

Memorandum for Liz Bowyer

From: Ruby Shamir

Date: 9/21/94

Subj: AIDS

There are three major topics that I researched: facts and figures about AIDS and HIV, specifically relating to women and children; Info on AZT and the 076 tests which relate to the third area; the issue of mandatory AIDS testing for mothers.

Outlined Facts and Figures

- AIDS is the fourth leading cause of death for women in the 25-44 age group. (1993)
- AIDS is the fifth leading cause of death of children under the age of 15.
- AIDS is the leading cause of death of African Americans ages 25-44.
- Although pediatric AIDS case remained unchanged in 1993, the number of children reported with AIDS increased and paralleled the increase in AIDS among young women.
- STDs facilitate AIDS transmission.
- Through the end of 1993 5,228 children under age 13, 15,444 people aged 13-24, 44,357 adult women, and 311,578 adult men have been diagnosed with AIDS.
- Number of HIV infected persons unknown because the onset of AIDS related problems generally appear a decade after contracting the virus.
- Youths aged 13-24 indicate largest percentage increase in 1993.
- HIV disproportionately affects low income African Americans and Latino Americans; 54% children with AIDS are Afr. Amer. although only 14% of the nations children are...
- Approximately 7000 infants are born each year to HIV positive mothers.
- It is estimated that there will be over 20,000 orphans to AIDS by the year 2000.

AZT

- The NIH sponsored an AIDS Clinical Trials Group (ACTG) Study 076 and found that without treatment mother to child transmission is about 25%; when the mothers took AZT regularly the transmission rate was cut by two thirds of the original number.
- Long term AZT side effects, especially in infants, are unknown. Short term effects include easily curable and mild anemia.
- AZT is reported to cause damage to bone marrow.
- AZT may react toxically with other drugs a pregnant woman might be taking.

QUICK FACTS: To Mandate AIDS Tests or Not

Pro- Mandatory Testing

- The likelihood of curing a baby when AIDS is found earlier are greater.
- Rights of infant (these babies deserve to have a chance to live).
- The mother's AIDS will come out at some point, why not find out earlier for the sake of the child.
- The mothers are helped as well.

Anti-Mandatory Testing

- Violation of mothers rights to privacy.
- Push counseling; 90% of women in Harlem Hospital opted for testing after they were counseled.
- There is a gulf between identification and action.
- Women could suffer terrible discrimination.

In 1991 the NIH began an AIDS Clinical Trials Group (ACTG) Study 076 which tested the effectiveness of AZT on HIV positive mothers in blocking transmission of the disease to their babies. This study sparked widespread debate over whether or not the babies of high risk mothers, or in fact all mothers, should undergo mandatory HIV testing.

Currently, all infants are tested anonymously solely for statistical purposes.

Mandatory testing laws are being offered in several state legislatures, and also on capitol hill by Suzanne Jacobs (Fla.). If the infants are found to be HIV positive then the mothers will find out that they are too. The issue is controversial for a number of reasons. If the infant tests positive then the woman has found out about her HIV status, has been tested against her will and may suffer discrimination as her hospital records could be accessed by insurance companies and employers (or potential employers). The debate has been framed as an issue of violation of women's rights to privacy versus an infants right to early treatment

Pro- Mandatory Testing

The theme of this side of the debate centers around the rights of the infant.

Proponents of mandatory testing cite the ACTG 076 study that was done in which the transmission rate of AIDS from mothers to infants diminished by approximately 67%. Proponents say that the likelihood of curing babies when AIDS is detected earlier is greater than when the AIDS is found, as it most likely will be, later on in the child's development. These people say that the mothers will be helped as well. A majority of physicians on the Committee for the Care of Children and Adolescents with HIV approve of mandatory testing because they believe that the prospects of finding a cure are much greater when the disease is caught early. It is the opinion of many advocates of mandatory testing feel that it is unfair that certain groups (listed below) have a 'claim' on the AIDS epidemic.

Anti- Mandatory Testing

Some of the organizations that oppose mandatory testing are the National Organization of Women, Gay Men's Health Crisis, American Civil Liberties Union, National Abortion and Reproduction Rights Action League, and Lorraine Hale of Hale House. Their arguments center around the basic right to privacy that they feel would be endangered by mandatory testing. The fact that women could suffer terrible discrimination from the disclosure of their HIV status is disconcerting to mandatory testing opponents.

They cite a number of other problems related to mandatory testing. First, there exists an "gulf between identification and action" (Quindlin). This means that in order to be

effective, testing must be coupled with medical care. Currently, this is not necessarily the case; many women cannot afford the doctors visits and the AZT (wholesale price: \$900). A related fear cited by opponents of mandatory testing is that unless the government provided the money and health insurance for these women and children, many women would be driven away from medical care in general because of financial problems and the desire not to have their records disclosed. A final argument made by opponents to mandatory testing is that even if a woman is forced into this test one cannot force her to take medicine or to feed it to her child. Many women do not want to deal with the fact that they have AIDS especially since most victims are low income African American women who cannot afford AZT or proper health care.

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Date: 9/20/94

Subj: Pediatric AIDS "Kids for Kids" and "A Time for Heroes"

"Kids for Kids, " New York, N Y; August 18, 1993

This benefit for the Pediatric AIDS Foundation which was held at Industria Superstudio and underwritten by Vogue Magazine raised just over \$1 million. Anna Wintour, editor in chief of Vogue magazine, Donna Karan, and Elizabeth Glaser chaired the events whose proceeds went to funding the Ariel project.

Celebrities included Spike Lee, Dustin Hoffman (who also participated in "A Time for Heroes in L.A."), Joan Rivers, Tom Brokaw, Wallace Shawn (actor and playwright), and artist Jennifer Bartlett. For more artist/celebs. see attached article.

"A Time for Heroes," Los Angeles, CA; June 5, 1994

This annual picnic and carnival fundraiser for the Pediatric AIDS Foundation which was held on the grounds of the Brentwood Ranch of Ken Roberts was underwritten by People magazine and the Milken Family Medical Foundation (Michael Milken was able to attend this year for the first time after getting out of jail). The event, in its fifth year, raised \$1.6 million for the charity to fund research and provide care and education.

Celebrities in attendance were: Jack Nicholson and Robin Williams (dunking booth); Candice Bergen and Tom Hanks (Wheel of Fortune); Meryl Streep and Tony Danza (ring toss); Ann Archer (fish pond). Some of the following celebs. brought their kids: Ted Danson, Kim Basinger, Andy Garcia, Dustin Hoffman, Joe Pesci, Jimmy Connors, Oscar De La Hoya, Magic Johnson.

Other celebs. include: Goldie Hawn, Elle MacPherson, Sandy Koufax, Henry Winkler, Mike Myers, Jason Priestly, Michelle Pfeiffer, Billy Crystal, Warren Beatty, Richard Gere, Cindy Crawford and more (see articles). O.J. Simpson was there (eight days before the body of Nicole Simpson and her male friend were found).

7TH STORY of Level 2 printed in FULL format.

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Los Angeles Times

June 8, 1994, Wednesday, Home Edition

SECTION: Life & Style; Part E; Page 4; Column 3; View Desk

LENGTH: 435 words

HEADLINE: RSVP;
FUN, GAMES, A SERIOUS CAUSE

BYLINE: By BETTY GOODWIN, SPECIAL TO THE TIMES

BODY:

It's more than one colossal Kodak moment, although "A Time for Heroes," the annual picnic and carnival fund-raiser for the Pediatric AIDS Foundation, is most definitely that, too. There were celebrities (categories: sports, movies, television, modeling) everywhere you turned at the former Robert Taylor ranch, now the home of Ken Roberts, in Brentwood on Sunday. Meryl Streep, Andy Garcia and Jimmy Connors would be sauntering across one patch of lawn; Tom Hanks, Elle MacPherson, Sandy Koufax and Kim Basinger across another.

The event, now in its fifth year and underwritten by People magazine and the Milken Family Medical Foundation, was the unusual sort of gathering where paparazzi were barred at the gate, but a phalanx of Polaroid-snapping volunteers encouraged people to pose with their favorite, usually camera-averse, stars.

"It's inspiring," Goldie Hawn said. "Love is very invigorating. If people are happy it gives you energy. This day is about a very positive, loving endeavor."

Over at the dart game booth, Dustin Hoffman was smiling for picture No. 349, or something like that. Next in line was retired Dodger Ron Cey, taking a break from his booth, to grab a family shot with the renowned actor. "Why? He does great work," Cey said.

Although the idea is to have the stars staff old-fashioned carnival booths, the games often get lost in the action. When Jack Nicholson was a no-show for his noon appearance at the dunking booth, no one seemed terribly perturbed.

"Jack usually comes whenever he comes," allowed an event organizer. Robin Williams, who was cast for the 1 p.m. slot, slipped into his Nicholson voice and had the people in line in stitches.

Nicholson finally ambled in about 2, putting on his own show. "Wait till he gets reloaded here now. . . . Let 'er rip," he instructed a ball-thrower hoping to see Mike Myers get dunked. "Man, he's damp," said Nicholson, when the inevitable happened.

Although no one would dispute the display of star power, the event's true centerpiece is Elizabeth Glaser, co-founder of the Pediatric AIDS Foundation with Susan Zeegen and Susan DeLaurentis.

"She is my hero," said Henry Winkler. "I personally love her from my hair to my toes." Glaser, who has been HIV-positive for 13 years, injected the day's

Wids 4 kids
+
Time/Heroes
PEDIATRIC AIDS

Los Angeles Times, June 8, 1994

one troubling note when she told the gathering: "For those of you who aren't in my daily life, I've been having a much harder time the last four months." But she added that young HIV-positive survivors she knew gave her hope and strength. "When I'm struggling, I'll remember that miracles happen," she said.

GRAPHIC: Photo, Tom Hanks takes his turn at manning the Wheel of Fortune during picnic and carnival fund-raiser for the Pediatric AIDS Foundation. ; Photo, "Beverly Hills 90210" star Brian Austin Green meets a fan. DONNA GILMARTIN / PAF

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: June 9, 1994

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June 9, 1993, Wednesday, Home Edition

SECTION: View; Part E; Page 2; Column 3; View Desk

LENGTH: 406 words

HEADLINE: 'A TIME FOR HEROES': THE REAL STARS ARE THE KIDS

BYLINE: By BETTY GOODWIN, SPECIAL TO THE TIMES

BODY:

Meryl Streep ran a bowling game. Annette Bening took charge at the ring toss. Shaquille O'Neal instructed kids at basketball. Debbie Allen taught dance. Michelle Pfeiffer and Sandy Koufax took turns heading up a baseball game booth.

The casting didn't always make sense, but you can be sure that the annual Pediatric AIDS Foundation "A Time for Heroes" fund-raiser Sunday afternoon was not your ordinary country fair.

The annual event on the grounds of the sprawling Brentwood home of Ken Roberts, the former Robert Taylor ranch, is heavily populated by entertainers and sports stars. Many come with children and nannies in tow. Among ticket buyers were studio chiefs Sherry Lansing, Peter Guber, Mark Canton, Jeffrey Katzenberg and Alan Ladd Jr.

Even Jason Priestly, who attracted a lineup of kids impatiently awaiting a photo op, was impressed. "Hey, there's Jimmy Connors. Hey, there's Warren Moon. And Anne Archer. And Michelle Pfeiffer. I get like a little kid out here," he said. "The turnout is unbelievable."

Magic Johnson, Jack Nicholson, Warren Beatty, Candice Bergen, Billy Crystal, Cindy Crawford, Richard Gere and Michael Richards of "Seinfeld" (with his hair tamed) were among the volunteers explaining the intricacies of games like "splish splash" and "fish pond" to the PG-13 crowd. Peter, Paul and Mary, Sheila E and Little Richard entertained.

"You can't be a parent and not do it," said Bergen, departing her post at "super strike." "I postponed a trip to New York to be here. I'm really grateful for the opportunity to participate."

"I come every year," said Ladd. "It's an extraordinary thing Elizabeth does. Extraordinary woman."

Elizabeth, of course, is Elizabeth Glaser, who received tainted blood during a transfusion when her daughter, Ariel, was born and has been HIV positive for 12 years. Ariel died of AIDS, and Glaser's son, Jake, 8, contracted the virus in the womb. Glaser co-founded the Pediatric AIDS Foundation with Susan Zeegen and Susan DeLaurentis in 1988.

People magazine and the Milken Family Medical Foundation underwrote the event, and no one seemed to enjoy it more than Michael Milken. His foundation has sponsored the afternoon for three years, but this was his first time

Los Angeles Times, June 9, 1993

there.

"I had been detained for the last couple of years," said the convicted junk bond king, who was in prison. "It's different being here than having my daughter tell me about it over the phone."

GRAPHIC: Photo, Elizabeth Glaser, left, Magic Johnson and Sharon Stone at "A Time for Heroes" fund-raiser for Glaser's Pediatric AIDS Foundation. RANDI MALKIN.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

DATE: SEPTEMBER 20, 1994

CLIENT:
LIBRARY: NEWS
FILE: CURNWS

YOUR SEARCH REQUEST IS:
PEDIATRIC AIDS AND KIDS FOR KIDS AND NEW YORK

NUMBER OF STORIES FOUND WITH YOUR REQUEST THROUGH:
LEVEL 1... 11

6TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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April 25, 1993, Sunday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section 9; Page 4; Column 1; Styles of The Times

LENGTH: 267 words

HEADLINE: EGOS & IDS;
A Season For Hope

BYLINE: By Degen Pener

BODY:

Last Sunday's welcome spring weather brought out a fun-loving crowd to the "Kids for Kids" benefit for the Pediatric AIDS Foundation. Held at the Industria Superstudio and underwritten by Vogue magazine, the event, which was fashioned after a New York street fair, raised just over \$1 million.

Outside, celebrities like Spike Lee, Dustin Hoffman and Joan Rivers worked merchandise and game booths.

Inside, an art room, organized by the painter Jennifer Bartlett, was a big draw, despite its lack of windows. The previous evening, Ms. Bartlett had covered the room with huge sheets of white paper and had drawn a bare-bones map of New York.

Guests and their children then added their own visions of the city. The artist Red Grooms created a collage of Central Park. Tom Brokaw wrote "Marla's House" inside an area marked "Future Trump City." The artworks were donated to pediatric AIDS wards around the city.

Wallace Shawn, the actor and playwright, hadn't drawn anything. "I was in charge of keeping order at the materials table," he said, as resolutely obsessive as ever.

Had he seen anyone draw anything of interest?

"No," he said. "I was concentrating on maintaining an orderly arrangement of crayons."

Another benefit for children also took place on Tuesday night. Camille Cosby, above left, the wife of Bill Cosby, was honored at the Plaza by the Northside Center for Child Development, which provides psychiatric counseling and remedial education for children in East Harlem. Mrs. Cosby, who last year earned a doctorate in education, is working on a film about Winnie Mandela.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: April 25, 1993

S 25 T W T H

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April 25, 1993, Sunday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section 9; Page 6; Column 1; Styles of The Times

LENGTH: 17 words

HEADLINE: EVENING HOURS;
For Artists Of All Ages

BODY:

A benefit for the Pediatric AIDS Foundation drew supporters to the Industria Super Studio, April 18.

GRAPHIC: Photos: 4:20 P.M.: FRANK STELLA reclined on the floor of Industria Super Studio to draw with JASMIN BARR during the benefit for the Pediatric AIDS Foundation. 4:10 P.M.: RED GROOMS and JENNIFER BARTLETT at the "Kids for Kids" benefit, which raised more than \$1 million. Artworks created during the event were donated to pediatric AIDS wards around the city. 5:20 P.M.: ROY LICHTENSTEIN and CAROLYN KOVACS help the cause. Celebrities in art, sports, fashion and entertainment turned out for the event. 6:10 P.M.: ROLANDO BLACKMAN of the New York Knicks and VERNELL, his son. 4:45 P.M.: The Knicks star PATRICK EWING offered some tips to young fans. 6:15 P.M.: The choreographer MARK MORRIS joined a tot in dancing outdoors. 3:30 P.M.: ALEX KATZ collaborating on a drawing with guests at the benefit, which resembled a large street fair. The Pediatric AIDS Foundation helps treat and prevent H.I.V. infection in children. (Bill Cunningham/The New York Times)

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: April 25, 1993

PEDIATRIC AIDS - "Kids for Kids"

2nd yr in NY - 3 & 4 in Calif

big FR each yr - get heroes who fit many diff categories - sports, artists, models who man booths in the area of expertise

Hillay is going to man a booth & she'll choose

People come as indiv or families

Fam = \$1,500 → +20,000

Indiv - \$750

A block party

No press allowed inside bc of # of children

Pre-press event w/ "heroes + kids"

15-20 minute press conf.

- Eliz talk about Ped AIDS

- ? child w/ AIDS

[growth rate in women + children ↑]

- Some Q + A - no personal questions

[brief remarks HRC {epidemic
head what we've learned}]

[story abt Eliz. mfg HRC w/ pad + Penies]



P e d i a t r i c A I D S F o u n d a t i o n

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What is PAF? The Pediatric AIDS Foundation (PAF) is a national non-profit 501 (c) (3) organization confronting medical problems unique to children infected with HIV/AIDS. While our office is in Santa Monica, CA, our funds are distributed worldwide.

How is PAF Unique? PAF is focused on creating a future that will offer hope for children with HIV/AIDS. Many organizations are helping children survive on a day-to-day basis by raising money for food, medicine and lodging. PAF, however, is focused specifically on finding medical answers that will bring this hope.

PAF's Primary Goals: Through our *Think Tanks* PAF identifies and funds critically needed pediatric AIDS research around the world. The majority of the funds we raise go directly to researchers. We fund investigator initiated research, as well as the *Ariel Project*, a directed collaborative effort to identify a way to block transmission from an infected mother to her infant.

PAF addresses these additional objectives:

- Providing funds to hospitals around the country which serve children with HIV/AIDS through our *Emergency Assistance Program*.
- Encouraging students to enter the field of pediatric AIDS through our *Student Intern Award Program*.
- Developing and distributing our national *Parent Education Program* for parents of elementary and pre-school age children.

Administration is provided by a small full-time staff, generous volunteers and in-kind donors committed to PAF's mission and growth. PAF's administrative overhead is currently 5%.

The fight against pediatric AIDS is not futile. This is a battle we can win by working together. This is a battle we must win for our children and for ourselves.

The problem we face is urgency. Every month, indeed every day, is critical. Children are dying who could be saved. Children are suffering whose quality of life could be improved. As new drugs are tested, as lives are lengthened, our hope is strengthened.

Pediatric AIDS Fact Sheet

Worldwide Statistics

- The World Health Organization (WHO) predicts that by the year 2000, there will be 10 million children infected with HIV worldwide.
- By the end of the 1990's, 10-15 million children will be orphaned by the death of one of their parents through AIDS (WHO).
- In 1990 alone, 1 million children acquired HIV from their infected mother before or during birth (WHO).
- It is estimated that more than 3 million women and children worldwide will die from AIDS during the 1990's, more than 6 times the number of the 1980's.
- During the first 7 months of 1992, WHO estimates 1 million adults contracted HIV, almost half of them women.
- By 1995, AIDS will account for more years of productive lives lost before the age of 65 than all forms of cancer combined.

United States Statistics

- It is conservatively estimated that as many as 10,000 - 20,000 children in the U.S. may be infected with HIV. According to the CDC definition of AIDS, 4,906 cases of AIDS in infants and children under the age of 13 have been reported through Sept. 1993.
- The percentage of women, children and adolescents currently infected with HIV/AIDS may be as high as 20% of all HIV cases in the U.S.; together this is the fastest growing segment in the population to have HIV.
- Over 6,000 HIV infected women give birth each year in the U.S. Approximately 20 - 30% of these children are HIV infected. This accounts for over 1,800 new HIV infected infants each year.
- Over 50% of children with AIDS have died already. AIDS is the seventh leading cause of death among children aged one to four.
- By the year 2000, AIDS will be one of the fifth leading causes of death among American children, and among children worldwide.
- Nearly 100% of new cases of HIV infection in children result from the virus being passed from an infected mother to her newborn.
- AIDS is now ranked as the fifth leading cause of death among women age 25 to 44.

*Data from the National Institutes of Health and the Centers for Disease Control

1/94

Some Other Facts to Know About HIV/AIDS

- HIV/AIDS affects children differently than adults. The manifestations of pediatric AIDS include severe infections, opportunistic infections, as well as failure of growth and development. The variety of manifestations that occur in pediatric AIDS is much larger than in adult patients. Most children with HIV suffer from central nervous system complications, while only a few adults exhibit this problem. Also, because AIDS affects the immune system, children cannot develop antibodies to combat childhood diseases such as chicken pox and polio.
- At this time, most infants and children with HIV/AIDS are born into poor and/or fragmented families.
- Children and adolescents with HIV/AIDS still suffer from ostracism and discrimination because of this disease.
- When you have a child with HIV/AIDS you almost always have a family with HIV/AIDS. An infected father or mother can transmit the virus to their partner through sex or sharing contaminated needles. Then an infected mother can pass the virus to her newborn in-utero or during childbirth.
- Children and adolescents with HIV/AIDS frequently have difficulty in getting access to diagnosis and treatment.

faces+places

E D I T E D B Y W E N D Y J E N S O N

1 SPIKE LEE, who has just started work on his new TV show, 'Slim's Table,' kept watch over the Ball Bounce game.



2 ELLEN BARKIN brought along her six-month-old daughter, ROMY MARION BYRNE.



5 Carnival volunteer DARYL HANNAH told us, "Aside from the fund-raising, we're giving kids a chance to play for a while."



6 Frank Stella, Kenny Scharf, Roy Lichtenstein and Julian Schnabel joined the youngsters in creating murals that were donated to eight children's hospitals.



3 DIANE VON FURSTENBERG hawked New York Knicks and Cindy Crawford T-shirts as well as heart-shape necklaces by designer Todd Oldham.

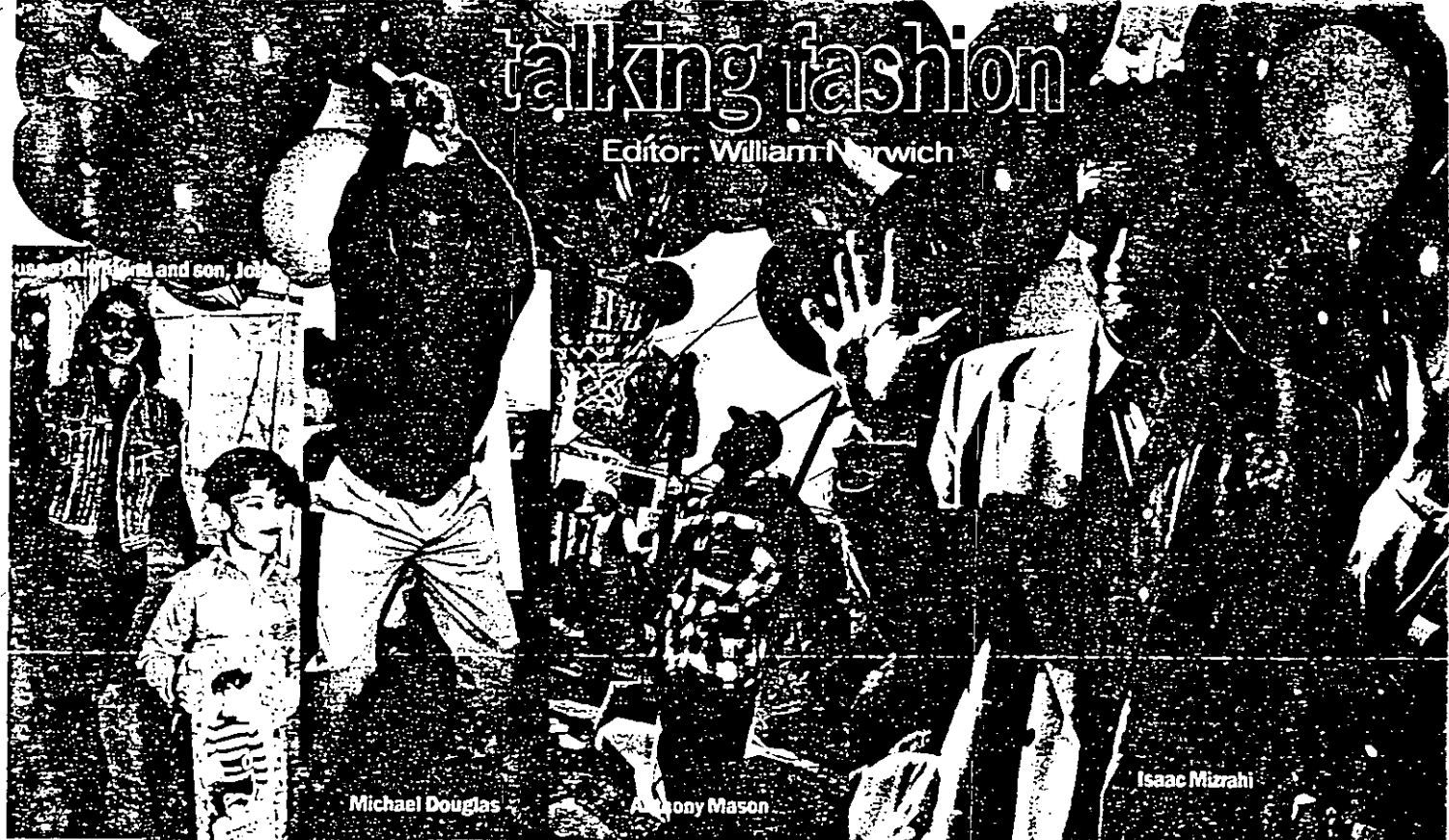
4 Sporting dark sunglasses, MICHAEL DOUGLAS worked the strongman booth.

Million Dollar Babies *New York City* The reigning citadel of chic, Industria Superstudio, was crowded with children and their celebrity parents rather than photographers and models one Sunday afternoon. In three hours, the colorful street fair and carnival — with its clowns, ice cream and balloons — raised a cool million dollars for **Elizabeth Glaser's Pediatric AIDS Foundation**. ■ **Dustin Hoffman's** son asked **Joe Frazier** for an autograph. Seconds later, Hoffman came up and thanked the heavyweight, playfully shadowboxing. "He'll put me in the hospital!" Hoffman exclaimed to his wife and friends. **Michael Bolton's** daughter **Holly** was accidentally hit by a stray basketball. After making sure she was okay, Bolton joked, "We're going to sue and donate the money to charity." ■ To the roar of mischievous (albeit well-dressed) kids, *Saturday Night Live's* good sport **Chris Farley** got soaked in the dunking machine. All for a good cause.

PAMELA KEOGH

talking fashion

Editor: William Norwich



Michael Douglas

Anthony Mason

Isaac Mizrahi



Patti LaBelle with Donna Karan

life is a carnival

Children had the most fun at the Kids for Kids street fair in New York City, but it wasn't all child's play. The event, sponsored by Elizabeth Glaser, Donna Karan, and *Vogue*, raised over \$1 million for the Pediatric AIDS Foundation. Kids of all ages played games with Dustin Hoffman, shot hoops with the New York Knicks' Anthony Mason, painted with Red Grooms and Roy Lichtenstein, were photographed by Ellen Von Unwerth, and were entertained by Patti LaBelle. With popcorn, ice cream, and a sunny day, it was the best recess in town. ● TALKING ... ► 194



Spike Lee

Fabrizio Ferri and friend



Francesco Clement



The artists' space

Emily Moffat



Todd Oldham

A Season For Hope

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Ed Quinn for The New York Times

had drawn a bare-bones map of New York.

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EVENING HOURS

For Artists
Of All Ages

A benefit for the Pediatric AIDS Foundation drew supporters to the Industria Super Studio, April 18.



ABOVE 4:20 P.M.: FRANK STELLA reclined on the floor of Industria Super Studio to draw with JASMIN BARR during the benefit for the Pediatric AIDS Foundation.



ABOVE 4:10 P.M.: RED GROOMS and JENNIFER BARTLETT at the "Kids for Kids" benefit, which raised more than \$1 million. Artworks created during the event were donated to pediatric AIDS wards around the city.



ABOVE 4:45 P.M.: ANTHONY MASON of the Knicks offered some tips to young fans.



ABOVE 6:15 P.M.: The choreographer MARK MORRIS joined a tot in dancing outdoors.



ABOVE 5:20 P.M.: ROY LICHTENSTEIN and CAROLYN KOVACS help the cause. Celebrities in art, sports, fashion and entertainment turned out for the event.



ABOVE 3:30 P.M.: ALEX KATZ collaborating on a drawing with guests at the benefit, which resembled a large street fair. The Pediatric AIDS Foundation helps treat and prevent H.I.V. infection in children.

LEFT 6:10 P.M.: ROLANDO BLACKMAN of the New York Knicks and VERNELL, his son.

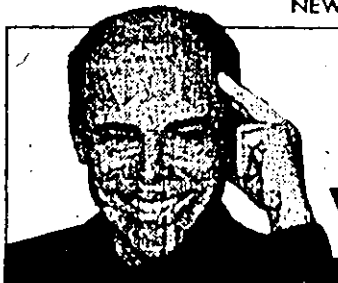
WE EAST Coast snobs who think the only culture in Los Angeles is yogurt will have reason to reconsider this consideration in three weeks' time.

That is when the actor Matthew Modine, inspired by the memory of Orson Welles, will open the New Mercury Theater at Rodeo Drive and Wilshire, in the heart of the heart of Beverly Hills, meaning it's right around the corner from Tiffany and the Gianfranco Ferre boutique. The theater's first play will be a production of "Twelve Angry Men" directed by Modine and starring, among others, F. Murray Abraham.

This is big news for L.A.

David Mamet is thinking of making his playwrighting home at the theater, and Whoopi Goldberg may stage her next one-woman show there.

Modine, meanwhile, just completed a starring role in the coming HBO production of "And the Band Played On."



WILLIAM NORWICH

AND consider this: Dustin Hoffman opining that for his next role he might like to play Madonna, of your Walkman and mine.

"For my next project I really would like to do the life story of Madonna," Hoffman told paparazzi when he and his wife, Lisa, recently landed at London's Heathrow Airport.

"We could call it 'Tootsie 2,' what do you think? I could do it — I am the right height, and I've got a good body. All I need is the wig," he said.

Well, it's all too, too Tootsie too much.

JOHNNY Depp, Jason Priestly and Luke Perry are the young actors whose names one hears most when Hollywood talks about a film version of "The Living One," the Random House hit novel written by young Lewis Gannett.

The book is the story of a highly dysfunctional family afflicted with a centuries-old curse. The fathers feel compelled to murder their sons when the sons reach the age of 16. This time around, the son, Torrance, happens to be gay — which happens not to be Hollywood's favorite role for its leading male actors.

Although Hollywood likes the horror and intrigue in "The Living One," the question is will they fiddle it into a heterosexual teenage love story?

Jeremy Irons and Liam Neeson have been suggested for the role of the tyrannical papa.

THE next time you are down in the dumps, may I suggest Elizabeth Glaser for inspiration?

Glaser, who has AIDS and lost a daughter to AIDS, spoke Wednesday evening at the home of Anna Wintour and Dr. David Shaffer. The ladies Wintour and Glaser, and Donna Karan, are co-chairing "Kids For Kids," a benefit for the Pediatric AIDS Foundation happening Sunday afternoon, April 18, at the Industria Superstudio at 775 Washington St. Vogue magazine is underwriting



DUSTIN HOFFMAN

the event, a carnival and street fair featuring artists, sports figures, designers, photographers and celebrities who will donate their time and effort to create what the organizers hope will be an unforgettable afternoon of activities and games for families and children of all ages.

Jugglers, clowns, performance artists, uptowners doing downtown, face painting, fashion-designer booths commandeered by Donna Karan, verily the stuff family outings are dreamed of.

For instance, New York Knicks coach Pat Riley and his wife, Chris, are recruiting sports heroes to man booths and pose for pictures and autographs. One half of the street fair will be devoted to sports games such as miniature golf and slapshot hockey. Blaine Trump is recruiting New York families to support the Pediatric AIDS Foundation, Brian McNally is getting some of New York's top restaurants to make their fine cuisine available, Fabrizio Ferri is organizing world-famous photographers to come take family portraits, and the artist Jennifer Bartlett is enrolling other noted artists to paint giant murals to be donated to the pediatric wards of our city's hospitals.

And the message is a vision of a cure for AIDS. Elizabeth Glaser, the champion of the cause, is optimistic.

"I do what I do for my family, because I'm a mother first, and no matter what happens to me I'll know I did what I had to do for all children," she told me, having contracted the AIDS virus from a blood transfusion when she was pregnant with her first child.

"And you know the Clinton administration is really with us. I've just come from Washington, and I've had assurances I believe," Glaser added. "I feel better this month than I have in the past year and a half."

Among those who attended this kickoff party for the April fundraiser were Bill Blass, Nina Griscom, Diane von Furstenberg, Bianca Jagger, Claudia Cohen, Beth Rudin DeWoody, Mica Ertegun, Charles and Bette Ann Gwathmey, Anne Keating, Barry and CeCe Kisselstein-Cord, Martha Stewart, Alexander Vreeland, Stephen and Nan Swid, Jon and Laura Tisch, Peter Marino and Sam and Judy Peabody.



Fair Play

Hawkers and clowns, basketball shoots and dunking machines, green grass and picket fences, raffles and door prizes, ice cream and popcorn — it might have been your basic PTA fair in Kansas.

But this sure wasn't Kansas. In fact, it was a fantasy carnival, held Sunday afternoon in the cavernous Industria Superstudio, smack in the middle of Greenwich Village. The dunking machines were run by Pat Riley and Dustin Hoffman; the game booths were overseen by, among others, Michael Douglas and Ellen Barkin (with her baby boy slung around her waist), and the basketball shoots were coached by Patrick Ewing and various New York Knicks.

The star-studded event was for the Pediatric AIDS Foundation and was co-chaired by Donna ("Buy a T-shirt and I'll give you a fashion tip") Karan, Elizabeth Glaser and Anna Wintour. More than 1,500 people — 500 of them little people — attended and raised over \$1 million for the cause. And they had a fabulous time too.

"I'm going to get one of those Terminator toys," said young John Peter

Gullfreund, while scanning the booths and graciously offering to share his cache of tickets, used to purchase prizes. "Here, why don't you take some. I have more than I need."

While some played outside on Washington Street — which was blocked off and turned into a grassy lawn by Robert Isabell — others wandered throughout the massive Superstudio. Downstairs, photographers such as Mario Testino, Michel Comte and Industria-owner Fabrizio Ferri shot family portraits, while upstairs a group of artists, including Francesco Clemente, Ross Bleckner and Roy Lichtenstein painted with kids and their parents on a huge white paper canvas. When the crowd got hungry, it ventured over to another room where Brian McNally had enlisted the help of "21," Cafe Luxembourg, Le Madri and his own "44."

"It's such an irresistible cause," said McNally. "You can't exactly say to someone, 'No, I'm not going to give to kids with AIDS.' That just doesn't seem to roll off the tongue very easily."



Bonnie, Gene and Keith Pressman

Anna, Keith and Jessica McNally

Michael Douglas

Ellen Barkin and her son, Romi Marlon

Francesco Clemente

VIA SATELLITE



Life

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1993

LIFELINE

A QUICK READ ON WHAT PEOPLE ARE TALKING ABOUT

KIDS' CAUSE: There's nothing like a worthy cause to bring out celebs in full force. This time it's the Kids for Kids street fair and carnival in New York on April 18. The goal is to raise \$1 million for the Pediatric AIDS Foundation. To that end, a carnival arcade with face painting, a dunk tank and a wheel of fortune will be staffed by Dustin Hoffman, Tom Brokaw, Cindy Crawford, Michael Bolton, Joan Rivers, Bernadette Peters and Martin Short. Keith Hernandez, Reggie Jackson, Julius Erving and other sports titans will challenge takers in basketball, baseball and football. As if



USA TODAY
LABELLE: She'll sing at AIDS benefit.

that's not enough star power, Patti LaBelle will provide the entertainment. Chairpersons are Elizabeth Glaser, who founded the foundation, fashion designer Donna Karan and Vogue's Anna Wintour.

STARS ON THE MIDWAY

Hollywood plays hard to help battle AIDS

HOLLYWOOD STARS HEADED OUT en masse to play carny for a day at the fifth annual Pediatric AIDS Foundation picnic on June 5. Among the volunteers at the old Robert Taylor estate in Brentwood, Calif., were Tom Hanks, Whoopi Goldberg, Maria Shriver, Luke Perry, Jay Leno and Meryl Streep, who soaked up the sun while running the ring toss. "This is the nicest, most familial event in town," said Streep.

Twelve hundred guests paid a minimum of \$1,000 a ticket, raising a record \$1.6 million and the spirits of the organization's cofounder, Elizabeth Glaser, who contracted HIV from a blood transfusion after the birth of her daughter Ariel in 1981. "We cannot get complacent about AIDS," she said. "Every day counts."

That urgency wasn't lost on the celebs, who packed the day with non-stop action in between bites of caviar, submarine sandwiches and ice cream. Robin Williams, Jack Nicholson and Mike Myers took turns working the dunking booth, while Jimmy Connors and son Brett, 14, manned the basketball shoot. Even Dustin Hoffman worked double duty, arranging photo ops when he wasn't trading high-fives at the bull's-eye ball toss.

But the Hollywood presence couldn't detract from the 35 HIV-positive children on hand, including 14-year-old Joey DiPaolo of Staten Island, N.Y. "Society tells us we have a dirty disease," he told the crowd. "I can tell you there is no reason for anyone to have AIDS. If you know someone who is infected, be a friend." ■

◀ "People like me hope for a miracle every day," said Pediatric AIDS Foundation's Elizabeth Glaser (with Candice Bergen, left).



◀ "I stood for an hour and a half signing autographs—it was nuts," said Joe Pesci (taking a break with Whoopi Goldberg).

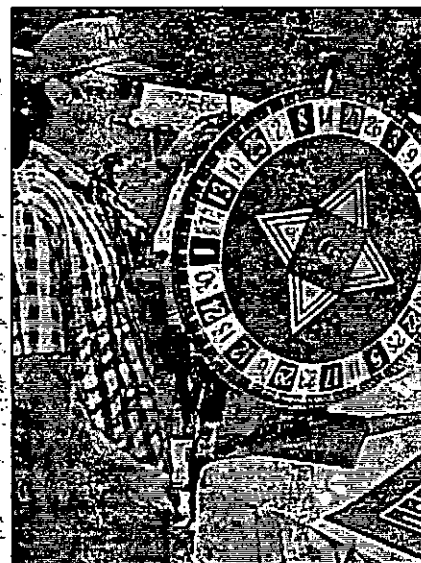
UP FRONT

▼ Stone Age siren: *The Flintstones'* Halle Berry takes a breather on the Batmobile before volunteering at a booth.



▼ "This year I'm looking for Sandy Koufax here," said baseball fanatic Tom Hanks (running the Wheel of Fortune).

▼ "I've supported the Pediatric AIDS Foundation for years," said Christian Slater. "I constantly give money, whatever I can do."





▲ "I'm having a ball," said first-timer Kim Basinger (getting carried away with Batman). "But it's really hot. I should've worn less."

◀ "Elizabeth took all of what's happened to her and turned it into power and positive energy," said Henry Winkler (hanging with Jack Nicholson).

➤ "The energy here is so high," said Elizabeth's husband, director Paul Michael Glaser (with star fun-seeker Rebecca De Mornay).





Pediatric AIDS Foundation "KIDS FOR KIDS" 1994
Committed Participants (as of 9/12/94)

Honorary Chair

Hillary Rodham Clinton (Attending)

Co-Chairs

Elizabeth Glaser, Donna Karan, Chris & Pat Riley, and Liz Tilberis

Entertainment/

Broadcasting

Captain:

Diane Von Furstenberg

Willow Bay
 Bill Boggs
 Michael Bolton
 Peter Boyle
 Ed Bradley
 Tom Brokaw
 Downtown Julie Brown
 Katie Couric
 Phil Donahue
 Anh Duong
 Storm Field
 Pete Hamill
 Melissa Joan Hart
 Ethan Hawke
 Tama Janowitz
 Patsy Kensit
 Matt Lauer
 Fran Lebowitz
 Carey Lowell
 Michael Maronna
 Mike Myers
 Miss America 1995
 Antonio Mora
 Mike Nichols
 Conan O'Brien
 Tatum O'Neal
 Stone Phillips
 Tim Robbins
 Rhonda Ross
 Tracee Ross
 Isabella Rossellini
 Al Roker
 Susan Sarandon
 Diane Sawyer
 Danny Tamberelli
 Jon Stewart
 Marlo Thomas
 Tatiana Von Furstenberg
 Paula Zahn

Designers

Captain:

Diane Von Furstenberg

Kenneth Cole
 Oscar de la Renta
 Louis Dell'Olio
 Pamela Dennis
 Mark Eisen
 Han Feng
 Jennifer George
 Nicholas Graham
 Carolina Herrera
 Alexander Julian
 Gemma Kahng
 Barry & CeCe
 Kieselstein-Cord
 Ralph Lauren
 Mary McFadden
 Isaac Mizrahi
 Josie Natori
 Todd Oldham
 Christian Francis Roth
 Maria Snyder
 Anna Sui

Artists

Captains:

Jennifer Bartlett
 & Robert Rosenblum

Donald Baechler
 Jennifer Bartlett
 Chuck Close
 Robert Gober
 Red Grooms
 Jan Hashey
 Jane Kaplowitz
 Alex Katz
 Julian Lethbridge
 Roy Lichtenstein
 Brice Marden
 Helen Marden
 Elizabeth Murray
 Ellen Phelan
 Kenny Scharf
 Joel Shapiro
 Philip Smith
 Pat Steir
 Frank Stella
 Philip Taaffe
 Terry Winters
 Rob Wynne

Athletes/Sports

Captains:

Chris & Pat Riley

O. J. Anderson
 Stephen Baker
 Carlton Bailey
 Jeff Blatnick
 Mike Breen
 Lou Carnesecca
 Howard Cross
 Donna de Varona
 "Million Dollar Man"
 Ted DiBiase
 Mario Elle
 John Elliot
 George Foster
 Mike Francesa
 Rod Gilbert
 Keith Hernandez
 Red Holzman
 Greg Jackson
 The New York Knicks
 Mike Lupica
 Mickey Mantle
 Earl Monroe
 Mike Pruitt
 Mike Sherrard
 Greg Taylor

Restaurants

Captain:

Brian McNally

44 at the Royalton
 Amarcord
 Arcadia
 Arizona 206
 Aureole
 Bolo
 E.A.T.
 Indochine
 JoJo
 Le Madri
 Mesa Grill
 Matthew's
 Nosmo King
 Picholine
 Provence
 Sign of the Dove
 The "21" Club
 Tribeca Grill
 The Water Club

Photographers

Captain:

Fabrizio Ferri

Fabian Baron
 Walter Chin
 Michel Comte
 Patrick Demarchelier
 Fabrizio Ferri
 Timothy Greenfield
 Sanders
 Brigitte Lacombe
 Roxanne Lowitt
 Jeanne Moutoussamy-Ashe

Models

Captain:

Sara Foley Anderson

Leilani Bishop
 Carla Bruni
 Naomi Campbell
 Debbie Deitering
 Janice Dickinson
 Meghan Douglas
 Linda Evangelista
 Frederique
 Jill Goodacre
 Patti Hansen
 Beverly Johnson
 Kristen McMenamy
 Elle MacPherson
 Claudia Mason
 Kate Moss
 Karen Mulder
 Natane
 Lorraine Pascal
 Beverly Peele
 Jaime Rishar
 Shalom
 Christy Turlington
 Vendela
 Veronica Webb

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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Susan Magrino Agency
(212) 744-2004
Pediatric AIDS Foundation;
Jeaneane Judelson
(212) 545-2435

**HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON TO SERVE AS HONORARY CHAIR AND ATTEND
PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION SECOND ANNUAL "KIDS FOR KIDS"
CELEBRITY STREET FAIR AND CARNIVAL**

-- Sunday, September 25th, 1994 --

New York, NY August (DATE), 1994 -- First Lady **Hillary Rodham Clinton** will serve as honorary chair of the Pediatric AIDS Foundation's second annual "KIDS FOR KIDS" carnival in New York City at Industria Superstudio, on Sunday, September 25, 1994. Mrs. Clinton plans to attend the event and man one of the carnival booths herself. **Harper's BAZAAR**, Hearst Magazine's fashion monthly will underwrite the event and **Liz Tilberis**, editor-in-chief of Harper's Bazaar, will co-chair the event with **Elizabeth Glaser**, **Donna Karan** and **Chris and Pat Riley**.

The Pediatric AIDS Foundation KIDS FOR KIDS, a festive street fair and carnival which will raise money for pediatric AIDS research, promises to be an extraordinary event bringing together a stellar cast of artists, designers, sports figures, photographers and celebrities, all whom will be donating their time and effort to this worthy cause. For the event, the street in front of Industria will be transformed into a whimsical cornucopia of carnival games and special activities.

Notable celebrities, news broadcasters and designers, organized by "Hero" Captain **Diane Von Furstenberg**, including **Michael Bolton**, **Tom Brokaw**, **Katie Couric**, **Diane Sawyer**, **Ethan Hawke**, **Mike Meyers**, **Phil Donahue**, **Marlo Thomas**, **Todd Oldham**, **Ralph Lauren** and **Miss America 1995**, will become "heroes" for the day, running the booths with such attractions as dunk tanks, hi striker, wheel of fortune, peg toss, face painting and other exciting games. Jugglers, clowns, and other performance artists will also entertain, engaging participants and passerbys alike. **Sara Foley Anderson**, Harper's BAZAAR Model Editor, has enlisted some of the most sought after fashion models in the world including **Veronica Webb**, **Natane**, **Carla Bruni**, **Elle MacPherson** and many more. They will lend a hand at the games booths and sign autographs.

In addition to a carnival setting, the Industria environment will offer a sporting format, highlighted by the attendance of the **New York Knicks**. **Pat and Chris Riley** will organize sports games including baseball batting, miniature golf, basketball, football toss and slapshot hockey. The sports area will also feature a special interactive sports exhibit. In addition to the New York Knicks team, the sports line-up includes **Mickey Mantle**, **Red Holtzman**, **Keith Hernandez**, **Rod Gilbert**,

Jarrod Bunch and many other athletes. Family portraits will be taken by some of the most internationally recognized photographers such as **Patrick Demarchelier**, **Arthur Elgort** and **Fabrizio Ferri** and **Jeanne Moutoussamy-Ashe**, while children will be encouraged to join some of New York's most distinguished artists in the Art Room, organized by **Jennifer Bartlett** and **Robert Rosenblum**. Noted artists including **Roy Lichtenstein**, **Red Grooms**, **Frank Stella**, **Kenny Scharf**, **Brice Marden**, **Chuck Close** and others will paint side-by-side with children to create unique murals to be donated to pediatric AIDS wards in city hospitals.

Cowboys and cowgirls from **Denim & Diamonds** will lead a country-western jamboree as they teach the kids to line dance and two-step in the dance room. A food court, organized by **44** at the **Royalton's Brian McNally** will take over the upper level of Industria and feature a variety of specialties donated by such acclaimed New York restaurants as **Arcadia**, **Mesa Grill** and **Matthew's**. The restaurants will also offer a sampling of delicious dishes made especially with children in mind. After playing at the carnival booths, children will be able to choose from a selection of prizes donated by leading toy manufacturers, gathered by Prize Captains **John and Dolores Eyler of F.A.O Schwarz**. All additional prizes will be donated to children with HIV/AIDS. **United Airlines** is the official airline of the Pediatric AIDS Foundation.

The Pediatric AIDS Foundation was co-founded by **Elizabeth Glaser**, **Susan DeLaurentis** and **Susie Zeegen** in 1988 to fund basic bio-medical pediatric AIDS research. As the leading national organization confronting medical problems unique to children infected with HIV/AIDS, the Pediatric AIDS Foundation offers hope to children living with this disease. "The extraordinary support from Harper's BAZAAR through time, energy and financial commitment means so much to me, and to millions of others. Harper's BAZAAR is helping to bring hope not only to my family, but to so many children and families living with HIV/AIDS," said Elizabeth Glaser, Co-founder. Since its inception, the Foundation has raised over \$25 million to fund research, as well as their Emergency Assistance, Parent Education, and Student Intern Programs. Says Harper's BAZAAR editor-in-chief **Liz Tilberis**, "With a disease that will account for more years of productive lives lost before the age of 65 than all forms of cancer combined, the need for research is crucial. Harper's BAZAAR is truly proud to sponsor such a talented team effort to raise the resources necessary to pushing critical research forward."

Under the keen editorial direction of Ms. Tilberis, Harper's BAZAAR has received widespread praise since its relaunch in September, 1992. Harper's BAZAAR touches the lives and influences the decisions of millions of women in the United States and overseas. The magazine is published in Great Britain (as Harper's & Queen) and through Hearst Magazines International, nine other editions of the magazine are published in Europe, Asia and Latin America.

Pediatric AIDS Foundation



The Pediatric AIDS Foundation

Second Annual

"KIDS FOR KIDS"

DATE: Sunday, September 25, 1994

TIME: 3:00 to 6:00 pm

LOCATION: Industria Superstudio, 775 Washington Street.

CHAIRS: Elizabeth Glaser, Donna Karan, Chris and Pat Riley
and Liz Tilberis

Harper's Bazaar magazine and the Pediatric AIDS Foundation are joining forces to bring an extraordinary event to New York City this fall. On Sunday, September 25, 1994, they will be hosting a unique carnival and street fair to benefit the Pediatric AIDS Foundation, an organization co-founded by Elizabeth Glaser, Susan DeLaurentis and Susie Zeegen to fund research designed to confront medical problems unique to children with AIDS. Some of the most talented and exciting artists, designers, sports figures, photographers and celebrities will be donating their time and effort to create an unforgettable afternoon of activities and games for families and children of all ages.

Activities:

STREET FAIR

The street in front of Industria will be closed and tented and a fair consisting of activities and carnival games for children of all ages will be created. Designers, celebrities and other "heroes" will man the booths with such attractions as a dunk tank, hi striker, wheel of fortune, peg toss, face painting and other exciting games. Jugglers, clowns, and other performance artists will wander throughout the carnival space entertaining families. Some of last year's heroes who worked the booths included Michael Bolton, Tom Brokaw, Michael Douglas, Daryl Hannah, Dustin Hoffman, Ron Howard, Spike Lee, Christopher Reeve, Brooke Shields and Paula Zahn.

SPORTS - Captains - Pat and Chris Riley

One-half of the street fair will be devoted to sports games including football toss, basketball, miniature golf, quarterback challenge, baseball batting and slapshot hockey. Pat and Chris Riley are recruiting sports heroes of past and present to man the booths and pose for pictures and sign autographs. Last year's sport stars included the entire New York Knicks team, Tony Campbell, Donna De Varona, Joe Frazier, Rod Gilbert, Keith Hernandez, Denis Potvin and JoJo Starbuck.

HEROES - Captain - Diane Von Furstenberg

Diane Von Furstenberg will spearhead the effort to enlist celebrity participation. The street fair will be overflowing with a stellar cast of celebrity heroes and their families.

PHOTOGRAPHY - Captain - Fabrizio Ferri

Fabrizio Ferri is organizing world famous photographers to take family portraits of guests in a specially designed studio at Industria. Families will take home a polaroid shot but will receive by mail soon after a beautifully developed print taken by one of the prominent photographers. Mary Ellen Mark, Francesco Scavullo and Bert Stern were among the photographers who participated last year.

ART - Co-Captains - Jennifer Bartlett and Robert Rosenblum

An art studio will be set up inside Industria where children will join with distinguished New York artists recruited by Jennifer Bartlett and art historian Robert Rosenblum to paint giant murals to be donated to the pediatrics wards of hospitals in the city. Paper will also be laid out on tables enabling children to create their own smaller drawings. Last year's roster of artists included Francesco Clemente, Red Grooms, Roy Lichtenstein, Brice Marden, Kenny Scharf and Frank Stella.

FOOD - Captain - Brian McNally

The upper level of Industria will house a large food court, where some of New York's best restaurants will provide a sampling of their finest cuisine. Restaurant owner Brian McNally will be organizing the restaurants, all of which will be serving food that will be particularly appealing to children. "44," Cafe Luxembourg, Coco Pazzo, Le Madri, Odeon and Tribeca Grill were among the many restaurants who participated last year.

PRIZES - John and Dolores Eyler

Wonderful prizes for children of all ages will be donated by leading toy companies for winners of various games. With the world's most beloved toy store at the cornerstone of this effort, F.A.O. Schwarz President and CEO John Eyler and his wife Dolores will ensure that no child leaves empty handed. Toys will also be donated to pediatric wards of New York area hospitals.

MODELS - Captain - Sara Foley Anderson

Model editor Sara Foley Anderson will organize the participation of the world's most unforgettable models in support of the Pediatric AIDS Foundation.

DANCE

The dance studio will be rockin' as children will have the opportunity to participate in a fun dance workshop/disco led by an array of professional dance talents.

RAFFLE

"KIDS FOR KIDS" will feature an irresistible selection of prestige raffle items. Families will have the chance to purchase raffle tickets prior to and during the event.

For further information, please contact Jeaneane Judelson, Pediatric AIDS Foundation - (212) 545-2435, fax (212) 545-2468.

Pediatric AIDS Foundation Programs

The Ariel Project for the Prevention of HIV Transmission from Mother to Infant

In February 1992, a Think Tank was held to define priorities for the prevention of HIV transmission from mother to infant since virtually all new cases of pediatric AIDS are from an infected mother passing the virus to her newborn. Out of this, *The Ariel Project for the Prevention of HIV Transmission from Mother to Infant* was conceived. This project is named after Elizabeth Glaser's daughter, Ariel, who died of HIV infection at age 7.

Unprecedented in its scope, *The Ariel Project* is a "Mini-Manhattan project," bringing together key researchers and clinicians collaborating with a single goal of finding a way to block transmission.

The Pediatric AIDS Foundation has committed \$3 million a year for three years to fund this project. The director of the project is Arthur J. Ammann, M.D., an exceptionally experienced pediatric AIDS investigator. He has been active in the field of AIDS since 1981; and involved with PAF since its inception.

An Outside Board of Scientists works with the core group of investigators to define the necessary specific aims, determine the validity of the proposed approaches and the significance of results and future directions. This board is composed of individuals who have expertise in specific areas of the project, but who are not funded by the project. These people are recognized for their ability to direct new ideas in areas where creative thinking is required. Funding of this unique project started in September, 1992.

The Pediatric AIDS Foundation Emergency Assistance Program

The Emergency Assistance Program supplies hospitals serving significant pediatric AIDS populations with funds to address their unmet, yet critical, needs.

Presently we are serving close to 100 hospitals around the country with grants up to \$6,000 each. Requests may range from funding a partial salary for an extra nurse or social worker, to a needed crib or stroller or piece of medical equipment. This program may also provide transportation funds to help children reach their AIDS treatment centers and not miss appointments due to lack of car fare. A "discretionary fund" is available as well enabling hospital staff to purchase badly needed clothing or food for children who are to be discharged.

This program serves a wide population nationwide. It is a program that every hospital seeing children with AIDS feels is critically needed.

Pediatric AIDS Foundation Student Intern Awards

The goal of the Student Intern program is to encourage students to choose a career in pediatric AIDS research or care. Participants may be undergraduates or graduates and must apply through a sponsor who is their supervisor. This sponsor must be recognized for their contributions to the field of pediatric AIDS. The sponsor must indicate the relevance of their program to pediatric AIDS. The program may be oriented toward fundamental research or clinical research and care.

The total of each award is \$2,000 for 8 weeks of work training.

Parent Education Program -- "HIV/AIDS: A Challenge to Us All"

The overall goal of the Pediatric AIDS Foundation Parent Education Program, "HIV/AIDS: A Challenge to Us All", is to establish a guideline for a parent meeting within the context of one school or a small community. This program is geared towards educating the parents of elementary and pre-school students; we do this by providing information and guidelines regarding HIV/AIDS.

The kit, which consists of a parent meeting guide book and two accompanying videotapes, was distributed free of charge in 1992, to 50,000 PTAs and other education organizations across the country. In 1993, an additional 10,000 kits were distributed nationwide, as well as 12,000 Spanish kits which were distributed to Latino communities in major U.S. cities. The guide and one of the videotapes gives all necessary information so any adult can set up a parent meeting in their community. The other videotape demonstrates how parents can answer children's questions about HIV/AIDS with age-appropriate responses.

Think Tanks and Research Grants

When the Pediatric AIDS Foundation (PAF) was founded in 1988, there was not a pediatric AIDS research agenda. From the beginning, the foundation knew things had to be done quickly and innovatively. The primary goal of PAF became to identify this agenda, establish priorities and fund research. Since its inception, PAF has sponsored nine Think Tanks, bringing together not only the brightest minds on the cutting edge of pediatric AIDS research, but creative minds from other disciplines as well. Doctors from the NIH, the CDC and private industry participate alongside researchers from academia. Think Tank topics have included basic pediatric research priorities, growth and nutrition, opportunistic infections, mucosal immunity and maternal-fetal transmission. The conclusions are used to develop PAF's research priorities which are then funded through our grant awards program. Information of our pediatric agenda is also distributed to applicable government agencies and legislators for action on the federal level.

PAF's Think Tanks and research grants have a direct relationship. Our funding cycles are determined by the outcome of each Think Tank. First, an area of pediatric AIDS research which has critical, unanswered questions is chosen. Then, key people in that area are invited to spend a weekend at our Think Tank, sharing ideas and thinking creatively of ways to find answers. The group prioritizes the steps to be taken. From this, an RFP (Request for Proposal) is developed and sent to researchers around the world. Scientists then submit grant proposals which are reviewed by PAF's scientific committee. The proposals are scored on scientific merit, and funding is awarded based on scores, the goals of the foundation and the amount of money PAF has available.

I write to extend my gratitude for one of the most invigorating scientific meetings I have ever attended. The level of interchange was galvanizing. Your insistence on a multi disciplinary approach led to a spontaneity and creativity which I have seldom encountered. I hope that you will continue to recruit the best scientific minds, many of whom are not presently investigating pediatric AIDS. If you can convince these investigators to lend a portion of their talents to the problems of pediatric AIDS, then you will win. I believe that you are on the verge of seeing a logarithmic expansion of results. Science can indeed bring hope.

—Margaret Hostetter, M.D., Associate Professor of
Pediatrics and Microbiology, University of Minnesota

**For additional information, or a complete list of research grants
which have been awarded, please contact PAF.**

Internal Revenue Service
District Director

Department of the Treasury

Date: MAY 16 1989

Employer Identification Number:

95-4191698

Accounting Period Ending:

December 31

Foundation Status Classification:

509(a)(1) and 170(b)(1)(A)(vi)

Advance Ruling Period Ends:

December 31, 1992

Person to Contact:

Joyce Ann Darby

Contact Telephone Number:

(213) 894-4553

Caveat Applies: Yes

► Pediatric Aids Foundation
701 "B" Street, Suite 2100
San Diego, CA 92101

Dear Applicant:

Based on information supplied, and assuming your operations will be as stated in your application for recognition of exemption, we have determined you are exempt from Federal income tax under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Because you are a newly created organization, we are not now making a final determination of your foundation status under section 509(a) of the Code. However, we have determined that you can reasonably be expected to be a publicly supported organization described in section 509(a)(1)*

Accordingly, you will be treated as a publicly supported organization, and not as a private foundation, during an advance ruling period. This advance ruling period begins on the date of your inception and ends on the date shown above.

Within 90 days after the end of your advance ruling period, you must submit to us information needed to determine whether you have met the requirements of the applicable support test during the advance ruling period. If you establish that you have been a publicly supported organization, you will be classified as a section 509(a)(1) or 509(a)(2) organization as long as you continue to meet the requirements of the applicable support test. If you do not meet the public support requirements during the advance ruling period, you will be classified as a private foundation for future periods. Also, if you are classified as a private foundation, you will be treated as a private foundation from the date of your inception for purposes of sections 507(d) and 4940.

Grantors and donors may rely on the determination that you are not a private foundation until 90 days after the end of your advance ruling period. If you submit the required information within the 90 days, grantors and donors may continue to rely on the advance determination until the Service makes a final determination of your foundation status. However, if notice that you will no longer be treated as a section 509(a)(1)* organization is published in the Internal Revenue Bulletin, grantors and donors may not rely on this determination after the date of such publication. Also, a grantor or donor may not rely on this determination if he or she was in part responsible for, or was aware of, the act or failure to act that resulted in your loss of section 509(a)(1)* status, or acquired knowledge that the Internal Revenue Service had given notice that you would be removed from classification as a section 509(a)(1)* organization.

(over)

If your sources of support, or your purposes, character, or method of operation change, please let us know so we can consider the effect of the change on your exempt status and foundation status. Also, you should inform us of all changes in your name or address.

As of January 1, 1984, you are liable for taxes under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (social security taxes) on remuneration of \$100 or more you pay to each of your employees during a calendar year. You are not liable for the tax imposed under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA).

Organizations that are not private foundations are not subject to the excise taxes under Chapter 42 of the Code. However, you are not automatically exempt from other Federal excise taxes. If you have any questions about excise, employment, or other Federal taxes, please let us know.

Donors may deduct contributions to you as provided in section 170 of the Code. Bequests, legacies, devises, transfers, or gifts to you or for your use are deductible for Federal estate and gift tax purposes if they meet the applicable provisions of sections 2055, 2106, and 2522 of the Code.

You are required to file Form 990, Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax, only if your gross receipts each year are normally more than \$25,000. If a return is required, it must be filed by the 15th day of the fifth month after the end of your annual accounting period. The law imposes a penalty of \$10 a day, up to a maximum of \$5,000, when a return is filed late, unless there is reasonable cause for the delay.

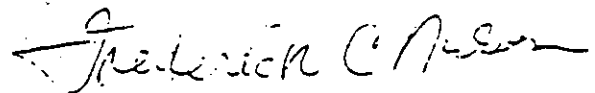
You are not required to file Federal income tax returns unless you are subject to the tax on unrelated business income under section 511 of the Code. If you are subject to this tax, you must file an income tax return on Form 990-T, Exempt Organization Business Income Tax Return. In this letter, we are not determining whether any of your present or proposed activities are unrelated trade or business as defined in section 513 of the Code.

You need an employer identification number even if you have no employees. If an employer identification number was not entered on your application, a number will be assigned to you and you will be advised of it. Please use that number on all returns you file and in all correspondence with the Internal Revenue Service.

Because this letter could help resolve any questions about your exempt status and foundation status, you should keep it in your permanent records.

If you have any questions, please contact the person whose name and telephone number are shown in the heading of this letter.

Sincerely yours,



District Director

ENCLOSURE
FORM 872-C

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
DISTRICT DIRECTOR
2 CUPANIA CIRCLE
MONTEREY PARK, CA 91755-7406

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Date: MAR 23 1994

PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION
10866 WILSHIRE BLVD 10TH FLR
LOS ANGELES, CA 90024-4300

Employer Identification Number:
95-4191698
Case Number:
953363070
Contact Person:
THERESE A. CIOLEK
Contact Telephone Number:
(213) 725-6619
Our Letter Dated:
May 16, 1989
Addendum Applies:
Yes

Dear Applicant:

This modifies our letter of the above date in which we stated that you would be treated as an organization that is not a private foundation until the expiration of your advance ruling period.

Your exempt status under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) is still in effect. Based on the information you submitted, we have determined that you are not a private foundation within the meaning of section 509(a) of the Code because you are an organization of the type described in section 509(a)(1) and 170(b)(1)(A)(vi).

Grantors and contributors may rely on this determination unless the Internal Revenue Service publishes notice to the contrary. However, if you lose your section 509(a)(1) status, a grantor or contributor may not rely on this determination if he or she was in part responsible for, or was aware of, the act or failure to act, or the substantial or material change on the part of the organization that resulted in your loss of such status, or if he or she acquired knowledge that the Internal Revenue Service had given notice that you would no longer be classified as a section 509(a)(1) organization.

If we have indicated in the heading of this letter that an addendum applies, the addendum enclosed is an integral part of this letter.

Because this letter could help resolve any questions about your private foundation status, please keep it in your permanent records.

If you have any questions, please contact the person whose name and telephone number are shown above.

Sincerely yours,

Richard R. Orosco
District Director

Letter 1050 (DO/CG)



P e d i a t r i c A I D S F o u n d a t i o n

Hope for Children with AIDS

September 12, 1994

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E. Richard Stein, M.D.

Lori Wiener, Ph.D., ACSW

Ms. Liz Bowlyer
The White House
197 OEGB
Washington, DC 90500

Dear Liz:

At the request of Kathie Berlin, I am sending you background information about the Second Annual Pediatric AIDS Foundation KIDS FOR KIDS benefit and family carnival on September 25th. This package includes an invitation, fact sheet, list of Heroes to date, press clips from last year's event, and background information about the Pediatric AIDS Foundation.

The Pediatric AIDS Foundation headquarters in Santa Monica will be sending you their most recent Annual Report as well as other pertinent information and data regarding their funding, research and other related projects.

On Tuesday, our office will fax to you a list of carnival booths, as we understand that Mrs. Clinton would like to select the booth she will be manning during the event.

Please call me if you have any questions or require additional information. I can be reached at 212-545-2435.

I will contact you shortly to discuss this information in greater detail. Many thanks and I look forward to speaking with you soon.

Kind regards,

Jeaneane Judelson
Event Director
Pediatric AIDS Foundation
KIDS FOR KIDS

Why is Pediatric AIDS Research Important?

Infection by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is different in children than in adults. Infected infants get sicker faster, their immune system may deteriorate more quickly, and treatment may not work the same way or may have different complications. Some treatments may not even be available for children until years after they have been tested in adults.

Almost all new children with HIV infection acquire the virus from their mothers. Once they are infected, they remain infected for the rest of their lives. The time that it takes for the virus to produce symptoms or severe illness (AIDS) varies from child to child. Some children may live a very long time without any symptoms of infection at all.

Not all infants born to HIV infected mothers get infected. Without treatment of the mother during pregnancy and the infant after birth, about one fourth to one third of infants become infected. It has been recently shown that treatment of HIV infected pregnant women with Zidovudine (AZT) can reduce the number of infected infants to less than 10%. That still leaves a significant number of infants who will be infected. But progress is being made and these encouraging results demonstrate the success of research in children.

For children who are infected, there are many remaining questions which will not, or cannot, be addressed by research in adults. The developing brain of children is more susceptible to HIV infection. Children do not mature normally and their growth is impaired. Often, children experience more severe infections. Even ordinary childhood infections may be fatal. When children lose their immunologic function, routine childhood immunizations may not be effective. It is necessary to understand why the immune system deteriorates more rapidly in children infected with HIV.

What is the Relationship Between Pediatric Research and Adult Research?

Certain research questions can only be answered in the mother-infant population. For example, will treatment of HIV infected mothers prevent HIV infection of infants? Or, will an AIDS vaccine given at birth to an infant born to an HIV infected mother prevent HIV infection? These and many other questions can only be answered by studying mothers and infants. But answers to these questions may benefit adults as well. If a vaccine were effective in preventing HIV infection of infants, it might provide some clues to the kind of vaccine needed for adults. And the effectiveness of some drugs might be more quickly seen in children whose disease progresses more rapidly than adults. Positive research results are quickly conveyed to all researchers so that the results of pediatric HIV/AIDS research can be applied to as many individuals as possible. Research that the Pediatric AIDS Foundation supports, while focusing on children is of benefit to all.

SECTION

E

WEDNESDAY

MARCH 21, 1990

VIEW

Los Angeles Times

A Star in the AIDS War

Elizabeth Glaser has become an unlikely but premier lobbyist in the campaign against a killer

By GERALDINE BAUM
TIMES STAFF WRITER

WASHINGTON—This would be the happiest time in Elizabeth Glaser's life if it were not the saddest. She is immersed in the flow of life and having a colossal effect on the world around her, yet this intense, driven woman and her family are fighting AIDS.

"If I didn't have AIDS, if I hadn't lost my daughter to it, if my son didn't have it, if my life wasn't so sad, I would be very fulfilled by what I'm doing," says Glaser, 42.

"I'm realizing my highest potential right now. I am able to communicate about something that I think is important way beyond the scope of my own life."

Even though this wealthy wife of actor/director Paul Michael Glaser is atypical of people confronted by Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome—she is not poor, not a minority, not an intravenous drug user, not gay—she has emerged as the most powerful person pressing Washington for more money to fight the epidemic.

"She is the premier lobbyist on this issue now," says Tom Sheridan, whose AIDS Action Council is the largest lobby-



ing group for federal AIDS legislation. "In fact, the thousands of people we represent could all gather under the Capitol Dome and not get half the attention that Elizabeth Glaser gets when she comes to town."

Most AIDS activists simply do not have the cache to go right to then-President Ronald Reagan as Glaser did two years ago when she decided something was wrong with a world that didn't pay enough attention to children dying of the disease.

Most AIDS activists do not begin a day in Washington with ABC's Joan Lunden and end it with ABC's Ted Koppel. They cannot plunk down comfortably in the offices of U.S. senators such as Howard Metzenbaum of Ohio and Orrin Hatch of Utah. Congressmen's wives do

not host lunches for them and cry at their compelling stories. And when other AIDS advocates testify before congressional committees, as Glaser did last week, they do not anger the First Lady.

That Elizabeth Glaser is not like most people threatened by this disease is precisely why she has been so effective in Washington, where deep pockets and

Please see GLASER, E6



Elizabeth Glaser: "If I didn't have AIDS, if I hadn't lost my daughter to it, if my son didn't have it, if my life wasn't so sad, I would be very fulfilled by what I'm doing." At left, Glaser and Susan De Laurentis on their way to a meeting in Washington.

GLASER

Continued from E1
glamour go a long way in impressing the powerful.

But while the Hollywood glint has propelled Glaser into an influential spot in the federal bureaucracy, that alone cannot be credited for her success. It has come from a combination of her husband's celebrity, her own determination and the appalling reality of her story.

Glaser contracted the HIV virus that causes AIDS in 1981 from a contaminated blood transfusion after the birth of her daughter Ariel.

During breast-feeding, she unknowingly passed the virus to her daughter, and then passed it to her son, born three years later. Ariel died in 1988. Elizabeth and her son both test HIV-positive, but so far show no symptoms of AIDS. The family continued to try to keep their tragedy private—even after Elizabeth had begun traveling to Washington on behalf of AIDS causes in early 1988.

But then in August, 1989, a year after Ariel's death, the Glasers learned that a national tabloid planned to publish their story. Fearful of distortion, they went to the press themselves.

"If the [tabloid] did anything good, it forced Elizabeth's hand and all the horrible things we all worried about happening didn't happen," says Susan Zeegen, a longtime friend who along with Glaser and another friend, Susan De Laurentis, founded the L.A.-based Pediatric AIDS Foundation two years ago. "Her story has raised enormous awareness and a lot of money too. And all her friends stuck by her."

Joel Johnson, Metzenbaum's legislative director, tries to explain why people in Washington listen to Glaser: "She simply is not like most people who come here, make a case and then go home in hopes that everybody will do the right thing. She doesn't let go of a contact or anybody she can talk to."

AIDS advocates have expressed concern that Glaser's impressive pitch for pediatric AIDS funding—there are 2,055 children younger than 13 who are known to have the disease—might distract politicians from the problems of the other 120,000 people who have AIDS, and who, unlike children, are controversial back in the district.

"Who is going to vote against Elizabeth Glaser?" asks Sheridan of the AIDS Action Council. "She has the public image that members of Congress respond to. Believe me, I've been lobbying for seven years and I can't call members of Congress at home. 'Nightline' isn't interviewing me. She has a lot of

power and it's important how she uses it."

Glaser says she tries to "carry this mantle" responsibly. In every speech, every interview, every casual conversation, Glaser says she is not lobbying (she even scoffs at the word, saying it implies she gets paid for her work, which she doesn't) for children alone.

"Every person with AIDS is somebody's child," she lectures a reporter. "AIDS is not a political issue. It's a virus and it kills people, no matter who they are."

During a congressional budget hearing here last week, Glaser called on the federal government to spend \$70 million more in 1991 on pediatric AIDS research and care but emphasized that money must not be allocated at the expense of other AIDS programs.

"The overall AIDS budget must have what it needs and within that umbrella a pediatric budget must be identified," she testified. "But the pediatric dollars must not be taken from other AIDS programs already under-funded."

There is an urgency in her voice and an intensity in her stare that belie a warmth she exudes.

To be with her is to wonder: What was it like before tragedy swamped her life?

"Paul Michael Glaser and his beautiful wife were like the Ken and Barbie of Hollywood: gorgeous, successful, loving, great friends, great fun, very private, very consumed with each other," says Zeegen.

And now Elizabeth Glaser is completely consumed by a great struggle for life—marshaling her friends and family to raise money, almost \$3 million so far, for the Pediatric AIDS Foundation, flying off to Washington, putting the squeeze on politicians, talking on the phone, making connections and finding new ways to make the world realize that the worst thing that can happen to a mother has happened to her—she lost a child—and no one else should have to face that, particularly not her again.

"Sometimes Elizabeth will be off to Washington and she'll say, 'They want the victim-mother from Hollywood,'" Zeegen explains, "and short of anything that would be harmful to her children and her husband, she's not proud, she'll go out and do it."

It is 8:30 in the morning and a limousine carrying Elizabeth and Paul Michael Glaser and their entourage zooms past the sandstone and marble monuments of Washington to Capitol Hill. Elizabeth and Susan De Laurentis have just appeared on "Good Morning America" and are frenetically reviewing their performances.

"You we're greeeeeeeet!" Elizabeth squeals at De Laurentis, slapping her the high five and dissolving into laughter. Then, like a giddy school teacher, Elizabeth points out the sites to Paul, who is sleepily watching the landmarks whiz by.

Although Elizabeth Glaser and De Laurentis have been charging around Washington for two years in an effort to jolt this town into action to help AIDS-inflicted children and families, this is the first time Elizabeth is testifying at a congressional budget hearing before an inferno of television lights.

And this is the first time she has brought Paul along for an appearance.

"This is really big," Elizabeth keeps saying. "Everyone will be there."

Actually, the hearing room is jammed with reporters and pediatric AIDS experts, who are also to testify. But few congressmen show up. Only the two California members of the nine-member Budget Committee are seated on the wooden dais. Glaser doesn't seem dismayed. In fact, she seems thrilled to finally have an audience to present a substantive look at the issues.

Paul is a reluctant accomplice. "I am here to support my wife," he says tersely, the private man annoyed that he is being asked to expose his deepest pain. "I'm the supporting team."

And yet, while Paul is the Hollywood star the cameras have come to gawk at, this is Elizabeth's show. In Washington, among the bureaucrats and politicians, she is the star.

A small, thin woman with green eyes and frosted hair cut in a fashion she admits has been out of style for years, Elizabeth blends well into conservative Washington. She wears a green and black print dress, flesh-colored stockings, low black heels and the requisite string of pearls.

The budget hearing lasts hours but the media stays only long enough to hear the Glasers' testimony. While Paul talks, Elizabeth never takes her eyes off him. His delivery is dramatic and moving.

"I know there are no guarantees," he says. "My family is doing the best they can in a most difficult situation."

Elizabeth is next. Although she had hoped to avoid tears, her voice breaks as soon as she begins talking. "No mother ever really believes her child is going to die," she says tearfully. "I didn't."

After their testimony the Glasers are chased down the halls of the Rayburn Office Building by a media swarm and they submit to a series of interviews in U.S. Rep. Barbara Boxer's crowded office.

It soon becomes apparent that one of the important sound bites of the day will be Elizabeth's comment at the hearing that the Bushes need to get more involved in fighting the epidemic. Elizabeth explains that she had asked to have Mrs. Bush follow in Reagan's footsteps and make a public service announcement about people not discriminating against children with AIDS. But Elizabeth has not received a response from the White House. Later, word comes back from Mrs. Bush's press office that the First Lady feels sidetracked by the Glaser's remarks. "Mrs. Bush is going to hate me, I know," Elizabeth says, "but what I'm saying is important—we have to raise awareness and the Bushes are among the few people who can do it." And in all her interviews she continues to press the need to get the First Lady "on board."

Later, Elizabeth Glaser and De Laurentis begin a marathon of meetings, racing through the labyrinth of federal buildings loaded down with position papers and T-shirts designed by a little boy named Zachary who died of AIDS.

The two women have a series of 15-minute meetings with congressmen or their aides, with whom they deftly discuss the complicated budget negotiations.

Two years ago, Glaser couldn't have found her way from the offices of the Senate to the House, she admits, and she couldn't have differentiated among all the acronyms—like OMB (Office of Management and Budget) or FTE (Full Time Equivalent federal employee).

But now she lights up when a congressman explains to her about "downward negotiations" during budget time and laments how the "peace dividend" will be spent.

"Sometimes, when we're running around like this and talking in this other language I feel like we're in Las Vegas," Glaser says, "and we've completely lost a sense of time and reality."

She also acknowledges that Washington is a fantastic escape: "When I'm here doing business I have to separate myself from emotional reality. I have to close the dam because I can't be effective here if I let all the emotions rule me."

"So I turn it off here and when I go home the emotion I've kept away comes flooding back. It takes two days for me to settle down. We know that now."

By late afternoon of the next day after a lunch meeting with congressional wives, Glaser and De Laurentis regroup in Sen. Metzenbaum's sprawling office, making themselves at home. Sen. Hatch, who sent Glaser flowers after seeing her on television, has an office across the hall and she goes to thank his staff.

Republican Hatch and Democrat Metzenbaum have made a rare bipartisan effort by taking Glaser under their wing. Last year they organized a high-roller fund-raiser for the Pediatric AIDS Foundation in Washington that netted \$1 million. The senators provided the premier donors; Glaser brought the stars.

"Are they all using me because of my Hollywood connection?" she asks herself, groping for an explanation for her fantastic success in gaining political access here. "I don't think so. All of these relationships were in place and took a lot of work."

"I have a strong-enough understanding of issues now," she explains on the way back to her hotel, "but sometimes I don't understand the roadblocks we're facing. It's good to have people in these offices to turn to. When I came to Washington that first time, it was Government 101 for me. But it gets easier every time."

Very little in Elizabeth Glaser's life prepared her for her current crusade, but, as she explains it, she was raised to reach out to others.

She grew up in the upper-middle class suburbs of Long Island, the daughter of a businessman and a director of urban renewal.

"I was raised to be politically aware and astute and committed to issues of helping other people," she says. "My mother particularly taught me this. We never talked about those things in fiery debate. My mother simply was an example."

After earning a master's degree in education, Glaser ended up in Los Angeles, where she taught elementary school and fell into what began as a "very L.A." type

of romance with Paul Michael Glaser, whom she met while driving down a boulevard. Their life in Hollywood, says Elizabeth, was never glamorous because they chose to be "very private people. It wasn't America's fantasy of Hollywood. I cooked my own meals. I spent a lot of time with my friends. My focus was always children, so when we had our first child I stopped working. I always had wanted to raise my children."

If there was any one moment in which her life was completely transformed, it was not when she found out that she and her children had been exposed to a fatal disease, nor even the day that her daughter died.

Those are surreal memories that she still finds hard to comprehend and discuss.

What remains sharpest in her memory is the day she decided to "change the world." It happened in March, 1988, and she was sobbing on the steps of the hospital where a doctor had just told her that her daughter Ariel had 48 hours to live.

She turned to Lucy Fisher, one of her best friends, and in a haze of tears blurted out, "I have to change the world. I have to see the President. This can't be happening."

An ordinary person would have comforted her pal with a hug, but

Fisher was no ordinary friend. She is also the daughter-in-law of Charles Wick, who was Reagan's chief of the U.S. Information Agency and one of his best friends.

"I was so frustrated," recalls Glaser. "I had been fighting for Ari's life, keeping it all quiet from the community . . . yet she was going to die anyway. I felt I had just better do something about it or [my son] and I were also going to die."

"There was so much wrong I didn't know where to begin," she says.

Over the past years, she has not known where to stop.

She will not be "finished," she says, until the government and the doctors take care of the AIDS problem, until there is enough money in the federal budget to root out every possibility and perhaps discover a cure for AIDS.

"You know, there is very little ego involved in all this," she says. "I'm not looking for recognition . . . publicity was the last thing I wanted to have."

But now she is using it to get what she wants:

"One of the things that my life has taught me is that I have nothing to lose by being honest. I don't have the time to play games. I'm also talking about an issue that people really do care about. And until it is handled appropriately, I'm going to keep talking."

Green Card's lovable lug, Gerard Depardieu

FEBRUARY 4, 1991 ■ \$1.95

People

weekly



Depardieu and costar
Andie MacDowell

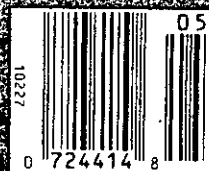
Ten years ago, Elizabeth Glaser was infected with the AIDS virus during a blood transfusion.

Unaware, she passed it on to her two children; her daughter, Ariel, died at age 7. "My hope," she says, "is that others can learn from what I've been through."

WHEN AIDS STRIKES A HOLLYWOOD FAMILY



Ex-Starsky and Hutch star Paul Michael Glaser and Elizabeth took their crusade to Congress last year.



COVER

"Until AIDS touches one's life, most people choose not to pay too much attention to it," says Elizabeth. "My hope is that people can learn from what I've been through. If so, then writing a book has been valuable."

IN THE ABSENCE OF ANGELS

In an exclusive book excerpt, a Hollywood mother movingly describes her family's battle with AIDS

By Elizabeth Glaser and Laura Palmer

A decade ago, before the nation awakened to the daily nightmare that is AIDS, Elizabeth Glaser was infected with the virus through a tainted blood transfusion. She did not know that she had passed the virus on to her two children until her daughter, Ariel, developed the disease at age 4. For more than three years, Elizabeth, 43, and her husband, director Paul Michael Glaser, 47, the former star of the TV series Starsky and Hutch, kept their painful ordeal private.

Then in 1989, just after the first anniversary of Ariel's death, the Glasers went public with their story upon learning that a tabloid was about to expose their tragedy in an unauthorized feature. Since then, Elizabeth and writer Laura Palmer have collaborated on In the Absence of Angels, an inspiring account of the Glaser family's struggles and triumphs, which will be published by G.P. Putnam's Sons in February. "After we found out that my family was HIV-positive," says Elizabeth, "it was clear that I would have to grow as a person more than I had ever imagined in order to find a way to cope. I wanted to let America see how painful it is to be a family battling AIDS and how hard it is to deal with the isolation and discrimination that comes through ignorance."

The book is more than an anguished account of a mother's loss; it is a testament to one woman's brave refusal to surrender. "If reading my story can help open hearts to people who are battling this disease," says Elizabeth, "then maybe other families will have an easier time." Here is a selection from In the Absence of Angels.

May 1981

There were no words, no sounds, everything was obliterated by a single focus, getting to the hospital. It was as though I were motionless and the scenery was being pulled past me.

When I arrived at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, my husband, Paul, rushed over, and I could see the fear in his face. I was six months pregnant and had started bleeding. My baby wasn't due for 11 more weeks.

I was diagnosed as having placenta previa, which meant the placenta was growing across my cervix. All we could do was pray that I would stop bleeding, because my child was probably too small to live outside my body. I lay there, day after day, with Paul by my side, waiting.

On the sixth day, I was sent home and told to stay in bed for the rest of my pregnancy. I was so afraid that I did less than whatever the doctor said I could. Each day was a victory, the next, a challenge.

Finally, on Aug. 4, 1981, Ariel Glaser was delivered by cesarean section. She was three and a half weeks early and weighed five pounds, two ounces, but I didn't care. When I looked into her eyes for the first time, I was amazed that this miracle was mine. Our fears were gone.

I was trying to tell the doctors how glad I was that it was over, when I heard the anesthesiologist saying that something was wrong. I couldn't breathe. I hemorrhaged. I was gasping for air. My doctor pushed on my stomach and I could feel the warm blood gushing out. I was too horrified to even scream. What was happening to me?

The transfusions began. I watched the dark red blood drip out of the squat plastic bag, flow through an IV tube and into a vein in my arm. I was transfused with seven pints. After the doctors packed me with cotton I finally stopped bleeding.

It wasn't until I saw my baby daughter again that the weariness and terror began to drift away, to be replaced with an instinctive love. She was beautiful, and we had both survived. It was over. I finally fell





▲ Elizabeth's husband, Paul Michael Glaser (right), played Starsky; David Soul was Hutch in ABC's cop series from 1975 to 1979.

► The Glasers in 1986, the year they were diagnosed. "I never imagined," says Elizabeth, "that this is what my life would be about."

asleep, thinking about the wonderful life the three of us had to look forward to.

Three weeks later I saw an article about a new virus called AIDS. I called my obstetrician immediately. "I just read an article in the paper about AIDS, a virus that may be transmitted by blood transfusions. I just got seven pints!"

"Oh, Elizabeth," he said, "you've been through a difficult ordeal, but it's behind you. Relax and enjoy your baby. Your nightmare is over. AIDS isn't ever going to have anything to do with you."

June 1975

I had pork chops, not passion, on my mind when I met Paul 15 years ago. I was coming home from a session with my therapist and determined to defrost two chops and have supper by myself.

I had, in fact, just spent 50 minutes explaining why I didn't need a man. Then, while waiting for the light to change at the intersection of Santa Monica and Beverly Boulevards, I looked at the car next to me. "Oh, my God, that is the cutest guy I have ever seen," I thought. I smiled. He smiled. The light changed.

I turned right. He turned right. I glanced into the rearview mirror and he signaled me over with his arm. I was anxious and jittery as I pulled over. He stepped out of his car and walked toward me. I rolled down my window and he said, "Okay, let me see your driver's license." I looked at him and laughed. He was droll and disarming.



"What are you doing for dinner?" he asked. Thinking of therapy, I told him I was going home and making pork chops. "Wouldn't you rather go out for Chinese food?" "Yes," I said without missing a beat. One therapy session thrown out the window.

We went to Al Fong's in Beverly Hills. It was dark and the food was dreadful. Midway through the moo shu pork I asked Paul what he did. He said, "I'm an actor." I was so disappointed. I had lived in Los Angeles long enough to know that being an actor meant absolutely nothing. "Are you working?" I asked politely. "Actually, I am. I'm in a show that's just been picked up by a network. It'll be on ABC in the fall." "What's it called?" "*Starsky and Hutch*. It's a cop show about two detectives. I play Starsky."

I knew that night that even though he was an actor, this was the man for me. I was 27 and in love. When I looked at Paul I saw happily-ever-after. In September I moved into the one-room bungalow in the Hollywood Hills he shared with a dog named Max.

Paul didn't even have a television. We watched the debut of *Starsky and Hutch* with David Soul, the actor who played Hutch, at the home of David's agent. Everyone, including the stars, felt the show would be cancelled in eight weeks. By Thanksgiving, it was the hottest show on TV, and Paul and David were as famous as rock stars.

Paul and I were both stunned by his instant celebrity status. For years, he had worked steadily, doing everything from Shakespeare to soaps. *Starsky* was not how he imagined becoming famous. There was a lot of adjusting to do. The simple joy of taking a walk on the beach in our jeans and sweatshirts came to a halt. Until you went out in public with Paul, you had no sense of how overwhelming, demanding, and ridiculous being a celebrity was.

During the years that *Starsky* was on the air, we never got involved in the social side of Hollywood. We saved our money, knowing that actors usually have lean times, and wanted to be prepared for that. The price I paid for Paul's celebrity was invisibility. Hollywood people would nod and smile when I would say I was a teacher or, later, an exhibits director at the Children's Museum. I had to find ways to accept that: one solution was to make a life of my own that was independent and strong.

I definitely knew I wanted to be married and have children. I had had a wonderful childhood and was looking forward to

► Elizabeth, who gave birth to Ari (right) at 33, grew up in Hewlett Harbor, N.Y., and earned a master's degree in early childhood education at Boston University. After a two-year marriage to a former classmate, she moved to L.A., where she was teaching when she met Paul.



starting a family of my own. But Paul's childhood had been more complicated, and marriage and family were scary to him. Paul and I talked it through, and he finally agreed that we'd get married when we were ready to have children.

Three months after our wedding in August 1980, I was pregnant. All the goodness in the world seemed to be ours. In nine months I would have what I had always wanted most, a child of my own with a man that I loved.

When Ari was about a year and a half old, we began looking for a larger house. Paul and I wanted more children, and I was trying to get pregnant again. From the moment I walked into the sprawling Mediterranean house in Santa Monica, I knew this was the home for my family. Our children would grow up and go to college, and then Glaser children would come home with Glaser grandchildren.

Everything seemed to be going well. I had gotten pregnant and had miscarried, but was pregnant once more. And on Oct. 25, 1984, I delivered a beautiful son we named Jake.

In the spring of 1985 Paul was offered the job of directing his first feature film, *Band of the Hand*. The film was being shot in Miami, so we packed up the family and rented a house on the beach for the three-month shoot.

From Miami I took the children to visit my parents, who were living in Puerto Rico. We had just returned from that trip when Ari, who was then 4, started to have stomach aches and cramps. She was in a great deal of pain. We consulted a pediatrician who said that she had probably picked up a bug in Puerto Rico. When Ari didn't get better, I went to another doctor who suggested a stomach specialist. He had Ari

hospitalized for more tests. The doctors said they had no idea what was wrong with Ariel, but for the next three days they watched her as if she might die. Once again I saw her life as precarious. I could feel all my dreams and plans start to crumble. My many fears began to return. Without even knowing what was wrong, I was fighting for Ari's life all over again.

By the time we left Florida in November Ariel was stronger, but not well. Doctors there said that she suffered from a blood disorder that usually leads to kidney failure. There was more color in her face and lips, but she still had bouts of diarrhea and would wake up in pain. Over the next few months we were doing test after test, trying to diagnose the underlying cause of Ari's illness. Paul and I had told Ari there was something funny with her blood and that was the reason she was so frequently tired. We told her that the doctors were going to find a way to make her better.

As time went by and things still didn't improve, Ariel was tested for all sorts of unusual diseases including lupus and leukemia. There was also talk of doing a liver and kidney biopsy, but that was postponed. When each test came back negative, I felt we had won another diagnostic round. But Ari's doctor, Richard Fine, wasn't as cheerful. He knew what we didn't—that Ari's diarrhea and low helper T-cells count (an important part of the immune system that fights infection) were symptoms of AIDS.

I don't think I was any more anxious about an AIDS test than I was about anything else. Just as her doctors had ruled out lupus and leukemia, they'd rule out AIDS. We took her in to be tested.

When the phone rang the next day, Paul answered it and after he hung up he said, "They've got to run it again. It's shown

some kind of positivity. It's probably a mistake and we'll know in two days." The two days slowly passed. Richard Fine called that morning in late May. "The test has come back positive. You all have to come in tomorrow to be tested."

Ari had been diagnosed. Ari's illness now had a name. Ariel had AIDS. I remember walking into the bathroom and screaming as loud as I could. Ari and Jake must have been out of the house because I would never have fallen apart in front of them. Paul walked into the bathroom, but we couldn't touch. We couldn't even look at each other. He turned and walked out. I was still crying. He walked back in. He said, "You have to pull yourself together." I thought, "Why? My life is over. The most important thing in my life—my daughter—is going to die."

I became more and more hysterical. Finally, Paul sat down by me on the edge of the tub and just said, "We don't know. You have to get control for Ari and Jake, Elizabeth. You have to—now do it."

From that moment on I had no choice but to become intentionally schizophrenic. What I felt was one thing, and what I presented to my children and to the rest of the outside world was another.

The next morning we were all tested. Richard Fine called back later. "We have to run the tests on Elizabeth and Jake again," he said, and by then we knew what that meant. We had tested positive.

Paul and I went back to UCLA and sat numbly in Dr. Fine's office with him and Dr. Richard Stiehm, the pediatric immunologist who would become Ari's doctor. They explained that there had been a lot of infected blood at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center in the early years of the epidemic because it is located on the edge of West Hollywood, which has a large gay population.

Dr. Stiehm said he thought I had been infected through my blood transfusion and had passed the virus on to Ari during breast feeding and to Jake in utero.

Paul and I sat there. In our worst nightmares, we could never have imagined the devastation of that office visit. Our entire world had been crushed. Ari, Jake and I might all die. It was too much to comprehend. Still, today, it is too much to comprehend.

They said that Ari should start on gamma globulin treatments right away to shore up her immune system. She could get the infusions at the UCLA clinic once every three weeks, by sitting for four hours with an IV in her arm. Dr. Stiehm strongly recommended that we shouldn't tell any-

► Ari (next to Elizabeth) celebrated Jake's second birthday with some of her playmates. After Ari's death, Elizabeth invited her daughter's closest friends over to thank them for their loyalty and gave each child a memento from among Ari's possessions.



▼ "After Ari died," says Elizabeth, "I thought, 'It's not okay for me to ever be happy again, because I've lost my child,' but I've learned that the challenge of my life is to be happy in the face of losing my child."





one about our diagnosis because the experiences of other families with AIDS had not been positive. "The world is not ready for your family," was how he put it.

Nevertheless, he said we needed to either tell her nursery school or take her out of it. The Centers for Disease Control guidelines, at that time, said that a child with AIDS should not be in nursery school without first getting permission from the school. It was surreal. Along with this hideous medical diagnosis came instructions on how we needed to handle the rest of the world.

Dr. Stiehm told me that I could test positive and carry the AIDS virus without being symptomatic or showing any signs of the disease. In other words, there was a big difference between being HIV-positive and having full-blown AIDS. Although Jake had tested positive, his other tests were all normal.

I told Dr. Stiehm that I could not live

without telling my friends. They had been following Ari's illness since Miami, and their support and concern had been crucially important. Paul and I decided we had two choices. We could tell some friends or we could pick up, sell our house and begin our life all over again someplace else. The life we had known was over. I had to stay strong so I could save my children. Our first steps were perhaps the hardest.

Paul and I decided to confide in only a handful of friends. I told my women friends in person, one by one, and made each of them promise not to tell anyone except their husbands. For some, whose children were playmates of Ari and Jake, finding out that we had AIDS was like finding out that for years their children had been in imminent danger. Most of our friends wanted to stand beside us, but they also wanted assurances that there was no risk to their children. In May of 1986, answers were in short supply and there were no guarantees.

At first, no one would allow their children to come and play at our house. Some friends refused to let my kids come to their homes at all. Some said their children could continue to play with mine, but only at the park. Some dropped out of our lives.

The day after I told my yoga teacher about our diagnosis she called to tell me that she never wanted to see me again. We asked a therapist to see if a child psychiatrist would work with Ari when and if we felt it was appropriate. I was later told that psychiatrists would not see my child, because they were afraid if word leaked they would lose too many other patients.

People were responding so fearfully that I started to feel dangerous myself. The doctors said there was no reason for fear, but that meant nothing because our neighbors and our friends were not doctors. Every time I went into the supermarket, I envisioned everyone slowly and silently moving away as if they had just seen a rattlesnake. It would be nine months before the Surgeon General would appear on television to say flat out that you can't get AIDS from saliva or kissing. And with that information, our lives slowly regained some normalcy.

When we told people, we forced them to enlist in a conspiracy of silence. The quality of our lives now hinged on the ability of our friends to keep quiet. Were word to get out, we knew we would be treated like plague victims for no reason. All of us were very afraid and confused.

What could have stopped the fear and hysteria was strong leadership from the



▲ Paul and Ari took frequent outings together and often spent quiet moments painting and reading at home.

Reagan administration. But in those early years of the epidemic, that leadership was absent. AIDS may one day cost me my life, but community reaction right away cost me the right to live the rest of my life the way I choose. That was my first fight.

It was a time that would almost be unimaginable if we hadn't lived it. It is what all families battling AIDS had to face then. You are told that you and your children may die. You are told that there are no answers now. And then as you are struggling not to completely fall apart, you realize that very few people are going to reach out to help or comfort you. We felt so alone. We wished for an angel who would help us get through it all. But at that time it seemed we had no angels watching over us.

July 1986

One of the telephone calls I dreaded most was to Crossroads Elementary School, where Ari had been accepted. Both Paul and I desperately wanted her to start kindergarten that fall. It was one of the few direct links we had to the future, and it meant so much to Ari. Paul Cummins, the school's headmaster, had no idea why I'd walked into his office. He seemed both confident and relaxed. I took a deep breath before I began.

"We were planning on having our



COVER

▲ The family spent happy summer holidays in Maine. It was there Ari's health seriously began to fail in 1987.

daughter, Ariel, start kindergarten here in September." I said, "But I just found out that she, my son and I are all infected with the AIDS virus." I started to cry. I was sure he would send me away and tell me to find another school. Paul Cummins walked over and put his arms around me. "You are part of our family," he said. "We want you here." He held me as I cried. I left his office feeling both relief and joy. As long as I could see that not every door was going to be closed to us, I could hope.

Ari had spent just one week at Crossroads when Cummins met with the Glasers to explain that the school's board was about to draft an AIDS policy. He was concerned that Ari's presence in the school might jeopardize its passage. So Ari was uprooted and transferred to a nearby public school that already had an AIDS policy, where she remained until

the following year, after the Crossroads board had agreed to admit children with AIDS. Says Elizabeth: "It was another hard lesson in how little could be taken for granted."

While I was fighting my battles, Paul was coming to grips with his own private war—a battlefield on which he might lose all those he loved. It was a difficult struggle for him then and it still is now. He worked as much as he could, as that gave him the strength to keep going. Sometimes it is hard for me to believe that my life is real, but trying to imagine being Paul is even more difficult.

Ariel was doing well. Each morning I would sit with her and pick out the hair ribbons she would want to wear. We would stand in front of the bathroom mirror and I would brush her hair 100 times to make it shine. As her hair glistened, silent tears would fill my eyes and my heart would break, knowing that I might lose her. It became impossible for me to ever feel really happy without feeling achingly sad.

That autumn, I kept wishing for things

that never seemed to happen. I wished Ari would be invited to someone's house for a sleepover. I wished one of Jake's friends would invite him for a play date. It would be lovely if Paul and I were invited to a dinner party.

At that point in our lives, coping with fear was far worse than coping with AIDS. The fear of rejection or exposure was with us at all times. Most people have nightmares when they sleep, but when you are a family facing AIDS, the nightmare begins fresh each day. Sleep is the only time when I feel just like everyone else. Often I wake up in the morning having forgotten for an instant about AIDS, but that lasts for only a blink of an eye.

In the fall of 1986, the doctors still had no answers. Naively, I thought we were ahead of the game. Since none of us was sick or deteriorating, I felt that maybe if we could just stay strong, doctors would find a cure. Ari was already five years old, while most children with AIDS died by the time they were two.

I felt I had every right to be angry. But what good was it going to do? Would it

make Ari well? Would it make Jake live longer? I couldn't stop myself from being angry, but I could keep that anger from being trapped inside my body. I would think of a room with two doors. If the anger came in one door, I tried to be sure there was always another door so the anger could get out.

I had to learn to forgive. I had to forgive the blood donor. I had to forgive the doctors, the hospitals, the schools, and I had to forgive fate. I had to forgive God, if there is one, and I had to forgive my friends, who had to forgive me. Right away Paul saw that we would have to forgive everyone, that we would have to let the anger pass right through us. He helped me to learn this. It was bitterly hard. Anger is a poison that will seep into your system and want to stay.

But I still get angry. Sometimes when I am alone in my car I scream, "If you are there, God, I hate you! I hate you for making this my life. I hate you for letting Ari get sick. And I hate you because I don't really think you are there." My throat hurts when I'm done, but I usually feel calmer.

I would feel a painful jealousy whenever I saw people who seemed to have normal lives and healthy children. I would feel an excruciating envy toward strangers and my friends who could have what I never could. And then I would feel very, very sorry for myself.

I learned to let go of all of these emotions that depleted me. I am never going to be able to have what other people have. At some point you begin to accept that this is your life. I've learned that you often have no say in what happens to you, but you can choose how you bear the consequences.

Paul had finished directing *Running Man* in the spring [of 1987], and we had decided we would make our annual summer trip to Maine. We were swimming, boating, hiking or picking wild blueberries on Pleasant Mountain. At night we would make a fire and toast marshmallows. Simple and intense delight. But Ari started to seem weak, and I sensed for the first time that she was beginning to fail. Her appetite diminished and she complained of stomach pain. In past summers she had always been eager to go in the canoe and be by the water, but now that eagerness was gone. As a mother, I knew instinctively that I was losing her.

I called Dick Stiehm in Los Angeles. "We've got to get AZT now," I said. "She's starting to fail." In 1987, AZT was the only treatment that seemed to be effective against AIDS.

"It's not ready for children," he replied.

"What do you mean? It's ready for me!" Although I hadn't needed to start taking it yet, I knew it was available.

"AZT hasn't been approved for pediatric use. It's just not ready."

"We've got to find a way to get it and use it."

"Elizabeth," he said, "we don't even know the dose to give her. We can't just experiment. It could kill her."

"When will it be ready?"

"In the fall."

I took a deep breath and prayed that we could hold on until then.

By the time we got home, Ari was thinner and weaker, but Dr. Stiehm felt she would still be able to start school. She had her heart set on beginning first grade. It didn't work. Although Ariel looked beautiful with her shiny hair and luminous blue eyes, she frequently had outbursts of ghastly pain. She was a valiant fighter but was only able to finish two weeks of first grade.

As the pain increased, Ari and I became more and more like one person. In her worst moments, my eyes would start to fill with tears and I would say, "Oh, Ari, I wish I could take all your pain into my body. I wish I could make it all go away." She would look right into my eyes and very slowly answer, "But you can't, Mom." We both knew it was true.

We would cherish the good moments more than ever. Paul would take Ari to the end of the block to feed the pigeons, and at night he would lie beside her in bed and make up wonderful fanciful stories.

In the fall parents started getting curious about Ari's long absence from school. Rumors were raging and several parents asked the school's director if Ariel Glaser had AIDS. Each time we found out that someone was asking, our anxiety soared. Paul and I still felt the risks of going public clearly overshadowed any gains. As awful as it had been for us to shoulder the massive weight of the secret for the previous year and a half, we dreaded even more the risk that our children might experience any of the hysterical fear that still surrounded AIDS in many parts of the country.

Paul and I had stopped going out, except with the few who were pledged to secrecy. Our friends worked as hard to protect our privacy as we did. At night, Paul and I would climb into bed exhausted by the strain of just being us. If we talked about our fears, we felt overwhelmed. If we talked about our hopes, it felt like pie-in-the-sky dreaming. So usually, we didn't talk at all.



▲ Avid skiers, the Glasers vacationed en famille in Park City, Utah, shortly after Jake's birth in 1984.

Some nights I would just lie there and think how trapped Paul must feel. How hard it was to live with us and how impossible it would be to leave. If he walked away, everyone would think he was such a "bad" guy. But I knew he must have wanted to run away at times. Part of me would have wanted that. But he never said it, we never shared what we were thinking. It was too scary. On a good night we would fall asleep in each other's arms.

Ari was getting weaker and weaker. We had been waiting for AZT all that year and each month it wasn't ready. Paul and I were silently praying that something would change the course of our lives, working hard to keep optimistic.

Shortly before Thanksgiving 1987, Ari was hospitalized with acute pancreatitis. She was released after four weeks but had to continue being fed through an elaborate intravenous system, which Paul and Elizabeth mastered so that they could care for their daughter at home. Ari began taking AZT orally right before Christmas, but the drug had no positive effect.

Through January of 1988 Ari became more confined. By February she stopped walking completely. We didn't know why. The doctors had no answers. I carried her everywhere. She was unable to speak, but we both remembered the words that had already been said. We would still go for long walks. I would put her in the stroller,

COVER

cushioning her with pillows and wrapping a blanket over her legs. Despite the pain and the weariness that she always felt, she never failed to respond to the beauty around her.

In March 1988, nearly two years after our initial diagnosis, the guillotine fell. Ariel got pneumonia and we were back at UCLA again. We learned that her brain had severely atrophied. The doctors said it was irreversible. It was one of the central nervous system complications of AIDS that is quite common in children, though not in adults.

After four days, Dick Stiehm solemnly

from the hospital, Elizabeth discussed her intentions with Paul.

Paul was silent for a long time and then with great gentleness he said, "I'll support you in whatever you have to do." I gave my husband a big hug and felt a smile spreading across my face. I knew this was the moment when I was taking that hard first step. I didn't know it at the time, but it was the step that has kept me in motion ever since.

As a member of a family struggling with AIDS, I learned that few wanted to help enough to change a system that had become strangled by red tape. The ones who tried were often ignored because AIDS was something many refused to deal with.

Dr. Stiehm had already tried to get AZT in that form for several of his patients but had failed because it was still only available for trial testing. Elizabeth returned home and refused to give up until she was able to obtain the intravenous drug for her daughter in May 1988.

I sat in my den, relieved that we had succeeded in getting the drug and furious at the inhumanity of a system that cared more about rules than lives. Did I love my child any more than the mother in Harlem, Miami or Newark loved her child? Absolutely not. Did Ari deserve a chance any more than their children? No. Every child with AIDS deserves a chance. And what about the children who had no one to speak for them?

Then, three weeks to the day after we started intravenous AZT, I walked into Ariel's room in the morning and she looked up and said, "Good morning, Mom. I love you." I could hardly believe it. Ari was back! The sky had opened up. I had to find Paul. Maybe miracles did happen. Maybe one was going to happen in our house.

Ari continued to improve over the next six weeks. The intravenous AZT was unwinding her cocoon of paralysis, and her 6-year-old self was still underneath. The whole world had started spinning again.



◀ Last fall, Helen Hayes honored Elizabeth and gave her a donation on behalf of a Manhattan hospital.

▶ Ari, on a Martha's Vineyard beach, in 1987. By then, she had started napping every day.

sat us down and told us that Ari had probably 48 hours to live. She was breathing weakly, but what none of us knew then was that she hadn't given up.

It was not until the doctors told us that there was absolutely no hope that I confronted the possibility of Ari's death for the first time. I sat with a friend and lit one cigarette after another. I was shaking and not yet able to talk. "No one cares if we all die from AIDS," I said. "Something is very wrong. I have to get to the President."

It was in that moment of honest desperation that I realized I could no longer sit quietly in Santa Monica. A mother's job is to save her child; it's a basic animal instinct. But I was failing. I had to do more.

Propelled by anger and frustration, Elizabeth considered ways to take a more active role in AIDS issues without compromising her family's privacy. Ariel survived the pneumonia, yet her health seemed ever more fragile. The day the Glasers brought their daughter home

Someone had to care enough to be willing to shake things up, but I didn't know who it would be. I realized my country was failing me. The compassion as well as the moral and ethical foundations of our society were being tested, and from my point of view, America had let me down.

Determined to educate herself about AIDS as a national issue, Elizabeth met with physicians, politicians and friends to plan an assault on policymakers in Washington, D.C. Her first goal was to explain that AIDS affects children differently than adults and then to persuade legislators to make federal funds available, specifically for pediatric AIDS research. During her visit to the capital six weeks later, Elizabeth also met Dr. Phil Pizzo, chief of pediatrics at the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Md., who had launched the first federal study of AIDS in children. When he learned that Ari had been taking AZT orally with no favorable results, he recommended that she take the drug intravenously.

In March we were told to prepare for a funeral. By May we had a shot at second grade. If Ari could make it, we were all going to make it.

In June, friends arranged a meeting between Elizabeth and the Reagans at the White House, where she appealed to the President to lead the nation on this urgent issue. Although the Reagans welcomed her warmly, their private concern had no positive impact on public policy. The more Elizabeth learned about the government's indifference to the issue of children with AIDS, the more determined she became to form a private foundation to raise funds for pediatric AIDS research.

July 1988

It was one of those beautiful Los Angeles days when the sun, air, sky and sea all seem perfect. I asked Ari if she would like to go down to the Santa Monica pier, which has rides and an amusement arcade with cot-



ton candy and stuffed animals for prizes.

Ari and I went on the Ferris wheel together, around and around, waving wildly, queens of the sky and sea. For a moment, I was experiencing the thrilling unadulterated joy of just being a mom. Maybe there was some part of Ariel that knew this was the last day that she was really going to get to be a little girl.

Two weeks later Ari was readmitted to UCLA hospital. Her white blood cell count had fallen too low, and we had to take her off the intravenous AZT. She was having fevers that we couldn't break. But I persistently believed that this was just another crisis that we would somehow survive. I have never been able to accept endings that I don't like. I fight to make life the way I want it to be, and because of that I never believed that Ari was going to die.

We had Ari's seventh birthday party in the hospital, and Dick Stiehm gave her a UCLA T-shirt and told her it was what she would wear on the day she went home. But

Ari had regressed greatly. In a few weeks, we had slid back down the mountain we had climbed since June. Her care was intricate and complex, but all I wanted was to take her home.

Three weeks later, on Friday, Aug. 12th, 1988, we were packing up her things. Ari was lying in her bed and I said to her, "We have to see if you can sit in your stroller, honey." And Ari said, "No, Mom, I'm going to walk home." She couldn't move her legs. I looked at her and said, "Give me a break." Ari said simply, "No, Mom, I'm going to walk home." "All right, Ari," I said. "Go for it."

Paul and I continued getting her things together. It was not until the last 10 minutes of her life that I knew she was dying. And then very quickly she was gone. She was never supposed to die. It was too short a time to have had her. Paul wept and I cried, "Nooooo!" It was a "no" that wanted to turn back time. It was a "no" to a world that had failed me. Our beautiful

daughter had died. Ariel Glaser had been on the earth for seven years and eight days.

That Sunday, the Glasers held a memorial service for Ariel at home, and on Tuesday, Aug. 16, their daughter was buried next to Paul's father at a cemetery in Boston.

We have left Ari's room just as it was when she was alive. Paul and I decided we couldn't imagine changing it. We each find our way into her room at different times and in different ways to tell her we love her. Her door is always open. It's not maudlin; it's just life. Ari's room remains though Ari is gone and her spirit fills our hearts.

As In the Absence of Angels continues, it chronicles Elizabeth's evolution from a desperate mother, crying out for action, to an impassioned advocate, in charge of her life and determined to help others. For a look at Elizabeth today, please turn the page.

AFTER THE TRAGEDY, A CALL TO ARMS

Tomboy trim, with a broad smile and an easy laugh, Elizabeth Glaser walks into her sun-filled Santa Monica living room with a glass of milk in one hand and a slice of wheat toast slathered with jam in the other. A silky golden retriever pads along at her heels. In the kitchen Elizabeth's husband, Paul, is meeting with a group of California legislators. Phones ring, doors slam, visitors and deliveries come and go. The Glasers' home pulses with life.

"There were times after we were given our diagnosis when I thought it would be easier to take everyone into the garage and turn on the gas," says Elizabeth. "But as helpless as it felt at those moments, I knew that the next day might not feel hopeless at all, so I made the decision to choose to live."

It was a choice that seemed almost beyond her grasp following her daughter Ariel's death in August 1988. "When I learned I was HIV-positive," says Elizabeth, "as much as I was frightened and did not want

Today Elizabeth Glaser finds fresh purpose in her tireless crusade to save the children

By Kristin McMurrin

to die, I felt I had lived every day fully and had no regrets. But after Ari died, I felt dead too. I spent a lot of my time lecturing myself, saying you've got to move forward, but I could no longer see any beauty in the world."

In a gradual and very private process of recovery, Elizabeth reclaimed her will to live. She has been buoyed by Ari's presence in dreams, and she has the loyal support of a regiment of women friends, along with her husband. "Paul is intrinsically more private than I," she says. "He's not comfortable speaking about private family issues. He's an artist, a writer and a director, and it's important for him to be doing his business, but when I need him to be there for me, he's there. He's a very caring, sup-

portive member of this family."

Elizabeth speaks frankly about how tragedy can unhinge a marriage: "Many people think the loss of a child brings a couple closer, but in real life it's very hard to go through so much pain together. You're both scared, tense and angry. You're filled with feelings: one of them is love, but it's not unusual to feel estranged from everyone. That's a normal reaction to a crisis." Isolated from one another in their grief following Ari's death, the Glasers consulted a therapist to help regain a balance in their marriage. "Other men would have walked away," Elizabeth writes, "but not Paul."

More than nine years after contracting the virus, Elizabeth remains in stable health. She has regular aerosol pentamidine treatments, which help ward off the pneumonia that strikes so many people with the AIDS virus. She has also been taking the drug DDI since developing a toxic reaction to AZT in 1989. Son Jake, too, is well. "My son is a healthy, normal 6-year-old, living a full life with many friends."



◀ "This is a room where there's laughter, tears and commitment every day," says Elizabeth at her Santa Monica office, with (from left) executive director Ahavia Scheindlin, co-founder Susie Zee-gen and office manager Cyd Wilson.

► "There is no map for life; unfair things happen," says Elizabeth. "The challenge is what you do with these things." Her household includes Georgie, with her on a Santa Monica beach walk.





Elizabeth works out regularly in addition to weekly jogs and tennis games. "I love life," she says. "I've found a way to regain joy."

says Elizabeth. "He's a great athlete; he has a really cute way of meeting the world and he's just a joy."

Since going public with her family's story in August 1989, Elizabeth has grown more visible in her crusade on behalf of children with AIDS. "I realized that the greatest good would come from the federal government in terms of money and leadership," she says, "but that it was going to take too much time, which families with AIDS don't have. So I thought there would be a role for a small foundation that would fill the gap until the government took over its responsibility."

The Pediatric AIDS Foundation, which Elizabeth started with two close friends, Susan DeLaurentis and Susie Zeegen, may be small, but its ambitions are mighty: to raise money quickly, channel it directly into research and save lives. The foundation was formally launched in 1988 with a \$500,000 donation from Paul's aunt, Vera List. Disney chief Michael Eisner got actively involved and now sits on the foundation's board along with Steven Spielberg and Kitty Dukakis, among others. Producer-philanthropist Ted Fields and his wife, Susie, have made generous contributions and opened their Santa Barbara ranch to doctors from the U.S. and abroad for a series of cre-

ative think-tank sessions to determine where funding is most urgently needed.

In the past 16 months, the foundation has raised more than \$4 million and funded 38 research grants and nine scholar awards. More than 80 percent of the money goes to basic pediatric AIDS research, with much of the focus on studies of the central nervous system (which AIDS affects differently in children) and on finding ways to prevent infected mothers from passing the virus on to their babies in the womb.

Last summer doctors identified an antibody that could potentially block transmission of the virus from mother to fetus, and the foundation is racing to raise more funds for that kind of crucial research. "We need \$1.5 million by next month," says Elizabeth, "and Uncle Sam has more money than my friends. The government needs to do its share."

Glaser spends most workdays in a rent-free room in Santa Monica that is just big enough for eight desks and three computer terminals. The sweet faces of children claimed by the epidemic stare from posters tacked on the walls, next to bright kiddie drawings and a flurry of photos and Post-its. Seven full-timers—all three co-founders work without salary—and a handful of volunteers feed computers,

stamp envelopes and field nonstop phone calls. Singer James Taylor is on line 1 for Elizabeth, whose eyes fill with tears when she speaks to him. (Taylor made a special lullaby tape for Ari when she was ill and is participating in a celebrity lullaby album, *For Our Children*, due this spring.) The foundation supports a national emergency assistance plan for hospitals treating pediatric AIDS patients. It also has helped design a program to educate parents whose children are already learning about AIDS in school, and Elizabeth is hoping to find a corporate sponsor to underwrite the program so that it can be offered free.

The foundation has made great strides in its short life, but Elizabeth and her team urgently press forward. "Fifty percent of America is better educated, but if you're living next door to the other 50 percent, it means nothing," says Elizabeth, who never loses sight of her power as a champion for families who lack her influence. "Like most people with AIDS, I feel aligned with the have-nots," she writes. "When I meet people in power, it's usually because they think I'm one of them. I look the same, but my goals are not their goals. They want a kinder and gentler America for themselves. My family needs an America that is kinder and gentler to all."

Elizabeth is as ardent a mom as she is an advocate and arranges her office hours so that they are in sync with Jake's schedule. When he is not playing with friends after school, Jake and his mother sometimes ride bikes or bake brownies and usually read stories before bed. "There's no real way to describe my life," she says. "It's sort of existential. All I think about is today and tomorrow."

Although Elizabeth sees a therapist weekly, when she most yearns for comfort she calls to mind the lessons she learned from her daughter. "At times when I'm not feeling strong enough to meet all my challenges," she says, "I want to be someone of whom Ari would be proud, because I was so proud of her. She would settle for nothing less than my best effort because that's what she gave. So in my weaker moments, I think about her, and I say, 'Okay, Ari, you're right. I'm going to move on. And who knows what tomorrow will bring? I've always been someone who fought for a happy ending. Even though I cannot erase the death of my child,' she adds, "all I'm doing right now is giving my best shot at fighting for a happy ending." □

Pediatric AIDS Foundation
1311 Colorado Avenue
Santa Monica, CA 90404

Pediatric AIDS Foundation



UPDATE: SPRING 1994

This is a special Update. The foundation has been in existence for over five years, and we want to share some of our accomplishments with you. We also want to introduce you to Art Ammann. He is PAF's Director of Research and heads our Scientific Advisory Board. We couldn't do what we do without him. Art's credentials are impressive-- at the University of California he was Director of the Clinical Research Center and Pediatric Immunology. At Genentech he was Director of Clinical Research, and was one of the first doctors to identify AIDS in children. These are only to be topped by knowing him and working with him in person. We asked Art to say a few words in the Update about what PAF is accomplishing from his point of view. Again, we thank all of you for your continued support.

Susan

Susan DeLaurentis

Elizabeth

Elizabeth Glaser

Susie

Susie Zeegen

This February we reached an important time in the brief history of the Pediatric AIDS Foundation. After five years of supporting research it was time to reflect and examine. We invited a special group of individuals to our 10th Think Tank entitled "PAF: A Vision for Our Future." These were individuals we could trust to be critical, analytical and imaginative. Their task was to review our progress and programs. It was a time when all aspects of what the foundation does was discussed.

Their analysis and recommendations were clear. The foundation has had an influence beyond its size. Our ability to remain focused is part of the success. The other part is the personal interest of the Co-founders and staff in the research, the scientists, the Think Tanks and the Workshops. The Pediatric AIDS Foundation is not just supporting research; it is intent on finding solutions to critical unanswered questions. PAF's ability to work closely with advisors and researchers, to develop cooperative research and to remain focused is unique in the scientific community.

The challenge for the future is to stay focused. Future research priorities were carefully ordered. A call for continued support of basic investigator initiated research was made. The need for a highly visible Pediatric AIDS Foundation Scholar Program was emphasized to attract and retain the brightest and most innovative young researchers in pediatric AIDS. All our reviewers felt that support for targeted, directed research projects, like the Ariel Project, was essential. The impact of the foundation over the past five years has been dramatic. We look forward to the future with excitement and anticipation as we search for answers.

Most sincerely,

Art

Art Ammann, M.D.
Director of Research

Research produces results. . . the recent results of the NIH study 076 revealed that when AZT is administered to HIV infected pregnant women, the **rate of transmission to their newborns drops** significantly. These results will have an impact on the pediatric and adult communities. But many **questions remain** -- Why do some newborns still become infected? How do we make treatment available to all HIV infected individuals? How do we halt the disease progression in those already infected? **Research must continue** to provide solutions to remaining problems.

We also want to share with you some of what PAF has accomplished in its first five years as a result of your support.

- **Research Grants and Scholar Awards:** PAF has funded 171 researchers around the country working on investigator initiated research projects that are in the areas our Think Tanks have determined to be critical to children with HIV infection. To date we have funded \$13 million in research grants and scholar awards.
- **Ariel Project:** We have led the way in cooperative, directed research with our 3 year ground breaking *Ariel Project for the Prevention of HIV Transmission from Mother to Infant*. This project, with an annual \$3 million commitment, has the potential to create a world in which no additional children will be born with HIV.
- **Parent Education Program:** 70,000 units of this program, "HIV/AIDS: A Challenge to Us All," consisting of 2 videos and a guide book, have been distributed in English or Spanish, without charge, to PTAs, school systems, educational organizations and religious groups nationwide. This program, for parents of preschool and elementary age children, was generously underwritten by the Sega Charitable Trust.
- **Emergency Assistance Grants:** Since this program's inception, PAF has funded 268 grants (totaling over \$1 million) to help hospitals and health care facilities address unmet emergency needs for their pediatric AIDS patients, such as transportation, child care, medical equipment and meal vouchers.
- **Student Intern Awards:** To encourage young people to enter the field of pediatric AIDS, this program allows students to spend up to 8 weeks per year working with clinicians and researchers known for their work in pediatric AIDS. PAF has funded 102 Student Interns in 16 states.
- **Think Tanks and Workshops:** PAF has held 10 Think Tanks, 6 One Day Workshops and 2 National Pediatric Research Meetings providing a basis for unique collaborations among members of government, drug companies, private research institutions and universities. These meetings focus on specific issues affecting children with HIV/AIDS.

The Pediatric AIDS Foundation's ability to speak out on many issues surrounding HIV has helped to educate thousands of Americans about how the virus is and is not transmitted, that AIDS is a preventable disease, and that people infected with this virus need and deserve support and compassion.

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PAF's phone number is (310) 395-9051. To make a credit card donation call 1-800-488-5000.

This is from
Pediatric AIDS Foundation

Hope for Children with AIDS



Monday, September 12, 1994

Miss Lissa Muscatine
Presidential Speech Writer
WHITE HOUSE
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Lissa:

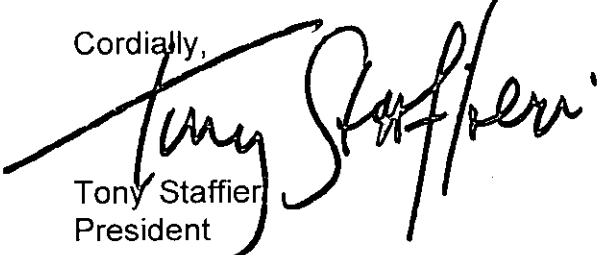
As a follow-up to my fax of this afternoon, I am enclosing a complete press kit from the **Fashion Targets Breast Cancer** campaign. This kit contains up-to-the-minute information, designers' quotes, promotional plans and other pertinent information.

I am enclosing a sample T-shirt; more will be coming under separate cover prior to the event. There is a second press kit enclosed for Liz Boyer's reference.

SAVVY Management is the public relations firm handling this project for CFDA and Polo Ralph Lauren. Please feel free to use me as the point person for facts and information. You may call me directly and I will get back to you immediately.

We are looking forward to seeing you all next week and again many thanks for your support, I am

Cordially,


Tony Staffier
President

AJS/mc

Encl: Press Kits (2)
T-shirt

cc: Fern Mallis/CFDA
Dolores Barrett/Polo Ralph Lauren

Children
AIDS

Pediatric AIDS Founda
84 Wooster Street, Suite 7

Pediatric AIDS Foundation
c/o Loews Corporation, One Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016
Telephone: 212-545-2435 Fax: 212-545-2468

Jeanene Maria Judelson

What PAF Has Accomplished in Its First 5 Years

The Pediatric AIDS Foundation is proud of what we have accomplished as a result of your support.

- As of December 31, 1993, PAF has raised \$23 million, and has spent 95% on our programs. A full description of our programs is in this package.
- We have funded 171 researchers around the country working on investigator initiated research projects that are areas our Think Tanks have determined to be critical.
- We have led the way in cooperative, directed research with our 3 year ground breaking *Ariel Project for the Prevention of HIV Transmission from Mother to Infant*.
- Our Emergency Assistance Program has funded 268 grants (totaling over \$1 million) to hospitals serving pediatric AIDS patients.
- 102 Student Interns have received funding to encourage their future career choices in pediatric AIDS research.
- 70,000 units of our Parent Education Program, in English or Spanish, have been distributed, without charge, to PTAs, school systems, education organizations and religious groups nationwide.
- The Pediatric AIDS Foundation's courage and ability to speak out on many issues surrounding HIV has helped educate thousands of Americans about how the virus is and is not transmitted, that AIDS is a preventable disease and that people infected with this virus need and deserve support and compassion.

The only
things I
did not copy
were money raising
pamphlets etc.
- Ruby