

**Office of the First Lady
Press Office
Files of Lissa Muscatine**

Contents: Files from Marsha Berry

Archived from OEOB 103 by Gayleen Dalsimer on January 2, 2001

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Files from Marsha Berry

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Enclosures filed in
Oversize Attachments #

20088
NARA # 17292

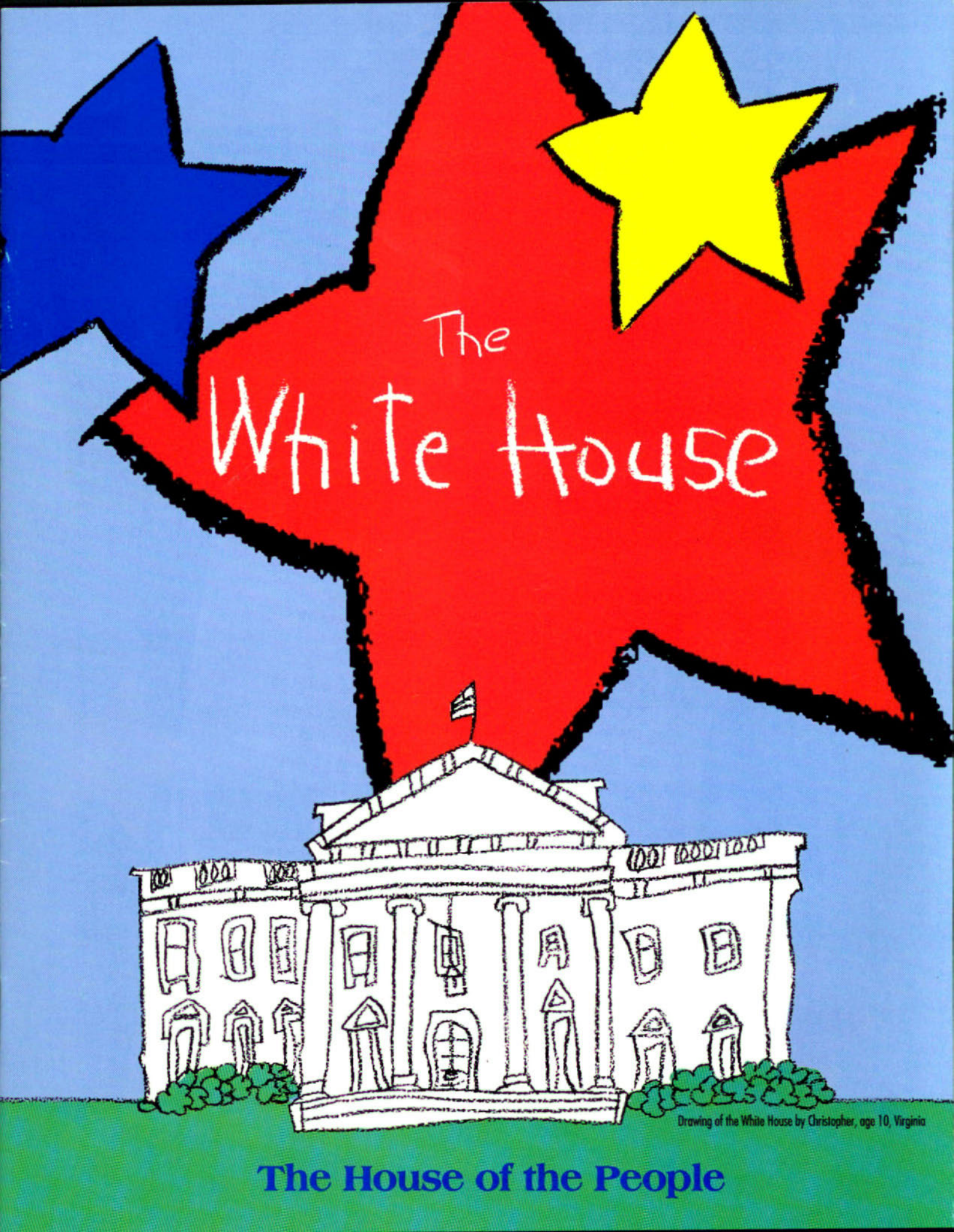
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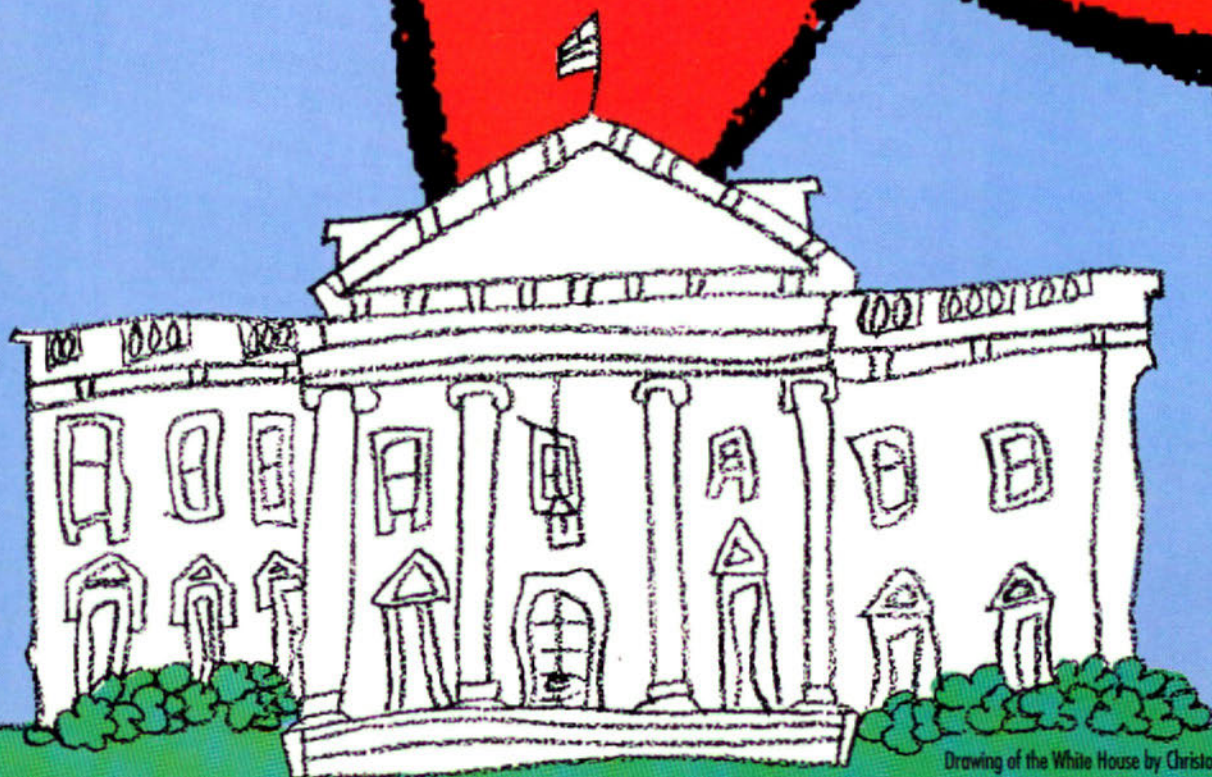
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The White House



Drawing of the White House by Christopher, age 10, Virginia

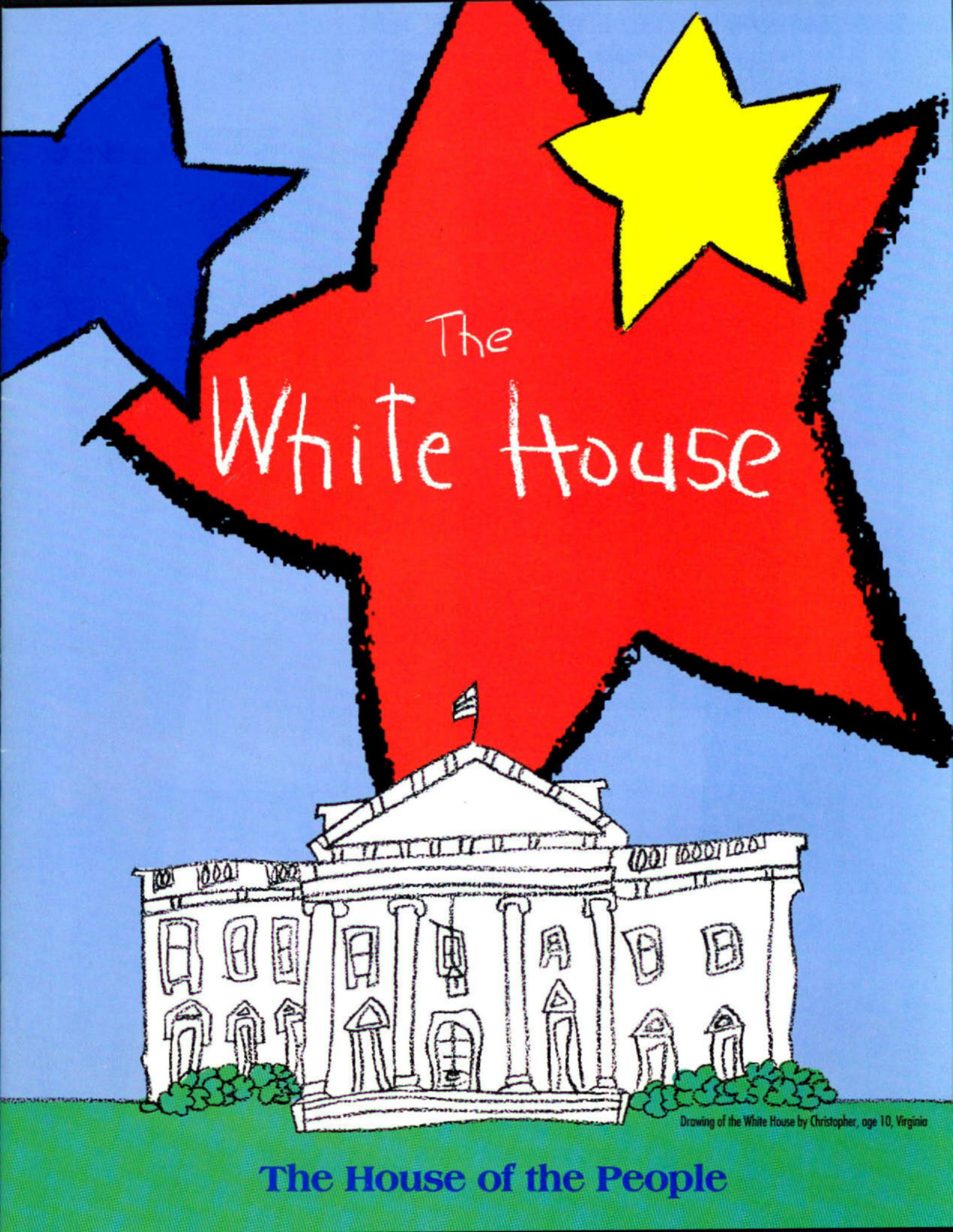
The House of the People

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

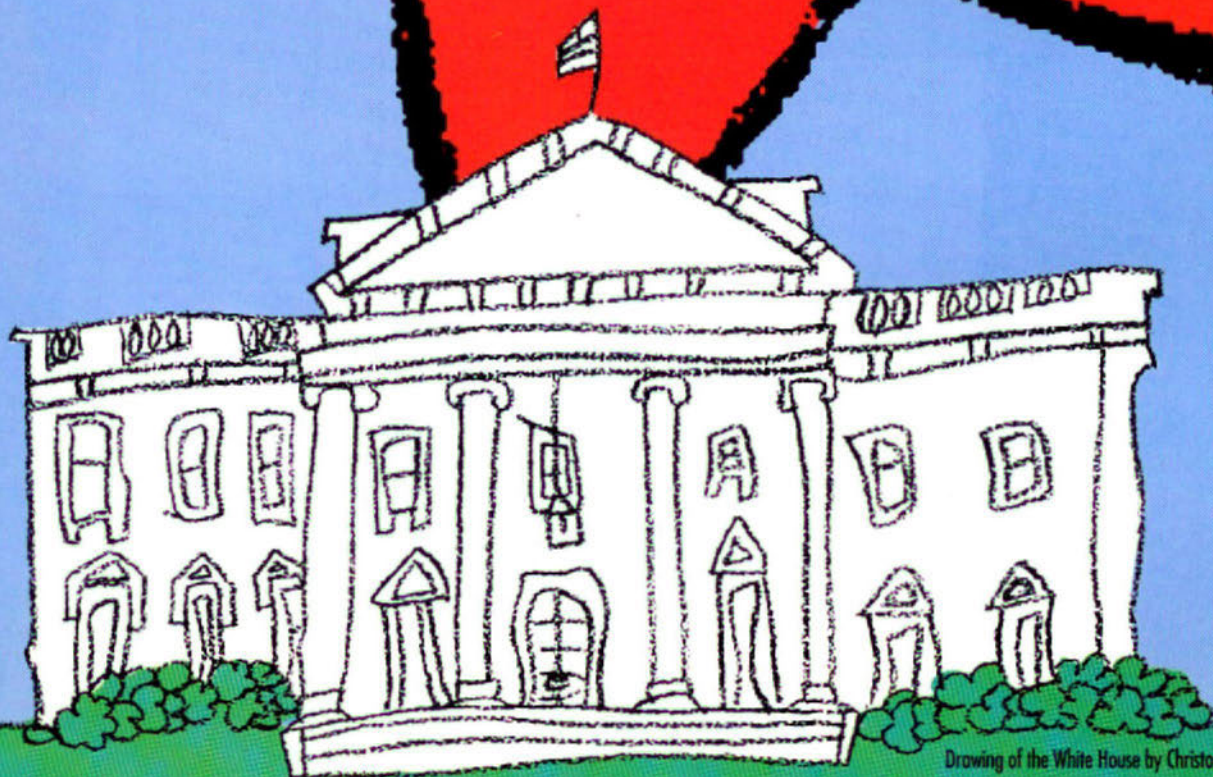
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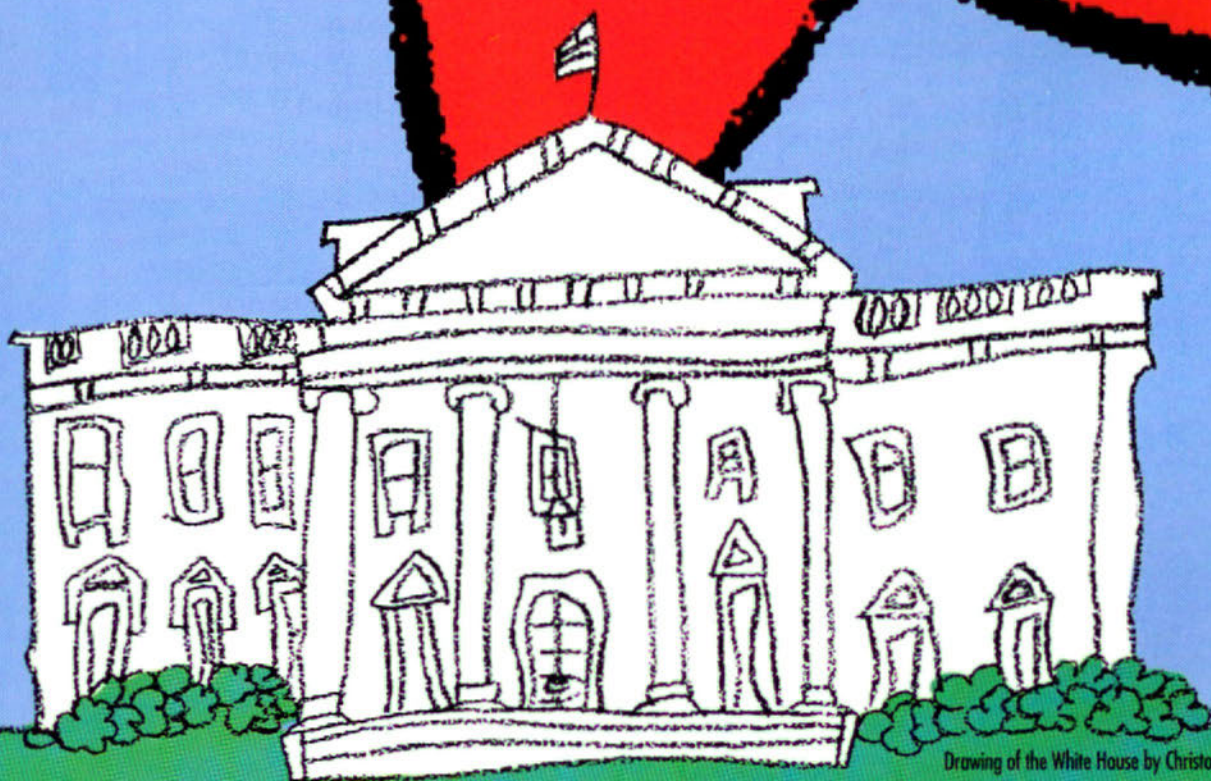
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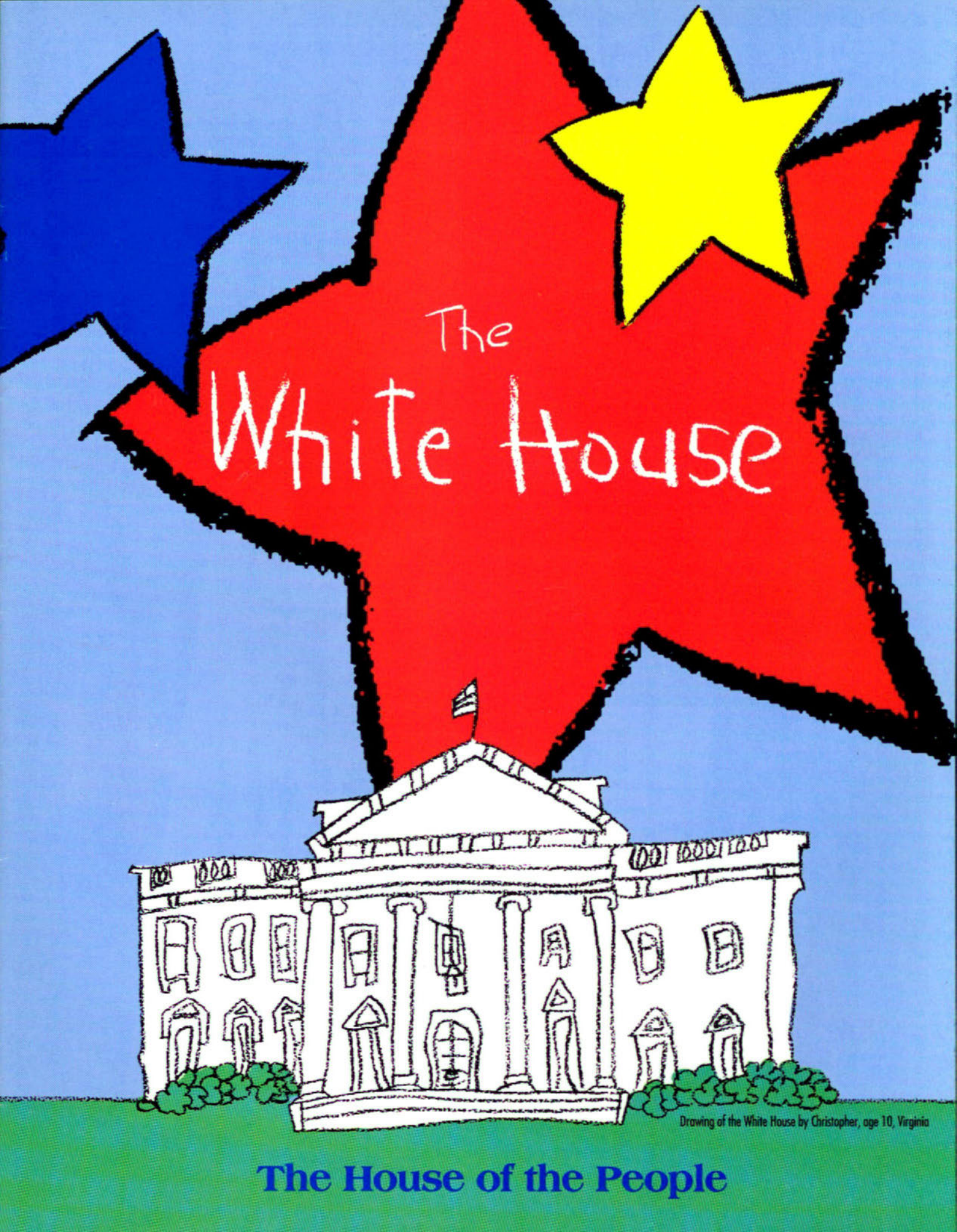
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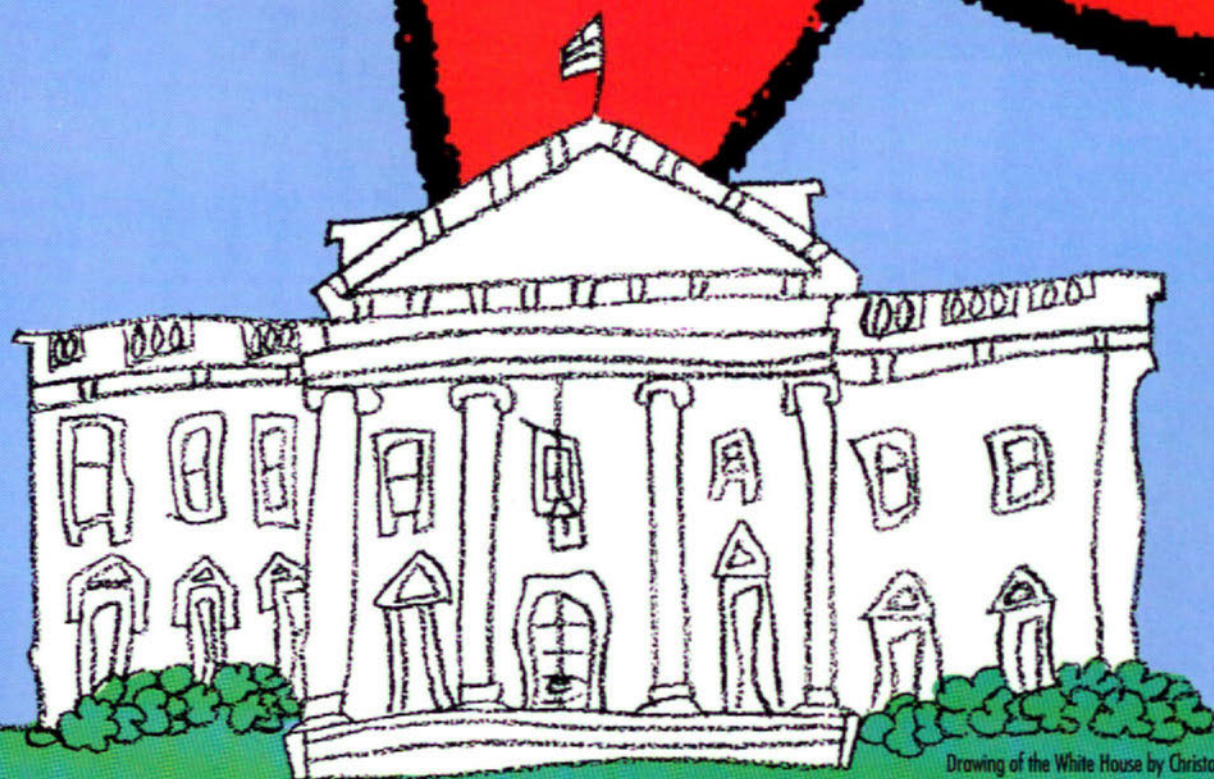
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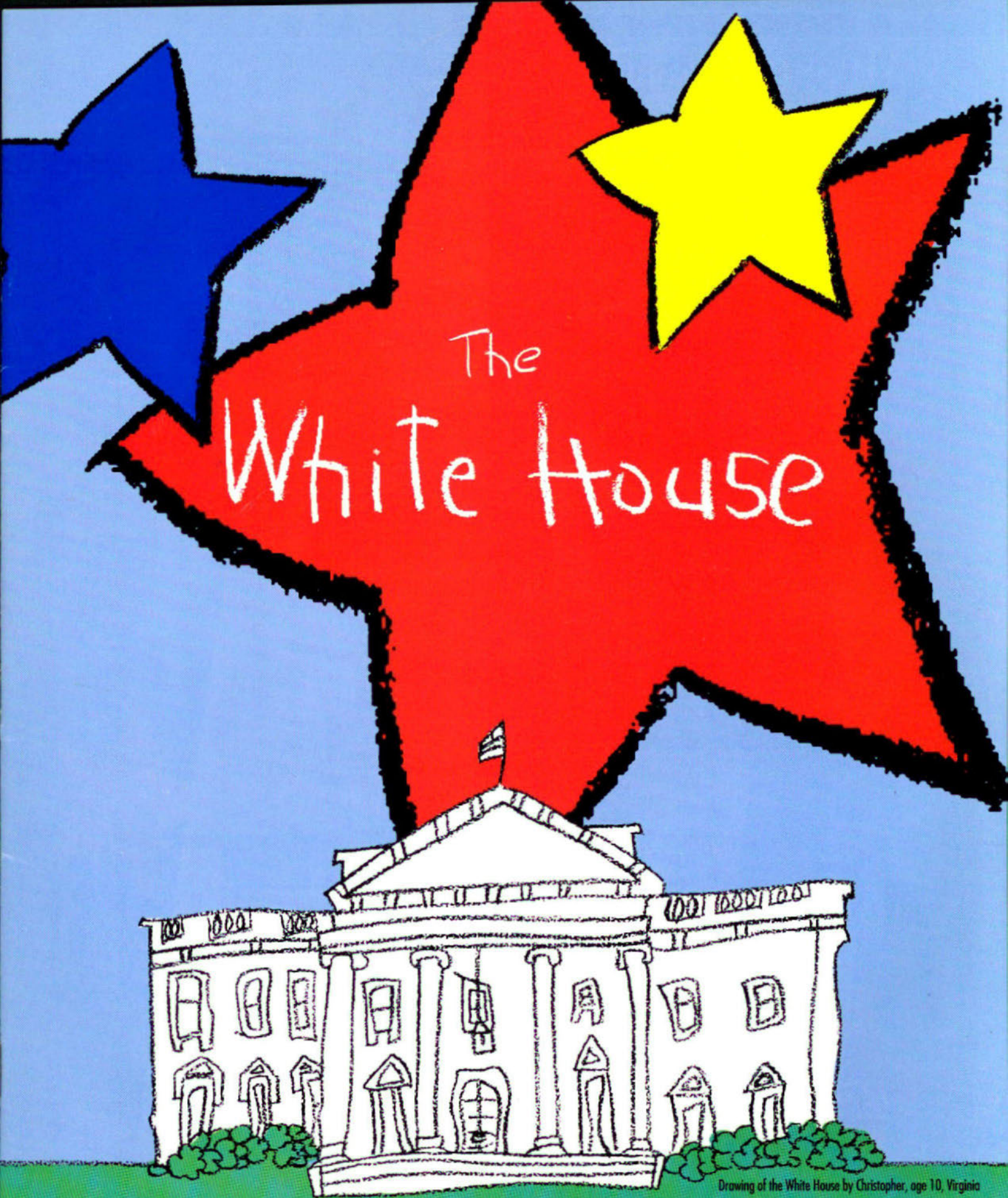
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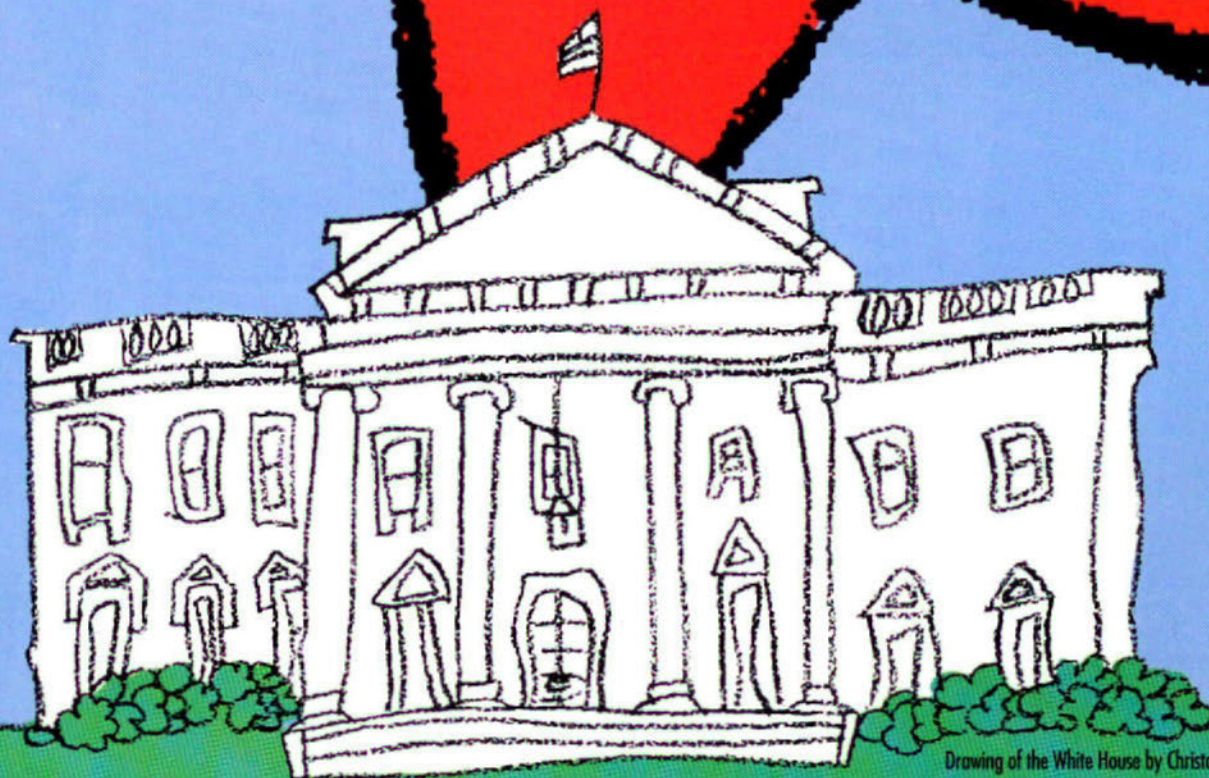
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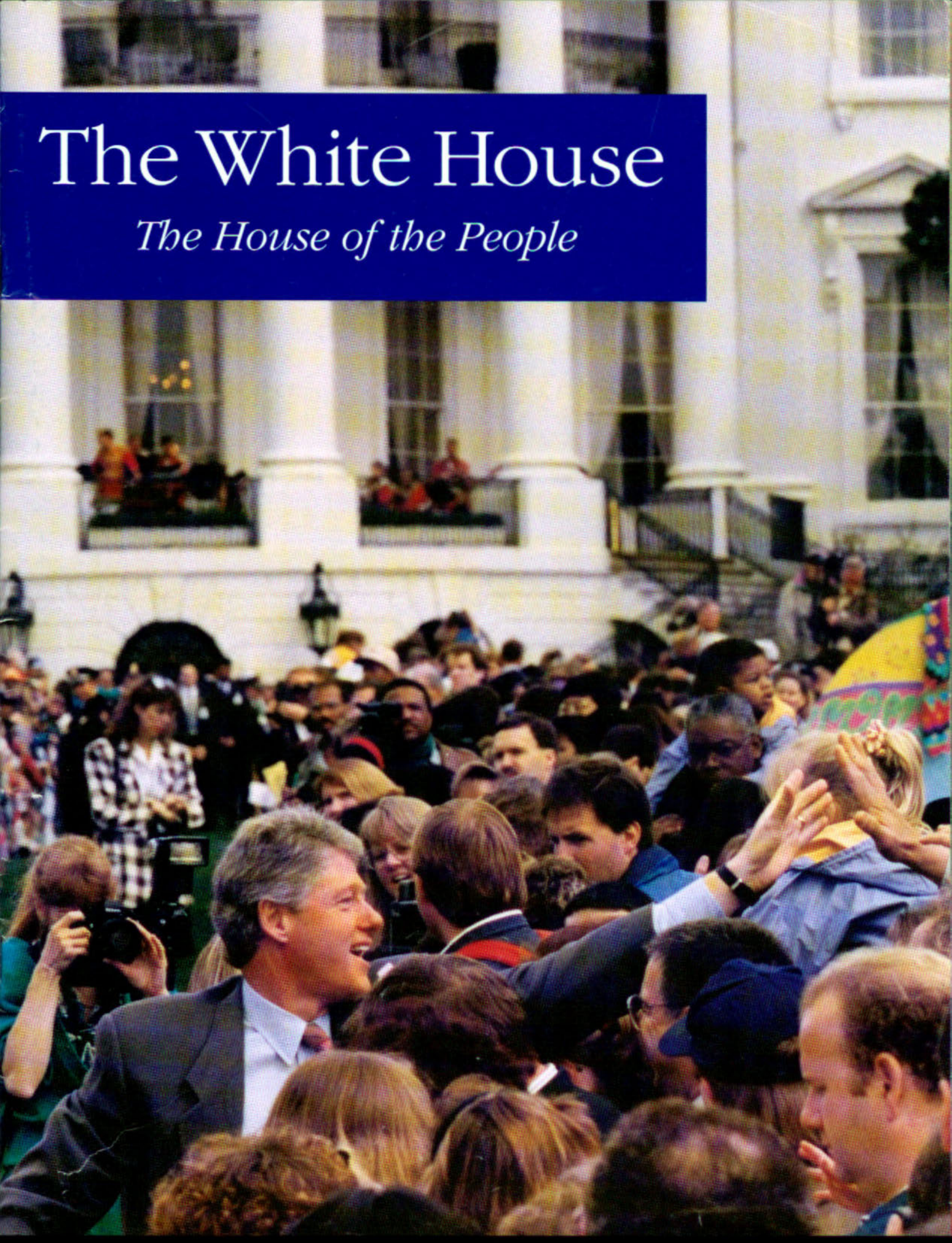
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The White House

The House of the People





PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

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PRESERVATION

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT COLLEGE
9500 GILMAN DRIVE, MAIL CODE: 0069
LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92093 - 0069

*It should be our objective to train minds as tools
that can be used for a lifetime,
inquiring minds, curious minds, seeking,
constantly refueling their ideas and information.*

—Eleanor Roosevelt



"First Lady of the World"
Bronze portrait of Eleanor Roosevelt
by Rose Shechet Miller, 1964

Photograph by Barbara Blomgren
Eleanor Roosevelt College
University of California, San Diego

UNIVERSITY COMMUNICATIONS

UCSD NEWS

January 26, 1995

Media Contact: Dolores Davies, University Communications Office
(619) 534-5994
Pablo Bueno Mendoza, Eleanor Roosevelt College
(619) 534-8791

DORIS KEARNS GOODWIN TO SPEAK AT INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS
SYMPOSIUM JAN. 27 SPONSORED BY UCSD'S ELEANOR ROOSEVELT COLLEGE

Doris Kearns Goodwin, a professor of government at Harvard University and a noted presidential historian, will deliver the keynote address at the First Annual Eleanor Roosevelt College International Symposium Jan. 27, in the Price Center Ballroom at the University of California, San Diego. The symposium, titled "*Citizenship and Human Rights for the 21st Century*," is one of a series of programs planned this year for the dedication of UCSD's Eleanor Roosevelt College.

The symposium, to be held from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., is free and open to the public. Professor Goodwin's address will be from 11 a.m.-12 noon. Her talk, "Eleanor Roosevelt: The Politics of Conscience," will focus on the former First Lady's support of civil rights in the United States and her role as chair for the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. Goodwin is the author of the 1994 best seller *No Ordinary Time: Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt: The Home Front During World War II*, and has also written books on Lyndon Baines Johnson and members of the Kennedy family.

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Using the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which Eleanor Roosevelt helped draft, as a foundation, the symposium will focus on issues of citizenship, human rights, and the role of the UN in safeguarding these rights. Presentations, followed by panel discussions, will be made by the following participants:

9-10:45 a.m. Susan Woodward, Brookings Institution, *"Can the UN Live up to its Charter in the 21st Century?: Human Rights, National Rights, and the Yugoslav Crisis."*

Thomas Farer, American University, *"Philanthropy with Bayonets: Implications of Humanitarian Intervention in Somalia."*

11 a.m.-12 p.m. Doris Kearns Goodwin, keynote address, *"Eleanor Roosevelt: The Politics of Conscience."*

1:15-3 p.m. Shirley Hune, UCLA, *"Human Rights, International Migration, and the Role of States and Citizens;"*
Gary Nabhan, Arizona-Sonoma Desert Museum, *"Threatened Indigenous Knowledge, Human Rights, and Endangered Species;"*

3:15-4:15 p.m. Dialogues About Human Rights, focusing on: basic human needs, women and families, ethnic minorities, voting rights, and education.

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4:15-5 p.m. Closing Discussion.

Funding for *"Citizenship and Human Rights for the 21st Century"* has been made possible by The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation. Registration will take place from 8:30-9 a.m. at the Price Center Ballroom. For more information please call (619) 534-5651.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ABOUT ERC DEDICATION PARTICIPANTS

CRAIG, Dr. Ann L.: Provost, Eleanor Roosevelt College

B.A. Magna cum Laude in International Relations with minors in Political Science and Anthropology, University of Minnesota, 1970. Ph.D. in Political Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1978. Visiting Assistant Professor of Government and International Relations, Clark University, 1978. Assistant Professor of Political Science, UCSD, 1979; Associate Professor of Political Science, UCSD, 1987; Provost, Eleanor Roosevelt College, UCSD, 1994. Honors include: Phi Beta Kappa; Phi Beta Delta (Honor Society for International Scholars); Sigma Chi Fraternity Professor of the Year, 1994, UCSD; Muir College Most Valuable Professor 1994, UCSD. Of numerous fellowships and grants, the most recent is \$145,000 from the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation in 1994: "Beyond Curriculum: Conference and Community as General Education," which will underwrite the ERC Symposium on January 27, "Citizenship and Human Rights for the 21st Century."

LYON, Dr. James K.: Founding provost Fifth (Eleanor Roosevelt) College, UCSD.

B.A. in German, 1958; M.A. in German and Comparative Literature, University of Utah, 1959. Ph.D. in Germanic Languages and Literatures, Harvard, 1963. Phi Beta Kappa. Appointments at Harvard and the University of Florida preceded appointment as Professor at UCSD in 1974. Appointed founding Provost of Fifth College in 1987. Retired from UCSD in 1994; now teaches at Brigham Young University. Pre-eminent authority on the works of Bertolt Brecht and Paul Celan.

GOODWIN, Dr. Doris Kearns: Historian and Professor of Government, Harvard University.

Ph.D. in Government, Harvard University; Woodrow Wilson Fellow. Dr. Goodwin has written definitive histories of the administration of Lyndon Johnson and the rise to power of the Fitzgerald and Kennedy families. She has served as a consultant and on-camera guest for PBS documentaries on Lyndon Johnson, the Kennedy family, the Roosevelt family, and Ken Burns' Baseball. In her most recent work, current best seller No Ordinary Time: The Home Front During World War II, Goodwin provides insight into the Roosevelt White House and, in particular, the influence and motivations of Eleanor Roosevelt.

ROOSEVELT, David B.: Member of the Roosevelt Family Committee.

Presidential Appointee to chair the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial; first appointed by President Bush and reappointed by President Clinton. Serves as a Commissioner and Co-Chair of the Capitol Campaign Committee. Member of the National Board of the newly established National Civilian Community Corps, an executive program patterned

after the New Deal Civilian Conservation Corps. Serves on the boards of various civil, governmental and industrial organizations. Active civil and political proponent of Presidential Community Service. Former member of the Executive Board of the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation. Board member of the Eleanor Roosevelt Institute. Active advisory member to the Roosevelt Study Center in the Netherlands. Son of Eliot and Grandson of Franklin and Eleanor.

ATKINSON, Dr. Richard C.: Chancellor, UCSD.

Dr. Atkinson obtained his Ph.B. from the University of Chicago and a Ph.D. from Indiana University. From 1956-1980, he was a Professor of Psychology at Stanford. During his tenure at Stanford, he was appointed Deputy Director of the National Science Foundation by President Ford and appointed the Director in 1977 by President Carter. As Director, he was responsible for negotiating and signing the first Memorandum of Understanding in history between the People's Republic of China and the United States, an agreement for the exchange of scientists and scholars. In July 1980, he became the fifth Chancellor of UCSD. He has directed the rapid expansion of academic and research programs. Both student enrollment and faculty senate have increased 60% since he assumed office. His research in psychology and cognitive science concentrated on problems of memory and cognition: he transformed ideas about the nature of human memory into an explicit theory that was formulated in mathematical terms.

RODHAM CLINTON, Hillary: First Lady, United States of America.

Rodham Clinton graduated from Wellesley in 1970. She graduated from Yale Law School in 1973. In 1973, she became a staff attorney with the Children's Defense Fund. In 1974, she served on the Impeachment Inquiry staff of the Judiciary Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives for the Watergate impeachment proceedings. In 1975, she married William Jefferson Clinton and assumed residence in Arkansas. She was a law professor at the University of Arkansas School of Law. When her husband was elected Governor of Arkansas, she chaired the Arkansas Education Standards Committee and founded the Arkansas Advocates for Children and Families. She established the Arkansas Home Instruction Program for Preschool Youth to train parents to help their children in preschool preparedness and literacy. As First Lady of the United States, Hillary Rodham Clinton was appointed by the President to head the Task Force on National Health Care Reform.

SHAUGHNESSY, Daniel E.: President, United Nations Association of San Diego County.

Mr. Shaughnessy began his international public service career in the late sixties. He served on the personal staff of Senator Hubert Humphrey. Later he served on the U.S.

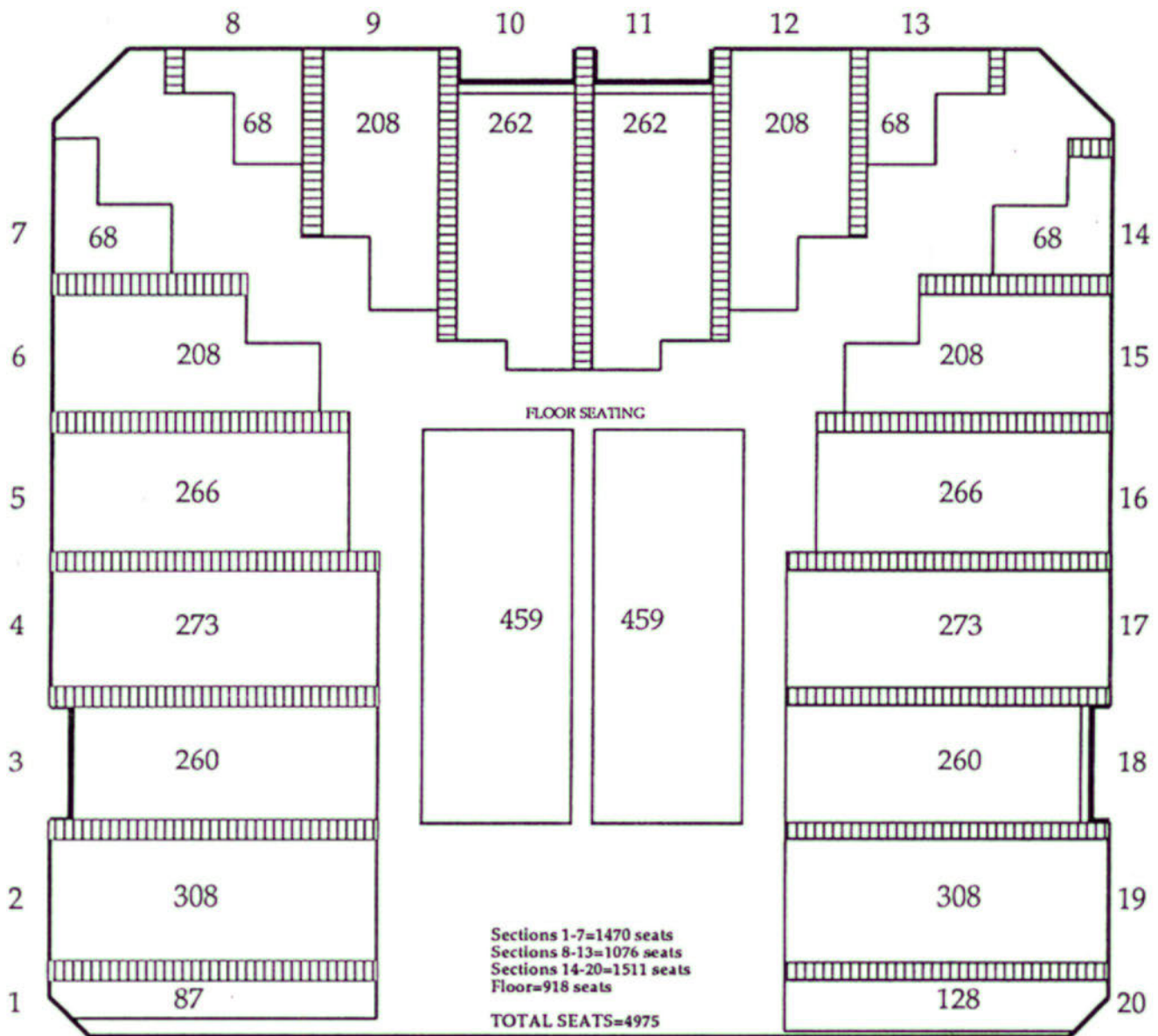
Senate Agricultural Committee as a staff specialist. In 1974, he served as the Deputy Coordinator for U.S. involvement in the UN World Food Conference, the first of the global United Nations Conferences on development issues. He has served as delegate or representative to several UN organizations, including UNICEF and World Health Organization. During the Carter Administration he served as Director of the Presidential Commission on World Hunger. After this distinguished career of public service, Mr. Shaughnessy assumed the presidency of TCR Services, Inc., and Executive Director for International Programs of World SHARE. He is presently the Executive Director of Project Concern International.

MILLER, Rose Shechet: Sculptor, multi-media artist, teacher.

Miller is a graduate of the Massachusetts College of Art and studied at the Boston Museum School and the Hobart School of Welding Technology. She teaches privately and at various schools and museums. Past president of the New England Sculptors Association, she has exhibited in more than a dozen solo shows and participated in 50 group shows. The bust of Eleanor Roosevelt being presented to the college was most recently exhibited in a solo retrospective of Miller's work at the Massachusetts College of Art in the Fall of 1994.

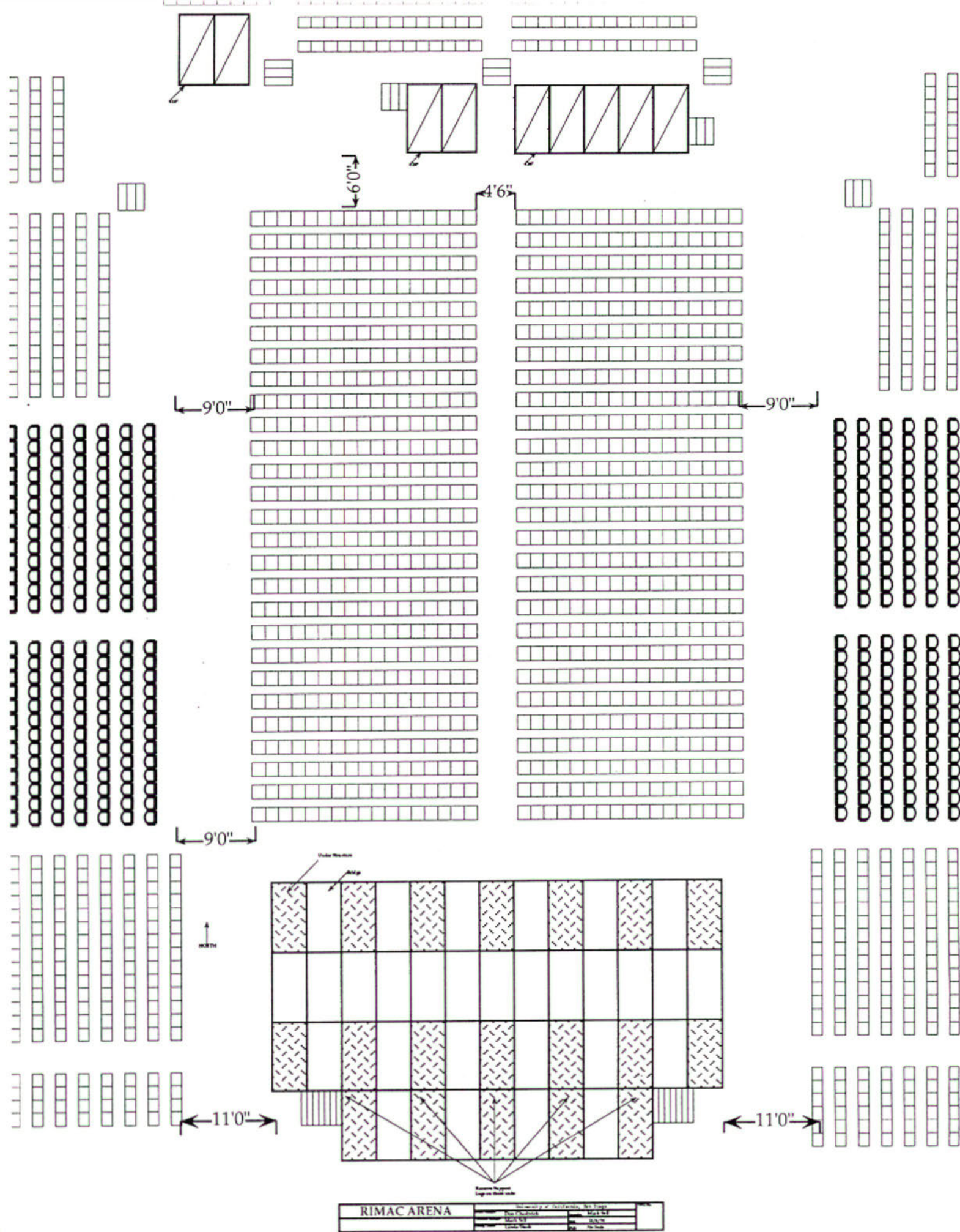
MATHIEU, Dr. David J.: Dean of Students, Eleanor Roosevelt College.

B.A. in American Indian Studies, 1972; M.A. in American Studies, University of Minnesota, 1974. Ed.D. in Higher Education Administration, University of South Dakota, 1993. Assistant Professor of American Indian Studies at Black Hills State University and Dakota Wesleyan University, 1975-1985. Dean of Student Development, Dakota Wesleyan University, 1985-1990. Dean of Student Development, Minnesota State University campus in Akita Japan, 1990-1994.



For Concerts with Sound/Light Platforms,
sections 10&11 will have 48 seats killed.
TOTAL SEATS=4927

RIMAC ARENA		University of California, San Diego		JWG No.
Faculty Manager:	Don Chadwick	Drawn by:	Mark Sell	
Production Manager:	Mark Sell	Date:	12/6/94	
Booking Contact:	Linda Stack	Scale:	No Scale	



ERC Dedication Press Arrangements

Previous to Security Screening at 11:00 am

Platforms for electronic and print media will be set up in the rear of the arena from 8:00 am to 11:00 am.

Isolated platforms for UCSD-TV will be erected. UCSD-TV will set-up from 7:00 am to 11:00 am.

Press seating will be cordoned off by staff from 7:00 am to 11:00 am.

After Security Screening Seal has been completed at 2:00 pm.

Press check-in takes place at the East Door of the General Admission area. Press kits will be provided to them at the door.

Press will be allowed to check-in from 2:00 pm to 3:30 pm. No press will be allowed in after 3:45 pm.

All photographic equipment will be checked by UCSD PD for any type of projectile or explosive devices.

Press will be seated at a cut-off time of 3:45 pm. Photographers will be allowed to photograph from stationary positions at the rear of the arena throughout the program.

January 26, 1995

Media Contact: Dolores Davies, University Communications Office
(619) 534-5994
Pablo Bueno Mendoza, Eleanor Roosevelt College
(619) 534-8791

FIRST LADY GIVES KEYNOTE ADDRESS AT JAN. 26
DEDICATION OF UCSD'S ELEANOR ROOSEVELT COLLEGE

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton visited the University of California, San Diego Jan. 26 to give the keynote address at the dedication of the university's Eleanor Roosevelt College, which was formally named by the UC Regents earlier this year for Eleanor Roosevelt.

The dedication took place from 4 to 5:30 p.m. in the main arena of the university's new Recreation/Intramural and Athletics Complex (RIMAC), which made its public debut with this event. Attendance was by invitation only, although some tickets were made available to the public.

In addition to Mrs. Clinton, those participating in the Eleanor Roosevelt College Dedication Ceremony included: James K. Lyon, founding provost of the college; Doris Kearns Goodwin, author of the highly acclaimed 1994 book *No Ordinary Time: The Home Front in World War II*; David B. Roosevelt, grandson of Eleanor Roosevelt; Daniel E. Shaughnessy, president of the United Nations Association of San Diego County; UCSD Chancellor

(more)

Richard C. Atkinson; and Eleanor Roosevelt College Provost Ann L. Craig.

"We are extremely pleased that Mrs. Clinton was able to join us for the dedication of our college," said Provost Craig.

Eleanor Roosevelt College is the newest college at UCSD, which has an undergraduate college system modelled on those of Cambridge and Oxford universities. Founded in 1988 as UCSD's Fifth College and renamed for Eleanor Roosevelt last spring, it is the first of the UCSD colleges to be named in honor of a woman. The college, which currently has approximately 1,700 students, has a distinctive international perspective and a mission to prepare students to understand and function effectively in the global community of the 21st century.

"As First Lady from 1933 to 1945 and for nearly two decades thereafter, Eleanor Roosevelt was recognized worldwide for the strong leadership she provided on some of the most important domestic and international public policy issues of the day. Mrs. Roosevelt epitomizes the college's philosophy and its pioneering, international approach," said Craig. "Her commitment to service in the international arena and her advocacy of global human rights exemplify the ideals of our college."

The ceremony included the unveiling of a bronze bust of Mrs. Roosevelt by New England sculptor Rose Shechet Miller, which is being donated to the college by the San Diego chapter of the

(more)

United Nations Association and the Sami and Marie Bandak family.

The Jan. 26 dedication ceremony also included a number of musical performances. Prior to the actual ceremony as guests were taking their seats, UCSD carillonneur Scott Paulson performed a selection of pieces from the repertoire of contralto Marion Anderson, whose triumphant performance before thousands at the Lincoln Memorial was arranged by Mrs. Roosevelt as a strong statement against racial discrimination in the 1930s. Music during the dedication ceremony was provided by the UCSD Gospel Choir and the San Diego Chamber Brass Quintet.

A Jan. 27 symposium on *"Citizenship and Human Rights for the 21st Century,"* is also being sponsored by Eleanor Roosevelt College as one of the programs planned for the dedication of the college this year. The symposium, featuring Doris Kearns Goodwin as keynote speaker, will take place from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. in the UCSD Price Center Ballroom. Professor Goodwin's address, *"Eleanor Roosevelt: The Politics of Conscience,"* will take place at 11 a.m. The symposium is free and open to the public.

For additional information about Eleanor Roosevelt College and the dedication and/or symposium, please contact Pablo Bueno Mendoza, Eleanor Roosevelt College, (619) 534-8791.

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Our world is characterized by rapid scientific and technological change, rich cultural diversity, and intense social and political interactions. At Eleanor Roosevelt College, our goal is to prepare students to be informed and contributing citizens, whatever their chosen major and wherever they elect to live and work.

Eleanor Roosevelt was regarded in her time as a "world citizen," devoted to engaging people everywhere in the pursuit of justice. She encouraged students to embrace the challenge of learning from all civilizations.

At Eleanor Roosevelt College, we urge students to join faculty, other students, and staff as active partners in learning. Our general education curriculum was established in the tradition of broad liberal arts programs. It is designed to expand writing, analytic, quantitative, and critical thinking skills in order to prepare students to be capable world citizens. Because we also share our namesake's commitment to an international education, we encourage our students to explore opportunities for study, work, or travel abroad.

We believe that thoughtful training in a discipline and polished intellectual skills coupled with an international perspective will provide students with a solid foundation for the future. Eleanor Roosevelt College is dedicated to supporting students in these pursuits.

Experience our window on the world!

—Ann Craig, Provost

Eleanor Roosevelt College

The college system at UCSD combines the intimacy of a small institution with the intellectual breadth and resources of a large research university. Founded in 1988 as UCSD's fifth college, Eleanor Roosevelt College was named in 1994 for the former First Lady, delegate to the United Nations, chair of the UN Commission on Human Rights, and member of the Peace Corps Advisory Council. The college currently includes approximately 1,800 undergraduates from a variety of cultural and ethnic backgrounds.

Like each of the other undergraduate colleges at UCSD, Eleanor Roosevelt College is led by its own provost, dean of students, director of academic advising, and director of the writing program. This arrangement provides students with opportunities to know and be known by classmates, faculty, and staff, as well as with a broad range of opportunities to become involved in the life of the larger university.

Students at Eleanor Roosevelt College develop an unusually strong sense of intel-

lectual and social community as they complete the Making of the Modern World (MMW) sequence. These courses weave together knowledge from many fields, bringing students forward through time, toward an appreciation of the complex tapestry of the world in which we live.

The academic work of Eleanor Roosevelt College students is further shaped by the requirements for their chosen field of study, selected from among the more than 70 majors available at UCSD. About one-third of each entering class at Eleanor Roosevelt College will spend time abroad.

Eleanor Roosevelt College students go on to work in the private sector, teach, or to hold government or public service positions in the U.S. and in other countries after graduation. Others have attended law or medical school, or graduate programs in the sciences or international business. Some graduates participate in the Peace Corps, Teach for America, or the Japan English Teaching (JET) Program.

ERC Student Life

Extracurricular experiences play a very important role in students' education at Eleanor Roosevelt College. Whether students live on or off campus, they have many opportunities to become involved in the college, UCSD, and its surrounding communities.

The programs and activities at Eleanor Roosevelt College reflect the theme *Celebration of Cultures at Home and Abroad*. Each month of the academic year, a different region of the world is showcased through a variety of student-initiated programs. Other opportunities to become involved include leadership training, student government, judicial board, and campus committees.

Living at ERC

Most first-year students live in one of eight two-story residence halls, housing 37 students each. A large grassy quad in the center of the complex contributes to the friendly feeling of the college. ERC's Pepper Canyon apartments, each housing 3-4 students, are located across a canyon from the residence halls. The complex is also home to UCSD's International House, offering programs rich in cross-cultural experiences, where residents include juniors and seniors, graduate students, faculty, and visiting scholars from the U.S. and abroad.

*Whether or not they have
made the world they live in,
the young must learn
to be at home in it,
to be familiar with it.
They must understand
its history, its peoples,
their customs and ideas and
problems and aspirations.
...the world cannot be
understood from a
single point of view.*

—Eleanor Roosevelt

*General Education Requirements**

- **THE MAKING OF THE MODERN WORLD:** Two of the six quarters include intensive instruction in writing
 - **FOREIGN LANGUAGE:** Three courses in a language other than English
 - **REGIONAL SPECIALIZATION:** Three courses covering a specific geographic region of the world
 - **FINE ARTS:** Two courses (one non-western) in music, theater, or art
 - **QUANTITATIVE METHODS:** Two courses from mathematics, computer science, logic or statistics
 - **NATURAL SCIENCE:** Two courses from the biological or physical sciences
- * GE requirements differ for transfer students.

ERC Honors Program

On the basis of high school GPA and SAT scores, entering students are invited to participate in the First-Year Honors Seminar. During fall quarter meetings, members of the UCSD faculty discuss their career development and research interests, as well as educational opportunities on campus. The winter and spring quarter seminars with faculty are each devoted to an exploration of the international dimensions of a selected topic.

Second-year honors students have the opportunity to select topics from MMW courses and to pursue independent study with individual faculty members. Projects may extend for one to three quarters. Honors projects are often selected for presentation at the UCSD Undergraduate Research Conference held each spring. Cultural and social events such as lectures, plays, and visits to museums are also an important component of the honors program.

UCSD Academic Honors

Eleanor Roosevelt College students earn Provost's Honors by maintaining GPAs of 3.5 or higher each quarter and are awarded *Certificates of Merit* for a year of Provost's Honors. A number of students also enroll in departmental honors programs, are elected to Phi Beta Kappa, or receive university honors at graduation.



Anna Eleanor Roosevelt
Her Star Still Shines



If our many young people have lost the excitement of the early settlers who had a country to explore and develop, it is because no one remembers to tell them that the world has never been so challenging, so exciting; the fields of adventure and new fields to conquer have never been so limitless. There is still unfinished business at home, but there is the most tremendous adventure in bringing the peoples of the world to an understanding of the American dream. In this attempt to understand to give a new concept of the relationships of mankind, there is open to our youngsters an infinite field of exciting adventure where the heart and the mind and the spirit can be engaged. Perhaps the older generation is often to blame with its cautious warning: "Take a job that will give security, not adventure." But I say to the young: "Do not stop thinking of life as an adventure, You have no security unless you can live bravely, excitingly, imaginatively; unless you can choose a challenge instead of a competence."

Eleanor Roosevelt

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT COLLEGE

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT 1884 - 1962

Eleanor Roosevelt was already recognized as a key social reformer in New York before she married Franklin Roosevelt in 1905. During the 1920s, while raising their five children, she became a nationally recognized leader within the women's reform movement and the Democratic Party. When Franklin was nominated for president in 1932, Eleanor's stature in state and national party politics was already significant.

Between 1933 and 1945, the breadth of Mrs. Roosevelt's activities as First Lady and her advocacy of liberal causes were unprecedented. For her, a "New Deal" for America meant a set of new values which would bring social justice to the nation. Hers was one of few voices insisting that racial discrimination had no place in American life. She not only resigned publicly from the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1936 because they would not allow the world-renowned African-American contralto Marian Anderson to sing in Constitution Hall, Mrs. Roosevelt went on to arrange for Miss Anderson's triumphant appearance before thousands at the Lincoln Memorial. She actively lobbied for civil rights legislation and joined the NAACP in 1939. She instituted regular White House press conferences, at which she limited attendance to women journalists, which forced the media to begin hiring women correspondents. She was concerned about native Americans and resigned as honorary chairwoman of the National Indian Association when its president called the preservation of Indian customs an encouragement to immorality. She served as the President's emissary to various constituencies, reporting to him on conditions, programs, and public opinion. She wrote a syndicated daily newspaper column and was widely sought as a speaker. International House in New York, the first such institution of its kind, reveres her as one of its patron saints. During World War II, she intervened with the State Department on behalf of Jewish refugees from Europe; she reportedly argued privately with FDR against the internment of Japanese-Americans; she travelled extensively to military bases in Great Britain and the South Pacific and brought home personal messages from their loved ones to countless American families.

For 17 years after President Roosevelt's death in 1945, Eleanor Roosevelt remained the most effective woman in American politics. She exhorted President Harry Truman to push forward with civil rights (especially desegregation in housing, education, and public facilities); to maintain the Fair Employment Practices Commission which she had helped establish at the beginning of World War II; to develop a foreign policy able to cope with the needs of other nations; and to work toward a world where nuclear weapons would no longer be negotiating chips in international relations.

In 1946, President Truman appointed her as a delegate to the United Nations where she chaired the Commission on Human Rights. In 1948, the General Assembly of the UN adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, called "The Magna Carta of Mankind" by Secretary General U Thant of Burma. The unanimous passage of the Declaration, which goes beyond civil and political rights to spell out social and economic rights for the peoples of the world, was in large measure the product of the energy and imagination of Eleanor Roosevelt, who received a standing ovation from the General Assembly on the occasion of its adoption.

In 1953, Mrs. Roosevelt transferred her attention to the American Association for the United Nations, establishing more than 160 chapters across the country. Nearly every important visitor to the United States sought an audience with her, and she was recognized by this time as "First Lady of the World." In her extensive travels, she circled the globe several times, visiting scores of countries and meeting with both leaders and ordinary citizens.

In 1961, President John Kennedy named Mrs. Roosevelt to the Peace Corps Advisory Council and the Freedom from Hunger Foundation, but claimed to be proudest of his choice of her as chairwoman of the Commission on the Status of Women.

"One of the most important things for our young people to learn is the difficult art of being at home in the world. Ahead of them lies the gigantic, but infinitely rewarding task, of learning to know and understand other peoples, and the equally difficult task of helping other peoples to know and understand them....The greatest and most inspiring adventure of all time probably will be carried out in the next fifty years, the adventure of building a new world. As our young people come to have a closer and deeper understanding of that world and its peoples, they will learn that there is not one civilization, from the oldest to the very newest, from which we cannot learn."

Eleanor Roosevelt
Tomorrow is Now, 1962

Eleanor Roosevelt College at the University of California, San Diego, is dedicated to preparing the youth of today for the global challenges they will face in the coming millennia. Since its founding as Fifth College in 1987, it has had as its cornerstone education in an international context. Each student attending Eleanor Roosevelt College must complete a six-quarter cross-disciplinary core course sequence requirement that emphasizes understanding the contemporary world through the history, sociology, and anthropology of many cultures before the twentieth century.. The impact of this education is best described by students and graduates.

Hello Everyone and Happy Spring! The academic year (in Sweden) is closing... and I'd like to express my gratitude to the wonderful people at Fifth College who have supported me every which way on my quest for a broadened, international education. I have learned much this year, both academically and personally. I now feel stronger than ever about the international focus of Fifth College and am extremely proud of being a Fifth College Student. The experience of studying abroad in Seoul, South Korea for the coming academic year will no doubt reinforce my global outlook on life. But I look forward to being back at Fifth by mid-May.

- Philip Tran

Maha'a leilei Fifth College--Tonga is so beautiful. We are staying right on the beach and there are mango, papaya, banana, and coconut trees and hundreds of flowers everywhere. My room is under a breadfruit tree and I am awakened by pigs and piglets each morning. The people are very friendly--there are smiles to be found on every corner. Yesterday I swam with some small children who broke coconuts for me. The town is larger and more modernized than I expected. We attended the burial of a three day funeral a few days ago. the whole town was gathered, wearing their traditional reed mats around the waist. Today we went to a Tongan church--the choir was just incredible. There is so much to learn, explore, and see. This afternoon begins our Tongan lessons. Hope all is well with you. Much love.

- Peri Klemm

Greetings from Central America! Today I find myself on the beautiful Caribbean coast enjoying a few days of fun and sun. Last week was spent backpacking in Corcovado on the South Pacific side. The EAP (Education Abroad Program) in Montevideo (Uruguay) was fantastic...learned a lot about tropical forests and saw many beautiful plants and animal species...spent 7 weeks traveling through Costa Rica, Guatemala, Belize, and Mexico...Look forward to seeing you next fall.

- Jonathan Lilien

What in the world am I doing in Korea, again? I just can't get away from the "international experience" of Fifth College! Just a few months ago I was employed at a Korean company, and they decided, to my great fortune, to send me to Korea for three weeks training. So here I am roaming around the streets of Seoul in a business suit.

- Harry Choi

I entered the Foreign Service directly after graduation. I've spent the past six months learning Arabic intensively. Now I'm leaving for Cairo. I'll be spending one year training in each section of the embassy, one year in Tunisia learning more Arabic, and then for two years I will serve in Cairo as the Cultural Affairs Officer in charge of educational exchanges. As I embark on this adventure, I am thinking about Fifth College and the special ways it prepared me for just this kind of experience.

- Dana Shell

The tradition that was started five years ago when Fifth College opened its doors will continue this dedicatory year and in the future. In addition to its focus on international and multicultural education, Eleanor Roosevelt College will emphasize learning about human rights both globally and through community service efforts within San Diego. The students who graduate from Eleanor Roosevelt College will truly be the citizens of the world, educating others as they actively learn from the world before them.

THE MAKING OF THE MODERN WORLD

COURSE DESCRIPTION

The Making of the Modern World is a six-course sequence required of all Eleanor Roosevelt College students. It is designed to encourage them to think historically, comparatively, and in an interdisciplinary manner about both Western and non-Western cultures, as well as learn about them. Disciplinary perspectives include literature, history, philosophy, anthropology, sociology, political science, and fine arts. Students examine and interpret primary documents and artifacts from diverse eras and cultures, as well as learn about them from secondary sources.

FALL 1. Prehistory and the Birth of Civilization This quarter introduces students to what is known about early humans, including the evolution of the human body and the reconstruction of Paleolithic and Neolithic cultures. It examines contemporary hunting-and-gathering and tribal societies and illuminates the complexity of such cultures with respect to mythology and oral tradition, interpersonal relations, and ecological practices. The course will conclude with an analysis of the emergence of large agrarian societies and the earliest great settled communities and civilizations.

WINTER 2. The Great Classical Traditions An introduction to four major classical civilizations of the ancient world, all of which have left legacies to the present. Equal attention will be given to the Ancient Near East, Greece, India, and China. The course covers the great early systems of religious and social thought, using an approach which combines history and social science. This course includes intensive instruction in writing expository prose.

SPRING 3. The Medieval Heritage A survey of the period from about 100 A.D. to 1450 A.D., this quarter concentrates on the development of China from the Han to the Ming Dynasties, the emergence of Christian Mediterranean civilization, and the rise of Islam. The latter component explores both the tenets of Islam and its spread from Indonesia to West and Southeastern Africa. The quarter will emphasize cross-cultural contacts (e.g. the Crusades) and the dynamism of medieval societies in contrast to the image of static or "dark" ages. Specific topics include the rise of towns, growth of commerce, popular religion, magic and superstition. This includes intensive instruction in university-level writing.

FALL **4. European Expansion and the Clash of Cultures** An examination of the world from 1450 to 1750, the quarter first examines several regions (America, China, Africa, Europe), analyzing the structure and impact of empires. It then discusses four major examples of cultural interaction caused by imperial expansion: The Turkish invasion of Europe, the Spanish conquest of Mexico and Peru, the Euro-African Plantation societies of the Tropical Atlantic, and the impact of European entry into the Indian Ocean and South Asia. It concludes with a discussion of the European Enlightenment and Industrial Revolution and their implications.

WINTER **5. Revolution, Industry and Empire** A consideration of the great changes in European society from the late seventeenth century to the Russian Revolution and their impact on the non-Western world. Topics will include the absolutist state and the Enlightenment, the French and American revolutions, industrialization, the rise of nationalism and the nation-state, mass politics, Western imperialism, and the colonial experience. Developments in non-Western countries during this period will be examined from their own internal perspective.

SPRING **6. Our Century and After** Beginning with World War I and the Russian Revolution, a study of developments that set our century apart. The course examines the expansion of state power and conflicts between democratic and anti-democratic forces, along with the social and cultural implications of these developments. It also explores changes in the international system (the end of European hegemony, the rise of the superpowers, decolonialization, international economic instability, etc.) and in the character of warfare (particularly the development of nuclear weapons). It concludes with a discussion of the notions of world culture and world system.

Revised: 1/20/95

(3) Everyone who works has the right to just and favorable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection. (4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

ARTICLE 24. Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

ARTICLE 25. (1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control. (2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

ARTICLE 26. (1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit. (2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace. (3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

ARTICLE 27. (1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits. (2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

ARTICLE 28. Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

ARTICLE 29. (1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible. (2) In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, Everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of security due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society. (3) These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 30. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

ADOPTED BY THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON DECEMBER 10, 1948

PREAMBLE

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world, Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people, Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law, Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations, Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

NOW, THEREFORE, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY PROCLAIMS THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AS A COMMON STANDARD OF ACHIEVEMENT FOR ALL PEOPLES AND ALL NATIONS, TO THE END THAT EVERY INDIVIDUAL AND EVERY ORGAN OF SOCIETY, KEEPING THIS DECLARATION CONSTANTLY IN MIND, SHALL STRIVE BY TEACHING AND EDUCATION TO PROMOTE RESPECT FOR THESE RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS AND BY PROGRESSIVE MEASURES, NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL, TO SECURE THEIR UNIVERSAL AND EFFECTIVE RECOGNITION AND OBSERVANCE, BOTH AMONG THE PEOPLES OF MEMBER STATES THEMSELVES AND AMONG THE PEOPLES OF TERRITORIES UNDER THEIR JURISDICTION.

ARTICLE 1. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

ARTICLE 2. Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

ARTICLE 3. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

ARTICLE 4. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

ARTICLE 5. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

ARTICLE 6. Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

ARTICLE 7. All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

ARTICLE 8. Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

ARTICLE 9. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

ARTICLE 10. Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

ARTICLE 11. (1) Everyone charged with a penal offense has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defense. (2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offense on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offense, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty shall be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offense was committed.

ARTICLE 12. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honor and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

ARTICLE 13. (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state. (2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

ARTICLE 14. (1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution. (2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 15. (1) Everyone has the right to a nationality. (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

ARTICLE 16. (1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution. (2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses. (3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

ARTICLE 17. (1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others. (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

ARTICLE 18. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

ARTICLE 19. Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

ARTICLE 20. (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association. (2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

ARTICLE 21. (1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives. (2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country. (3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

ARTICLE 22. Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

ARTICLE 23. (1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment. (2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

Susan L. Woodward
The Brookings Institution

A specialist on the Balkans and central and eastern Europe, Susan Woodward has been at The Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C. since September, 1990. During 1994, she took leave to create an Analysis and Assessment Unit of specialists on former Yugoslavia for the United Nations Protection Forces, headquartered in Zagreb, Croatia, and served as a member of the senior staff of Yasushi Akashi, the Special Representative of the Secretary General.

Dr. Woodward is the author of numerous articles on the former Yugoslavia, on European socialist systems, on the transition toward markets and democracy in eastern Europe, and on the implications for U.S. foreign policy of the Balkan conflict. She has two publications on the region forthcoming in 1995: *Balkan Tragedy: Chaos and Dissolution After the Cold War*, to be published in February by The Brookings Institution; and *Socialist Unemployment: The Political Economy of Yugoslavia, 1945-90*, forthcoming from Princeton University Press. Her recent other publications include: "Conflict in former Yugoslavia: quest for solutions," *Great Decisions* (Foreign Policy Association, 1994), 3-16; "The Balkans and Europe: Euro-Atlantic Security and Values," in *Ethnic Conflict and Regional Instability*, ed. by R.L. Pfaltzgraff, Jr. and R.H. Shultz, Jr. (Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College, 1994); "United States Policy toward Eastern Europe," with John D. Steinbruner, in William James Adams, ed., *Singular Europe: Economy and Polity in the European Community after 1992*, Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, 1992; and "The Tyranny of Time: Eastern Europe's Race to the Market," *The Brookings Review* (Winter 1991/92), 6-13.

Dr. Woodward lectures widely to public audiences in the U.S. and Europe, and is currently teaching at George Washington University. Before her arrival at Brookings, she held a national fellowship at the Hoover Institution, Stanford University, and taught political science at Yale University (1982-89), Williams College (1978-82), Mount Holyoke College (1977-78), and Northwestern University (1972-77), and held research fellowships at Harvard and Princeton Universities. She received her Ph.D. from Princeton University and her B.A. from the University of Minnesota.

Tom Farer
Washington College of Law
The American University

Professor, Grazier Fellow, and Director of the Joint-Degree Program in Law and International Relations at the American University in Washington, D.C., Tom Farer is former president of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the OAS and of the University of New Mexico. He has taught law (constitutional, international, human rights, national security, urban planning or administrative) at Columbia, Rutgers, M.I.T., Harvard and Tulane, and international relations at Johns Hopkins and Princeton and participated in the Salzburg Seminars as a member of their law faculty. He has been a senior fellow of the Carnegie Endowment and the Council on Foreign Relations and special assistant to the General Counsel of the Department of Defense and to the Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs. During the summer of 1993 he served as an advisor to Admiral Jonathan Howe, the director of the UN operation in Somalia and conducted the inquiry (called for by the Security Council) into the attack on U.N. forces.

Author and editor of eleven books and monographs on international law and international relations, his publications include *War Clouds on the Horn of Africa: The Widening Storm* (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace), *The Grand Strategy of the United States in Latin America* (Transaction Books, 1988), and *U.S. Ends and Means in Central America: A Debate* (with Ernest van den Haag, Plenum Press, 1988). He is also the author of "Collectively Defending Democracy in a World of Sovereign States: The Western Hemisphere's Prospects," *Human Rights Quarterly* (November, 1993). His numerous articles have appeared in such journals as *Foreign Affairs*, *Foreign Policy*, *The New York* and *The London Review of Books*, the *Harvard* and *Columbia Law Reviews*, the *Human Rights Quarterly* and the *American Journal of International Law*. He has also written shorter pieces for the major national and international newspapers, and periodically does commentary on foreign policy on public radio in the U.S., Canada, Britain and the Voice of America.

A former member of the editorial board of the *American Journal of International Law*, Farer serves on the Boards of Americas Watch, the International League for Human Rights, and the International Human Rights Law Group.

Doris Kearns Goodwin
Political Historian and
Author
Regents' Lecturer at UCSD

Doris Kearns Goodwin is recognized nationally as an authority on the Presidency of the United States and on presidential politics. Her academic specialization is in Government, a field in which she earned her Ph.D. at Harvard where she later taught for ten years as a Professor of Government. She was also a Woodrow Wilson Fellow and worked as an assistant to President Johnson during his last year in the White House, subsequently assisting him in the preparation of his memoirs. Through her research and publications on three presidents and their families, she has made recent U.S. political history accessible and compelling to a broad audience of readers. She is the author of *Lyndon Johnson and the American Dream* (Harper and Row, 1976), *The Fitzgeralds and the Kennedys* (Simon and Schuster, 1987) and now *No Ordinary Time: Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt: The Home Front During World War II* (Simon and Schuster, 1994). All three of her biographies of U.S. presidents have been on the *New York Times* best-sellers list. CBS has purchased the rights to make a miniseries from her biography of Eleanor and Franklin Roosevelt.

No Ordinary Time chronicles the public history and private lives of Eleanor and Franklin Roosevelt, focusing on but not limited to the war years. The book covers two home fronts: U.S. national politics, and the home life of the Roosevelt family. Goodwin's book portrays the First Lady as a gifted woman whose resolve was strengthened by a series of personal and political crises. Born to a socially prominent family, she became "the eyes and ears" of the disabled president, traveling extensively in the United States and abroad. She was also a political leader in her own right, working closely with numerous organizations and the Democratic Party and authoring a daily newspaper column entitled *My Day*. She was a champion of blacks and the poor, of women and trade unions, of the Japanese-Americans interned during the war, and, after the White House Years, of the United Nations and universal human rights. Her policy preferences were sometimes at odds with positions taken by the president and his political allies, but she often stubbornly pressed her causes nonetheless. Doris Kearns Goodwin's book vividly portrays the complex partnership that developed between these two independent figures in 20th Century American political history.

Dr. Goodwin appears frequently on television both in documentaries on Lyndon Baines Johnson, the Kennedy Family, and Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and as a commentator and political analyst on news programs including the MacNeil-Lehrer Report on KPBS, "5 on 5," a weekly television public affairs program in Boston, and other national syndicated television programs. As an ardent baseball fan (and the first woman journalist to enter the Red Sox locker room) she also appeared in Ken Burns' television special *The History of Baseball* and wrote a chapter for the companion book *Baseball: An Illustrated History* (edited by Geoffrey C. Ward and Ken Burns, Knopf, 1994). She is also a recent member of the Pulitzer Prize Board.

Shirley Hune
School of Public Policy and Social Research
UCLA

Shirley Hune's research has focused on U.S. immigration policy; third world social movements; international migration and human rights; educational policy relating to immigrants, women and minority groups; and Asian American Studies. She is currently an Associate Dean in the Graduate Division for Graduate Programs at UCLA and a Professor of Urban Planning in the School of Public Policy and Social Research. In the Graduate Division she has primary responsibility for graduate program review and oversight of the Institute of American Cultures and the four Ethnic Studies Research Centers. She also chairs the Chancellor's Council on Diversity.

Her publications include numerous books and articles. The most recent among these are: "Ratifying the UN Migrant Workers Convention: Current Difficulties and Prospects," *Netherlands Quarterly of Human Rights*, 1994; *Bearing Dreams, Shaping Visions: Asian Pacific Americans in the 1990s*, Washington State University Press, 1994; "Equality of Treatment and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families," *The Use of International Conventions to Protect the Rights of Migrants and Ethnic Minorities*, Churches' Commission for Migrants in Europe, Strasbourg, 1993; and *Asian Americans: Comparative and Global Perspectives*, Washington State University Press, 1991. She is also a member of the Hunter College Women's Collective which authored the forthcoming second edition of *Women's Choices, Women's Realities*, a multicultural and global interdisciplinary text in women's studies to be published this year by Oxford University Press.

Before joining UCLA in 1992, Dr. Hune served as an Associate Provost of Hunter College of the City University of New York, where she was also a faculty member for thirteen years. She has held visiting appointments at a number of other universities, including Yale University and the University of Wisconsin-Madison. She also serves widely as a consultant for a wide range of organizations and institutions on aspects of multicultural education. Born in Toronto, Canada, she is a third generation Chinese Canadian. She holds a B.A. in Modern History from the University of Toronto and a Ph.D. in American Civilization from the George Washington University in Washington, D.C.

Gary Paul Nabhan
Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum and
Native Seeds/SEARCH

Trained as an ethnobotanist, Gary Nabhan now works as the Science Advisor for the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum in Tucson and as the Research Director and Board Chairman of Native Seeds/SEARCH which he founded. Most recently, he has been working very closely with Conservation International as the Research Associate and Ironwood Alliance Coordinator to secure the intellectual property rights to ironwood carving for the Seri Indians in Sonora, Mexico.

Dr. Nabhan is established as an authority on the conservation of indigenous seeds and related cultural farming practices of native peoples. Although he has worked primarily in the Sonoran bioregion, his research interests are wideranging. A partial listing of his publications includes *Desert Legends* (with Mark Klett) forthcoming in 1995 from Henry Holt; *The Geography of Childhood: Why Children Need Wild Places* (with Stephen Trimble), Beacon Press, 1994; *Songbirds, Truffles and Wolves: An American Naturalist in Italy*, Pantheon Books, 1993; *Enduring Seeds: Native American Agriculture and Wild Plant Conservation*, North Point Press, 1989; and *Gathering the Desert* (with Paul Mirocha, drawings), University of Arizona Press, 1985. He also has an extensive list of contributions in anthologized books, technical articles, and magazine features.

Dr. Nabhan is the recipient of a number of awards, the most recent of which was a MacArthur Foundation Fellowship for 1990-95. He was also a Pew Scholar on Conservation and Environment (1990-93), and the recipient of the Premio Gaia Toward a Culture of the Environment (Sicily) in 1991. He is an Adjunct Assistant Professor of Botany at Arizona State University at Tempe, and an Adjunct Associate Research Scientist at the Office of Arid Lands Studies at the University of Arizona. He earned his B.A. at Prescott College, and his M.S. and Ph.D. from the University of Arizona.

MODERATORS AND COMMENTATORS

Michael Alan Bernstein
Department of History, UCSD

Michael Bernstein is Professor and Chair of the Department of History at UCSD. A specialist in U.S. economic history, he received his Ph.D. in economics from Yale University. His publications include *The Great Depression: Delayed Recovery and Economic Change in America, 1929-1939* (Cambridge University Press, 1987) and *Understanding American Economic Decline* (edited, with David E. Adler, Cambridge University Press, 1994).

Stephen Haggard
Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies, UCSD

Stephen Haggard is Professor at the Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies (IR/PS) and an adjunct in the Department of Political Science. His interests are in international and comparative political economy, with particular emphasis on developing countries. He is the author of *Pathways from the Periphery: the Political Economy of Growth in the Newly Industrializing Countries* (Cornell University Press, 1990), and *Developing Nations and the Politics of Global Integration* (The Brookings Institution, forthcoming, 1995) and co-author with Robert Kaufman of *The Political Economy of Democratic Transitions* (Princeton University Press, forthcoming, 1995). He has also edited several books and published articles on political economy and democratization.

Germaine A. Hoston
Department of Political Science, UCSD

Germaine Hoston is Professor of Political Science at UCSD. A specialist in comparative politics of East Asia (China and Japan) and a political theorist, her publications bridge both fields of political science. Her books include *Marxism and The Crisis of Development in Pre-War Japan* (Princeton University Press, 1986), and *The State, Identity, and the National Question in China and Japan* (Princeton University Press, 1994).

Kathleen B. Jones
Department of Political Science, UCSD and
Department of Women's Studies, SDSU

Kathleen Jones is chair of the Department of Women's Studies at SDSU and has been a Visiting Professor in the Department of Political Science at UCSD for two years. She is the author of *Compassionate Authority: Democracy and the Representation of Women* (Routledge, 1993) and *The Political Interests of Gender: Developing Theory and Research with a Feminist Face* (edited, with Anna G. Jonasdottir, Sage, 1988). Her articles include "Identity, Action, and Locale: Thinking about Citizenship, Civic Action, and Feminism," *Social Politics* (fall, 1994) and "Citizenship in a Woman-Friendly Polity," *Signs* (Summer, 1990).



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**BRONZE PORTRAIT OF ELEANOR ROOSEVELT TO BE PRESENTED TO UCSD'S
NEWEST COLLEGE AT DEDICATION CEREMONY ON JANUARY 26**

A larger-than-life portrait of Eleanor Roosevelt sculpted in bronze by New England artist Rose Shechet Miller will be formally unveiled at the ceremony dedicating UCSD's Eleanor Roosevelt College on Thursday afternoon, January 26, 1995 in the new Recreation/Intramural and Athletics Complex (RIMAC) on the campus. The bust is a gift to the College from the United Nations Association of San Diego County and the Sami and Marie Bandak family of San Diego. Daniel E. Shaughnessy, president of the local U.N. Association, will make the presentation. As do many of its sister associations across the country, the U.N. Association of San Diego honors Eleanor Roosevelt as one of its founders. Through her efforts the building the Association occupies in Balboa Park was deeded to the group by the City of San Diego, and Mrs. Roosevelt came to San Diego to speak at ceremonies marking the founding of the Association.

The bust is one of two castings of the work; the other

graces a community building in Norvelt, Pennsylvania. At the time of that installation, Miller said of the portrait that she intended to express "the aspect of that great lady that sparked her work ... during her husband's presidency, but also more particularly, her own work in the United Nations. Her compassion, her strength and determination are among the qualities that people see in this portrait. It is this period of her life that I have shown, and I call the sculpture 'First Lady of the World.'"

Miller, who will attend the unveiling at UCSD, is a graduate of the Massachusetts College of Art and studied at the Boston Museum School and the Hobart School of Welding Technology. She teaches privately and at various schools and museums. Past president of the New England Sculptors Association, she has exhibited in more than a dozen solo shows and participated in 50 group shows. The bust of Eleanor Roosevelt being presented to the college was most recently on exhibit in a solo retrospective of Miller's work at the Massachusetts College of Art during September and October, 1994.



Hope for Children with AIDS

Pediatric AIDS Foundation

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Pediatric AIDS Foundation

1211 Colorado Avenue, Santa Monica, California 90404 (310) 395-9051
Fax: (310) 395-5149



Carol Pearlman
COMMUNICATIONS MANAGER

Hope for Children with AIDS

This Public Service Announcement campaign is targeted to all pregnant women, encouraging them to request a voluntary HIV test as part of their routine prenatal care.

The message is vitally important because now, *for the first time in the history of HIV/AIDS*, there is hope that with proper screening and treatment of infected pregnant women, fewer babies will be born with HIV.

Why the Pediatric AIDS Foundation's PSA Campaign is so Important

- Essentially all new cases of pediatric HIV infection are a result of transmission from an HIV infected woman to her baby either before or during birth.
- A recent National Institutes of Health study showed that treatment can help reduce the rate of HIV transmission from an infected woman to her baby.
- Approximately 6,000 HIV infected women in the U.S. give birth each year. Without treatment, 20 - 25% of those children are born infected with HIV.
- Many HIV infected women are unaware that treatment is available for themselves, and that treatment can prevent transmission to their infants.
- Many women who are sexually active do not even know they are infected with HIV.
- HIV infection is increasing more rapidly in sexually active women and teenagers, at a rate 4 times greater than any other group.
- The World Health Organization predicts that by the year 2000 there will be 10 million children infected with HIV worldwide.
- HIV is the 7th leading cause of death in children in the U.S.
- HIV is the 4th leading cause of death in women aged 25-44 in the U.S.
- An estimated 2000 lives and \$300 million to \$900 million can be saved each year that universal prenatal testing is in place, provided that treatment is made available to HIV infected mothers.
- By age 20, 77% of women have had sexual intercourse.
- Every year, 3 million teenagers acquire a sexually transmitted disease.

If you are pregnant, you and your unborn baby may be at risk for HIV infection.

For more information contact the
Pediatric AIDS Foundation

1311 Colorado Avenue • Santa Monica • CA • 90404
Phone (310) 395-9051 • FAX (310) 395-5149

This campaign is made possible by the generosity of the Guess? Foundation

What kind of treatment is available?

Doctors have recently learned that the drug AZT can greatly reduce your chances of giving the AIDS virus to your baby. In one study, AZT was shown to reduce transmission by 67%. You may want to discuss the possibility of this treatment for yourself and your baby with your health care provider. If you want to know more about AZT and pregnancy, you can call the CDC National AIDS Hotline and ask for a free copy of "You, Your Baby, and AZT". It will explain more about how to increase the chances of having a healthy baby.

How can I get an HIV test?

Ask your health care provider for more information about HIV testing, or you can find HIV testing sites near you by looking in the white pages of your telephone book under County Government Offices, Health & Human Services. You can also call your state Department of Health.

The best way to protect your baby from HIV infection is to protect yourself

For more information about HIV infection or testing, call the National AIDS Hotline at:

English speaking: 1-800-342-AIDS

Spanish speaking: 1-800-344-7432

Hearing impaired, TTY: 1-800-243-7889

For information about treatment, call the AIDS Treatment Information Service (ATIS) at:

1-800-HIV-0440

This brochure was produced by:
The Pediatric AIDS Foundation
1311 Colorado Avenue
Santa Monica, CA 90404

Made possible by
The Guess? Foundation

What Every Pregnant Woman Should Know About HIV and AIDS



What You Can Do To Have A Healthy Baby

Are you pregnant or do you think you may be pregnant?

If so, this pamphlet is for you. There are some things you can do to help your baby be born healthy. It is important to visit a doctor or clinic as early in your pregnancy as possible. As part of your normal prenatal care, your doctor will give you several tests to ensure your health and the health of your baby. These tests include blood type, Rh factor, iron level and other tests to see if you will need special care for any medical problems you might have. As a part of your routine care you should also have a confidential HIV test. However, it is even better if you know if you're infected with HIV before you get pregnant, since early treatment could help you and your baby.

Have you recently had an HIV test?

For your health and your baby's, you should know for sure if you are infected with HIV - the virus that causes AIDS. If you are thinking about getting pregnant and don't know if you have HIV, you should consider getting tested. If you are infected, there are things you can do to protect your baby. First, you have to find out if you are infected. If it has been more than 6 months since you were tested, you should discuss being tested again. If you are not infected, there are things you can do to protect yourself from HIV.

Every pregnant woman should be offered an HIV test as part of her normal prenatal care. If the HIV test is not offered, ask your doctor about it or call your Public Health Department.

I don't think I'm infected. Should I still be tested?

Many women do not know that they have been exposed to HIV, because they don't think they have put themselves at risk. You are at risk for HIV if you have had unprotected sex (without proper use of a latex condom) *even one time* with someone who may be infected or if you have shared works (needles or syringes). You may not feel sick for up to 10 years, but you could still be infected.

Many women have been infected because they didn't know that their sexual partner had HIV or AIDS. That person may not know they are infected,

or may not tell you if they are. An HIV test can let you know if you have the virus so that you can make the best decisions for yourself and your baby.

How will a test help me?

If you are infected, you will be able to start treatment early, which may help you live a longer, healthier life.

If you are not infected, you should continue to protect yourself. There are three ways to avoid infection:

- 1) Do not have sex at all.
- 2) If there is any chance that your sex partner has ever had sex with anyone else, or ever used injected drugs, you should use a latex condom every time you have sex to reduce the chance of transmission.
- 3) Do not use injected drugs or share works (needles and syringes).

How will a test help my baby?

The test will help your baby by alerting you to the need for treatment. If you are infected, you might give HIV to your baby during pregnancy, at delivery, or by breastfeeding. Without treatment, about 1 out of every 4 babies born to HIV-infected mothers are born with HIV infection. You will want to find out how to lower the chance of your baby getting the virus.

¿Qué clase de tratamiento está disponible?

Los doctores recientemente descubrieron que la droga AZT puede reducir grandemente las posibilidades de que usted le pase el virus del S.I.D.A. a su bebé. En un estudio, se mostró que la AZT reduce la transmisión en un 67%. Tal vez usted quiera discutir la posibilidad de este tratamiento para sí misma y para su bebé con su proveedor de atención médica. Si desea saber más acerca de la AZT y el embarazo, puede llamar a la línea de información de CDC National AIDS y pedir una copia gratis de "Usted, su bebé y AZT". Le explicará más sobre cómo aumentar las posibilidades de tener un bebé saludable.

¿Cómo puedo recibir un examen del V.I.H.?

Pida a su proveedor de atención médica más información sobre el examen del V.I.H., o usted puede encontrar sitios cercanos donde hacerse el examen del V.I.H. si consulta las páginas blancas de su directorio telefónico, bajo Oficinas Gubernamentales del Condado, Servicios Humanos y de Salud. También puede llamar al Departamento de Salud estatal.

La mejor manera de proteger a su bebé de la infección del V.I.H. es protegerse usted misma.

Para más información sobre exámenes o infección del V.I.H. llame a la Línea Nacional de Información sobre el S.I.D.A.

En inglés llame al: 1-800-342-AIDS

En español llame al: 1-800-344-7432

Personas con problemas auditivos, TTY: 1-800-243-7889

Para información sobre el tratamiento, llame al Servicio de Información sobre el Tratamiento de S.I.D.A. (ATIS) al:

1-800-HIV-0440

Este folleto fue producido por:
The Pediatric AIDS Foundation
(Fundación Pediátrica del S.I.D.A.)
1311 Colorado Avenue
Santa Monica, CA 90404

Esto es posible gracias a
The Guess? Foundation

Lo Que Toda Mujer Embarazada Debería Saber Acerca Del V.I.H. y el S.I.D.A.



Lo que puede hacer usted para tener un bebé saludable

¿Está usted embarazada o cree que puede estar embarazada?

Si es así, este folleto es para usted. Hay ciertas cosas que usted puede hacer para ayudarle a su bebé a que nazca saludable. Es importante consultar con un médico o asistir a una clínica lo más temprano posible en su embarazo.

Como parte de su cuidado prenatal normal, su médico le hará varios exámenes para comprobar su salud y la de su bebé. Entre estos exámenes se incluye: tipo de sangre, factor Rh, nivel de hierro y otros exámenes para ver si usted necesitará atención especial por cualquier problema médico que pueda tener.

Como parte de su atención de rutina, también deben hacerle un examen confidencial del V.I.H. Sin embargo, es aun mejor si usted sabe que está infectada del V.I.H. *antes* de salir embarazada, ya que el tratamiento temprano podría ayudarle a usted y a su bebé.

¿Le han hecho recientemente un examen del V.I.H.?

Por el bien de su salud y la de su bebé, usted debería saber con seguridad si está infectada del V.I.H. - el virus que causa el S.I.D.A. Si usted está pensando en embarazarse y no sabe si tiene el V.I.H., debería planear hacerse un examen. Si está infectada, hay cosas que puede hacer para proteger a su bebé. Primero, tiene que averiguar si está infectada. Si han pasado más de 6 meses desde que se hizo el examen, debería considerar que la examinen de nuevo. Si no está infectada, hay muchas maneras de protegerse del V.I.H.

A cada mujer embarazada se le debe ofrecer un examen del V.I.H. como parte de su cuidado prenatal normal. Si no le ofrecen el examen del V.I.H., pídale a su médico o llame al Departamento de Salud Pública.

Yo creo que no estoy infectada. ¿Aun así debería hacerme el examen?

Muchas mujeres no saben que han estado expuestas al V.I.H. porque no creen que se han puesto en riesgo. Usted está en peligro de contraer el V.I.H. si ha tenido relaciones sexuales sin protección (sin el uso apropiado de un condón de latex) *aunque sea una vez con alguien que pueda estar infectado o si usted ha compartido agujas o jeringas. Puede ser que usted no se sienta enferma durante unos 10 años, pero aun así podría estar infectada.*

Muchas mujeres se han infectado porque no sabían que su compañero sexual tenía el V.I.H. o el S.I.D.A. Esa persona tal vez no sabe que está infectada o puede ser que no le diga que lo está. Un examen del V.I.H. puede informarle a usted si tiene el virus

para que pueda tomar las mejores decisiones para usted misma y su bebé.

¿Cómo me ayudará un examen?

Si usted está infectada, podrá comenzar su tratamiento temprano, lo cual puede ayudarle a llevar una vida más larga y saludable.

Si no está infectada, debe seguir protegiéndose. Hay tres maneras de evitar la infección:

1) No tenga relaciones sexuales en lo absoluto.

2) Si existe cualquier posibilidad de que su compañero sexual haya tenido relaciones sexuales con alguien más, o que alguna vez haya usado drogas inyectadas, usted debería usar un condón de latex cada vez que tiene relaciones sexuales para reducir la posibilidad de transmisión.

3) No use drogas inyectadas ni comparta agujas o jeringas.

¿Cómo le ayudará un examen a mi bebé?

El examen le ayudará a su bebé, informándole a usted para que esté alerta de la necesidad de tratamiento. Si está infectada, usted podría pasarle el V.I.H. a su bebé durante el embarazo, el alumbramiento o al amamantarlo. Sin tratamiento, aproximadamente uno de cada cuatro bebés de madres infectadas de V.I.H., nacen con infección de V.I.H. Usted debe averiguar como reducir la posibilidad de que su bebé adquiera el virus.

Ki sot de tretman ki disponib?

Dokte yo fek aprann medikaman ki rele AZT a kapab redui chans ke timoun ou an vin pran viris SIDA a. Nan oun etid ki te fet, yo we ke AZT te redui transmisyon viris la de 67%. Ou kapab pale ak dokte a sou posibilite pou w ta pran tretman sa ansanm ak ti bebe a. Si ou ta renmen konnen pi plis sou relasyon ant AZT ak Ansent, ou kapab rele "CDC National AIDS Hotline" epi wa mande oun kopi de "You, Your Baby, and Pregnancy." Ti liv sa ap ba w plis espplikasyon sou ki jan ou ka ogmante chans ou pou w fe oun bebe ki an sante.

Ki janm ta fe pou m fe tes HIV a?

Mande dokte a oubyen enfimye a pou plis enfomasyon sou tes HIV a. Ou kapab jwenn oun kote pou fe tes sa si ou gade nan oun liv telefon nan seksyon "County Government Offices, Health, and Human Services." Ou kapab rele tou Depatman Sante nan Eta w ap viv la.

Pi bon fason ou kapab pwoteje bebe a de viris HIV a se pwoteje tet ou dabo.

Pou plis enfomasyon sou viris HIV a oubyen sou tes la, ou ka rele: "National AIDS Hotline" nan nimewo sila yo:

Sou pale Angle: 1-800-342-AIDS

Sou pale Panyol: 1-800-344-7432

Sou pa tandè: 1-800-243-7889

Pou plis enfomasyon sou tretman, rele: "AIDS Treatment Information Service" (Enfomasyon sou Tretman) nan nimewo sa:

1-800-HIV-0440

Brochu sa'a te produi pa:
The Pediatric AIDS Foundation
1311 Colorado Avenue
Santa Monica, CA 90404

The Guess? Foundation
te rend pwoje posib

Sa Tout Fanm Ansent Dwe Konnen Sou HIV ak SIDA



**Sa W Kapab Fe Pou W Fe
Oun Ti Moun An Sante**

Eske w ansent oubyen eske ou panse ou ansent?

Si ou ansent, ou ta dwe enterese a ti liv sa. Genyen kek bagay ou ka fe pou fe oun ti moun ki an sante. Li tre enpotan pou suiv oun dokte depi ou konnen ou ansent. Akoz de ansent nan, dokte a ap gen pou fe diferan tes/ekzamen pou asire ke wou menm epi ti moun nan an sante. Me kek tes yap fe pou wou: tip de san w ou genyen, fakte Rh, nivo fe wou, epi dot tes pou konnen si w bezwen kek swen espesyal pou diferan pwoblem ou kapab genyen. Oun tes HIV ta dwe fe pati de tes yap fe pou wou yo. Sepandan, li menm pi bon si w konnen ou genyen viris HIV a avn w ansent, paske tretman ki komanse pi bone kapab ede w ansanm ak ti bebe a.

Eske tou resamman ou te fe tes HIV A?

Pou sante pa w ak sante ti bebe a, ou dwe konnen si ou genyen viris HIV a, setadi viris ki koze SIDA a. Si ou panse a vin ansent epi ou pa konnen si ou genyen viris HIV a, ou ta dwe konsidere teste pou HIV. Si ou genyen viris sa, genyen kek bagay ou kapab fe pou pwoteje ti bebe a. Dabo, ou dwe cheche konnen si ou genyen viris la. Si 6 mwa pase depi ou te teste, ou ta dwe teste anko. Si ou pa genyen viris la, genyen kek bagay ou ka fe pou w pa vin genyen viris sa.

Yo dwe ofri chak fanm ki ansent posibilite pou l fe tes la menm jan a kennepot lot tes yap gen pou fe pou fi sa. Si yo pa mande w pou fe tes HIV a, mande dokte a oubyen rele Depatman Sante Piblik.

Mwen pa kwe ke m genyen viris sa. Eske mwen to dwe teste kanmenm?

Anpil fanm pa konnen ke yo kapab atrape viris sa paske yo pa panse ke yo te pran okenn risk. Ou kapab pran viris sa si si ou pat itilize okenn pwoteksyon (san ou pat itilize byen oun kapot mak "latex") ak oun moun ki petet genyen viris sa oubyen ak oun moun ki itilize sereng lo lap pran drog. Ou gen dwa pa santi w malad pandan 10 zan, men ou kapab genyen viris HIV a.

Anpil fanm genyen viris sa paske yo pat konnen ke patne seksyel yo a genyen HIV oubyen SIDA. Patne sa petet pat konnen ke l genyen viris sa oubyen li pat di w si l genyen viris sa. Oun tes HIV ap fe w

konnen si ou genyen viris sa pou w kapab pran bon desizyon pou tet pa w ansanm ak bebe a.

Eske oun tes kapab ede m?

Si ou genyen viris sa, ou kapab komanse tretman pi bone. Sa kapab fe w viv an sante epi pi lontan tou.

Si ou pa enfekte, ou dwe kontinye powteje tet ou. Genyen 3 fason pou w evite viris sa.

a) pa fe seks ditou.

b) Si patne w te fe seks (pachat) ak oun lot moun oubyen li te itilize sereng lo l ta p fe drog, ou ta dwe itilize oun kapot "Latex" chak fwa wap fe seks pou redui posibilite transmisyon an.

c) Pa pike ko w ak sereng si wap pran drog.

Eske oun tes kapab ede pitit mwen an?

Tes sa ap ede bebe a nan fe w konnen ke ou bezwen komanse ak tretman. Si ou genyen viris sa, ou kapab bay bebe a viris sa tou pandan w ansent nan, oubyen nan akouchman, oubyen lo wap bay bebe a tete. San tretman, preske yon bebe sou chak 4 bebe ki fet de oun manman ki genyen viris sa, vin genyen viris sa tou. Ou ta renmen konnen kijan ou kapab redui chans pou bebe a vin genyen viris sa.

NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1994

In Major Finding, Drug Curbs H.I.V. Infection in Newborns

By LAWRENCE K. ALTMAN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 — A federally financed study has found that the drug AZT drastically reduces transmission of H.I.V., the virus that causes AIDS, from infected mothers to their newborns, Government health officials said today.

The findings were considered so significant that the study, which began in April 1991, was ordered stopped on Friday, and officials are spending the holiday weekend notifying the 59 medical centers in the United States and France taking part in the study to offer AZT to the pregnant women who had been receiving a placebo.

In addition, said Dr. Anthony S. Fauci, the head of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, the data from the study were being distributed as a "clinic alert" through the National Library of Medicine, which has a computer network available to health care workers around the world.

Dr. Harold W. Jaffe, an epidemiologist and the top scientist on H.I.V. at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta, said in an interview today that the finding was one "of major public health importance."

"It is the first indication that mother-to-child transmission of H.I.V. can be at least decreased, if not prevented," Dr. Jaffe said. "And it

will provide a real impetus for identifying more H.I.V.-infected women during pregnancies so that they could consider the benefits of AZT treatment to themselves and their children."

About four million women give birth in the United States each year, and the disease centers estimate that 6,000 to 7,000 of them are H.I.V.-infected. About 1,500 to 2,000 of their babies later become H.I.V.-infected.

Big Problem in Africa

The transmission of the virus to newborns is a much bigger public health problem in developing countries in Africa, Asia and South America, where millions of people are infected and where infection rates among childbearing women can reach 10 percent to 30 percent in some areas, said Dr. James Curran, coordinator of all H.I.V. activities at the disease centers. He added that in some areas of the United States, including some urban areas in the Northeast, the comparable figure is as high as 5 percent.

On average, about 25 percent of pregnant women who are H.I.V.-infected pass along the virus to their babies. The researchers had confidence in the study because the

Continued on Page A13, Column 1

Finally, some good news about AIDS.

If you're pregnant, please get an HIV test.

For confidential HIV/AIDS information 24 hours a day, call 1 800 342-2437.



Pediatric AIDS Foundation

THE ONLY THING
WORSE THAN LOSING
A CHILD TO AIDS
IS FINDING OUT YOU
DIDN'T HAVE TO.

Thousands of women will lose a child to AIDS simply because they didn't get an HIV test during their pregnancy.

They didn't know they were infected, so they couldn't take advantage of new treatments that can help stop the spread of HIV from mother to baby.

If you're pregnant, please get an HIV test. For confidential HIV/AIDS information 24 hours a day, call 1 800 342-2437.



Pediatric AIDS Foundation

**LA UNICA COSA
PEOR QUE PERDER
UN HIJO POR EL SIDA,
ES DESCUBRIR QUE
ESTO PUDO EVITARSE.**

Miles de mujeres perderán hijos por el SIDA, únicamente porque durante el embarazo no se someten a un examen de detección del VIH. No sabían que estaban infectadas, y no pudieron aprovechar los nuevos tratamientos que pueden contribuir a detener la propagación del virus de la madre al niño.

Si está embarazada, por favor, sométase a un examen de detección del VIH.

Para recibir información confidencial respecto al VIH y el SIDA, durante las 24 horas del día, llame al 1 800 344-7432.



Pediatric AIDS Foundation



Pediatric AIDS Foundation

Hope for Children with AIDS

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May 22, 1995

Dear Public Service Director,

Now, for the first time in the history of HIV/AIDS, there is hope that with proper screening and treatment of HIV infected mothers, fewer babies will be born with HIV.

We need your help to encourage all pregnant women to request an HIV test as part of their prenatal care.

Please use the Pediatric AIDS Foundation's PSAs as often as possible to communicate this vital message to your audience.

The World Health Organization predicts that by the year 2000 there will be 10 million children infected with HIV worldwide.

We have the chance, working together, to save lives and to reduce significantly the number of children infected with HIV/AIDS.

With hope for the future, we remain,

Sincerely,

Susan DeLaurentis

Susan DeLaurentis
Co-founder

Susie Zeegen

Susie Zeegen
Co-founder

CO-FOUNDERS: Susan DeLaurentis/Elizabeth Glaser/Susan Zeegen

1311 Colorado Avenue, Santa Monica, California 90404

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For Immediate Release

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PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION LAUNCHES AD CAMPAIGN TO ENCOURAGE PREGNANT WOMEN TO REQUEST HIV TEST

New hope for reducing AIDS in children

Washington, D.C., May 22 - The Pediatric AIDS Foundation, joined by First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, today launched a Public Service Announcement campaign aimed at reducing the number of children born with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS.

The television, radio and print ad campaign, created pro-bono by Bates USA in conjunction with The Advertising Council, Inc., urges all pregnant women to request a voluntary HIV test as part of their routine prenatal care.

In its first major foray into the public health policy arena, the recently established Guess? Foundation has committed \$1.2 million to underwrite the three-year PSA campaign on behalf of the Pediatric AIDS Foundation.

"Essentially all new cases of pediatric HIV infection are a result of transmission from an HIV infected woman to her baby either before or during birth. That's why it is critical that every mother-to-be realizes that treatment is available to help block the transmission of HIV to her baby," said Susie Zeegen, Co-founder of the Pediatric AIDS Foundation.

"Everyone agrees that the ultimate goal is to reduce HIV transmission from an infected woman to her baby," said Pediatric AIDS Foundation Co-founder Susan DeLaurentis. "Our recommendation is to encourage *voluntary* HIV counseling and testing in an effort to make this the standard of care for all pregnant women. Otherwise, if mandatory testing is legislated, we run the risk of scaring women away from the health care system entirely."

The Pediatric AIDS Foundation noted that the campaign is being launched amid growing alarm in the public health community that women and children are the fastest growing segment in the population

to have HIV. Approximately 6,000 HIV infected mothers in the U.S. give birth each year, and without treatment, 20 to 25 percent of those children are born infected with HIV.

"The message of this campaign is important for all pregnant women to hear. Elizabeth started this project, and believed very strongly in the positive results this message can have," said Paul Glaser, a Pediatric AIDS Foundation Director whose wife, Elizabeth Glaser, co-founded the Foundation.

"The good news is that there is hope for the unborn child of an infected woman. For the first time in the history of HIV/AIDS, proper screening and treatment of infected pregnant women will result in fewer babies born with HIV," said Dr. Art Ammann, Director of Research for the Pediatric AIDS Foundation.

Ammann noted that a recent National Institutes of Health study indicated that treatment can help reduce the rate of HIV transmission from mother to infant from approximately 25 percent to 8 percent.

"This is the first campaign we have launched under our new initiative, Commitment 2000: Raising a Better Tomorrow, which focuses a majority of our resources on the health and well-being of children," said Ad Council President Ruth Wooden. "And we believe HIV infection is one of the greatest threats there is to the health of our children."

The Ad Council, founded in 1942, is a private, nonprofit organization of volunteers from the communications industry who conduct advertising for the public good.

Bates USA is the United States advertising agency of Bates Worldwide, one of the largest advertising agency networks in the world with 185 offices in 65 countries and billings in excess of \$5 billion.

The Pediatric AIDS Foundation, a national 501(c)(3) organization, was co-founded in 1988 by Elizabeth Glaser, Susan DeLaurentis and Susie Zeegen to identify, fund and conduct critical pediatric AIDS research. The Foundation has been a leader in establishing a national pediatric AIDS research agenda, influencing public policy and creating broader public awareness and compassion throughout the world about HIV/AIDS in children.

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What is the Pediatric AIDS Foundation?

The Pediatric AIDS Foundation is the only national organization identifying, funding and conducting pediatric AIDS research internationally.

Co-founded by Elizabeth Glaser, Susan DeLaurentis, and Susie Zeegen in 1988, the Foundation's primary objective is to create a future that offers hope through research leading to effective therapies and methods for blocking transmission from infected mothers to newborns.

While many organizations help children survive day-to-day by providing food, medicine and lodging, **the Pediatric AIDS Foundation is the only organization focused specifically on finding medical answers that will bring hope to children with HIV/AIDS.**

The Foundation has been a leader in establishing a national pediatric AIDS research agenda, influencing public policy and creating broader public awareness and compassion throughout the world about HIV/AIDS in children.

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 when their quality of life could be improved. As new drugs are tested, as lives are lengthened, our hope is strengthened.

How the Pediatric AIDS Foundation Achieves its Goals

Research:

Our primary goal is to identify, fund and conduct critically needed pediatric AIDS research worldwide:

- In 1995, to ensure that pediatric AIDS research remains in the scientific forefront, a prestigious new program has been initiated. The *Elizabeth Glaser Scientist Award* will be awarded to five outstanding scientists each year, and will provide support for five years. The *Elizabeth Glaser Scientists* will be a core of the most creative scientific minds in the world looking for answers to critical questions in pediatric HIV/AIDS.
- We use our *Think Tanks* and *One Day Workshops* to quickly define research priorities in specific areas, and move quickly to fund this research.
- Our own targeted research projects currently include *The Ariel Project for the Prevention of HIV Transmission from Mother to Infant*, our *Long Term Survivor Study* which focuses on why some infected children live longer than others, and our *Gene Therapy Study for the Prevention and Control of HIV in Infants and Children*.
- We fund investigator-initiated research through our *Individual Research Grants*, *Scholar Awards*, and *Short Term Scientific Awards*.
- To encourage young students to consider the field of pediatric AIDS, our *Student Intern Award Program* provides an opportunity to work with established pediatric AIDS researchers or clinical practitioners.

Public Education:

- In conjunction with the Advertising Council, Inc., we have produced a broad-based, far-reaching *Public Service Announcement* campaign with television, radio, and print ads. The ads are targeted to pregnant women, encouraging them to request an HIV test as part of their routine prenatal care, since it has now been shown that HIV transmission from mother to infant can be reduced by a treatment.
- We produce and distribute our *Parent Education Program*, "HIV/AIDS: A Challenge to Us All," a program for parents of elementary and pre-school age children to help address issues of compassion and education about the virus.

Helping Others in Need:

- We provide urgent funds through our *Emergency Assistance Program* for unmet needs to hospitals nationwide which serve children with HIV/AIDS.

Public Policy:

- In Washington, D.C. we work to influence *public policy* issues surrounding pediatric AIDS.

The Pediatric AIDS Foundation's administration is provided by a small full-time staff, generous volunteers and in-kind donors. Administrative overhead is less than 6%. We are a non-profit 501(c)(3) organization.

AIDS Hotlines by State:

Alabama	800-228-0469	Nebraska	800-782-2437
Alaska	800-478-2437	Nevada	800-842-2437
Arizona	800-334-1540	New Hampshire	800-752-2437
Arkansas	800-364-2437	New Jersey	800-624-2377
California (N.)	800-367-2437	New Mexico	800-545-2437
California (S.)	800-922-2437	New York	800-541-2437
Colorado	800-252-2437	North Carolina	800-342-2437
Connecticut	800-203-1234	North Dakota	800-472-2180
Delaware	800-422-0429	Ohio	800-332-2437
Florida	800-352-2437	Oklahoma	800-342-2437
Georgia	800-551-2728	Oregon	800-777-2437
Hawaii	800-321-1555	Pennsylvania	800-662-6080
Idaho	800-677-2437	Puerto Rico	800-981-5721
Illinois	800-234-2437	Rhode Island	800-726-3010
Indiana	800-848-2437	South Carolina	800-322-2437
Iowa	800-445-2437	South Dakota	800-592-1861
Kansas	800-342-2437	Tennessee	800-525-2437
Kentucky	800-342-2437	Texas	800-299-2437
Louisiana	800-992-4379	Utah	800-366-2437
Maine	800-851-2437	Vermont	800-882-2437
Maryland	800-638-6252	Virginia	800-533-4148
Massachusetts	800-235-2331	Virgin Islands	809-773-2437
Michigan	800-872-2437	Washington	800-272-2437
Minnesota	800-248-2437	Washington, D.C.	202-332-2437
Mississippi	800-826-2961	West Virginia	800-642-8244
Missouri	800-533-2437	Wisconsin	800-334-2437
Montana	800-233-6668	Wyoming	800-327-3577

Note: Many of these numbers are available only to callers who are calling from within that state.

State Depts. of Health:

Alabama	205-613-5362	New Jersey	609-984-5874
Alaska	907-561-4406	New Mexico	505-827-0090
Arizona	602-230-5819	New York	518-473-7542
Arkansas	501-661-2135	North Carolina	919-733-7081
California	916-323-7415	North Dakota	701-328-2378
Colorado	303-692-2719	Ohio	614-466-0295
Connecticut	203-240-9122	Oklahoma	405-271-4636
Delaware	302-739-3032	Oregon	503-731-4029
Florida	904-487-3684	Pennsylvania	717-783-0479
Georgia	404-657-2588	Rhode Island	401-277-2320
Hawaii	808-733-9010	South Carolina	803-737-4110
Idaho	208-334-6526	South Dakota	605-773-3364
Illinois	312-814-4846	Tennessee	615-741-7500
Indiana	317-633-0893	Texas	512-458-7209
Iowa	515-242-5838	Utah	801-538-6096
Kansas	913-296-6173	Vermont	802-863-7245
Kentucky	502-564-7243	Virginia	804-786-6267
Louisiana	504-568-7474	Washington	206-586-8344
Maine	207-287-3747	West Virginia	304-558-5358
Maryland	410-225-5013	Wisconsin	608-267-5287
Massachusetts	617-727-0368	Wyoming	307-777-5932
Michigan	517-335-8371	<u>Washington D.C.</u>	<u>202-727-2500</u>
Minnesota	612-623-5363		
Mississippi	601-960-7723	Puerto Rico	809-721-2000
Missouri	314-751-6141	American Samoa	011-684-633-4071
Montana	406-444-2457	Guam	011-671-734-7142
Nebraska	402-471-2937	Marshall Islands	011-692-625-3355
Nevada	702-687-4800	Micronesia	011-691-320-2619
New Hampshire	603-271-4576	N. Mariana Islds.	011-670-234-8950



Hope for Children with AIDS

Pediatric AIDS Foundation

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

This Public Service Announcement campaign is targeted to all pregnant women, encouraging them to request a voluntary HIV test as part of their routine prenatal care.

The message is vitally important because now, *for the first time in the history of HIV/AIDS*, there is hope that with proper screening and treatment of infected pregnant women, fewer babies will be born with HIV.

Why the Pediatric AIDS Foundation's PSA Campaign is so Important

- Essentially all new cases of pediatric HIV infection are a result of transmission from an HIV infected woman to her baby either before or during birth.
- A recent National Institutes of Health study showed that treatment can help reduce the rate of HIV transmission from an infected woman to her baby.
- Approximately 6,000 HIV infected women in the U.S. give birth each year. Without treatment, 20 - 25% of those children are born infected with HIV.
- Many HIV infected women are unaware that treatment is available for themselves, and that treatment can prevent transmission to their infants.
- Many women who are sexually active do not even know they are infected with HIV.
- HIV infection is increasing more rapidly in sexually active women and teenagers, at a rate 4 times greater than any other group.
- The World Health Organization predicts that by the year 2000 there will be 10 million children infected with HIV worldwide.
- HIV is the 7th leading cause of death in children in the U.S.
- HIV is the 4th leading cause of death in women aged 25-44 in the U.S.
- An estimated 2000 lives and \$300 million to \$900 million can be saved each year that universal prenatal testing is in place, provided that treatment is made available to HIV infected mothers.
- By age 20, 77% of women have had sexual intercourse.
- Every year, 3 million teenagers acquire a sexually transmitted disease.

If you are pregnant, you and your unborn baby may be at risk for HIV infection.

For more information contact the
Pediatric AIDS Foundation

1311 Colorado Avenue • Santa Monica • CA • 90404
Phone (310) 395-9051 • FAX (310) 395-5149

This campaign is made possible by the generosity of the Guess? Foundation

NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1994

In Major Finding, Drug Curbs H.I.V. Infection in Newborns

By LAWRENCE K. ALTMAN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 — A federally financed study has found that the drug AZT drastically reduces transmission of H.I.V., the virus that causes AIDS, from infected mothers to their newborns, Government health officials said today.

The findings were considered so significant that the study, which began in April 1991, was ordered stopped on Friday, and officials are spending the holiday weekend notifying the 59 medical centers in the United States and France taking part in the study to offer AZT to the pregnant women who had been receiving a placebo.

In addition, said Dr. Anthony S. Fauci, the head of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, the data from the study were being distributed as a "clinic alert" through the National Library of Medicine, which has a computer network available to health care workers around the world.

Dr. Harold W. Jaffe, an epidemiologist and the top scientist on H.I.V. at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta, said in an interview today that the finding was one "of major public health importance."

"It is the first indication that mother-to-child transmission of H.I.V. can be at least decreased, if not prevented," Dr. Jaffe said. "And it

will provide a real impetus for identifying more H.I.V.-infected women during pregnancies so that they could consider the benefits of AZT treatment to themselves and their children."

About four million women give birth in the United States each year, and the disease centers estimate that 6,000 to 7,000 of them are H.I.V.-infected. About 1,500 to 2,000 of their babies later become H.I.V.-infected.

Big Problem in Africa

The transmission of the virus to newborns is a much bigger public health problem in developing countries in Africa, Asia and South America, where millions of people are infected and where infection rates among childbearing women can reach 10 percent to 30 percent in some areas, said Dr. James Curran, coordinator of all H.I.V. activities at the disease centers. He added that in some areas of the United States, including some urban areas in the Northeast, the comparable figure is as high as 5 percent.

On average, about 25 percent of pregnant women who are H.I.V.-infected pass along the virus to their babies. The researchers had confidence in the study because the

Continued on Page A13, Column 1

... could consider the benefits of AZT

Finally, some good news about AIDS.

If you're pregnant, please get an HIV test.

For confidential HIV/AIDS information 24 hours a day, call 1 800 342-2437.



Pediatric AIDS Foundation

THE ONLY THING
WORSE THAN LOSING
A CHILD TO AIDS
IS FINDING OUT YOU
DIDN'T HAVE TO.

Thousands of women will lose a child to AIDS simply because they didn't get an HIV test during their pregnancy.

They didn't know they were infected, so they couldn't take advantage of new treatments that can help stop the spread of HIV from mother to baby.

If you're pregnant, please get an HIV test. For confidential HIV/AIDS information 24 hours a day, call 1 800 342-2437.



Pediatric AIDS Foundation

**LA UNICA COSA
PEOR QUE PERDER
UN HIJO POR EL SIDA,
ES DESCUBRIR QUE
ESTO PUDO EVITARSE.**

Miles de mujeres perderán hijos por el SIDA, únicamente porque durante el embarazo no se someten a un examen de detección del VIH. No sabían que estaban infectadas, y no pudieron aprovechar los nuevos tratamientos que pueden contribuir a detener la propagación del virus de la madre al niño.

Si está embarazada, por favor, sométase a un examen de detección del VIH.

Para recibir información confidencial respecto al VIH y el SIDA, durante las 24 horas del día, llame al 1 800 344-7432.



Pediatric AIDS Foundation

Are you pregnant or do you think you may be pregnant?

If so, this pamphlet is for you. There are some things you can do to help your baby be born healthy. It is important to visit a doctor or clinic as early in your pregnancy as possible. As part of your normal prenatal care, your doctor will give you several tests to ensure your health and the health of your baby. These tests include blood type, Rh factor, iron level and other tests to see if you will need special care for any medical problems you might have. As a part of your routine care you should also have a confidential HIV test. However, it is even better if you know if you're infected with HIV before you get pregnant, since early treatment could help you and your baby.

Have you recently had an HIV test?

For your health and your baby's, you should know for sure if you are infected with HIV - the virus that causes AIDS. If you are thinking about getting pregnant and don't know if you have HIV, you should consider getting tested. If you are infected, there are things you can do to protect your baby. First, you have to find out if you are infected. If it has been more than 6 months since you were tested, you should discuss being tested again. If you are not infected, there are things you can do to protect yourself from HIV.

Every pregnant woman should be offered an HIV test as part of her normal prenatal care. If the HIV test is not offered, ask your doctor about it or call your Public Health Department.

I don't think I'm infected. Should I still be tested?

Many women do not know that they have been exposed to HIV, because they don't think they have put themselves at risk. You are at risk for HIV if you have had unprotected sex (without proper use of a latex condom) *even one time* with someone who may be infected or if you have shared works (needles or syringes). You may not feel sick for up to 10 years, but you could still be infected.

Many women have been infected because they didn't know that their sexual partner had HIV or AIDS. That person may not know they are infected,

or may not tell you if they are. An HIV test can let you know if you have the virus so that you can make the best decisions for yourself and your baby.

How will a test help me?

If you are infected, you will be able to start treatment early, which may help you live a longer, healthier life.

If you are not infected, you should continue to protect yourself. There are three ways to avoid infection:

- 1) Do not have sex at all.
- 2) If there is any chance that your sex partner has ever had sex with anyone else, or ever used injected drugs, you should use a latex condom every time you have sex to reduce the chance of transmission.
- 3) Do not use injected drugs or share works (needles and syringes).

How will a test help my baby?

The test will help your baby by alerting you to the need for treatment. If you are infected, you might give HIV to your baby during pregnancy, at delivery, or by breastfeeding. Without treatment, about 1 out of every 4 babies born to HIV-infected mothers are born with HIV infection. You will want to find out how to lower the chance of your baby getting the virus.

What kind of treatment is available?

Doctors have recently learned that the drug AZT can greatly reduce your chances of giving the AIDS virus to your baby. In one study, AZT was shown to reduce transmission by 67%. You may want to discuss the possibility of this treatment for yourself and your baby with your health care provider. If you want to know more about AZT and pregnancy, you can call the CDC National AIDS Hotline and ask for a free copy of "You, Your Baby, and AZT". It will explain more about how to increase the chances of having a healthy baby.

How can I get an HIV test?

Ask your health care provider for more information about HIV testing, or you can find HIV testing sites near you by looking in the white pages of your telephone book under County Government Offices, Health & Human Services. You can also call your state Department of Health.

The best way to protect your baby from HIV infection is to protect yourself

For more information about HIV infection or testing, call the National AIDS Hotline at:

English speaking: 1-800-342-AIDS

Spanish speaking: 1-800-344-7432

Hearing impaired, TTY: 1-800-243-7889

For information about treatment, call the AIDS Treatment Information Service (ATIS) at:

1-800-HIV-0440

This brochure was produced by:
The Pediatric AIDS Foundation
1311 Colorado Avenue
Santa Monica, CA 90404

Made possible by
The Guess? Foundation

What Every Pregnant Woman Should Know About HIV and AIDS



What You Can Do To Have A Healthy Baby

¿Está usted embarazada o cree que puede estar embarazada?

Si es así, este folleto es para usted. Hay ciertas cosas que usted puede hacer para ayudarle a su bebé a que nazca saludable. Es importante consultar con un médico o asistir a una clínica lo más temprano posible en su embarazo.

Como parte de su cuidado prenatal normal, su médico le hará varios exámenes para comprobar su salud y la de su bebé. Entre estos exámenes se incluye: tipo de sangre, factor Rh, nivel de hierro y otros exámenes para ver si usted necesitará atención especial por cualquier problema médico que pueda tener.

Como parte de su atención de rutina, también deben hacerle un examen confidencial del V.I.H. Sin embargo, es aun mejor si usted sabe que está infectada del V.I.H. *antes* de salir embarazada, ya que el tratamiento temprano podría ayudarle a usted y a su bebé.

¿Le han hecho recientemente un examen del V.I.H.?

Por el bien de su salud y la de su bebé, usted debería saber con seguridad si está infectada del V.I.H. - el virus que causa el S.I.D.A. Si usted está pensando en embarazarse y no sabe si tiene el V.I.H., debería planear hacerse un examen. Si está infectada, hay cosas que puede hacer para proteger a su bebé. Primero, tiene que averiguar si está infectada. Si han pasado más de 6 meses desde que se hizo el examen, debería considerar que la examinen de nuevo. Si no está infectada, hay muchas maneras de protegerse del V.I.H.

A cada mujer embarazada se le debe ofrecer un examen del V.I.H. como parte de su cuidado prenatal normal. Si no le ofrecen el examen del V.I.H., pídale a su médico o llame al Departamento de Salud Pública.

Yo creo que no estoy infectada. ¿Aun así debería hacerme el examen?

Muchas mujeres no saben que han estado expuestas al V.I.H. porque no creen que se han puesto en riesgo. Usted está en peligro de contraer el V.I.H. si ha tenido relaciones sexuales sin protección (sin el uso apropiado de un condón de latex) *aunque sea una vez con alguien que pueda estar infectado o si usted ha compartido agujas o jeringas. Puede ser que usted no se sienta enferma durante unos 10 años, pero aun así podría estar infectada.*

Muchas mujeres se han infectado porque no sabían que su compañero sexual tenía el V.I.H. o el S.I.D.A. Esa persona tal vez no sabe que está infectada o puede ser que no le diga que lo está. Un examen del V.I.H. puede informarle a usted si tiene el virus

para que pueda tomar las mejores decisiones para usted misma y su bebé.

¿Cómo me ayudará un examen?

Si usted está infectada, podrá comenzar su tratamiento temprano, lo cual puede ayudarle a llevar una vida más larga y saludable. Si no está infectada, debe seguir protegiéndose. Hay tres maneras de evitar la infección:

1) No tenga relaciones sexuales en lo absoluto.

2) Si existe cualquier posibilidad de que su compañero sexual haya tenido relaciones sexuales con alguien más, o que alguna vez haya usado drogas inyectadas, usted debería usar un condón de latex cada vez que tiene relaciones sexuales para reducir la posibilidad de transmisión.

3) No use drogas inyectadas ni comparta agujas o jeringas.

¿Cómo le ayudará un examen a mi bebé?

El examen le ayudará a su bebé, informándole a usted para que esté alerta de la necesidad de tratamiento. Si está infectada, usted podría pasarle el V.I.H. a su bebé durante el embarazo, el alumbramiento o al amamantarlo. Sin tratamiento, aproximadamente uno de cada cuatro bebés de madres infectadas de V.I.H., nacen con infección de V.I.H. Usted debe averiguar como reducir la posibilidad de que su bebé adquiera el virus.

¿Qué clase de tratamiento está disponible?

Los doctores recientemente descubrieron que la droga AZT puede reducir grandemente las posibilidades de que usted le pase el virus del S.I.D.A. a su bebé. En un estudio, se mostró que la AZT reduce la transmisión en un 67%. Tal vez usted quiera discutir la posibilidad de este tratamiento para sí misma y para su bebé con su proveedor de atención médica. Si desea saber más acerca de la AZT y el embarazo, puede llamar a la línea de información de CDC National AIDS y pedir una copia gratis de "Usted, su bebé y AZT". Le explicará más sobre cómo aumentar las posibilidades de tener un bebé saludable.

¿Cómo puedo recibir un examen del V.I.H.?

Pida a su proveedor de atención médica más información sobre el examen del V.I.H., o usted puede encontrar sitios cercanos donde hacerse el examen del V.I.H. si consulta las páginas blancas de su directorio telefónico, bajo Oficinas Gubernamentales del Condado, Servicios Humanos y de Salud. También puede llamar al Departamento de Salud estatal.

*La mejor manera de proteger a su
bebé de la infección del V.I.H. es
protegerse usted misma.*

Para más información sobre exámenes o infección del V.I.H. llame a la Línea Nacional de Información sobre el S.I.D.A.

En inglés llame al: 1-800-342-AIDS

En español llame al: 1-800-344-7432

Personas con problemas
auditivos, TTY: 1-800-243-7889

Para información sobre el tratamiento, llame al Servicio de Información sobre el Tratamiento de S.I.D.A. (ATIS) al:

1-800-HIV-0440

Este folleto fue producido por:
The Pediatric AIDS Foundation
(Fundación Pediátrica del S.I.D.A.)
1311 Colorado Avenue
Santa Monica, CA 90404

Esto es posible gracias a
The Guess? Foundation

Lo Que Toda Mujer Embarazada Debería Saber Acerca Del V.I.H. y el S.I.D.A.



**Lo que puede hacer usted
para tener un bebé
saludable**

Eske w ansent oubyen eske ou panse ou ansent?

Si ou ansent, ou ta dwe enterese a ti liv sa. Genyen kek bagay ou ka fe pou fe ou ti moun ki an sante. Li tre enpotan pou suiv ou dokte depi ou konnen ou ansent. Akòz de ansent nan, dokte a ap gen pou fe diferan tes/ekzamen pou asire ke wou menm epi ti moun nan an sante. Me kek tes yap fe pou wou: tip de san w ou genyen, fakte Rh, nivo fe wou, epi dot tes pou konnen si w bezwen kek swen espesyal pou diferan pwoblèm ou kapab genyen. Oun tes HIV ta dwe fe pati de tes yap fe pou wou yo. Sepandan, li menm pi bon si w konnen ou genyen viris HIV a avn w ansent, paske tretman ki komanse pi bon kapab ede w ansanm ak ti bebe a.

Eske tou resamman ou te fe tes HIV A?

Pou sante pa w ak sante ti bebe a, ou dwe konnen si ou genyen viris HIV a, setadi viris ki koze SIDA a. Si ou panse a vin ansent epi ou pa konnen si ou genyen viris HIV a, ou ta dwe konsidere teste pou HIV. Si ou genyen viris sa, genyen kek bagay ou kapab fe pou pwoteje ti bebe a. Dabo, ou dwe cheche konnen si ou genyen viris la. Si 6 mwa pase depi ou te teste, ou ta dwe teste anko. Si ou pa genyen viris la, genyen kek bagay ou ka fe pou w pa vin genyen viris sa.

Yo dwe ofri chak fanm ki ansent posibilite pou l fe tes la menm jan a kennepot lot tes yap gen pou fe pou fi sa. Si yo pa mande w pou fe tes HIV a, mande dokte a oubyen rele Depatman Sante Piblik.

Mwen pa kwe ke m genyen viris sa. Eske mwen to dwe teste kanmenm?

Anpil fanm pa konnen ke yo kapab atrape viris sa paske yo pa panse ke yo te pran okenn risk. Ou kapab pran viris sa si si ou pat itilize okenn pwoteksyon (san ou pat itilize byen ou kapot mak "latex") ak ou moun ki petet genyen viris sa oubyen ak ou moun ki itilize sereng lo lap pran drog. Ou gen dwa pa santi w malad pandan 10 zan, men ou kapab genyen viris HIV a.

Anpil fanm genyen viris sa paske yo pat konnen ke patne seksyèl yo a genyen HIV oubyen SIDA. Patne sa petet pat konnen ke l genyen viris sa oubyen li pat di w si l genyen viris sa. Oun tes HIV ap fe w

konnen si ou genyen viris sa pou w kapab pran bon desizyon pou tet pa w ansanm ak bebe a.

Eske ou tes kapab ede m?

Si ou genyen viris sa, ou kapab komanse tretman pi bon. Sa kapab fe w viv an sante epi pi lontan tou.

Si ou pa enfekte, ou dwe kontinye powteje tet ou. Genyen 3 fason pou w evite viris sa.

a) pa fe seks ditou.

b) Si patne w te fe seks (pachat) ak ou lot moun oubyen li te itilize sereng lo l ta p fe drog, ou ta dwe itilize ou kapot "Latex" chak fwa wap fe seks pou redui posibilite transmisyon an.

c) Pa pike ko w ak sereng si wap pran drog.

Eske ou tes kapab ede pitit mwen an?

Tes sa ap ede bebe a nan fe w konnen ke ou bezwen komanse ak tretman. Si ou genyen viris sa, ou kapab bay bebe a viris sa tou pandan w ansent nan, oubyen nan akouchman, oubyen lo wap bay bebe a tete. San tretman, preske yon bebe sou chak 4 bebe ki fet de ou manman ki genyen viris sa, vin genyen viris sa tou. Ou ta renmen konnen kijan ou kapab redui chans pou bebe a vin genyen viris sa.

Ki sot de tretman ki disponib?

Dokte yo fek aprann medikaman ki rele AZT a kapab redui chans ke timoun ou an vin pran viris SIDA a. Nan oun etid ki te fet, yo we ke AZT te redui transmisyon viris la de 67%. Ou kapab pale ak dokte a sou posibilite pou w ta pran tretman sa ansanm ak ti bebe a. Si ou ta renmen konnen pi plis sou relasyon ant AZT ak Ansent, ou kapab rele "CDC National AIDS Hotline" epi wa mande oun kopi de "You, Your Baby, and Pregnancy." Ti liv sa ap ba w plis espikasyon sou ki jan ou ka ogmante chans ou pou w fe oun bebe ki an sante.

Ki janm ta fe pou m fe tes HIV a?

Mande dokte a oubyen enfimye a pou plis enfomasyon sou tes HIV a. Ou kapab jwenn oun kote pou fe tes sa si ou gade nan oun liv telefon nan seksyon "County Government Offices, Health, and Human Services." Ou kapab rele tou Depatman Sante nan Eta w ap viv la.

Pi bon fason ou kapab pwoteje bebe a de viris HIV a se pwoteje tet ou dabo.

Pou plis enfomasyon sou viris HIV a oubyen sou tes la, ou ka rele: "National AIDS Hotline" nan nimewo sila yo:

Sou pale Angle:	1-800-342-AIDS
Sou pale Panyol:	1-800-344-7432
Sou pa tande:	1-800-243-7889

Pou plis enfomasyon sou tretman, rele: "AIDS Treatment Information Service" (Enfomasyon sou Tretman) nan nimewo sa:

1-800-HIV-0440

Brochu sa'a te produi pa:
The Pediatric AIDS Foundation
1311 Colorado Avenue
Santa Monica, CA 90404

The Guess? Foundation
te rend pwoje posib

Sa Tout Fanm Ansant Dwe Konnen Sou HIV ak SIDA



**Sa W Kapab Fe Pou W Fe
Oun Ti Moun An Sante**

Pediatric AIDS Foundation

1311 Colorado Avenue, Santa Monica, California 90404 (310) 395-9051
Fax: (310) 395-5149



Carol Pearlman
COMMUNICATIONS MANAGER

Hope for Children with AIDS



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University of California, Los Angeles

May 22, 1995

Dear Public Service Director,

Now, for the first time in the history of HIV/AIDS, there is hope that with proper screening and treatment of HIV infected mothers, fewer babies will be born with HIV.

We need your help to encourage all pregnant women to request an HIV test as part of their prenatal care.

Please use the Pediatric AIDS Foundation's PSAs as often as possible to communicate this vital message to your audience.

The World Health Organization predicts that by the year 2000 there will be 10 million children infected with HIV worldwide.

We have the chance, working together, to save lives and to reduce significantly the number of children infected with HIV/AIDS.

With hope for the future, we remain,

Sincerely,

Susan DeLaurentis

Susan DeLaurentis
Co-founder

Susie Zeegen

Susie Zeegen
Co-founder

CO-FOUNDERS: Susan DeLaurentis/Elizabeth Glaser/Susan Zeegen

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National Children's Advocacy

For Immediate Release

Contact:

Melinda Machado

(202) 371-0200

Carol Pearlman

(310) 395-9051

PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION LAUNCHES AD CAMPAIGN TO ENCOURAGE PREGNANT WOMEN TO REQUEST HIV TEST

New hope for reducing AIDS in children

Washington, D.C., May 22 - The Pediatric AIDS Foundation, joined by First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, today launched a Public Service Announcement campaign aimed at reducing the number of children born with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS.

The television, radio and print ad campaign, created pro-bono by Bates USA in conjunction with The Advertising Council, Inc., urges all pregnant women to request a voluntary HIV test as part of their routine prenatal care.

In its first major foray into the public health policy arena, the recently established Guess? Foundation has committed \$1.2 million to underwrite the three-year PSA campaign on behalf of the Pediatric AIDS Foundation.

"Essentially all new cases of pediatric HIV infection are a result of transmission from an HIV infected woman to her baby either before or during birth. That's why it is critical that every mother-to-be realizes that treatment is available to help block the transmission of HIV to her baby," said Susie Zeegen, Co-founder of the Pediatric AIDS Foundation.

"Everyone agrees that the ultimate goal is to reduce HIV transmission from an infected woman to her baby," said Pediatric AIDS Foundation Co-founder Susan DeLaurentis. "Our recommendation is to encourage *voluntary* HIV counseling and testing in an effort to make this the standard of care for all pregnant women. Otherwise, if mandatory testing is legislated, we run the risk of scaring women away from the health care system entirely."

The Pediatric AIDS Foundation noted that the campaign is being launched amid growing alarm in the public health community that women and children are the fastest growing segment in the population

CO-FOUNDERS: Susan DeLaurentis/Elizabeth Glaser/Susan Zeegen

1311 Colorado Avenue, Santa Monica, California 90404

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to have HIV. Approximately 6,000 HIV infected mothers in the U.S. give birth each year, and without treatment, 20 to 25 percent of those children are born infected with HIV.

"The message of this campaign is important for all pregnant women to hear. Elizabeth started this project, and believed very strongly in the positive results this message can have," said Paul Glaser, a Pediatric AIDS Foundation Director whose wife, Elizabeth Glaser, co-founded the Foundation.

"The good news is that there is hope for the unborn child of an infected woman. For the first time in the history of HIV / AIDS, proper screening and treatment of infected pregnant women will result in fewer babies born with HIV," said Dr. Art Ammann, Director of Research for the Pediatric AIDS Foundation.

Ammann noted that a recent National Institutes of Health study indicated that treatment can help reduce the rate of HIV transmission from mother to infant from approximately 25 percent to 8 percent.

"This is the first campaign we have launched under our new initiative, Commitment 2000: Raising a Better Tomorrow, which focuses a majority of our resources on the health and well-being of children," said Ad Council President Ruth Wooden. "And we believe HIV infection is one of the greatest threats there is to the health of our children."

The Ad Council, founded in 1942, is a private, nonprofit organization of volunteers from the communications industry who conduct advertising for the public good.

Bates USA is the United States advertising agency of Bates Worldwide, one of the largest advertising agency networks in the world with 185 offices in 65 countries and billings in excess of \$5 billion.

The Pediatric AIDS Foundation, a national 501(c)(3) organization, was co-founded in 1988 by Elizabeth Glaser, Susan DeLaurentis and Susie Zeegen to identify, fund and conduct critical pediatric AIDS research. The Foundation has been a leader in establishing a national pediatric AIDS research agenda, influencing public policy and creating broader public awareness and compassion throughout the world about HIV / AIDS in children.

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What is the Pediatric AIDS Foundation?

The Pediatric AIDS Foundation is the **only national organization identifying, funding and conducting pediatric AIDS research internationally.**

Co-founded by Elizabeth Glaser, Susan DeLaurentis, and Susie Zeegen in 1988, the Foundation's primary objective is to create a future that offers hope through research leading to effective therapies and methods for blocking transmission from infected mothers to newborns.

While many organizations help children survive day-to-day by providing food, medicine and lodging, the **Pediatric AIDS Foundation is the only organization focused specifically on finding medical answers that will bring hope to children with HIV/AIDS.**

The Foundation has been a leader in establishing a national pediatric AIDS research agenda, influencing public policy and creating broader public awareness and compassion throughout the world about HIV/AIDS in children.

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 when their quality of life could be improved. As new drugs are tested, as lives are lengthened, our hope is strengthened.

CO-FOUNDERS: Susan DeLaurentis/Elizabeth Glaser/Susan Zeegen

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How the Pediatric AIDS Foundation Achieves its Goals

Research:

Our primary goal is to identify, fund and conduct critically needed pediatric AIDS research worldwide:

- In 1995, to ensure that pediatric AIDS research remains in the scientific forefront, a prestigious new program has been initiated. The *Elizabeth Glaser Scientist Award* will be awarded to five outstanding scientists each year, and will provide support for five years. The *Elizabeth Glaser Scientists* will be a core of the most creative scientific minds in the world looking for answers to critical questions in pediatric HIV/AIDS.
- We use our *Think Tanks* and *One Day Workshops* to quickly define research priorities in specific areas, and move quickly to fund this research.
- Our own targeted research projects currently include *The Ariel Project for the Prevention of HIV Transmission from Mother to Infant*, our *Long Term Survivor Study* which focuses on why some infected children live longer than others, and our *Gene Therapy Study for the Prevention and Control of HIV in Infants and Children*.
- We fund investigator-initiated research through our *Individual Research Grants*, *Scholar Awards*, and *Short Term Scientific Awards*.
- To encourage young students to consider the field of pediatric AIDS, our *Student Intern Award Program* provides an opportunity to work with established pediatric AIDS researchers or clinical practitioners.

Public Education:

- In conjunction with the Advertising Council, Inc., we have produced a broad-based, far-reaching *Public Service Announcement* campaign with television, radio, and print ads. The ads are targeted to pregnant women, encouraging them to request an HIV test as part of their routine prenatal care, since it has now been shown that HIV transmission from mother to infant can be reduced by a treatment.
- We produce and distribute our *Parent Education Program*, "HIV/AIDS: A Challenge to Us All," a program for parents of elementary and pre-school age children to help address issues of compassion and education about the virus.

Helping Others in Need:

- We provide urgent funds through our *Emergency Assistance Program* for unmet needs to hospitals nationwide which serve children with HIV/AIDS.

Public Policy:

- In Washington, D.C. we work to influence *public policy* issues surrounding pediatric AIDS.

The Pediatric AIDS Foundation's administration is provided by a small full-time staff, generous volunteers and in-kind donors. Administrative overhead is less than 6%. We are a non-profit 501(c)(3) organization.

AIDS Hotlines by State:

Alabama	800-228-0469	Nebraska	800-782-2437
Alaska	800-478-2437	Nevada	800-842-2437
Arizona	800-334-1540	New Hampshire	800-752-2437
Arkansas	800-364-2437	New Jersey	800-624-2377
California (N.)	800-367-2437	New Mexico	800-545-2437
California (S.)	800-922-2437	New York	800-541-2437
Colorado	800-252-2437	North Carolina	800-342-2437
Connecticut	800-203-1234	North Dakota	800-472-2180
Delaware	800-422-0429	Ohio	800-332-2437
Florida	800-352-2437	Oklahoma	800-342-2437
Georgia	800-551-2728	Oregon	800-777-2437
Hawaii	800-321-1555	Pennsylvania	800-662-6080
Idaho	800-677-2437	Puerto Rico	800-981-5721
Illinois	800-234-2437	Rhode Island	800-726-3010
Indiana	800-848-2437	South Carolina	800-322-2437
Iowa	800-445-2437	South Dakota	800-592-1861
Kansas	800-342-2437	Tennessee	800-525-2437
Kentucky	800-342-2437	Texas	800-299-2437
Louisiana	800-992-4379	Utah	800-366-2437
Maine	800-851-2437	Vermont	800-882-2437
Maryland	800-638-6252	Virginia	800-533-4148
Massachusetts	800-235-2331	Virgin Islands	809-773-2437
Michigan	800-872-2437	Washington	800-272-2437
Minnesota	800-248-2437	Washington, D.C.	202-332-2437
Mississippi	800-826-2961	West Virginia	800-642-8244
Missouri	800-533-2437	Wisconsin	800-334-2437
Montana	800-233-6668	Wyoming	800-327-3577

Note: Many of these numbers are available only to callers who are calling from within that state.

State Depts. of Health:

Alabama	205-613-5362	New Jersey	609-984-5874
Alaska	907-561-4406	New Mexico	505-827-0090
Arizona	602-230-5819	New York	518-473-7542
Arkansas	501-661-2135	North Carolina	919-733-7081
California	916-323-7415	North Dakota	701-328-2378
Colorado	303-692-2719	Ohio	614-466-0295
Connecticut	203-240-9122	Oklahoma	405-271-4636
Delaware	302-739-3032	Oregon	503-731-4029
Florida	904-487-3684	Pennsylvania	717-783-0479
Georgia	404-657-2588	Rhode Island	401-277-2320
Hawaii	808-733-9010	South Carolina	803-737-4110
Idaho	208-334-6526	South Dakota	605-773-3364
Illinois	312-814-4846	Tennessee	615-741-7500
Indiana	317-633-0893	Texas	512-458-7209
Iowa	515-242-5838	Utah	801-538-6096
Kansas	913-296-6173	Vermont	802-863-7245
Kentucky	502-564-7243	Virginia	804-786-6267
Louisiana	504-568-7474	Washington	206-586-8344
Maine	207-287-3747	West Virginia	304-558-5358
Maryland	410-225-5013	Wisconsin	608-267-5287
Massachusetts	617-727-0368	Wyoming	307-777-5932
Michigan	517-335-8371	<u>Washington D.C.</u>	<u>202-727-2500</u>
Minnesota	612-623-5363		
Mississippi	601-960-7723	Puerto Rico	809-721-2000
Missouri	314-751-6141	American Samoa	011-684-633-4071
Montana	406-444-2457	Guam	011-671-734-7142
Nebraska	402-471-2937	Marshall Islands	011-692-625-3355
Nevada	702-687-4800	Micronesia	011-691-320-2619
New Hampshire	603-271-4576	N. Mariana Isllds.	011-670-234-8950