Dr. Lewis took time from his schedule to talk with me several times about my concerns for children/students in the school environment and infectious diseases like HIV/HBV/HCV. He answered many questions and helped me understand the pounds of articles and health manuals I had researched. Eventually Dr. Lewis even edited the report, which you now have, for accuracy. Dr. Lewis is a gentlemen and a dedicated professional.

Based on the report and what I know to be true about typical children/student's behavior in schools, the current AIDS and Infectious Disease Program in public schools is incomplete. It is actually doing harm by fostering a false sense of security to children and students that HIV/HBV/HCV infection occurs only from HIGH-RISK BEHAVIOR.

The current educational program emphasizes HIGH-RISK BEHAVIORS and ways to avoid infection from those HIGH-RISK BEHAVIORS. Nothing is being said or done to address the threat of infection from LOW-RISK BEHAVIORS. LOW-RISK BEHAVIORS occur everyday in school, by the thousands, across the nation by children/students who do not know any better.

Dr. Lewis and this report clearly point out that there are established scientific and medical facts that justify much cause for concern about children/student's LOW-RISK BEHAVIORS in school and the resultant risk of infection.

In the LOW-RISK BEHAVIOR report, reference is made to a 1992 C.D.C. REPORT that OVER 500 individuals who have contracted this 100% deadly disease did so without belonging to the HIGH-RISK BEHAVIOR GROUP. Also, a recent newspaper article (enclosed June 21st-New York Post), refers to 90 children who have contracted this fatal disease without belonging to the HIGH-RISK BEHAVIOR group. This phenomenon will increase unless LOW-RISK BEHAVIORS are identified in schools and children are educated about avoiding them.

The report points out that there are common sense, inexpensive actions, instructional and administrative, which can be taken to lower the risks of infection and protect the health and safety of the children/students.

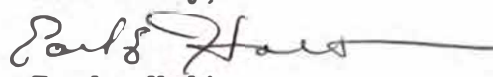
Another concern is sports, but of all the sports, wrestling poses the most potential threat for student infection. MANDATORY TESTING for HIV status should be required before students can be allowed to participate in this sport. Otherwise the sport should be temporarily stopped until a cure is found for AIDS.

HIV is 100% deadly. There is no cure. Preventing transmission is currently the ONLY WAY to control AIDS. This report makes sense. It is better to be safe than sorry. My heart goes out to those 90 children who have contracted this terrible and fatal disease. Their beautiful young lives will end painfully and prematurely and the 90 families will never be the same. Please consult with Dr. Lewis (706-546-3776). He is an expert in the field and I'm sure he would be helpful to you too in your formulation of an updated AIDS Instructional Guide.

Please feel free to distribute this report. I have spoken with many people and groups about this health concern and will continue to do so. I do not want to see another year of instruction go by with LOW-RISK BEHAVIORS being ignored and children running the risk of infection because no one told them.

Thank you for time and consideration. May I hear from you?

Sincerely,


Earle Holt

P.S. Congratulations & Good luck with your new job!

TERMINAL LOTTERY: LOW RISK DOES NOT MEAN NO RISK

The intent of this paper is to help make school (specifically middle school but can apply to elementary and high school) a safer place in which to grow and learn by reducing the possibilities of transmitting infections, especially human immunodeficiency and hepatitis viruses (HIV, HBV, HCV, etc.), even those possibilities considered to be low-risk. These suggestions compliment the most recent revised Infection Control Guidelines for New York State Schools. 1992.

It is very important to point out that presently, preventing transmission of HIV is the only means now available for controlling the spread of AIDS, and it is likely to be the only means of combatting the disease for a number of years to come [1].

Because of this, low-risk behaviors are important for schools to consider controlling because low-risk does not mean no-risk. In an editorial article about AIDS from Reviews of Infectious Diseases, the authors note that at the beginning of an epidemic, a high-odds ratio associated with a given behavior implies that the disease is more efficiently transmitted through that behavior than others. But as the epidemic progresses and virtually all those in the high risk category become infected, then less efficient means of transmission begin to account for an increasingly large proportion of the total number of cases. Therefore members of lower-risk groups will be infected and develop the disease at increasing rates. [2]. Thus as the numbers of individuals infected with HIV increases so also do the risks of transmission. The numbers of infected individuals are clearly increasing, for instance:

- The federal Centers for Disease Control estimate that there are one million cases of HIV infection nationwide [3].
- 1 in 100 students coming to the University of Texas health center now carries the virus [4].
- The rate of heterosexual HIV transmission has increased 44% since Sept. 1989 [5].
- Sexually transmitted diseases (STD's) infect 3 million teenagers annually [6]. (HIV is also an STD)
- Over 8 million men, women and children have been infected with HIV worldwide. This number increases by 5,000 everyday. In eight years, an estimated 30-40 million people will be HIV infected. In our Western New York area, 6,000-8,000 persons are estimated to be HIV positive [7].
- As many a 300,000 to 500,000 New Yorkers may already be infected by the AIDS virus but most don't know it since they have no symptoms [8].

As AIDS research progresses, new facts are being learned everyday about the AIDS virus. These facts need to

2

be shared with the public and schools so infection control policies can be as effective as possible in reducing HIV transmission. Listed below are some relatively new data about the nature of the HIV virus that should help shape infection control policies in the school environment:

- The AIDS virus is extremely small and exists as an organized particle or VIRION. A thousand such VIRIONS could easily fit on a period like the one ending this sentence[9].
- A single VIRION, upon entering the body through an opening in the skin or a mucous membrane, and attaching itself to a cell (called docking) begins a process that will ultimately and completely defeat the body's immune system by infiltrating white blood cells and using them to replicate itself. Eventually the VIRIONS grow in such numbers that the immune system collapses leaving the body wide open for opportunistic infections, cancers, and other diseases [9].
- In addition to blood, HIV has been found in a variety of body fluids, eg. SALIVA, URINE, TEARS. However the concentration of virus in these is very low and none have yet been associated with transmission [10]. A test for HIV using saliva is currently being considered by the CDC (Center for Disease Control).
- In a 1992 CDC report, over 500 individuals who have been infected with the AIDS virus were discovered not to be part of the typical risk groups of i.v. drug abusers, people with multiple sex partners, and those who have received blood or blood products [11].
- HIV, and some other infectious viruses, pass through mucous membranes just by coming in contact with them [11].

It should now be apparent that increased efforts to further reduce the possibilities of transmitting HIV, HBV, and other potentially lethal viruses is necessary and justified. The important question is how much attention to detail is sufficient? Basically, it is a matter of probability. Reducing exposures to potentially infectious material (even in trace amounts) reduces the probability of infection, thereby reducing the overall risk of infection to our students. The following suggestions, based on the preceding information, are not exorbitant, or unnecessarily wasteful in time or effort, but can afford an increased measure of protection for students against transmission. These suggestions are aimed at reducing the spread of all infectious diseases, including everything from the common cold to HIV.

AT THE SCHOOL BUILDING LEVEL:

- On an annual basis, all students (by grade level) should be

instructed in the basic principles of good hygiene and told why it is important to maintain good hygienic practices at school and home. In the upper grades, more age appropriate activities should be discussed; eg kissing, which can be infectious- [12]) sharing razors, sharing make-up, pierced earrings, etc.

- Require every department and teaching team to have a copy of the current infection control policy and to prepare written guidelines regarding how the policy will be applied by each group with regard to their specific areas of supervision. It should be reviewed yearly by the administration and a hygiene committee.

- VCR educational training tapes should be in the staff professional library of each school concerning the step by step first aid, universal procedures, and hazardous waste disposal.

ADDITIONAL SUGGESTIONS:

- Replace any old waterfountains with a bubbler type fountain, which lessens mouth contact with fountain parts.

- Horseplay or other unsupervised physical contact between students must be strongly discouraged throughout the school using a strictly enforced discipline code.

- A permanent eye wash station should be installed in each wing of a school in case foreign or infectious matter enters the eyes or mouth of a student. Time is important because the eyes and mouth are mucous membranes. Eye wash stations are referred to a number of times (4) in the New York State Infection Control Guidelines, 1992 [13].

CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT:

- Tissues should be freely provided and their use required by each teacher for reducing airborne transmission of infectious matter.

- Borrowing and lending pencils should be discouraged because children tend to chew on pencils leaving saliva and other infectious matter to be transferred.

- Children who continually cough or sneeze without covering their mouths should be sent to the health office for counseling before being allowed back with the class.

- Disinfectant in a spray bottle and paper towels should be provided in each classroom to routinely clean off a desks, door knobs, and other environmental surfaces.

- Sharp reusable items (scalpels, dissecting needles, razor blades, etc.) must be soaked in clorox for 10 minutes, then washed and dried before offered for student use again. If

this is impractical or inconvenient then disposable sharp implements should be supplied in their place.

-Latex gloves supplied to the teachers and other support staff, in the universal precautions baggie, should be sized extra large and at least 12" long. Shorter and smaller gloves provide less of a barrier protection for the user.

-Band-aids should be supplied to each classroom teacher for student use.

SPORTS ACTIVITIES:

-Sports involving close physical contact should be closely supervised according the New York Infection Control Guidelines 1992.

-Wrestling poses perhaps the greatest risk of infection of all sports because of the nature of the sport which involves much close skin to skin contact, friction, pressure, and the prevalent saliva and bleeding that occurs during matches. For these reasons, the HIV and hepatitis status of participants in this sport should be determined before allowing them to compete. This becomes especially important when wrestling teams travel to other districts where higher incidents of HIV infection might exist.

-Also, whenever blood is present on a gym mat or floor, hypochlorite bleach should be poured on it and left for 10 minutes. Then the contaminated area should be wiped, washed with soapy water, and finally dried with paper towels.

-Complete first aid kits, along with disinfectants, portable eye wash bottles, and instructions for decontaminating surfaces should be available wherever sporting events are carried out.

-Face masks, knee pads, and similar items provided by the school should be washed and disinfected after each use or students must bring in their own gear.

-Unclaimed towels and swim trunks, which are currently washed and supplied to students who don't come to class prepared to swim, must be washed in the hottest water possible (160 F) with two to three times the normal amount of bleach added.

-Personal water bottles must be provided for athletes. These should be labeled with the athletes name, and sharing discouraged.

OUTSIDE OF SCHOOL: FIELD TRIPS, ETC.

5

-A complete first aid kit, with instructions for preventing infection, should be provided to the adult in charge.

There is much controversy in the public concerning the AIDS virus. Degrees of emotions range from hyper anxiety and fear of AIDS to a sense of complacency. Recently heard on a CNN news broadcast, Friday, Jan. 1 1993, that public schools in New York State are not taking seriously the threat about the AIDS VIRUS. Of the teachers interviewed, the general feeling was that not enough information and materials are being given to teachers to work with students regarding the AIDS VIRUS.

According to professor David Bardell there is a dangerous sense of complacency on the part of the public, which is built on two false assumptions: A) the problem is not as great as its made out to be, B) that effective medical (vaccines, antibiotics) will soon be available [14].

Hopefully the information presented here will strongly motivate administrators of public schools to strictly enforce Infection Control Guidelines from the state. It is also hoped that administrators will concur with the extra precautions suggested here to lower the risks of disease transmission, even for situations considered low-risk. Again, low risk does not mean no risk. Infection is a matter of probability, opportunity, and sheer numbers, like an extremely unlucky terminal lottery. A lottery which can be combatted if we are thoughtful, careful and articulate about matters of hygiene. We, as the adults, leaders, teachers owe it to the children, who look up to us, to take the extra effort to protect their health.

Earle Holt - teacher
Heim Middle School
Williamsville, N.Y.

SPECIAL THANKS AND APPRECIATION TO DR. DAVID LEWIS -
Research Micro Biologist working for the United States
Environmental Protection Agency and Graduate Professor at
the University of Georgia - for his time, discussions, and
technical editing of this paper.

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Mystery over how girl, 11, got AIDS

NEW YORK POST, MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1993

MORTON GROVE, ILL.
(AP) — Whitney Williams
heard the puzzling diagno-
sis from her mother: The
11-year-old girl has AIDS.

"[My mom] came into the
doctor's room crying and
asked me if I knew about
AIDS," Whitney said. "I told
her yes, we learned about it
in school. I asked if I was
going to heaven. She said,
'Of course you are.'"

Whitney wants the answer
to one other question before
she dies: "How did I get
AIDS?"

The majority of the
290,000 documented AIDS
cases in the United States
can be classified by how
they were transmitted —
through blood, sex, needles
or birth. Whitney is among
90 American children who
have contracted the dis-
ease without falling into
one of the risk categories.

Her parents, Bruce and
Anita Williams, said they
have heard many theories
about how their daughter
contracted the virus, but
still have no answer.

"Whitney has never had a
blood transfusion and never,
to our knowledge, has even
been around anyone with
AIDS," said Mrs. Williams.

The couple and their other
four children have tested
negative.

"There have been ideas put
forth by some doctors and at-
torneys ranging from con-
taminated instruments used
in piercing Whitney's ears to
an oral polio vaccine made
with ... monkey cells that
were contaminated with
HIV," Bruce Williams said.

Whitney traveled yester-
day to the National Cancer
Institute in Bethesda, Md.,
to begin an experimental
therapy with the drug
rifabutin.

LOW RISK? HIGH RISK?



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 25, 1993

Ms. Paula Van Ness
Executive Director
National Community AIDS
Partnership
1140 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Suite 901
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Ms. Van Ness:

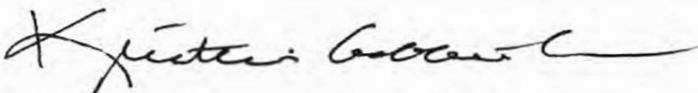
This is a belated thank you for your message of congratulation and your very valuable advice. As you may know, the President has entrusted me with taking positive steps to stop the spread of HIV and to provide care for those already infected. I am also devoted to finding a cure for AIDS as soon as possible.

In my work, kind words of individuals like yourself will guide me through the difficult times and will give me strength to continue. In terms of the advice you gave me, I am relying on Arthur Lawrence, Ph.D., who is the current Acting Deputy Director of my office, to help with many of these administrative requirements. Dr. Lawrence has proven invaluable.

I hope to continue to work closely with the National Community AIDS Partnership. Carlos Vélez, J.D., Director of HIV/AIDS Prevention in my office will participate in a community forum that you are co-sponsoring in Phoenix on November 5, 1993. I believe that he participated in one other forum last year, while he was at the National Minority AIDS Council.

Thank you again for your kind words.

Sincerely,



Kristine M. Gebbie, RN, MN
National AIDS Policy Coordinator

FILE
COPY

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 25, 1993

Ms. Paula Van Ness
Executive Director
National Community AIDS
Partnership
1140 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Suite 901
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Ms. Van Ness:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

This is a belated thank you for your message of congratulation and your very valuable advice. As you may know, the President has entrusted me with taking positive steps to stop the spread of HIV and to provide care for those already infected. I am also devoted to finding a cure for AIDS as soon as possible.

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Thank you again for your kind words.

Sincerely,

WASHINGTON

Kristine M. Gebbie, RN, MN

National AIDS Policy Coordinator

Prepared by: ADP/Policy Unit 505-556-5510. 10/26/93. D:\vlez.1us\vanness

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NAME	DATE	NAME	DATE
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.....			



**National
Community
AIDS
Partnership**

July 16, 1993

Kristine Gebbie, RN,MN
National AIDS Policy Coordinator
Hubert Humphrey Building
200 Independence Ave, SW, Room 738G
Washington, DC 20201

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Foundation For The Carolinas

Paula Van Ness
Executive Director

1140 Connecticut Avenue, NW
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Heart Strings 101
1252 W. Peachtree Street
Suite 554
Atlanta, GA 30309
Tel: (404) 876-4673
Fax: (404) 885-9734

Dear Kristine:

Congratulations on your new challenging assignment. Please know that there are a lot of people cheering you on and wishing you every success. The array of tasks ahead of you may be daunting, but you took a brilliant first step in my opinion.

Buck Buckingham is a gem. You couldn't have a better person with community-based experience combined with a working knowledge of how the federal system works! He spoke recently to our national meeting of foundation and United Way folks from around the country--compassionate, sensible, honest, open, gracious, professional, competent, and committed are all adjectives used by that audience to describe his presentation and demeanor.

I know what you do not need is one more thing to read, but...I am enclosing a recent publication about our AIDS partnership because I hope that once you know more about us you will find us a natural ally and potential partner. I am pleased that we have forged strong working relationships with a number of PHS agencies and look forward to helping you achieve your goals.

One small piece of advice that you didn't ask for, but I want to give anyway--secure the services of a veteran fed who can help grease the skids for you and keep the system from keeping you from getting things done. Unfortunately during my brief stint at the CDC we didn't realize how necessary that was until it was almost too late. I will be eternally grateful to that 25 year veteran who helped me disentangle personnel actions that were beyond my reach, unplug the bottlenecks in the procurement process and...you get the picture. It just seems to me that if a piece of what you hope to do is streamline and reduce fragmentation there are some folks buried in the system who know how to move it and where the best pressure points are. Enough said. Again, my hearty congratulations and best wishes. I hope you'll feel free to call on me for help.

Sincerely,

Paula Van Ness
Executive Director

PVN:af
Encl.

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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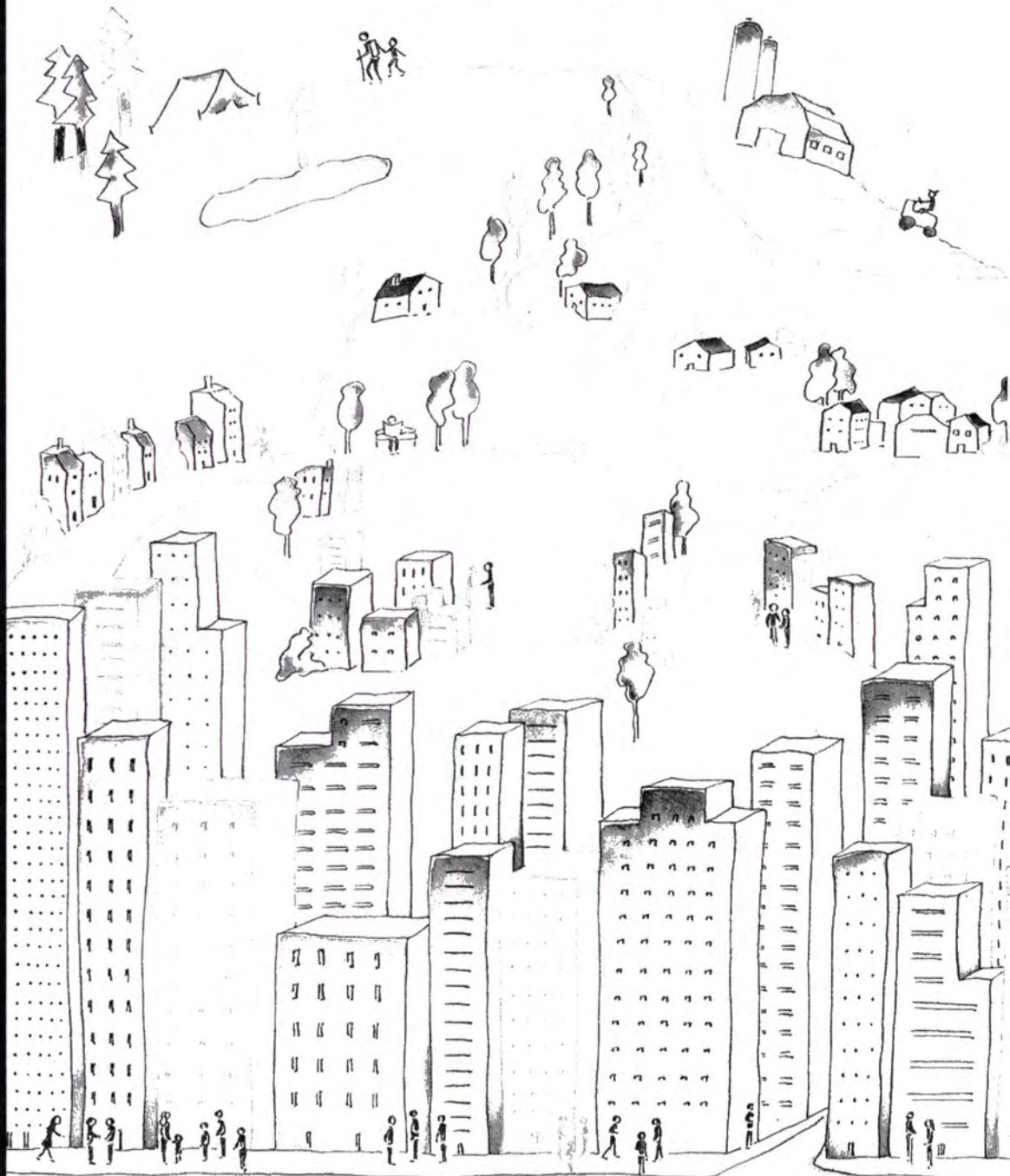
Four years of experience in 21 communities across the nation has shown that building partnerships can help communities meet the many challenges posed by the HIV/AIDS epidemic. **The National Community AIDS Partnership (NCAP)** has combined the resources of national funders and the commitment of local leaders into a powerful alliance that has helped change the way America responds to AIDS. Since NCAP was launched in 1988, more than 2 million people have been reached with AIDS services and prevention programs. Local leadership and community involvement are building steadily.



National
Community
AIDS
Partnership

BECAUSE NO COMMUNITY IS IMMUNE:

*The Impact of the
National Community
AIDS Partnership*





National
Community
AIDS
Partnership

Because No Community Is Immune

Kristine Gebbie, RN, MN
National AIDS Policy Coordinator
Hubert Humphrey Building
200 Independence Ave., SW, Rm. 738G
Washington, DC 20201

1140 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Suite 901
Washington, DC 20036-4001

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 25, 1993

Mr. Darío Trejo B.
Calle Los Geranios
Quinta Los Pikines
Prados del Este, Caracas 1080
VENEZUELA

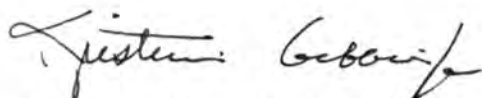
Dear Mr. Trejo:

Thank you for sharing information about DORSOL and the work of Dr. Antonio Romagosa with me. As you may know, the Office of National AIDS Policy was created out of the commitment of the President to take positive steps to end the HIV/AIDS epidemic. As National AIDS Policy Coordinator, I am devoted to stopping the spread of HIV and to provide adequate care for those already infected. I am also devoted to finding a cure for AIDS as soon as possible.

I have shared the information on DORSOL with the Office of AIDS Research at the National Institutes of Health (NIH). As you may know, NIH is the Federal agency which carries the most extensive research into the causes and treatments for AIDS. They will be able to determine whether the information you provide can be used in their research programs.

Thank you again for sharing this information.

Sincerely,



Kristine M. Gebbie, RN, MN
National AIDS Policy Coordinator

cc: Office of AIDS Research, NIH

ch
cc'd (initials)

TRADUCCION

25 de octubre de 1993

Sr. Darío Trejo B.
Calle Los Geranios
Quinta Los Pikines
Prados del Este, Caracas 1080
VENEZUELA

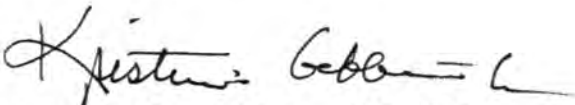
Estimado Sr. Trejo:

Gracias por compartir conmigo la información acerca del DORSOL y del trabajo del Dr. Antonio Romagosa. Como usted sabrá, la Oficina Nacional de Política en contra del SIDA fue creada por el Presidente para tomar los pasos necesarios para detener la epidemia del VIH y SIDA. Como Coordinadora Nacional del Política contra el SIDA, estoy comprometida a detener la transmisión del VIH y proveer cuidado adecuado para aquéllos ya infectados. También me he comprometido a hallar una cura contra el SIDA tan pronto como sea posible.

He compartido la información acerca del DORSOL con la Oficina de Reseñas del SIDA en los Institutos Nacionales de Salud. Como sabrá, los Institutos son las agencias federales las cuales llevan a cabo los estudios más extensivos sobre las causas y tratamientos contra el SIDA. Ellos podrán determinar si la información que usted proveyó podrá ser usada en sus programas de investigación.

Gracias de nuevo por haber enviado esta información.

Atentamente,



Kristine M. Gebbie, RN, MN
Coordinadora Nacional de Política
en Contra del SIDA

cc: Oficina de Reseñas del SIDA

Caracas 13 de Julio de 1993.-

Señora
Kristine Gebbie
FUNCIONARIA DEL WHITE HOUSE
Responsable de la lucha
contra el SIDA.-
Washington, D.C.
U.S.A._

INFORME SOBRE EL SIDA
Síndrome de Inmunodeficiencia Adquirida

HONORABLE SEÑORA KRISTINE:

Tengo el honor de dirigirme a Ud. y molestar su atención con el propósito de anexarle un folleto sobre unas investigaciones médicas realizadas por un profesional e investigador de la medicina, graduado en la UNIVERSIDAD DE CARABOBO, Estado Carabobo, Venezuela, América del Sur, en dicho contenido, se encuentran cuatro casos tratados, cuatro casos curados con un 100% de efectividad y sin efectos tóxicos de ninguna naturaleza, este médico realiza una labor fructífera en el interior de nuestro País sin ayuda de otra naturaleza sino solo aquella que muchos pacientes y enfermos le facilitan.

Honorable señora, me he atrevido hacer llegar a Ud. este mensaje, gracias a una noticia publicada en uno de los más importantes diarios de esta capital "CARACAS" el diario EL UNIVERSAL de fecha sábado 26 de Junio de 1993, en donde aparece su nombramiento hecho por el Presidente de los ESTADOS UNIDOS.

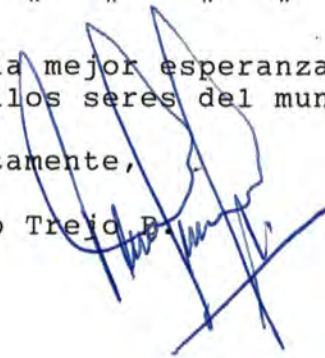
En la cuarta página del folleto, punto 4 le he subrayado en color azul, paciente masculino de 36 años de edad, este joven es mi hijo y se encuentra completamente restablecido, gracias al medicamento **DORSOL** y al joven médico **Dr. Antonio Romagosa**, quien tiene sus números de teléfonos indicados en el folleto y para más información, distinguida y honorable señora Kristine, este servidor que suscribe esta carta, se encontrará a partir del día 15 de Julio en los Estados Unidos, en el Estado de la Florida en la siguiente dirección:

11192 N.W. 35 St.
Coral Spring FL. 33065
Phone of the house #(305) 753-5993
" " " " " " 755-6234

Con la mejor esperanza de obtener respuesta para la ayuda de aquellos seres del mundo que requieren salvar sus vidas.-

Atentamente,

Dario Trejo B.



"DORSOL"

SIN LUGAR A DUDAS

EL SIDA SE CURA

¡ASI!

**CUATRO CASOS TRATADOS
CUATRO CASOS CURADOS
100% DE EFECTIVIDAD
SIN EFECTOS TOXICOS**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 25, 1993

Mr. David Parson
Law Offices of David Parson, P.C.
208 South La Salle Street
Suite 1200
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Dear Mr. Parson:

This is a belated thank you for writing about the treatment of workers infected with HIV.

Under the President's Health Care Reform Plan, a comprehensive package of services will be available to all Americans regardless of their medical condition or disease. Under today's insurance rules, people who are HIV-positive may be dropped from coverage, or their rates may skyrocket. Under the President's Plan, all Americans have the security of health coverage that is always there. Plans cannot charge more to people with preexisting conditions and they cannot drop them.

The legislation, which should be introduced during the week of October 25, will provide the parameters, and additional details will be developed in the regulatory process.

Thanks again for writing to me.

Sincerely,



Kristine M. Gebbie, RN, MN
National AIDS Policy Coordinator

643-3-E

LAW OFFICES OF DAVID PARSON, P. C.
208 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
SUITE 1200
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60604
(312) 332-3390

TELECOPY: 312-263-3270

BY FIRST CLASS MAIL

September 15, 1993

*George
left reply*

Ms. Kristine M. Gebbie
National AIDS Policy Coordinator
White House
1600 Pennsylvania Boulevard
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ms. Gebbie:

I was unable to attend your luncheon Tuesday referring to treatment of workers infected with AIDS.

The newspaper article refers to your work on potential requirements for employers regarding such treatment. I am particularly interested in these new proposed rules, especially potential mandates in insurance policies. I realize that the health care reform plan has not been finally formulated, but proposals as to corporate sick leave and insurance policies would be helpful to review.

I am now concerned for a client manufacturing company with the insurance company CAPS on AIDS and drug-related problems.

I will appreciate receiving from you any material which will attempt to clarify these questions.

Very truly yours.

LAW OFFICES OF DAVID PARSON, P.C.

By

David Parson
David Parson

b:kristine.beg
airedisc1

Art
Rev. 10
10/20/93

10/20/93

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 25, 1993

Mr. Christopher H. Foreman
Research Associate
The Brookings Institution
1775 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Mr. Foreman:

This is a belated thank you for sharing with me your thoughts and a copy of your insightful article that appeared in Brookings Review, "AIDS and the Limits of Czardom: Why we Can't 'Coordinate' an End to the Epidemic." As you know, the Office of National AIDS Policy was created out of the commitment of the President to take positive steps to stop the HIV/AIDS epidemic. As National AIDS Policy Coordinator, I am devoted to the development and implementation of policies that will stop the spread of HIV and provide adequate care for those already infected. I am also devoted to finding a cure for AIDS as soon as possible.

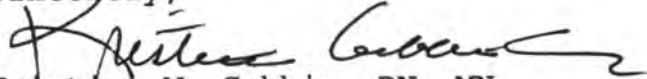
The thoughts you share in relation to the accessibility of needle exchange as an issue that can be addressed early in my work is right on the mark. I have shared your comments with Ben Merrill, J.D., my Special Assistant, who is already working within the Federal structure to facilitate the dialogue that will make this a reality. He would be very interested in hearing your views.

Although you mention that the end of the mandate of the National Commission on AIDS will facilitate my labor, I am relying extensively on their findings. I am looking to implement those items included in their recommendations which can be addressed in the most expeditious fashion.

If you would like to contact Ben Merrill, to share your views on needle exchange, please contact him at (202) 690-6248.

Again, thank you for your interest and support.

Sincerely,


Kristine M. Gebbie, RN, MN
National AIDS Policy Coordinator

cc: Ben Merrill, J.D.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 25, 1993

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Research Associate
The Brookings Institution
1775 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

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Sincerely,

Kristine M. Gebbie, RN, MN
National AIDS Policy Coordinator

cc: Ben Merrill, J.D.

Prepared by: ABO: CValer: 202 690 5560: 10/20/93 b:\waler.lts\Foreman

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FILE
COPY



THE BROOKINGS INSTITUTION

1775 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036-2188

TELEPHONE: 202/797-6000 FAX: 202/797-6004

Governmental Studies Program

July 2, 1993

Kristine M. Gebbie
AIDS Policy Coordinator
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ms. Gebbie:

Enclosed find the most recent issue of the Brookings Review which includes a copy of my article "AIDS and the Limits of Czardom: Why We Can't 'Coordinate' an End to the Epidemic." We published it just a few days before announcement of your appointment. I hope you will view it as a modestly useful, though far from exhaustive, catalogue of the constraints under which you must operate. (An older piece, with some overlap but a quite different focus, is enclosed as well.)

For what they are worth, I'd like to offer two further observations. First, you are right to search for one or two issues on which you can make some quick and visible substantive progress. I submit that the needle exchange issue offers a solid possibility. By my reading of the situation, the data are sound enough to indicate major usefulness as an intervention mechanism in a key susceptible population. And unlike creatively explicit AIDS educational messages, there is no "spillover" problem to cause political headaches down the line. (That is, there will never be a congressman's child who comes home with questions about the dirty words or condom she saw on a poster somewhere.) There are some members of Congress who may fight you on this (such as Charles Rangel of New York) but my judgment is that this is a battle worth fighting with a real prospect of victory. You'll have many allies and lots of evidence on your side.

Secondly, let me suggest that the imminent demise of the National Commission on AIDS gives you a somewhat clearer field in which to operate. Take advantage of that.

Sincerely,

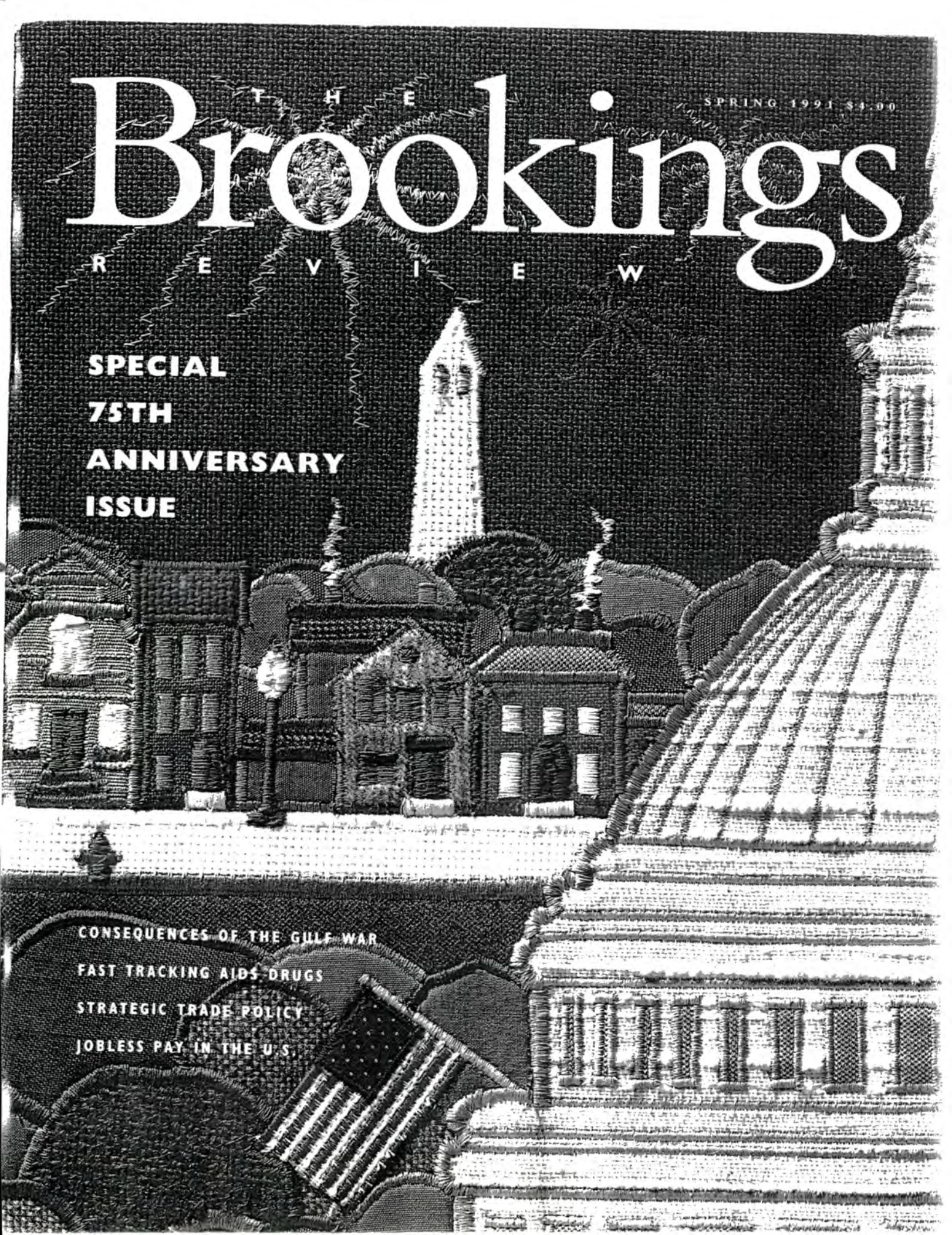

Christopher H. Foreman
Research Associate

THE Brookings REVIEW

SPRING 1991 \$4.00

**SPECIAL
75TH
ANNIVERSARY
ISSUE**

CONSEQUENCES OF THE GULF WAR
FAST TRACKING AIDS DRUGS
STRATEGIC TRADE POLICY
JOBLESS PAY IN THE U.S.



THE
Brookings
REVIEW
SUMMER 1993 \$4.50 U.S. / \$5.50 CAN



**The
Asia
Pacific**

THE NEXT DRUG WAR

AVOIDING MASS LAYOFFS

URBAN GHETTOS IN EUROPE?

CAN AN AIDS CZAR DELIVER?

ENERGY: A QUIET REVOLUTION



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 25, 1993

Ms. Kathleen Montgomery
President
Ohio Nurses Association
4000 East Main Street
Columbus, Ohio 43213-2983

Dear President Montgomery and Conference Guests:

Best wishes to the Ohio Nurses Association and all the participants in the 1993 Nurse to Nurse meeting.

Your work in educating and supporting the nurses that care for people with HIV/AIDS is extremely important. As nurses, your role in the treatment of HIV/AIDS patients continues to expand and become more vital. Your willingness to be informed of ways to help the patient cope with HIV/AIDS is an asset to the nursing profession. Your voices in the community are an essential part of our collective effort to combat this epidemic.

President Clinton and the First Lady join me in wishing you success in your endeavor to enrich the lives of people living with HIV/AIDS. Enjoy the conference!

Sincerely,

Kristine M. Gebbie, RN, MN
National AIDS Policy Coordinator

October 25, 1993

Ms. Kathleen Montgomery
President
Ohio Nurses Association
4000 East Main Street
Columbus, Ohio 43213-2983

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Sincerely,

Kristine M. Gebbie, RN, MN
National AIDS Policy Coordinator

Prepared by: JGurrola:ONAPC:10/12/93:202-632-1060
Revised by: KGebbie:10/12/93



August 27, 1993

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671		# of pages ▶ 2
To John Gurnola	From Jean Scholz	
Co.	Co. ONA	
Depl.	Phone #	
Fax #	Fax #	

Kristine Gebbie, M.S., R.N.
National AIDS Policy Coordinator
Hubert H. Humphrey Building
Room 729 H
200 Independence Avenue SW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. Gebbie

Congratulations to you on your recent appointment as National AIDS Policy Coordinator. The nursing community is certainly proud to have you in the Clinton Administration.

For over five years, the Ohio Nurses Association has had a commitment to provide education and support for nurses in caring for people with HIV. The ONA Task Force on Issues Related to AIDS has sponsored an annual educational event entitled "Nurse to Nurse." Last year we had an excellent program with over 150 nurses and others in attendance. This year, we invite you to be the keynote speaker for the conference. The conference is November 17, 1993 beginning at 8:00 a.m. The keynote address is scheduled from 9:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. That time may be adjusted if necessary to meet your schedule. We invite you to discuss the role of the nurse in relation to the HIV epidemic and especially your work on the nurse's agenda for HIV care.

Thank you for your consideration of this request. We look forward to hearing an affirmative answer from you and hope to have the conference agenda finalized by September 17, 1993. Please let me know if you have any questions about the conference or other details.

Sincerely,

Jean A. Scholz

Jean A. Scholz, M.S., R.N., C.
Director, Nursing Practice

JAS:skd

ohio nurses association

4000 east main street • columbus, ohio 43213-2983 • 614/237-5414
an equal opportunity and affirmative action organization

Attendees from OHSU will be sharing the latest in HIV research, research and practice through poster presentations.

1990

The registration deadline is November 10, 1993. Registration will be accepted after this date on a space available basis.

Check No.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

October 12, 1993

Dear President Montgomery and conference guests

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Sincerely,

Kristine Gebbie, M.S., R.N.
National AIDS Policy Coordinator

fine

A: ONA.LET
ONRG letter
— Disk

For
Signature.
Revisions
made
Already
— *[Signature]*
Return to dsh

October 12, 1993

Dear President Montgomery and conference guests

P. wishes to the Ohio Nurses Association and
I would like to wish you the best of luck for a successful conference.

and participate in the 1993 Nurse for Nurses meeting!
Your work in educating and supporting the nurses that care for people with HIV/AIDS is extremely important and commendable. ~~As a fellow nurse, I know the effect the nursing profession has on the medical profession as a whole.~~ As nurses, your role in the treatment of HIV/AIDS patients continues to expand and become more vital. Your willingness to be informed of ways to help the patient cope with HIV/AIDS is an asset to the nursing profession. *Your voices in the community are an essential part of our collective effort to combat this epidemic.*
President Clinton and the First Lady join me in wishing you success in your endeavor to enrich the lives of people living with HIV/AIDS. ~~Good Luck and enjoy the conference!~~

Sincerely,

Kristine Gebbie, M.S., R.N.
National AIDS Policy Coordinator

118
3712
11001
11001

October 12, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR KRISTINE GEBBIE

FROM JOHN PAUL GURROLA



SUBJECT Ohio Nurses Association Event November 17, 1993

You will be in Atlanta during this conference and will be unable to attend.

You indicated that you would like to send a letter for their program, please see attached.

Please revise/review and let me know if I can be of further assistance.



Lutheran Social Services
of Wisconsin and Upper Michigan, Inc.

3200 West Highland Boulevard
P.O. Box 08520
Milwaukee, WI 53208-0520
414/342-7175
FAX 414/342-2933

October 25, 1993

Bob Duea
Wm. Miller
File



NOV 22 1993

Kristine Gebbie
750 17th St. NW
Suite 1060
Washington, DC

Dear Kris,

It was delightful to see you again and catch up. I came away from our meeting recommitted to making a difference in the Lutheran response to AIDS.

I will be contacting Charles Miller, Executive Director of the Division for Church in Society, about the idea of having you spend an hour with the Board and at the same time meet with Bishop Chilstrom. (The dates for that meeting are March 10-12, 1994 in Chicago.)

I will also work with the six Bishops in Wisconsin and Upper Michigan, as well as our own agency, to move AIDS response up on our priorities.

It was wonderful seeing you and hearing about your kids. Best wishes as you take on a very, very big job.

Sincerely yours,

Bob
Robert E. Duea
President and CEO

cc: CHARLES MILLER



Lutheran Social Services

of Wisconsin and Upper Michigan, Inc.
3200 West Highland Boulevard
P.O. Box 08520
Milwaukee, WI 53208-0520



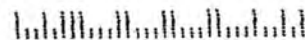
WASH. D.C. GMF

NON-PROFIT ORG



Kristine Gebbie
750 17th St. NW
Suite 1060
Washington, DC ~~20006-4607~~

20500





Shirley A. Girouard, PhD, RN, FAAN
Executive Director

American Nurses Association
600 Maryland Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024-2571

202/554-4444, ext. 102
202/488-8461 fax

OCT 25 1993

The American Nurses Association (ANA) in Washington, D.C., is delighted to announce the appointment of a new Executive Director, Shirley A. Girouard, PhD, RN, FAAN. Dr. Girouard will assume her new position on November 1, 1993. She will also serve as the executive director of the American Nurses Foundation, which is the research and education arm of the ANA.

She comes to the American Nurses Association from the North Carolina Center for Nursing, Raleigh, where she is the executive director. Additionally, Dr. Girouard is an adjunct assistant professor of the University of North Carolina, School of Nursing, Chapel Hill, and she sits on the advisory board to the university's School of Public Health.

Dr. Girouard's past positions include program officer for the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and executive with the New Hampshire Nurses Association. She has held elected office in the New Hampshire House of Representatives. During her rich and varied career she has held many key nursing positions that encompass much of the entire profession including working as a staff nurse, nursing supervisor, nursing educator, public health nurse, nurse lobbyist and legislative consultant, and she is a medical-surgical clinical nurse specialist.

She received a PhD in health and social policy from the Florence Heller Graduate School at Brandeis University, a MSN from the Yale University School of Nursing, and an MA in sociology from the University of Connecticut.



*Please join the American Nurses Association
in welcoming our new Executive Director to the nation's capital.*





Ada M. Lindsey
Dean, UCLA School of Nursing

OCT 25 1968

Again —
Congratulations on
your important appointment —
I wish you great success
and satisfaction with
this new appointment!
Ada

OCT 25 1993

September, 1993

Dear Kristine,

Thank you for your very strong
letter(s) of support on behalf of the
UCLA School of Nursing. (It was especially
"pretty" on your White House stationery!)
We are still opposing the initiative quite
actively and continue to need pressure
from our external "friends." I will
keep you informed of any significant
progress.

— Warmly, Ada

Lindsey
UCLA School
of Nursing
LA, CA 90094



Kristine M. Gebbie, R.N., M.N.
National Aids Policy Coordinator
750 17th St., N.W.
Suite 1060
Washington, D.C. 20500



High School HIV/AIDS
Resource Center
351 West 18th Street
Room 133
New York, N.Y. 10011
(212) 206-0570
Hotline (212) 255-2900

NEW YORK CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

NOV 22 1993

RAMON C. CORTINES
CHANCELLOR

October 25, 1993

Kristine M. Gebbie
National AIDS Coordinator
750 17th Street, N.W. - Suite 1060
Washington, D.C. 20201

Kristine
Dear Ms. Gebbie:

It was such a pleasure to see you when you were in New York. Our meeting left me feeling very positive about the effect you will have on the HIV/AIDS crisis. You are a refreshing and important addition in this horrendous epidemic that we are fighting and must overcome, sooner rather than later. I look forward to our working together to accomplish this mission. Don't hesitate to call on me for anything - and I mean that sincerely.

When we met we discussed the relentlessly increasing rate of HIV infection among adolescents, the fact that most of these infected adolescents do not know that they are HIV infected, thereby leading to the continuous spread of HIV among young people, and the concept of a demonstration project that would effectively address the needs of adolescents in the New York City Public High Schools who are HIV infected, are at-risk for HIV infection, and are affected by HIV/AIDS. There are 176 high schools and high school programs that serve 260,000 adolescents in the public high schools of New York City.

We are planning to begin this demonstration project by opening one school-based health center in Manhattan to serve 15 high schools. It will be called the Life Care Center and will be attached to the High School HIV/AIDS Resource Center of the New York City Board of Education.

The Life Care Center will conduct, through highly trained and thoroughly experienced adolescent-sensitive health educators, ongoing and direct outreach to adolescents in the high schools, so as to encourage and motivate young people to utilize the Life Care Center. At the Center, adolescents will be able to avail themselves of accessible and no-fee adolescent-sensitive comprehensive health care services, that include pre and post HIV antibody test counseling, HIV antibody testing, and follow up medical and psychosocial care and treatment.

This one-stop, multi-service, user-friendly approach of the Life Care Center is designed to encourage adolescents to take an active role in their own health care and well being.

New York University Medical Center and Bellevue Hospital Center have committed to being the medical providers at this Life Care Center.

When this demonstration project of one year duration is completed, its success will enable it to be used as a model for replication throughout New York City, as well as in the rest of our country and abroad.

As you know, in addition to prevention, early identification of and intervention in health

problems is the best way to preserve one's health.

The sooner persons with HIV infection become aware of their condition, the greater chance they have of preserving their health. Through prudent medical management and if indicated treatment, along with the adopting of a healthy lifestyle both physically and mentally, these individuals may thereby benefit from both the present and future advances in the treatment of HIV infection. The longer a person with HIV infection stays healthy, the better chance that person has for survival.

Once aware for sure of the extent to which HIV is "among them", a fact adolescents now have doubts and denial about (especially since most infected adolescents are within the asymptomatic phase of HIV infection), adolescents can more adequately and realistically consider acting so as not to put themselves or their partner(s) at risk.

The Life Care Center's goal is to make a broad array of health and supportive services available to adolescents from 13 through 24 years of age who are HIV infected, have AIDS, are at risk of contracting HIV infection, and are affected by HIV/AIDS, and to prevent new infections among adolescents.

I sincerely ask, on behalf of the young people of our country, that you provide us with a letter of your support for the Life Care Center initiative. This initiative will save the lives of many young people and provide for youth, health care that they need and deserve.

Take good care and God bless.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bob" or "Robert", with a stylized, cursive script.

Robert M.T. Diario

RMTD:jl
Enclosure



**Lower
NY
Consortium**
for Families
with HIV

NYU Medical Center
Department of Pediatrics
550 First Avenue
New York, NY 10016
phone 212 263.6426
fax 212 263.7806

October 12, 1993

Robert Diario
Director
High School HIV/AIDS Resource Center
351 West 18th Street
New York, NY 10011

Bellevue Hospital Center
Department of Pediatric
Infectious Diseases
212 263.6426

Gouverneur Diagnostic &
Treatment Center
Department of Pediatrics
212 238.7298

St. Vincents Hospital &
Medical Center of NY
Department of Pediatrics
212 790.7878

Dear Bob,

St. Vincents Medical
Center of Richmond, S.I.
Department of Pediatrics
718 876.4638

The Division of Infectious Diseases and Immunology in the Department of Pediatrics at NYU Medical Center and Bellevue Hospital Center, the Pediatric Resource Center including the Adolescent HIV clinic, and Bellevue Hospital Center at large, are committed to providing adolescent-sensitive pre and post test counseling, HIV antibody testing, and follow up medical care and treatment to high school students at the LifeCare Center of the High School HIV/AIDS Resource Center of the NYC Board of Education.

AIDS Treatment
Data Network
212 268.4196

AIDS Service Center
of Lower Manhattan
212 645.0875

We look forward to working with you and the Board of Education in this important endeavor designed to minimize the risk taking behavior of adolescents in order to contribute to their general well being, and specifically in reducing sexually transmitted diseases including HIV infection.

Betances Health
Unit, Inc.
212 227.8401

Clinical Directors
Network
212 255.3841

Warm regards.

Community Family
Planning Council
212 979.9014

Cordially,

High School HIV/AIDS
Resource Center of
the Board of Education
212 206.0570

Keith Krasinski, M.D.
Associate Professor of Pediatrics
Director, Lower New York Consortium
for Families with HIV

Lower East Side
Family Union, Inc.
212 260.0040

Staten Island AIDS
Task Force
718 981.3366

High School HIV/AIDS Resource Center
351 West 18th Street, Suite 133
New York, New York 10011
Robert M.T. Diario - Director



Kristine M. Gebbie
National AIDS Coordinator
750 17th Street, N.W. - Suite 1060
Washington, D.C. ~~20501~~ 20500

PERSONAL

1 1111



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 25, 1993

KG
I called & sent this
letter. I'll follow
up when I return
from New Orleans

Ben

Minnesota Board of
Continuing Education
Saint Paul, Minnesota

Dear Minnesota CLE:

I am writing in my capacity as Program Chair of the 3rd Annual Legal Conference of the National Lesbian and Gay Law Association (NLGLA). NLGLA, a member of the American Bar Association, holds a conference every two years which provides training to lawyers practicing civil and criminal rights for gays and lesbians. The third conference was held in October, 1992 in Chicago, Illinois. Over 500 people attended the conference and 188 faculty members taught during the three days of the conference.

~~Attendees of the conference were provided copies of the ABA-~~
approved Uniform CLE Application form for CLE credit. That form, to be filed, post conference, was suggested by the ABA because most CLE programs otherwise require copies of faculty members c.v., their handouts, and other conference materials which are often not available prior to a conference.

We now learn from one of the attendees, a member of the Minnesota Bar, that she is being denied CLE credits from the Minnesota CLE office because prior approval was not received for the conference.

Please advise me at the address below what documentation is required so that your member, Becky A. Moshier, can receive full credit for the courses she attended. I would appreciate your earliest response. I may be reached at 202/690-6248. Thank you for your anticipated courtesies.

Sincerely yours,

Ben Merrill, J.D.

Assistant to the



STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Darren J. Britton
Health Program Administrator I
HIV Uninsured Care Programs
AIDS Institute

116 West 32nd Street, 16th Floor
New York, NY 10001
(212) 502-0787. (212) 502-0785 (FAX)

Ben -
please call
him to
clarify his
concerns &
identify possible
follow up

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 26, 1993

Project Inform
1965 Market Street
Suite 220
San Francisco, California 94103

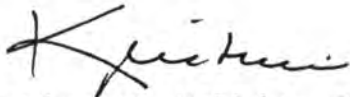
Dear Friends:

I recently learned of the deaths of both Jesse Dobson and Andy Zysman and am saddened by these latest losses on top of so many which have preceded them.

I understand that Jesse and Andy were involved in both ACT UP Golden Gate and Project Inform to increase access to AIDS treatments and for that, they shall be missed by anyone affected by AIDS. They were friends to many and a ray of hope to many more. Jesse and Andy shall be missed by those who are close to them as well as those who are connected to them because they live with HIV or AIDS.

You have my support and condolences as you grieve yet again.

Sincerely,



Kristine M. Gebbie, RN, MN
National AIDS Policy Coordinator

OCT 26 1993

THE WHITE HOUSE

David -

It was good to meet you
at the UIM AB lecture -
Keep up the good work!

Kristine

10/26/93

Kristine,

FYI - Unclassified
cable & general info.
about Morocco.

Nancy

1

OCT 27 1993

UNCLASSIFIED

Department of State

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

 PAGE 01 OF 02 STATE 267551 010751Z
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SHB9205

INFO	LOG-00	ACDA-17	AGRE-00	AID-00	AMAD-01	A-00	CA-02
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	DOE-00	DS-00	EAP-00	EB-00	FBIE-00	FBO-00	FSI-00
	HA-00	HHS-00	H-01	IMMC-01	INM-02	TEDE-00	INR-00
	INSE-00	JUSE-00	LAB-04	ADS-00	MED-07	WTC-00	NEA-00
	NSAE-00	OIC-02	OIG-04	OPIC-00	OPR-00	PA-02	PC-05
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	ASDS-01	CRYE-00	MLDE-00	CORE-00	/104R		

DRAFTED BY: CA/OCS/EMR/NEAP:CDSHUH:TWG: 5242N

APPROVED BY: CA/OCS/EMR/MHARTY

NEA/MAG:EVASQUEZ

CA/OCS/EMR:GAROGERS

PA: SMCCARTY

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FM SECSTATE WASHDC

TO ALL NEAR EASTERN AND SOUTH ASIAN DIPLOMATIC POSTS

U.S. ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND ALEX. VA.//AMCMI-SS//

NAVOCEANSYSCEN SAN DIEGO CA JAMES C. SHIELDS

HQ USAF WASH DC//XOXXI//

BOLLING AFB DC//1VOA//

AL INOCCO 8105721076 USDOE OKRE

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COGARD INTELCOORDCEN WASHINGTON DC

DIRNAVCRIMINVSERV WASHINGTON DC//22C//

INFO ATO GUAM 0000

UNCLAS STATE 267551

INFORM CONSULS

E.O. 12356:6: N/A

TAGS: CASC, ASEC, MO

SUBJECT: CONSULAR INFORMATION SHEET - MOROCCO

1. COUNTRY DESCRIPTION: MOROCCO IS A CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY WITH A DEVELOPING ECONOMY. TOURIST FACILITIES AND MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION ARE WIDELY AVAILABLE, BUT MAY VARY IN QUALITY DEPENDING ON PRICE AND LOCATION.

2. ENTRY REQUIREMENTS: A PASSPORT IS REQUIRED. A VISA IS NOT REQUIRED FOR A STAY OF UP TO 90 DAYS. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING ENTRY REQUIREMENTS FOR MOROCCO TRAVELERS MAY CONTACT THE EMBA-SY OF MOROCCO AT 1601 21ST ST N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20009, TELEPHONE (202) 462-7979 TO 82, OR THE MOROCCAN CONSULATE GENERAL IN NEW YORK TELEPHONE (212) 758-2625.

3. AREAS OF INSTABILITY: THE SPARSELY-SETTLED WESTERN

SAHARA (FORMERLY SPANISH SAHARA) WAS LONG THE SITE OF ARMED CONFLICT BETWEEN THE POLISARIO FRONT AND MOROCCO ON THE ISSUE OF INDEPENDENCE VERSUS MOROCCAN SOVEREIGNTY. ALTHOUGH A CEASEFIRE IS PRESENTLY IN PLACE, SEVERAL VIOLATIONS HAVE OCCURRED AND THE AREA CANNOT BE CONSIDERED SAFE.

THERE ARE REPORTS OF THOUSANDS OF UNEXPLODED MINES IN THE

WESTERN SAHARA AND IN AREAS OF MAURITANIA ADJACENT TO THE WESTERN SAHARA BORDER. EXPLODING MINES ARE OCCASIONALLY REPORTED, AND HAVE CAUSED DEATH AND INJURY. TRANSIT TO THE WESTERN SAHARA REMAINS RESTRICTED; PERSONS PLANNING TO TRAVEL IN THE REGION MAY OBTAIN INFORMATION ON CLEARANCE REQUIREMENTS FROM THE MOROCCAN EMBASSY.

4. MEDICAL FACILITIES: MEDICAL CARE IN MOROCCO IS AVAILABLE, ALTHOUGH NOT ALL FACILITIES MEET HIGH QUALITY STANDARDS AND SPECIALIZED CARE OR TREATMENT MAY NOT BE AVAILABLE. DOCTORS AND HOSPITALS OFTEN EXPECT IMMEDIATE CASH PAYMENT FOR HEALTH CARE SERVICES. U.S. MEDICAL INSURANCE IS NOT ALWAYS VALID OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES. SUPPLEMENTAL MEDICAL INSURANCE WITH SPECIFIC OVERSEAS COVERAGE HAS PROVED USEFUL. SPECIFIC HEALTH QUESTIONS MAY BE ADDRESSED TO THE CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL'S INTERNATIONAL TRAVELERS HOTLINE TELEPHONE (404) 332-4559.

5. CRIME INFORMATION: MOROCCO HAS A MODERATELY HIGH CRIME RATE IN URBAN AREAS. CRIMINALS HAVE TARGETED TOURISTS FOR ASSAULTS, MUGGINGS, THEFTS, PICKPOCKETINGS, AND SCAMS OF ALL TYPES. COMMONLY-REPORTED CRIMES INCLUDE FALSIFYING CREDIT-CARD VOUCHERS, AND SHIPPING INFERIOR

RUGS AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE RUGS PURCHASED BY THE TRAVELER. SOME TRAVELERS HAVE BEEN BEFRIENDED BY PERSONS OF VARIOUS NATIONALITIES WHO HAVE OFFERED THE TRAVELERS FOOD, DRINK, OR CIGARETTES WHICH ARE DRUGGED. HARASSMENT OF TOURISTS BY UNEMPLOYED MOROCCANS TRYING TO BE "GUIDES" IS A COMMON PROBLEM. PRUDENT TRAVELERS HIRE ONLY OFFICIAL TOUR GUIDES THROUGH HOTELS AND TRAVEL AGENCIES. TRAVELING ALONE IN THE RIF MOUNTAIN AREA IS RISKY.

THE LOSS OR THEFT OF A U.S. PASSPORT ABROAD SHOULD BE REPORTED IMMEDIATELY TO LOCAL POLICE AND THE NEAREST U.S. EMBASSY OR CONSULATE. USEFUL INFORMATION ON SAFEGUARDING VALUABLES, PROTECTING PERSONAL SECURITY, AND OTHER MATTERS WHILE TRAVELING ABROAD IS PROVIDED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE PAMPHLETS, "A SAFE TRIP ABROAD" AND "TIPS FOR TRAVELERS TO THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA." THEY ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20402.

6. CURRENCY REGULATIONS: TRAVELERS CHECKS AND CREDIT CARDS ARE ACCEPTED AT SOME ESTABLISHMENTS IN MOROCCO, MAINLY IN URBAN AREAS.

7. DRUG PENALTIES: U.S. CITIZENS ARE SUBJECT TO THE LAWS OF THE COUNTRY IN WHICH THEY ARE TRAVELING. PENALTIES FOR POSSESSION, USE, OR TRAFFICKING IN ILLEGAL DRUGS ARE SEVERE, AND CONVICTED OFFENDERS CAN EXPECT JAIL SENTENCES AND FINES.

8. REGISTRATION: U.S. CITIZENS WHO REGISTER AT THE

CONSULAR SECTION OF THE U.S. EMBASSY OR CONSULATE GENERAL CAN OBTAIN UPDATED INFORMATION ON TRAVEL AND SECURITY WITHIN MOROCCO.

9. EMBASSY AND CONSULATE LOCATIONS: THE U.S. EMBASSY IN RABAT IS LOCATED AT 2 AVENUE DE MARRAKECH IN THE CAPITAL CITY OF RABAT, TELEPHONE (212) (7) 76-22-65. THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL IN CASABLANCA IS LOCATED AT 8 BOULEVARD MOULAY YOUSSEF, TELEPHONE (212) (2) 26-45-50.

10. THIS REPLACES THE CONSULAR INFORMATION SHEET FOR MOROCCO ISSUED JANUARY 8, 1993, TO ADD INFORMATION CONCERNING UNEXPLODED MINES IN WESTERN SAHARA, CRIME, AND REPORTING THE LOSS OR THEFT OF A U.S. PASSPORT ABROAD.

UNCLASSIFIED

OCT 26 1993

Memorandum

To: Dr. Art Lawrence
From: Terry Beswick *TB*
Date: 10/25/93

Re: Thank you!

Dear Art:

I just wanted to thank you for your help in greasing the wheels with this loan arrangement. I know that you and Kristine are as frustrated with this process as I have been over the last few weeks, and you really have gone the extra mile.

If there's anything I can do informally relating to research policy development or anything else over the next week or two, please give me a call. If possible, I would enjoy meeting with any staff in an advisory capacity while we wait this out, particularly on time-sensitive issues.

Looking forward to working with you!

- Terry

cc: Kristine Gebbie, RN, MN
National AIDS Policy Coordinator
Ben Merrill, Special Assistant

THE WHITE HOUSE

OCT 26 1993

Dear Dane -

Thank you for taking time to
write - I appreciate the words of
encouragement & support. I
do look forward to meeting with
NY ACN members again - the
communication skills represented
in the group can be invaluable in
our fight against AIDS.

Best wishes Kristine

Mr. Dane Twining
167 Garfield Place
Brooklyn, NY 11215

THE WHITE HOUSE

Dear Dan -

Thank you for taking time to
write - I appreciate the words of
encouragement & support. I
do look forward to meeting with
my ACO members again - the
communication skills section "I
OEL 5E 1986" can be incorporated in
the next report on the subject of the
report.

OCT 18 1993

October 15, 1993

Ms. Kristine Gebbie
National AIDS Policy Coordinator
Executive Office of the President
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ms. Gebbie:

Kristine:
It was a pleasure meeting you at NYACN. I'm sorry the disruption at last night's meeting made it impossible to discuss the role of communications and media in furthering the awesome tasks of your office. It was disheartening to see ACT UP's overkill of passion and urgency effectively abort any chance of progress on so important and potentially powerful an alliance.

Again, I want to let you know that there are activists of many different types within the gay and lesbian community, and all have considerable energy and organizational resources to offer.

The majority of those present were honored to have you as our guest and were extremely impressed with your bearing and candor in confronting the peculiarly chaotic energy of anguish and rage that ACT UP seems to embody.

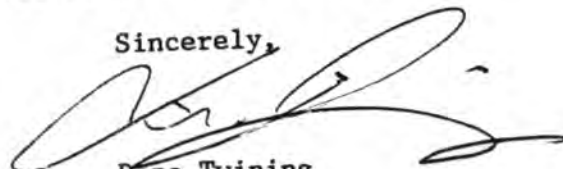
Don't however permit these shock troops in the war against AIDS to erode your courage. You will need it, and so do we. Perhaps you may even find ways to enlist their estimable energy and channel it productively.

More importantly, don't discount the level of interest, support and commitment that exists within the lesbian and gay community, or our willingness to contribute toward the objectives we share with you and all humanity where HIV and AIDS are concerned.

Incidentally, there are more of us than you may think who recognize the political capital the President continues to expend on behalf of equal rights and equal protection for homosexuals; who can see that much is being accomplished despite the vast difficulty of simultaneously moving government, shaping public opinion, and pursuing a legal framework for lasting change. I trust you will have his continuing support to act swiftly and to accomplish more than has been done so far in pursuit of the answers and solutions the AIDS crisis demands.

I also hope you would consider returning to enlist the resources and capabilities of NYACN members, providing our leadership can design an appropriate forum where your time and presence, not to mention that of our own members, can't be arrogated and wasted as it was last night.

Sincerely,



Dane Twining

Nancy Rosenshine
37 Water Street
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

OCT 29 1993

10-26-93

Dear Ms. Libbie,

My colleague, Perry Wild, and I
very much enjoyed our dinner
at the Red Sage with Claudia
Bingham and Vesta Pres on October
15th. Knowing how busy you are,
we are especially grateful to have
spent time with you in a social
setting.

Keep up the great job. We
in HIV/AIDS work applaud your
courage and tenacity. We rest
easier knowing that you are
at the helm of HIV/AIDS policy.

Please let us know any
way that we can help make your
tenure in Washington both
successful and enjoyable.

We're in your corner!

Sincerely,

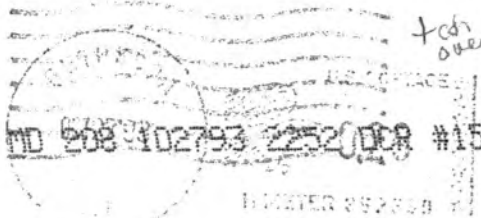
Nancy Rosenshine

NOVA Research Company

Nancy Rosenshine
Vice President

4600 East-West Highway, Suite 700
Bethesda, Maryland 20814

301-986-1891
Fax 301-986-4931



Ms. Kristine Gebbie
National AIDS Policy Coordinator
750 17th Street, NW
Washington DC 20503

personal



Nancy Rosenshine
37 Water Street
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 26, 1993

James W. Curran, M.D., M.P.H.
Assistant Surgeon General
Associate Director (HIV)
Centers for Disease Control
and Prevention (CDC)
Executive Park, Bldg. 26, M/S D21
Atlanta, Georgia 30333

Dear Dr. Curran:

I have been very encouraged by the excellent work you and your staff have done to implement the new guidelines on the Community Planning process. Although I met with Bill Parra, of your office, on September 29, to communicate to him several concerns I had on the contents of the guidelines, I have not received any more recent drafts of the guidance to determine whether my concerns have been addressed. However, I do understand that a recent draft has been made available to various national organizations.

I have also been informed that there is a meeting scheduled for this Friday to discuss the guidance, and that the meeting will be held in our conference room at 750 17th Street, N.W. I found out about the recent draft and the meeting fortuitously. Both of these lapses signify that we have not been forthcoming on what will be the role of our office in the formulation and implementation of National HIV/AIDS prevention policy.

As you and I will both be in New Orleans for the National Skills Building Conference, I would like to take the opportunity to meet with you to discuss how we can improve the channels of communication to prevent additional lapses in the flow of information. I would also like to discuss some of the work we are doing to develop a national prevention strategy, and how we can expand collaboration between CDC and other PHS agencies that are conducting prevention programs.

Page 2 - James W. Curran, M.D., M.P.H.

Please contact me at (202) 690-5560 to set up a time to meet. I look forward to seeing with you in New Orleans.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Carlos Vélez', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Carlos Vélez, JD
Director, HIV/AIDS Prevention

cc: Kristine M. Gebbie, RN, MN ✓
Walter Dowdle, Ph.D.
William Parra

October 26, 1993

Dear Dr. Curran:

As you and I will both be in New Orleans for the National Skills Building Conference, I would like to take the opportunity to meet with you to discuss how we can improve the channels of communication to prevent additional lapses in the flow of information. I would also like to discuss some of the work we are doing to develop a national prevention strategy, and how we can expand collaboration between CDC and other PHS agencies that are conducting prevention programs.

**FILE
COPY**

[illegible]

Page 2 - James W. Curran, M.D., M.P.H.

Please contact me at (202) 690-5560 to set up a time to meet. I look forward to seeing with you in New Orleans.

Sincerely,

6007 Carlos Vélez, JD
Director, HIV/AIDS Prevention

cc: Kristine M. Gebbie, RN, MN
Walter Dowdle, Ph.D.
William Parra

Prepared by: APO: CVelez: 202-690-5560: 10/26/93: b:\velez.lts\curran1

Office of the National AIDS Policy Coordinator



Executive Office of the President
750 17th Street, N.W. Suite 1060
Washington, D.C. 20500

Phone: (202)632-1090
Fax: (202)632-1096



Deliver To: James Curran, MD

Sent From:

 Kristine Gebbie, RN, MN, National AIDS Policy Coordinator

XX Carlos Velez, JD, Director, HIV/AIDS Prevention

Number of Pages: 2 + Cover Fax Number: 639-0910 Date: 10/27/93

Message:

*** ACTIVITY REPORT ***

TRANSMISSION OK

TX/RX NO. 2741

CONNECTION TEL 914046390910

CONNECTION ID

START TIME 10/25 21:37

USAGE TIME 01'29

PAGES 3

RESULT OK

*** ACTIVITY REPORT ***

TRANSMISSION OK

TX/RX NO. 2744
CONNECTION TEL 914046392657
CONNECTION ID
START TIME 10/25 21:51
USAGE TIME 01'28
PAGES 3
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Patsy Fleming

Twin

167 Garfield Place

*Brooklyn, New
York*

11215

Office of the National AIDS Policy Coordinator



**Executive Office of the President
750 17th Street, N.W. Suite 1060
Washington, D.C. 20500**

Phone: (202)632-1090

Fax: (202)632-1096



Deliver To: Walter Dowdle, PhD

Sent From:

 Kristine Gebbie, RN, MN, National AIDS Policy Coordinator

XX Carlos Velez, JD, Director, HIV/AIDS Prevention

Number of Pages: + Cover **Fax Number:** 404 639 2657 **Date:** 10/26/93

Message:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 26, 1993

Mr. Ellsworth O. Johnson
364 S. Coeur d'Alene Street
Spokane, Washington 99204

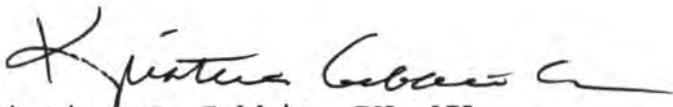
Dear Mr. Johnson:

This is a belated thank you for sharing information about the need to find a cure for AIDS with me. As you may know, the Office of National AIDS Policy was created out of the commitment of the President to take positive steps to end the HIV/AIDS epidemic. As National AIDS Policy Coordinator, I am devoted to stopping the spread of HIV and to provide adequate care for those already infected. I am also devoted to finding a cure for AIDS as soon as possible.

I have shared the information you sent me with the Office of AIDS Research at the National Institutes of Health (NIH). As you may know, NIH is the Federal agency which carries the most extensive research into the causes and treatments for AIDS. They will be able to determine whether the information you provide can be used in their research programs.

Thank you again for sharing this information.

Sincerely,



Kristine M. Gebbie, RN, MN
National AIDS Policy Coordinator

cc: Office of AIDS Research, NIH

October 26, 1993

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I have shared the information you sent me with the Office of AIDS Research at the National Institutes of Health (NIH). As you may know, NIH is the Federal agency which carries the most extensive research into the causes and treatments for AIDS. They will be able to determine whether the information you provide can be used in their research programs.

Thank you again for sharing this information.

Sincerely,

Kristine M. Gebbie, RN, MN
National AIDS Policy Coordinator

cc: Office of AIDS Research, NIH

Prepared by: APO: CVelez: 202-690-5560: 10/20/93: b:\velez.lts\johnson

**FILE
COPY**

[illegible]

6/30/93

TO: Kristine Gebbie :
Whitehouse Aids Coordinator
c/o The Whitehouse
1500 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C.

FROM: Ellsworth O. Johnson
364 S. Coeur d' Alene St.
Spokane, Wash. 99204

SUBJECT: A probable cure for Aids.

Dear Ms. Gebbie:

I saw you in an interview last night on television so was moved to write to you. I have been searching for someone in power to do something about the enclosed information. Most of which has been suppressed for many years due to the vested interests of the Drug Cartel and current medical profession who want to maintain the status quo.

I have been researching the cancer subject for sometime, having lost family and friends to cancer. It certainly appears to me that the enclosed literature could lead to a reasonably soon cure for cancer and aids if you are willing to buck the forces mentioned above.

I would advise you to obtain the three books which are in print. I am enclosing some excerpts from Beardens 1988 book. I have much literature I have discovered on this subject, especially about Dr. Royal R. Rife. I can supply you with more information if desired including the 1944 report of the Smithsonian Institution and printed at one time by the U.S. Government printing office as well as a similar report from the Franklin Institute..

I am a fellow Washintonian, a former Signal Officer with the 12th Airforce in WWII and a former Airforce officer during the Korean War. I have over 50 years experience in Radio/Radar/Television and satellite television. My electronics background makes me especially interested in the Electro-Magnetic approach to a cure for these diseases as I can comprehend it fairly well.

Thomas E. Bearden appears to me a veritable genius on the subject. He would be easy to contact In fact I have his address and home phone number which I got from my computer phone/disc/USA. You will notice he seems to have an impeccable resume on the back cover for his book . (copy of the cover page

enclosed) .

I wish you would gather this information and show it to the President. It is going to take some power and clout to do something with it but you will all probably wind up heroes and heroines.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Ellsworth O. Johnson", with a large, stylized flourish at the end.

Ellsworth O. Johnson
phone/fax 509-838-2161

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Roy Kupsinel, M.D., editor of
Health Consciousness Journal

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Florence B. Seibert, Ph.D.
Emeritus Professor of Biochemistry
University of Pennsylvania

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Now Barry Lynes continues the tale with *The Healing of Cancer*. He reveals how the American Cancer Society misleads the public in order to collect over three hundred and fifty million dollars a year in contributions, and how part of the money is used against innovative cancer researchers. Lynes also tells how the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) conspire to stop promising cancer treatments.

But most important, Lynes describes the promise of "energy medicine" as a truly effective healing therapy for cancer. He shows that the real task is not the finding of a cure, but rather the establishment of the legal and political conditions which will enable physicians to use the cancer cures which have already proved successful.

The Healing of Cancer is a challenge to the doctors, bureaucrats and businessmen who are letting thousands die of cancer each week while a cure exists. It is also a challenge to the average citizen to stop being silent while so many innocent victims undergo torture because of medical profiteering, outmoded thinking and a good deal of corrupt politics.

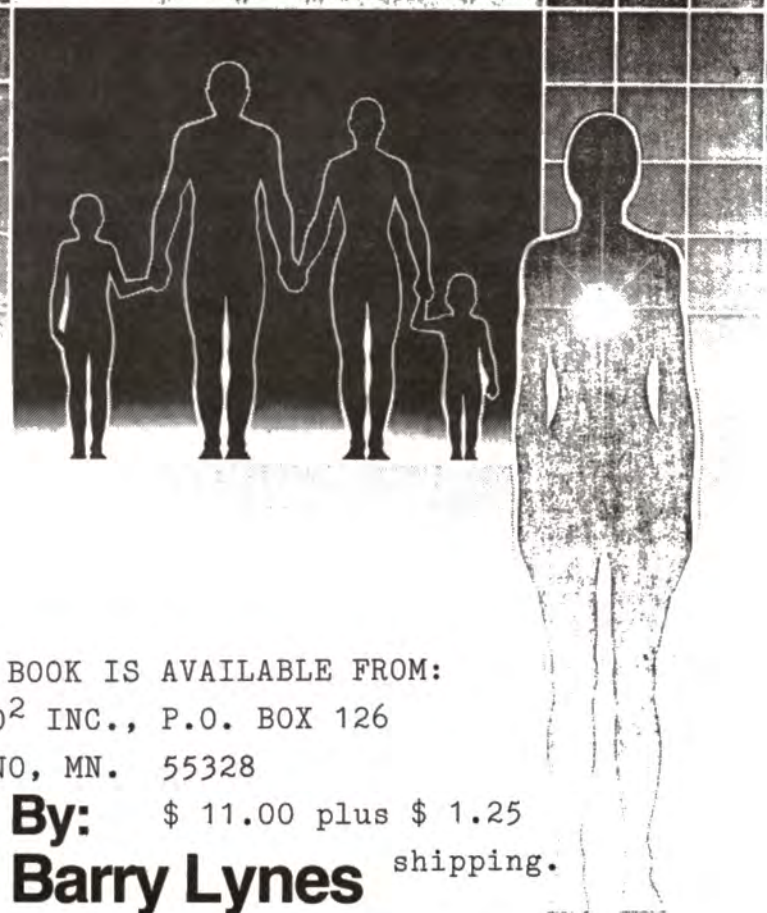
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By BARRY LYNES

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