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Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records
Subgroup/Office of Origin: National AIDS Policy Office
Series/Staff Member: Kristine Gebbie
Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 3772
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Meeting with American Red Cross 01/06/94

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Ms. Kristine Gebbie
National AIDS Policy Coordinator
Office of National AIDS Policy

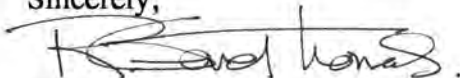
Dear Ms. Gebbie,

Thank you for consenting to participate in the revision of two Red Cross public education video documentaries about HIV and AIDS. The titles for these programs are "Reasons to Care: The Many Faces of HIV" and "America at Work: Living with HIV".

These videos will be used by local Red Cross Chapters to educate the general community and workplace communities about the transmission and contraction of HIV and AIDS and how to respond to individuals who have contracted the illness without fear. The Red Cross believes that knowing the facts about prevention and transmission of HIV and acting on that knowledge are vital to stopping the spread of HIV infection and AIDS. It is also critical in helping people respond in a responsible and compassionate manner to those people who are infected. You will find script transcripts of each program enclosed.

The interview to be conducted on January 6 should not be scripted. A list of suggested speaking points will be faxed to your office tomorrow morning. Thank you again for your support and cooperation.

Sincerely,



R. Gene Thomas
Producer & Director

AMERICA AT WORK: LIVING WITH HIV

DRAFT 12

January 23, 1992

FADE UP FROM BLACK: Scenes of everyday life in a variety of workplaces across the United States -- people on their way to work, at work, in offices, building roads. Narration begins off camera.

JAMES EARL JONES (Off Camera)

OUR LIVES ARE A COMPLICATED WEB OF
RELATIONSHIPS. EVERYDAY WE INTERACT WITH
A BROAD SPECTRUM OF PEOPLE IN A WIDE
VARIETY OF SITUATIONS. SOONER OR LATER,
EACH OF US WILL COME INTO CONTACT WITH
SOMEONE WHO IS INFECTED WITH HIV OR LIVING
WITH AIDS.

DISSOLVE TO TITLE with MUSIC. TITLE over B-roll.

AMERICA AT WORK: LIVING WITH HIV

TITLE OUT. DISSOLVE TO: Medium wide shot as camera dolly around to MCU of James Earl Jones. Jones, seated on stool, sleeves rolled up to elbow, suspenders dramatically lit in limbo setting.

JAMES EARL JONES (On Camera)

MOST OF THE PEOPLE INFECTED WITH HIV AND
LIVING WITH AIDS ARE PART OF AMERICA'S
WORKFORCE, AND MOST WILL BE PRODUCTIVE
AND CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS FOR A LONG

TIME. AS A RESULT, WE ALL NEED TO UNDERSTAND THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE IMAGINED RISKS OF INFECTION THAT ARE BASED ON OUR FEARS OR LACK OF KNOWLEDGE AND THE REAL RISKS OF INFECTION. THIS PROGRAM WILL HELP YOU DO JUST THAT.

"AMERICA AT WORK: LIVING WITH HIV",
WILL INTRODUCE YOU TO PAT MIGLIORE,

CUT TO: B-roll footage of Pat Migliore and Cid Randall at work.

JAMES EARL JONES (Off Camera)

A PERSON LIVING WITH HIV, AND CID RANDALL,
A PERSON LIVING WITH AIDS. . . . THESE TWO
INDIVIDUALS AND THE PEOPLE THEY WORK
WITH CLEARLY DEMONSTRATE HOW PEOPLE CAN
RESPOND WITH REASON AND COMPASSION WHEN
SHARING IN A TRYING AND DIFFICULT
EXPERIENCE.

JAMES EARL JONES (On Camera)

AS YOU WATCH THIS PROGRAM, THINK ABOUT
WHAT YOU HEAR AND HOW IT APPLIES TO YOU
AND YOUR WORKPLACE. THIS DISEASE AND
HOW WE RESPOND TO IT AFFECTS US ALL. IT

KNOWS NO BOUNDARIES OF AGE, SEX, RACE,
ETHNICITY OR OCCUPATION. MISINFORMATION
AND UNREASONABLE FEAR HAVE OFTEN
RESULTED IN DISCRIMINATION. IT DOESN'T
HAVE TO BE THAT WAY.

KEY GFX

H I V

HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS

JAMES EARL JONES (Off Camera)

HIV IS THE HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS.
IT IS THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS.

WILLIAM L. ROPER, M.D., M.P.H.
Director, Centers for Disease Control

There are some unique characteristics of this virus, in distinction to other viruses, in the way it attacks the body's immune system . . . The very part of the body that protects us from infection, the body's defense mechanisms themselves, are undermined by the AIDS virus, the HIV infection. . . . Some people are infected with the virus for a long time before they develop the clinical symptoms, some may never develop the symptoms. We don't know yet, whether everybody infected with the virus ultimately will come down with AIDS. A large proportion of them will. Whether everybody does or not only time will tell.

NARRATOR

THERE ARE MANY HEALTH CONDITIONS
ASSOCIATED WITH HIV INFECTION THAT MAY
EXTEND OVER A PERIOD OF YEARS. PEOPLE

INFECTED WITH HIV DOES NOT ALWAYS HAVE AIDS. WHEN PEOPLE INFECTED WITH HIV ARE DIAGNOSED AS HAVING AIDS, THE IMMUNE SYSTEM HAS BECOME SO DAMAGED, THEY CAN NO LONGER FIGHT OFF INFECTIONS MOST PEOPLE CAN USUALLY RESIST.

LOUIS W. SULLIVAN, M.D.
Secretary of Health and Human Services

During the ten years or so, when the person may have the virus infection, that individual may have absolutely no symptoms and be perfectly capable of leading a very productive life in employment, interacting with friends. We need to be sure that these individuals are not discriminated against. They really need to be treated with understanding and compassion and support.

JAMES EARL JONES (Off Camera)

PEOPLE INFECTED WITH HIV OR LIVING WITH AIDS HAVE OFTEN BEEN DISCRIMINATED AGAINST OR STIGMATIZED BECAUSE MANY PEOPLE DO NOT UNDERSTAND HOW HIV CAN AND CANNOT BE SPREAD. THE PRIMARY WAYS HIV CAN BE SPREAD FROM ONE PERSON TO ANOTHER ARE: VAGINAL, ANAL, AND ORAL SEX WITH AN HIV INFECTED PARTNER, AND BLOOD-TO-BLOOD EXPOSURE SUCH AS SHARING NEEDLES OR SYRINGES WITH SOMEONE

INFECTED WITH HIV.

A PREGNANT WOMAN INFECTED WITH HIV CAN
INFECT HER UNBORN CHILD.

EVERYONE SHOULD UNDERSTAND THAT THE
RISK OF GETTING HIV THROUGH A BLOOD
TRANSFUSION IS VERY LOW.

ALCOHOL AND DRUGS CAN ALSO CONTRIBUTE
TO THE RISK OF HIV INFECTION BECAUSE THEY
CLOUD YOUR JUDGEMENT ABOUT WHETHER OR
NOT TO HAVE SEX OR SHARE NEEDLES.

DISSOLVE TO GFX

YOU CANNOT GET HIV FROM CASUAL CONTACT

JAMES EARL JONES (On Camera)

MOST SOCIAL INTERACTION AT WORK AND PLAY
DOES NOT PUT US AT RISK OF CONTRACTING HIV,
THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS. HIV CANNOT BE
SPREAD THROUGH ORDINARY SOCIAL CONTACT
IN THE WORKPLACE WITH AN HIV INFECTED
PERSON --

CUT TO: B-roll of people at work.

JAMES EARL JONES (Off Camera)

SUCH AS SHARING TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT, OR
USING THE SAME TELEPHONE, COFFEE CUP, OR
EATING UTENSILS. HIV CANNOT BE SPREAD BY
SHAKING HANDS, USING PUBLIC BATHROOMS,
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION, OR GOING TO THE
MOVIES.

JAMES EARL JONES (On Camera)

YOU CANNOT GET HIV FROM ORDINARY CASUAL
CONTACT WITH AN HIV INFECTED PERSON.

DISSOLVE TO GFX

YOU CANNOT GET HIV FROM GIVING BLOOD

JAMES EARL JONES (Off Camera)

EVERYONE SHOULD ALSO UNDERSTAND THAT
YOU CANNOT GET HIV FROM GIVING BLOOD.
FOR EACH BLOOD DONOR, FRESH STERILE
EQUIPMENT IS USED. IF YOU DONATE BLOOD,
PLEASE, CONTINUE TO DO SO.

FADE TO BLACK.

GRAPHIC TITLE FADES ON: Cid Randall on his way to work.

CID RANDALL

CID RANDALL

I think many people are accustomed to seeing the AIDS person as the wasted person, the person that is on his or her deathbed. They're not accustomed to seeing a person that otherwise looks healthy, but in reality, is fighting battles all the time. . . . I found out in 1990...that I had, that I had AIDS.

JAMES EARL JONES (Off Camera)

CID RANDALL WAS BORN IN SOUTH TEXAS. HE SERVED IN THE MILITARY IN GERMANY. HE HAS WORKED WITH THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HISPANIC ELDERS AND TAUGHT SCHOOL IN THE SOUTH BRONX. IN 1989, HE RAN THE NEW YORK MARATHON. FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS, HE HAS WORKED WITH A GUIDANCE PROGRAM THAT CONNECTS PEOPLE 55 AND OLDER WITH TEENAGERS.

CID RANDALL

Project Coordinator, Center for Intergenerational Learning

I enjoy my work very much. . . . I think, by far the most important element that I bring is, is people skills. Being able to bring people of different cultures and backgrounds together to work together toward one objective . . . that's something that I feel very comfortable doing. And..I feel that I can do well.

As far as I'm concerned, I'm doing 100% of what is expected of me. AIDS is not the focus of my being there. Cid's competence, Cid's ability to do his work everyday . . . that continues, in spite of the fact that I have AIDS.

NANCY HENKIN, Ph.D.

Director, Center for Intergenerational Learning

Cid's been a tremendous asset to the Center for Intergenerational Learning.

Specifically with this project, he brings a lot of experience with high risk youth . . . He also brings experience with older people. But, more than that, I think Cid brings a real compassion for people, both young and old and he brings an ability to help people problem solve and really look at the bigger picture. And just having Cid's perspective, as a Latino . . . it enhances our understanding of a total process. I think what's been difficult has been trying to decide, as a supervisor, what my expectations should be, and how I need to alter them because of Cid's illness. I often find myself not knowing how much more stress to put on him and should I expect him to work even harder than he's working when he's really tired, and I've tried to be real flexible.

ANITA ROGERS

Program Director, Linking Lifetimes

The accommodations to Cid were made as soon as he got out of the hospital. So if he's going to be away, taking a train to New York, we'll say could you take this article or could you write this while you're on the train. It doesn't take that much creativity to accommodate, and to have someone who is sick still do vital work. There's nothing wrong with Cid's brain. He can still think, he can still have wonderful ideas to share, and he loves doing so.

CID RANDALL

Project Coordinator, Center for Intergenerational Learning

The most supportive thing that the, that my colleagues have done for me is simply treat me as a normal human being. I can be productive without having to wonder who's looking over my shoulder, or that someone isn't willing to work with me because they're afraid to be near me. I don't have to worry about that. I can proceed with my work as if I didn't have AIDS.

ADAM BRUNNER, Co-worker of Cid Randall

We're, we're a pretty enlightened office, in that I think most people did not have a panic reaction...most people had enough information about the basics, about how its, how AIDS is transmitted and that those ways usually don't occur in an office environment. I mean how often in the work place do you come in to contact with a person's blood or semen? Unless it's in a medical field, you know . . . I believe that a certain level of caution does make sense, but there's no way in the world that I am going to stop having my friendship with Cid.

NANCY HENKIN, Ph.D.
Director, Center for Intergenerational Learning

Obviously Cid has a lot to contribute to the group, and as long as possible, I'd like Cid to maintain control over his life and over decisions, and that when we do things, we do things jointly, nothing is imposed on him. Because he's going to be facing a situation where he's losing a lot of that control. And why not help him maintain it as long as he possibly can in the workplace.

CID RANDALL
Project Coordinator, Center for Intergenerational Learning

My work is very important to me. It gives me focus..I know that what I'm doing is impacting people's lives in a positive way. It's important to me, in my own search for peace, knowing that I may not be here much longer, that I will leave something behind, something positive. It reminds me that I'm alive, and I can still contribute.

FADE TO BLACK.

FADE UP PIX.

JAMES EARL JONES (Off Camera)

THE PRIMARY WAYS PEOPLE GET HIV DO NOT
ORDINARILY OCCUR IN THE WORKPLACE. IF
YOU DO WORK IN AN ENVIRONMENT WHERE
ACCIDENTAL BLOOD SPILLS OR INJURIES
OCCUR, FOLLOWING SIMPLE FIRST AID
PROCEDURES WILL PROTECT YOU FROM
POSSIBLE EXPOSURE TO HIV. YOU CAN
PROTECT YOURSELF.

FADE UP AND KEY GFX

**IF YOU DON'T HAVE SEX OR SHARE NEEDLES
WITH AN INFECTED PARTNER,
YOU GREATLY REDUCE YOUR RISK OF GETTING HIV.**

JAMES EARL JONES (Off Camera)

IF YOU DO NOT ENGAGE IN SEXUAL
INTERCOURSE WITH AN HIV INFECTED PERSON,
AND IF YOU DO NOT SHARE NEEDLES OR
SYRINGES WITH AN HIV INFECTED PERSON, YOU
GREATLY REDUCE YOUR RISK OF GETTING HIV,
THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS.

DISSOLVE TO GFX

YOU CAN PROTECT YOURSELF.

JAMES EARL JONES (Off Camera)

DURING SEX, WHETHER IT IS VAGINAL, ANAL, OR
ORAL SEX, THE BEST WAY TO PROTECT
YOURSELF FROM BECOMING INFECTED WITH HIV
IS TO USE A LATEX CONDOM AND A SPERMICIDE.
THE SPERMICIDE NONOXYNOL-9 HAS BEEN
SHOWN TO KILL HIV IN LABORATORY STUDIES.

LEDIA MARTINEZ, M.D., M.P.H.
Consultant, HIV/AIDS Education

Condoms are definitely a protection. But, when we're talking about condoms it's important we think condoms and we think males. It's important, that the female, she needs to know also about condoms, she needs to know how you buy it, how you use them. The moment you're having sex is, is not the moment for you to talk about condoms for the first time. And if you cannot talk, if you don't feel comfortable talking with your sexual partner about condoms, then maybe you're not ready for a sexual relationship with that person. It's important to let people know that there are ways that you can protect yourself. If you're not infected today, you never need to be infected.

JAMES EARL JONES (Off Camera)

IF YOU ARE AN INJECTING DRUG USER AND
CANNOT BREAK YOUR ADDICTION, USE BLEACH
TO CLEAN YOUR WORKS AND DO NOT SHARE
NEEDLES.

IF YOU THINK YOU MAY HAVE BEEN EXPOSED TO
HIV, EITHER THROUGH SEX OR SHARING
NEEDLES, CONSIDER BEING TESTED FOR HIV.

DR. JOSEPH E. LOWERY
President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference

There's a lot of fear about ostracism, about losing jobs, about not being able to get insurance, about not being able to get health care, about just being excluded from society, as it were. And that stops people from even thinking about testing. If we are going to promote testing, I think we have to make sure that we do it concomitantly with adequate counseling and we have to look at testing in the context of how prepared society

is to deal with people who may test positive.

FADE TO BLACK.

GRAPHIC TITLE FADES ON:

PAT MIGLIORE

PAT MIGLIORE

The day I got the test results was the day that my life exploded and it has never been the same. I thought I was real prepared for the results. but what I found out was that I was prepared intellectually and not emotionally. I was really angry. I said, "No not me." People can't take everything in one shot. You can't take hearing that your whole life is going down the tubes in one shot. People around us would like us to take everything in and be honest and live without what they perceive as denial. But we can just take it a little dose at a time.

JAMES EARL JONES (Off Camera)

PAT MIGLIORE IS THE DIRECTOR OF AN AFTER-SCHOOL PROGRAM FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN. SHE HAS BEEN INFECTED WITH HIV FOR SIX YEARS. HER HUSBAND DIED FROM AIDS TWO YEARS AGO. WHEN HE DIED, PAT DECIDED IT WAS TIME TO TELL HER EMPLOYERS THAT SHE WAS INFECTED WITH HIV.

PATSY WOSEPKA

Parent & President, Board of Directors

When Pat first came to us with the news, I wondered whether, you know, if this were public or as parents found out, if there wouldn't be an outcry, and people pulling their children out of the day care and things like that. What we came to was legally we felt

that this was a private matter. That there were no health risks to be concerned about.

CARLA GINNIS
Parent & Member, Board of Directors

There were a couple of board members who said that they, afterwards, they said they went home for the first couple of weeks and had to think about how . . . how do they really . . . they know how they were supposed to, and they felt that they reacted appropriately in a social environment, and they reacted appropriately for Pat, but in the privacy of their own homes and their own minds, how did they really . . . respond to this.

PAT MIGLIORE

My Board of Directors needed to be reassured about modes of transmission, they needed to be reassured that nobody was going to get HIV from me if I sneezed, if I prepared food for the children, if I gave their kids a hug, if I held their kid's hand, if a child sits on my lap for a story, that nothing is going to happen to that child. I didn't have the feared response from co-workers or from the Board members, but there's always a nagging little fear, that it's going to happen someday. Somebody's going to be irrational and I'm going to have to deal with that. There's always that fear.

CARLA GINNIS
Parent & Member, Board of Directors

. . . it may be that over time, we'll have some problems with some parents . . . So I'm not sure that whenever her disease starts progressing, that some of these fears won't really have to be dealt with and they may not be as easy as she thinks or as we think. We would like to think that we can deal with all this stuff, but who knows?

PAT MIGLIORE

My job is important, is real important to me because I need another part of my life besides AIDS. I need to do something that's an AIDS free zone. It's affirming to have a career, to have a profession, to have the identity that's connected with that. I need my job for the health care benefit. I need my job for the money. It's not going to come from anyplace else and I don't know what I'm going to do, when it comes time for me to have to leave a full time job. even if I have to cut back to 3/4 time, I'm not sure how I'm going to exist financially.

MARIA LING
Co-worker of Pat Migliore

Her illness has not affected her job performance, in the least. I do love Pat a great deal. She's a very important person in my life. . . and I don't want to start having false hopes, I know the reality. She's a very powerful person. Meaning that . . . AIDS has not stopped her being, continuing to be what she wants to be, and to do what she wants to do.

PATSY WOSEPKA
Parent & President, Board of Directors

I think, as a society, you know, as a society we have to look at people with special needs, and not put up roadblocks, you know, to give them the support to understand the issue, and give them the support and the right to do what they can do. Pat is serving a very, she is doing a very worthwhile function in our society by working with children and it would be a shame to not allow someone who can be productive to continue to be so, as long as she can.

PAT MIGLIORE

With AIDS a lot of choices are taken away . . . it took away the sense of my future as I had perceived it. It took away where I thought I would be at forty. It took the choice of having children away from me. I encourage people to make choices . . . that . . . can prevent that from happening to themselves. That using a condom for protected sex is just being responsible. And saying "no" is being responsible, and not shooting drugs, is being responsible . . . responsible choices to not be HIV infected.

FADE TO BLACK

FADE UP ON PIX: Workplaces including Pat & Cid's.

JAMES EARL JONES (Off Camera)

THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT
ENSURES THAT MANY WORKPLACES WILL FIND
REASONABLE WAYS TO ACCOMMODATE THE
NEEDS OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES,

INCLUDING HIV INFECTION. REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION IS ONE WAY EMPLOYERS HELP HIV INFECTED EMPLOYEES CONTINUE WORKING AS LONG AS THEY ARE ABLE. FOR EXAMPLE, THIS CAN MEAN MODIFYING WORKING CONDITIONS OR HOURS AS IT BECOMES NECESSARY. THE SUPPORT AND UNDERSTANDING OF COWORKERS IS ALSO VERY IMPORTANT, AS DEMONSTRATED BY PAT'S AND CID'S CO-WORKERS.

JAMES EARL JONES (On Camera)

THIS PROGRAM HAS PRESENTED THE BASIC FACTS AND CHALLENGES THAT SURROUND HIV INFECTION AND AIDS IN THE WORKPLACE. WE ARE LIVING IN A WORLD WHERE HIV AND AIDS ARE A PART OF EVERYONE'S LIFE.

CUT TO: Pix of Pat and Cid

JAMES EARL JONES (Off Camera)

IT IS NOT EASY TO FACE A LIFE THREATENING DISEASE EVERY DAY WITHOUT WANTING TO GIVE UP. YOU CAN PROTECT YOURSELF AND

YOU CAN HELP BUILD A SOCIETY WHERE PEOPLE
WHO ARE INFECTED WITH HIV CONTINUE TO
LIVE PRODUCTIVE LIVES WITHOUT
DISCRIMINATION AND FEAR.

FADE TO BLACK.

CREDIT ROLL.

SPECIAL THANKS TO:

Pat Migliore
Cid Randall
Latoona Elementary After School Care Staff, Students and Parents
Center for Intergenerational Learning Staff
Temple University
Eastern Market Stores
Eastern Market Seafood
Omni Georgetown Hotel
Red Cross Headquarters, External Communications
Washington National Airport
United Airlines
Bergmann's Laundry
The Washington Opera
Smoots Lumber
Sears Auto Repair
Montgomery Mall
United Lithograph
Mr. Tom House

T H O M A S F I L M S

Ms. Kristine Gebbie
National AIDS Policy Coordinator
Office of National AIDS Policy

Dear Ms. Gebbie,

SPEAKING POINTS

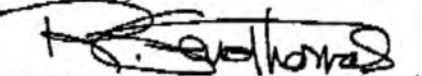
- Video 1: "Reasons to Care: The Many Faces of HIV"
1. Introductory statement to replace Dr. Jacqueline Belcher
 - * Program is about people & diversity
 - * Painful and uncomfortable issues to confront
 - * Nonjudgemental attitude to people
 - * Misinformation and fear lead to discrimination and blame \
 - * Together, we can make a difference
 - * HIV/AIDS affects all of us 2
- Video 2: "America at Work: Living with HIV"
1. Comments regarding issues and importance of:
 - * Federal Training Initiative
 - * AIDS education in the workplace 3

Additional Discussion:

- * Describe the impact of HIV/AIDS epidemic on society.
- * Describe the importance of collaboration and cooperation among people, groups, and organizations working together to prevent the spread of HIV and AIDS.
- * Describe behavior change that will enhance prevention of the spread of HIV and AIDS.
- * How and why is the face of AIDS is changing.
- * What is the individual and community responsibility.
- * What personal commitment do you feel to preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS.

I look forward to our interview tomorrow afternoon. If you have any questions, please call me at 202.544.8050.

Sincerely,



R. Gene Thomas
Producer & Director

T H O M A S F I L M S

T R A N S M I T T A L S H E E T

DATE:	January 5, 1994
TO:	Steve Lee Office of National AIDS Policy
NO. OF PAGES:	2
FAX:	202.632.1096
FROM:	R. Gene Thomas Thomas Films 421 12th Street, NE Washington, DC 20002

M E S S A G E

Steve,

Per my letter of January 4th, attached are suggested discussion and speaking points for use in the American Red Cross educational videos. Any questions, please call, 202.544.8050.

Gene.



IF YOU DO NOT RECEIVE ALL OF THIS TRANSMISSION,
PLEASE CALL 202.544.8050.

T H O M A S F I L M S**T R A N S M I T T A L S H E E T**

DATE:	January 3, 1994
TO:	Steve Lee Office of National AIDS Policy
NO. OF PAGES:	1
FAX:	202.632.1096
FROM:	R. Gene Thomas ThomasFilms 421 12th Street, NE Washington, DC 20002

M E S S A G E

Steve,

Per our discussion of December 23rd, 1993, the American Red Cross is looking forward to interviewing Kristine Gebbie as part of updating two videos that are part of their HIV/AIDS community and workplace education programs. I am confirming a scheduled interview for January 6th, 1994 at 2:45pm. The camera crew will arrive at your offices located at 750 17th Street, NW, Suite 1060 between 1:15 and 1:45 to set up. I will be sending you former script transcripts, a description or outline of what we hope Ms. Gebbie to speak about, and a personal copy of the community video program.

I apologize for getting this to you so late, however, everyone in the Red Cross HIV/AIDS office has been on vacation since immediately prior to Christmas. I appreciate your help. If you have any questions after receiving the material, please call me at 202.544.8050. I will call to confirm our schedule for January 6th and provide the names of those individuals coming with me. Thanks.

Gene.

IF YOU DO NOT RECEIVE ALL OF THIS TRANSMISSION,
PLEASE CALL 202.544.8050.

REASONS TO CARE: THE MANY FACES OF HIV (1991)
Final, revised Script
April 10, 1991

JACQUELINE BELCHER, J.D.
President, Minneapolis Community College

The program you are about to see is about people. People like you, your family, your friends, and your neighbors. It is also about HIV, the human immunodeficiency virus. The virus that causes AIDS. HIV knows no boundaries of age, sex, race or ethnicity. And the people in this program are a testimony to that fact. They may not look exactly like you. They may not live in exactly the same neighborhoods, work in exactly the same jobs, but they are very much like you. They are people who laugh, cry, hope, and dream. People who respect and enjoy life. They are people who were willing to share a part of their lives with you. A part of their lives that is personal and painful and makes them vulnerable. Each of them felt that what they had to say was so important they were willing to risk their privacy to make it heard. What they have to say may make us uncomfortable and may be difficult to listen to. But it is important that we hear what they have to say about prevention and the behaviors that put us at risk. Misinformation and unreasonable fear have often resulted in discrimination, stigmatization, and the blaming of certain groups for spreading AIDS. Together, we can change this. As you watch this program, think about what you hear and how it applies to you, your family, and your community. Because this disease and how we respond to it affects us all.

FADE TO BLACK AND UP:

CANDY (Sync)

It's no longer a homosexual virus, it's no longer an IV drug user's virus, it's no longer a prostitute's virus, it's everyone's virus

ELLEN (Sync)

I never even dreamed that AIDS which was supposed to have been a gay disease could even come close to my life, let alone take my husband and infect me.

SILVERMAN (Sync)

If we could educate everyone today, and everyone heard what we said, internalized what we said, acted upon what

SILVERMAN (Cont.)

we said--now that's a lot of if's--but if we could do that without any vaccine, without any drug, we could stop the spread of the virus tomorrow.

CUT TO: Busy street scene, tilt up to building with reflections.

FADE UP TITLE over abstract reflections with MUSIC:

HIV/AIDS

"REASONS TO CARE: THE MANY FACES OF HIV"

DISSOLVE TO: B-roll scenes from around country, PEOPLE & PLACES.

NARRATOR

HIV, THE HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS, HAS AFFECTED COMMUNITIES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES. HIV IS THE VIRUS BEHIND AN EPIDEMIC OF INFECTION AND DISEASE. IT IS THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS.

HIV POSES A THREAT AND A CHALLENGE TO ALL OF US. A THREAT BECAUSE IT IS A DANGEROUS VIRUS. IT DESTROYS THE BODY'S ABILITY TO FIGHT INFECTION AND DISEASE. A CHALLENGE BECAUSE HIV FORCES EACH OF US TO EXAMINE OUR BEHAVIOR, OUR VALUES, AND OUR ATTITUDES.

WE CAN STOP THE SPREAD OF HIV AND AIDS WITHOUT FEAR, WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION, AND WITHOUT ISOLATING OR STIGMATIZING PEOPLE WHO ARE INFECTED WITH HIV OR LIVING WITH AIDS.

THE FACTS ARE CLEAR:

DISSOLVE TO GRAPHIC OF POINTS LISTED BELOW:

NARRATOR

IF YOU DO NOT HAVE SEX OR SHARE NEEDLES WITH
AN INFECTED PARTNER, YOU GREATLY REDUCE YOUR
RISK OF GETTING HIV.

YOU CANNOT GET HIV THROUGH CASUAL CONTACT.

YOU CANNOT GET HIV FROM GIVING BLOOD.

YOU CAN PROTECT YOURSELF.

HIV INFECTION INCLUDES MORE THAN AIDS.

THERE ARE MANY HEALTH CONDITIONS ASSOCIATED
WITH HIV INFECTION THAT MAY EXTEND OVER A
PERIOD OF YEARS. PEOPLE INFECTED WITH HIV MAY
SHOW NO SYMPTOMS OF ILLNESS, SOME SYMPTOMS,
MULTIPLE SYMPTOMS OR THEY MAY BE DIAGNOSED AS
HAVING AIDS.

JOSE PEREZ

When I talk to people about my HIV infection, their first response is disbelief. They can't believe that I am infected with the HIV virus, because I look so healthy. They have this perception or image of what an AIDS infected person is. And they like to keep it that way too. Because if they don't look like that or if they don't fall into any of the categories, that they have heard or associated with HIV infection then they are safe. And that gives them an OUT from having to change some of the behavior that is conducive to the AIDS virus.

NARRATOR

JOSE PEREZ HAS BEEN LIVING WITH HIV FOR
THE LAST FOUR YEARS. ~~NARRATOR~~ HOWEVER HE HAS

NARRATOR (Cont.)

SUFFERED SEVERAL PERIODS OF ILLNESS, HE
CONTINUES TO LIVE A PRODUCTIVE LIFE
WORKING AS A COUNSELOR FOR A HISPANIC
HEALTH ORGANIZATION.

WILLIAM L. ROPER, M.D.
Director, Centers for Disease Control

Some people are infected with the virus for a long time before they develop the clinical symptoms, some may never develop the symptoms. We don't know yet, whether everybody infected with the virus ultimately will come down with AIDS. A large proportion of them will. Whether everybody does or not only time will tell.

TODD COSPER

I found out I was infected in November of 1987. I wasn't actually diagnosed with Aids until a year ago. That's when I had my first opportunistic infection. People are not sick from AIDS, they're sick from opportunistic infections that come because the immune system has been destroyed. There are people who are known to be infected with the virus but it hasn't destroyed their immune system yet. So we have a lot of people who are carrying the HIV virus around who are not ill. They live a normal life, normal activities, a lot of them don't even know that they are ill or infected.

NARRATOR

EVEN IF THERE ARE NO SIGNS OR SYMPTOMS OF
ILLNESS, A PERSON INFECTED WITH HIV WILL
ALWAYS HAVE THE VIRUS AND CAN INFECT
ANOTHER PERSON BY HAVING SEX OR SHARING
NEEDLES. HOWEVER, YOU CANNOT GET HIV
THROUGH CASUAL CONTACT.

MICHAEL COVER

We knew we didn't have to be afraid to live with Todd. Todd doesn't present any threat to us health-wise. Both Philip and I have been tested and we have both HIV negative. You really have to do some specific things to get AIDS. Drinking out of the same glass or using the same bathroom or breathing the same air or hugging, none of them are threatening.

TODD COSPER

They knew I was HIV positive when we moved in together here. . . whenever I need something, whether it's just somebody to sit and talk to or somebody to pick up a prescription, Philip and Michael especially, I couldn't have made it without them. I would have given up a year ago when they said it's AIDS now. You know I've become a real glutton for their attention and . . . I want as much as I can get before I die and it's been an unending . . . a well that never dries up.

NARRATOR

PEOPLE LIVING WITH AIDS OR ANY LIFE
THREATENING DISEASE NEED TO FEEL A PART
OF DAILY LIFE, NOT ISOLATED AND ALONE.
HIV CANNOT BE TRANSMITTED THROUGH ROUTINE
EVERYDAY CONTACT AT HOME OR WORK. THE
PRIMARY WAYS HIV CAN BE TRANSMITTED ARE:
VAGINAL, ORAL, OR ANAL SEX WITH AN
INFECTED PARTNER; SHARING NEEDLES OR
SYRINGES WITH SOMEONE INFECTED WITH HIV;
OR A PREGNANT WOMAN INFECTED WITH HIV CAN
INFECT HER UNBORN CHILD. THE RISK OF
CONTRACTING HIV FROM A BLOOD TRANSFUSION
IS VERY LOW.

BEVERLY "CANDY" FLEMING
Street Outreach, Whitman-Walker Clinic

It's a damn shame to get infected today when you got all the information. You are responsible for yourself, you cannot afford to put your life in another human beings hands, you can't run to a doctor, get a penicillin and everything is going to be OK.

NARRATOR

CANDY FIRST HEARD ABOUT AIDS IN 1985 WHEN
HER SISTER-IN-LAW WAS DIAGNOSED AS HIV
POSITIVE.

BEVERLY "CANDY" FLEMING
Street Outreach, Whitman-Walker Clinic

I was scared of my own risk because I had done everything to be infected, I was an IV drug user, I had shared all paraphernalia, I had never used a condom and I had been with more than 1 man in my 39 years and once I had found out a little bit about how this virus was transmitted, I got scared. It took me four years and some change before I even chose to get tested, and it was only through the grace of God I came up negative because I was more scared that if I came up positive would I go back and shoot dope.

NARRATOR

TODAY, AS PART OF A STREET OUTREACH
PROGRAM, CANDY HANDS OUT CONDOMS,
DISTRIBUTES BLEACH FOR IV DRUG USERS TO
CLEAN THEIR PARAPHERNALIA, AND TALKS TO
PEOPLE ABOUT THE RISK OF GETTING HIV.

BEVERLY "CANDY" FLEMING
Street Outreach, Whitman-Walker Clinic

For anyone to have sex regardless of what their race is, the age is, with someone and don't use any protection is

BEVERLY "CANDY" FLEMING (Cont.)
Street Outreach, Whitman-Walker Clinic

insane. Now I'm not saying married couples that's really married . . . but people that's in relationships one or two years and break up and get into another relationship or in a relationship and have one on the side, you better cover up because the bottom line what you playing is Russian roulette. . . . people live in denial, people don't think that they're infected and are infected. The only way to determine whether or not a person is infected is by being tested and people don't break down these doors to get tested because they don't think that they're at risk, they just don't think they're at risk, not me, I don't do that, I don't do them kind of things, I'm not a homosexual, and that's the first thing I always hear people say. You know it took me about a year and a half to understand what do homosexual people do that regular so-called straight people don't do. I don't think no one can answer that and I ask that question and no one can answer that. Straight people, heterosexual population, some of them anticipating anal intercourse as well as oral sex so what make them more at risk so people need to understand it's not who you are it's what you do.

BEVERLY "CANDY" FLEMING
Street Outreach, Whitman-Walker Clinic

Trying to negotiate safer sex among women is hard because the stigma the society has put on women. If women say, I want you to use a condom and the man responds, what, you think I have something or who are you messing with or what do you have, then that esteem on the woman gets torn down because no woman wants to feel like they're a whore because they carry a condom. . . . When I talk to women to let them know that when you start, before you jump into bed with somebody, what you need to do is just talk, explain to that person that you know that I'm not a virgin, there have been men in my life as well as I know you're not a virgin, there have been women in your life, so we don't know much about each other, other than that, why don't we both practice safer sex until we get a chance to know each other.

LEDIA MARTINEZ, M.D., M.P.H.
Consultant, HIV/AIDS Education

When we're talking about condoms, it's important, we think condoms and we think males. It's important, especially when we're talking also about adolescents,

LEDIA MARTINEZ, M.D., M.P.H. (Continued)
Consultant, HIV/AIDS Education

that the female, she needs to know also about condoms. She needs to know how you buy it and how you use them. The moment you're having sex is not the moment for you to talk about condoms for the first time. And if you cannot talk, if you don't feel comfortable talking with your sexual partner about condoms, then maybe you're not ready for a sexual relationship with that person. Condoms are definitely a protection. But we know with pregnancy and other venereal diseases, condoms do fail. They do have a rate that might be 10% failure rate. the thing we need most important about condoms is that number one, they should be latex, they should not be made of animal skins. And then you can add, that's what we call different layers of protection. Condoms is one, but then if you add a water-based lubricant to prevent the condom from breaking, that's another layer of protection that you can add. Then you can add to that condom, you can use nonoxynol 9, to kill HIV. And that's another layer of protection that you can add to that condom. So you can make a condom even more effective, knowing how to use it properly.

NARRATOR

YOU GREATLY INCREASE YOUR RISK OF GETTING
HIV IF YOU ARE SEXUALLY ACTIVE AND DO NOT
USE CONDOMS. ALCOHOL AND DRUGS CAN ALSO
CONTRIBUTE TO THE RISK OF HIV INFECTION
BY CLOUDING YOUR JUDGEMENT ABOUT HAVING
SEX AND SHARING NEEDLES. IF YOU ARE AN
IV DRUG USER AND CANNOT BREAK YOUR
ADDICTION, USE BLEACH TO CLEAN YOUR WORKS
AND DO NOT SHARE NEEDLES. IF YOU THINK
YOU ARE AT RISK FOR HIV INFECTION
CONSIDER BEING TESTED.

WILLIAM ROPER, M.D.
Director, Centers for Disease Control

If a person is infected, we now have techniques available to monitor their body's immune system and intervene with treatments to help prolong a quality of life that they have, so it is an important thing for their benefit, in their knowing their antibody status. The second reason why it is important that people be tested, is an individual with the virus can pass it on to another person.

DR. JOSEPH E. LOWERY
President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference

There's a lot of fear about ostracism, about losing jobs, about not being able to get insurance, about not being able to get health care, about just being excluded from society, as it were. And that stops people from even thinking about testing. If we are going to promote testing, I think we have to make sure that we do it concomitantly with adequate counseling and we have to look at testing in the context of how prepared society is to deal with people who may test positive.

NARRATOR

WOMEN ARE AN INCREASING PROPORTION OF
THOSE WHO TEST POSITIVE FOR HIV. SOME DO
NOT EVEN KNOW THEY ARE INFECTED UNTIL
THEY GIVE BIRTH TO AN HIV INFECTED
INFANT. OTHERS STRUGGLE TO CARE FOR
THEMSELVES, AN INFECTED PARTNER, AND
CHILDREN. WHILE SOME FIND SUPPORT FROM
FAMILY, FRIENDS AND COMMUNITY, OTHERS
RECEIVE LITTLE HELP.

ELLEN GAMMON

I never had any concept that AIDS could affect me or my life. There was a period during my marriage when my

ELLEN GAMMON (Cont.)

husband and I were split up and I really feel that was the period that one of the two of us became infected with it.

NARRATOR

ELLEN'S HUSBAND DIED THREE YEARS AGO.
HER SON, ANDREW, IS NOT INFECTED WITH THE
VIRUS, BUT BECAUSE HIS MOTHER HAS AIDS,
HE WAS KICKED OUT OF ONE DAYCARE AND
REJECTED BY MANY OTHERS.

ELLEN GAMMON

Andrew knows basically everything. I didn't feel it would be fair to him to not tell him the honest truth that what daddy died of was something called "AIDS" and that what Mamma has and why Mamma gets sick and why you can't sit on my lap or hug me sometimes when I hurt is the same thing called "AIDS." Yes, it could kill me but that I worked very, very hard to stay healthy and that I don't want to die. I want to stay here and raise Andrew. So I have to be very careful about being around people who are sick. I have to be careful like when I explain to him like, "when you have a cold, I cannot get your cold if we can help it, because you will get a cold and it will be gone in seven days, I will get the cold and it could turn into pneumonia and I could end up in the hospital. The other thing I had to explain to him was that this was not something you can tell anybody about. I'm telling you something that you cannot go to school and tell your friends about. . . . We don't want people to tell you you can't go to school because your Mommy has AIDS. . . . And I think that's a big and heavy thing for a 7 year old to have to do.

NARRATOR

DISCRIMINATION AND FEAR ISOLATE PEOPLE
LIKE ELLEN AND HER SON. HOWEVER,
COMMUNITY SUPPORT AND COMPASSION CAN MAKE
A DIFFERENCE.

DR. LOUIS SULLIVAN
Secretary, Health and Human Services

Clearly, the family and the church have a definite role to play, as well as other social organizations. We, an important part of dealing with the AIDS epidemic is, the social support that we offer the individuals who are infected by the virus. We need to be sure that these individuals are not discriminated against. We really are fighting the disease and not the individual. We clearly need to make that distinction. Individuals with the virus infection, or with AIDS really need to be treated with understanding and compassion and support.

NARRATOR

GORDON DUNN ONLY FOUND OUT HE WAS HIV
POSITIVE WHEN HE WAS HOSPITALIZED FOR
PNEUMONIA AND SEVERE WEIGHT LOSS.

GORDON DUNN

My reaction was I was stunned. I was the person that always seemed to slide through, to slide by, but it didn't happen that way . . . I was ashamed, embarrassed, I went into isolation and I wouldn't come out and I didn't want anybody to see me in the shape that I was in. I lost my job, I loved it, and the loss of that job was more was more devastating than this virus was. I was playing in a gospel band, and they dismissed me from the group. I just lost a lot. The house that I was renting a room in, the landlord she didn't want me to come back there. That part made me angry that people didn't understand that they couldn't contract it just by being in touch with me.

NARRATOR

GORDON FOUND HELP AT A CATHOLIC CHARITY
HOUSE FOR HOMELESS PEOPLE WITH AIDS. IT
HAS GIVEN HIM A PLACE TO LIVE AND THE
CHANCE TO PULL HIS LIFE TOGETHER AGAIN.

GORDON DUNN

I wanted to prevent a lot of these young people from going through what I have been went through. I live for that and I get a pleasing out of it and I face this every day, that's the best part about it. I'm looking at it like I'm looking in the mirror, I'm looking at this virus every day, I'm coping with it and it doesn't matter how people discriminate against me any more, it's just like I'm still the same person.

NARRATOR

GORDON NOW FINDS PURPOSE IN HIS LIFE BY EDUCATING OTHERS ABOUT THE VIRUS. HE COMPOSES SONGS, PERFORMS AND SPEAKS TO TEENAGERS AND COMMUNITY GROUPS ABOUT HIV. HE WORRIES MOST ABOUT THOSE TEENAGERS WHO DON'T BELIEVE THEY ARE AT RISK.

CHERYL

I found out when I was at this treatment center, and I was in denial because I didn't want to take it and so saying "No, I don't got it, you know, and I wanted to commit suicide at the time, too. It just hurts so bad that I just went out there and I didn't care who I gave it to because I was so into drugs I couldn't control myself. . . . Cause I wanted my drugs and my drugs were more important than giving somebody HIV.

NARRATOR

CHERYL LEFT HOME AT 13. SEXUALLY ABUSED BY MEMBERS OF HER FAMILY, SHE HAD ALREADY BEGUN TO DRINK AND USE DRUGS. SHE SUPPORTED HERSELF WITH PROSTITUTION AND PETTY CRIME. AT 15, SHE WAS DIAGNOSED AS HIV POSITIVE. AT 16 SHE WAS COMMITTED TO

NARRATOR (Cont.)

A YOUTH DETENTION CENTER FOR ARMED ROBBERY. THERE, SHE RECEIVED COUNSELING AND FINALLY FOUND THE SUPPORT SHE NEEDED TO COPE WITH THE FACT THAT SHE IS HIV POSITIVE.

CHERYL

AIDS ain't nothing to play with you know. Once you got, you got it. And I just hope for the young kids that they don't go out there and do what I did because what I did is just too hard to think about anymore.

NARRATOR

MOST TEENAGERS DO NOT BELIEVE THEY ARE AT RISK FOR GETTING AIDS. BUT THE RATES OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES, PREGNANCY, AND DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE AMONG TEENAGERS ARE EVIDENCE THEY ARE AT RISK.

CHARLIE PRICE
AIDS Coordinator, YouthCare

One of the most common themes that we see in adolescents is that they don't believe they're going to get AIDS. Part of it is just normal adolescent development--the, what we call adolescent invulnerability. They believe that they are going to live forever. But it can happen to them. Every kid across the country needs the education and needs to be really clear. We don't want to have to be breaking habits--bad habits the people have--All kids are at risk. They all need the same kind of explicit education.

DOTTIE WARD-WIMMER, R.N.
National Childrens Medical Hospital

I hear the excuse all the time "I can't talk about sex or I can't talk about condoms with my kids "cause that gives

DOTTIE WARD-WIMMER, R.N. (Cont.)
National Childrens Medical Hospital

them permission." That's baloney, that a cop out. When my kids were two years old they knew, they were learning that they had to look both ways when they crossed the street every time we crossed the street and when you cross the street you look both ways. I was not giving them permission to play in the street. They were not allowed to cross the street themselves until they were six years old. But by heavens, they knew just in case I wasn't there one day. They knew how to protect themselves if they ever found themselves alone on a curb. I think it behooves us as parent to dare, to care enough to get embarrassed, and to talk to our kids (and to say to our sons, even those of us who are single mothers to say to our sons when our sons are whatever age might be. Might be twelve in the inner-city. Might be 16 in the farms. I don't know. But to bring home a package condom, give it to your son, and say this is not permission to have sex my boy, what it is, is some equipment for you to practice with. Because the time to learn to fly an airplane is not the first time you are ready for take off. Truly, it is going to be awkward enough for you the first time that you decide to be sexually involved. And if you are not real smooth with getting this CONDOM on and off you are not going to use it so practice now my son. And then put it away and save it for your wedding night. But know how to use them.

NARRATOR

FOR COMMUNITIES ALREADY STRUGGLING WITH DISCRIMINATION AND STIGMATIZATION, IT IS DIFFICULT TO CONFRONT YET ANOTHER PROBLEM. BUT HIV AND AIDS ARE LIFE THREATENING AND ARE AFFECTING SOME COMMUNITIES DISPROPORTIONATELY. AS A RESULT THESE COMMUNITIES ARE FINDING WAYS TO TALK ABOUT THE RISK OF HIV INFECTION THAT ARE MEANINGFUL TO THEIR CULTURES AND TRADITIONS.

REV. WILLIE BARROW
Operation PUSH

The responsibility that comes with sex has got to be taught to our children. We, parents can't be ashamed to teach it. The church cannot be ashamed to teach it. I think the church must play the role of educating our people in terms of safe sex and I'm kind of old-time, the old-time way, safe sex is no sex. If they are not going to be celibate then they need to protect themselves.

DR. JOSEPH E. LOWERY
President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference

We've had so many problems and we've had so many barriers to negotiate and walls to overcome, that I guess there's a reluctance to say, "Here's another affliction in the black community", but we can't be ostrich like and stick our heads in the sand. This thing is affecting us disproportionately, because of reasons I mentioned earlier, socio-economic reasons, inaccessibility of adequate health care, unaffordability of health care. Poverty breeds despair, despair breeds desperation, desperation breeds irresponsible behavior. Whether it's sharing needles, or whether it's promiscuous sexual behavior, what ever it is, it breeds desperation. We've got to... our institutions, the church, the family, the school, must rise up to meet that kind of desperation. And we have to do it with the kind of love, and caring that can bring people into the fold, and help them understand that we have a responsibility to fight this thing. We can't blame anybody else. We must assume responsibility for living in such a manner that makes us low risk and not high risk.

NARRATOR

TODAY, WE ARE LIVING IN A WORLD WHERE HIV
AND AIDS ARE A PART OF EVERYONE'S LIFE.
THERE IS NO ABSOLUTE CERTAINTY THAT A
VACCINE OR A CURE WILL BE FOUND. BUT YOU
CAN DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT. YOU CAN
PROTECT YOURSELF AND YOU CAN HELP BUILD A
SOCIETY WHERE PEOPLE WHO ARE INFECTED

NARRATOR (Cont.)

WITH HIV CONTINUE TO LIVE PRODUCTIVE
LIVES WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION AND FEAR.

MERVYN SILVERMAN, M.D.
President, American Foundation for AIDS Research

I think individuals can respond to the epidemic in a number of ways. One, personally, they should not put themselves at risk -- unprotected sex, sharing needles and syringes. Two, they need to show a sense of compassion and sensitivity to those who are infected. And third, be part of the solution rather than part of the problem. That means educating our friends, educating our families about the truths about AIDS and the myths, and dispelling those myths.

TODD COSPER

I've been thinking about what I wanted out of life and things like this. Of course what I want is for them to find a cure before it's too late. I want to live to be an old man but since that isn't likely, I want to spend what time I have left with as much grace and dignity as possible and I can't do that by myself. I depend on my friends and family, I depend on the community to provide as much of that as they can.

BEVERLY "CANDY" FLEMING

Everybody needs to pull in together with it, this is a we disease it's not just yours and mine it's the world's. If we don't help each other we won't have a world. The way of doing that is being supportive financially, with education and then your own self. Know the facts. Spread the facts. Use the facts.

FADE TO BLACK. FADE UP ON GRAPHIC OF KEY POINTS.

HIV infection includes more than AIDS.
If you don't have sex or share needles
with an infected partner,
you greatly reduce your risk.
You cannot get HIV through casual contact.
You cannot get HIV from giving blood.
You can protect yourself.