

EAGLE BROTHERS ASSESSMENT FORM ----- INTAKE

Date_____

Please take a few minutes to complete the following form. If there is something you don't understand, please ask.)

THIS FORM IS COMPLETELY CONFIDENTIAL

1. DATE OF BIRTH:___/___/___ 2. PLACE OF BIRTH:_____
3. GENDER:___Male ___Female ___TV/Pre-Op ___TS/Post-Op
4. Sexual Orientation ___Lesbian/Gay ___Bisexual ___Straight
5. ETHNICITY: ___AM. INDIAN (Tribe_____)
- ___AFRICAN AM. ___LATINO ___WHITE
- ___ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER ___OTHER (please specify)
- _____

DRUG USE

6. HAVE YOU EVER SHOT UP OR INJECTED DRUG? ___Yes ___No
7. HAVE YOU RECENTLY SHARED NEEDLES AND SYRINGES (RIGS, WORKS, OUTFITS, POINTS?) ___No ___Yes ___Don't Know
8. DO YOU CLEAN YOUR WORKS? ___Yes ___No (How?)
9. *If yes to #8, HOW OFTEN DO YOU CLEAN YOUR WORKS?*
- ___Never ___Rarely ___Sometimes ___Usually ___Always
10. HAVE YOU EVER SMOKED OR SNORTED DRUGS, INCLUDING CRACK? ___Yes ___No
11. HAVE YOU EVER EXCHANGED SEX FOR DRUGS OR MONEY? ___Yes ___No
12. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN IN JAIL OR PRISON LONGER THAN 72 HOURS? ___Yes ___No

13. HAVE YOU EVER SHOT DRUGS WITH ANYONE WHO: (Check all that apply)

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ has the AIDS virus or has AIDS? | ☐ is Lesbian or Bisexual? |
| ☐ has Hemophilia | ☐ is gay or bisexual |
| ☐ shoots drugs | ☐ exchanges sex for drugs or money |
| ☐ is a man who has sex with men | ☐ has had sexually transmitted disease |
| ☐ who recently left prison | ☐ received blood products |
| ☐ snorts or smokes drugs (crack) | |

14. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS, HIV?

☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, When?) _____

15a. DO YOU KNOW WHAT THE RESULTS WAS FROM THAT TEST? ☐ No ☐ Yes

15b. WAS THE RESULT POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE? ☐ Positive ☐ Negative

16. HAS THE KNOWLEDGE THAT YOU HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS CHANGED YOUR NEEDLE CLEANING OR SHARING HABITS?

☐ No ☐ Yes

17. HAS THE KNOWLEDGE THAT YOU ARE AT HIGH RISK FOR THE AIDS VIRUS CHANGES YOUR NEEDLE CLEANING OR SHARING HABITS?

☐ No ☐ Yes

18. (If yes to #17) HOW HAVE YOU CHANGED YOUR HABITS?

SEXUAL BEHAVIOR/PRACTICES

19. HAVE YOU EVER HAD A SEXUAL TRANSMITTED DISEASE SUCH AS VD, CLAP, DRIP, SORES, SYPH, OR HERPES?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't Know

20. HAVE YOU EVER HAD SEX WITH ANYONE WHO: (check all that apply)

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ has the aids virus or has AIDS | ☐ Is Lesbian or Gay |
| ☐ has hemophilia | ☐ Is gay or Bisexual |
| ☐ shoots drugs | ☐ exchanges sex for drugs or money |
| ☐ is a man who has sex with men | ☐ has had a sexuallytrans- |
| ☐ who recently left prison | mitted disease |
| ☐ Snorts or smokes drugs (crack) | ☐ you didn't know their sexual |
| ☐ receive blood products | history |

21. HOW MANY DIFFERENT SEX PARTNERS HAVE YOU HAD IN THE LAST YEARS?

22. WHEN YOU HAVE SEX, DO YOU USE A CONDOM?

- ☐ Never
- ☐ With regular partner or lover
- ☐ With a casual partner (someone with whom you occasionally have sex)
- ☐ With a new partner (tricks, anonymous partners, people you never had sex with)
- ☐ Always use a condom

23. DO YOU KNOW WHAT SAFER SEX IS?

☐ No ☐ Yes

24. FROM WHAT YOU KNOW, HOW IMPORTANT DO YOU PERSONALLY BELIEVE SAFER SEX IS IN PREVENTING YOU FROM GETTING OR SPREADING THE AIDS VIRUS.

- ☐ Not important
- ☐ Not very important
- ☐ Fairly important
- ☐ Very important

25. HOW MUCH, IF AT ALL, DO YOU BELIEVE THAT SAFER SEX REDUCES YOUR SEXUAL PLEASURE?

- ☐ Is more pleasurable
- ☐ Is not pleasurable
- ☐ reduces my pleasure
- ☐ does not affect my pleasure

26a. HAS THE KNOWLEDGE THAT YOU HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS CHANGED YOUR SEXUAL HABITS AND PRACTICES?

☐ No ☐ Yes

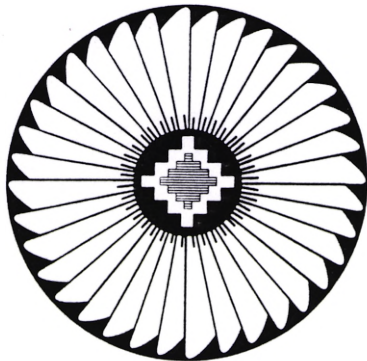
26b. HAS THE KNOWLEDGE THAT YOU ARE AT HIGH RISK FOR THE AIDS VIRUS CHANGED YOUR SEXUAL HABITS AND PRACTICES.

☐ No ☐ Yes

27. (If yes on 26a or 26b) WHAT HAVE YOU CHANGED?

- ☐ Practice safe sex
- ☐ Take better care of yourself
- ☐ Have less sex
- ☐ Only have sex with people I know
- ☐ Don't have sex
- ☐ only have sex with lover
- ☐ Other _____
- ☐ Get HIV tested more often
- ☐ Stopped using drugs
- ☐ Use drugs less often
- ☐ Stopped using alcohol
- ☐ Use alcohol less often
- ☐ Don't have sex while high or drunk

28. DO HAVE ANY OTHER COMMENTS OR
CONCERNS? _____



AMERICAN INDIAN AIDS INSTITUTE
OF SAN FRANCISCO

Eagle Brother's

OATH OF CONFIDENTIALITY

I, the undersigned, hereby agree not to divulge any information or names of other participants. What I see and hear at the workshop stays in the room. I will do my best to show respect and tolerance for all persons during the workshop.

PARTICIPANT'S SIGNATURE _____.

DATE _____

American Indian AIDS Institute
HIV/AIDS program development

Date___

Location_____

AGE___

Sex (Male___ Female___ Transgender___)

Ethnicity___

Have you ever used IV drugs?_____

Please rate your HIV knowledge on a scale from 1 to 10. ____

Please check off which workshops you would like to have available to your group.

_HIV/AIDS 101

_HIV related videos

_Nutrition classes

_Western medicine Treatment

_Alternative Treatment

_Safer sex demos

_HIV & dating

_HIV + speakers

_Substance use & HIV

_HIV discrimination issues

_Benefits counseling (SSI, GA, etc.)

_Other_____

HIV/AIDS KNOWLEDGE SURVEY

AGE _____ SEX: MALE _____ FEMALE _____ TRIBE _____

HAVE YOU EVER USED I.V. DRUGS? YES _____ NO _____ (OPTIONAL)

PRE-TEST

For the following questions write T for true or F for false.

1. People get AIDS by donating blood. _____
2. Mosquitos spread AIDS. _____
3. Sharing needles for tattooing or for shooting steroids is safe. _____
4. Children have gotten HIV from classmates. _____
5. If you test positive on the HIV antibody test, that means that you have AIDS. _____
6. You can get AIDS from hugging or shaking hands with someone who has it. _____
7. The AIDS virus can be transmitted during traditional spiritual ceremonies _____
8. Bleach, alcohol, soap and hot water will all kill the HIV virus outside of the body. _____
9. A pregnant woman infected with the AIDS virus can pass it on to her unborn child. _____
10. Men and women can infect each other with the HIV virus during sexual intercourse. _____
11. Someone can be infected with the HIV virus without knowing it. _____
12. Having sex without a rubber is OK if the other person looks healthy. _____

Check all the ways people can protect themselves from AIDS transmission:

Using rubbers for sex _____ Using toilet seat covers _____

Cleaning I.V and tattoo needles with bleach _____ Avoiding hot tubs _____

Learning more about AIDS _____ Wearing gloves when working with blood _____

HIV **(Human Immunodeficiency Virus)**

Answer true or false:

You can get HIV by:

- •UNPROTECTED SEX WITH EXCHANGE OF BODY FLUIDS.
(BLOOD, SEMEN, VAGINAL FLUIDS, PRE-CUM).
- •BLOOD TRANSFUSION WITH HIV INFECTED BLOOD OR
BLOOD PRODUCTS.
- •SHARING DIRTY RIGS, NEEDLES, SYRINGES USED BY AN
HIV INFECTED PERSON THIS INCLUDES TATTOO NEEDLES
AND CEREMONIAL PIERCINGS.
- •HIV INFECTED MOTHER TO CHILD DURING PREGNANCY
OR BREAST FEEDING.

You can protect yourself and others from getting HIV by:

- ALWAYS USE LATEX BARRIERS WHEN HAVING SEX
(CONDOMS, DENTAL DAMS, RUBBER GLOVES, PLASTIC
FOOD WRAP)
- USE ONLY A WATER BASED LUBRICANT WITH LATEX
BARRIERS
- USE FULL STRENGTH BLEACH TO CLEAN YOUR NEEDLES
AND WORKS AND RINSE THOROUGHLY WITH WATER.
- REMEMBER ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE CAN AFFECT YOUR
JUDGEMENT
- EDUCATE YOURSELF, FRIENDS, AND FAMILY AS MUCH AS
YOU CAN ABOUT HIV, AIDS, AND OTHER STDs.

PREVENTION

AIDS is a preventable disease.

A. Sexual Behaviors

B. Needle Sharing

C. Identifying the connections between drug and alcohol use and sexual practices.

PREVENTION SEXUAL BEHAVIORS

safe:

masturbation
massage
body rubbing
dry kissing
phone sex
fantasizing
dressing up
role playing
showers
frottage

possibly safe:

oral sex,
vaginal sex,
anal sex (using a
condom or dental
dam)
french kissing
watersports
urine exchange

unsafe:

unprotected
anal sex
vaginal sex
oral sex
rimming
fisting
sharing toys
dildos

Myths and Misconceptions

example:

- sharing utensils
- drinking out of same cup
- hugging & touching
- insects
- sneezing
- dry kissing
- swimming
- toilet seats

PROGRESSION

HIV disease is a progressive illness

ARC - AIDS	
exposure to HIV - HIV+	AIDS

- exposure to HIV by way of unprotected sex, needle sharing, etc. (it can take anywhere from 2 weeks to 6 months to 3 years+ to test positive.)
- HIV+ (seropositive) - have the antibody but no symptoms or or some mild symptoms.
- ARC (AIDS Related Complex) has a specific set of symptoms not yet associated with the advanced stages of the disease.
- AIDS has another set of very specific symptoms which indicate an advanced stage of the disease.

Symptoms

HIV+: no symptoms but in women - recurring yeast infections

ARC:

- swollen lymph glands (neck, armpits, groin)
- fatigue (unexplained long periods of being tired)
- fever, chills, night sweats
- unexplained weight loss (10% of body weight+)
- thrush (white spots in mouth & throat)
- pink/purple spots on skin
- dry cough
- shortness of breath
- for women-recurring yeast infections (vaginal)

AIDS:

- pneumocystis carinii pneumonia (PCP)
- kaposi's sarcoma (KS) rare in women
- dementia
- invasive cervical cancer
- pulmonary tuberculosis
- recurrent bacterial pneumonia
- T-cell count < 200

EAGLE BROTHERS GUIDE TO SAFER SEX

Agenda

Thursday 10,1994

2pm-4pm

Module I - WELCOME:

- Opening Ceremony.
- Ground Rules.

Module II - WE ARE ALL CREATION:

- About the workshop.
- Introduction Exercise (Animal Cards).

Break 15 min.

Module III - THE GIFT OF SEXUALITY:

- Definitions.
- Male Sexuality.

Module IV - SNAGGING IN THE AGE OF AIDS:

- What do you miss or enjoy about unsafe sex?
- What do you like most about safer sex?
- Compare, Contrast and Summary.

EAGLE BROTHER'S GUIDE TO SAFER SEX

Agenda

Friday 11,1994

2pm-4pm

Module V - DECISIONS FOR 7 GENERATIONS:

- The Seven Generations.

- The Story of AIDS.

- Myths of HIV/AIDS.

- Sand Painting Exercise.

Module VI - SUBSTANCE ABUSE/USE:

- Substance Abuse/use.

Break 15 min.

Module VII - TREATY OBLIGATIONS:

- The Safer Sex Game.

- Risky Business-Drawing the Line.

- Frisky Business-Eroticizing Safer Sex.

- Talking About Safer Sex.

- Role Playing.

Module VIII - WARRIOR'S CIRCLE

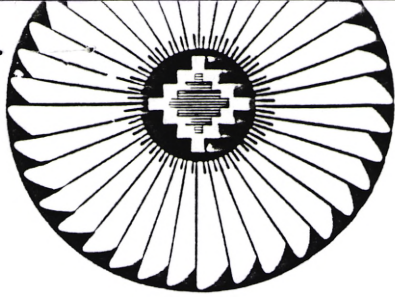
- Weapons Demonstration (latex).

- Condom Skills Presentation.

- Closing Circle.

EAGLE BROTHERS• GROUND RULES

1. ATTEND BOTH DAYS IF POSSIBLE.
 - Regular attendance is important to maintain group solidarity and continuity.
2. BE ON TIME FOR EACH MEETING.
 - The workshop will start exactly on time each day.
3. CALL IN ADVANCE IF YOU ARE GOING TO BE LATE OR ABSENT.
 - This is a courtesy to the others in the workshop.
4. DON'T COME TO THE WORKSHOP UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ANY NON-PRESCRIBED DRUGS OR ALCOHOL.
 - You will be asked to leave the workshop and will not receive a stipend.
5. NO PHYSICAL OR VERBAL VIOLENCE.
 - Its okay to get angry and to disagree, but it is also important to respect one another's individuals differences and points of view. We are not here to try to make everyone think or act the same way. Don't condemn anyone for the ideas, beliefs, or feelings he holds.
6. DON'T INTERRUPT OTHERS.
 - This is a courtesy to the other in the workshop.
7. NO SIDE CONVERSATION.
 - These are disruptive to the group and disrespectful to the person who is talking.
8. PEOPLE ARE FREE TO SPEAK THEIR MINDS, AND THEY ARE EQUALLY FREE NOT TO TALK IF THEY DON'T FEEL LIKE IT.
 - We do encourage everyone to participate.
9. TRY TO LET EVERYONE HAVE EQUAL TIME TO TALK.
 - Don't monopolize the conversation.
10. CONFIDENTIALITY: NEVER TALK ABOUT WHAT GOES ON IN THE WORKSHOP IN A WAY THAT MIGHT REVEAL THE IDENTITY OF A GROUP MEMBER.
 - It's okay to discuss the general content of the workshop with others, but never disclose any information about a workshop member which might give a clue about the identity of that person (for example , it is not okay to reveal to someone that there's this guy in the workshop who tends bar at the Midnight Sun.)
 - If you ever happen to see someone from the workshop be discreet.
11. WE ALL HAVE THE RESPONSIBILITY TO MAINTAIN THE GROUND RULES.



The American Indian AIDS Institute was founded in 1988 because of the need to provide a coordinated, community-wide effort to educate individuals regarding AIDS prevention through risk reduction, and to help provide humane support for those Indian persons already infected with the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV).

The mission of the Institute is to:

1. Reduce the level of HIV exposure and infection within the Native American community through culturally relevant and appropriate health education activities and events.
2. Provide and/or coordinate essential services to HIV infected individuals and provide support for them, their families and loved ones.

Community AIDS education and prevention efforts target the general American Indian Community, with special concentration on men who have sex with men, women, youth and substance users. The Institute also provides culturally relevant curriculum and brochures and presents Native specific information to other HIV service providers.

The Institute's Direct Services program is for American Indian/Alaskan Native individuals infected with the HIV virus and provides case management and practical support to clients in all phases of HIV disease.

The Institute provides a relaxed, open environment for peer group discussion and support, personal enhancement, self-esteem growth and encouragement to maintain traditional healing ways and other 'alternative' ways of staying healthy.

For information call: 415/626-7639, American Indian AIDS Institute of
San Francisco, 333 Valencia Street, #200
San Francisco, CA 94103

Our Fax # (415) 626-1737

ACQUIRED IMMUNE

120000

120001

DEFICIENCY SYNDROME

120002

120003

OR AIDS

120004

HUMAN

11-2-91

IMMUNODEFICIENCY

11-2-91

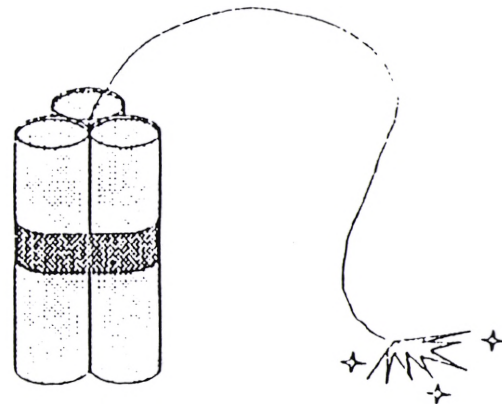
VIRUS

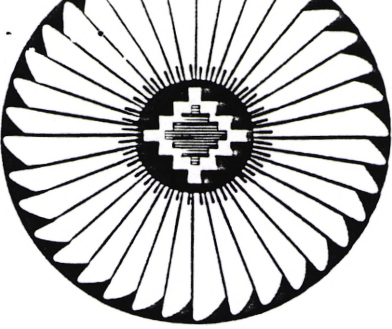
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OR HIV

HOW IS HIV TRANSMITTED

- SEXUAL INTERCOURSE
(SHARING SEMEN, VAGINAL SECRETIONS)
- SHARING NEEDLES FOR DRUGS
(BLOOD TO BLOOD)
- MOTHER TO CHILD AT BIRTH





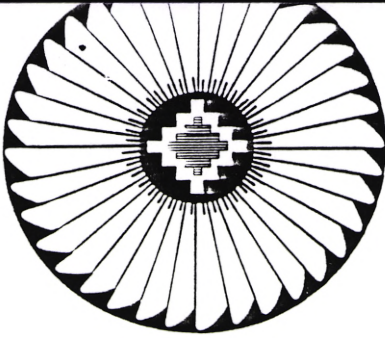
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ORIGIN OF AIDS

In the course of presentations, people often ask where AIDS came from. The correct answer has three parts:

1. No one really knows.
2. However, there are a number of theories. Some scientists believe that AIDS started in green monkeys in Africa, and then somehow got into the human population, maybe through monkey bites. Once it got into humans, it was spread through sex and shared needles, and then travelled from Africa to Haiti to the U.S. via tourists and other travelers. On the other hand, some people believe the virus might have been created in a laboratory, as part of germ warfare research. Some people think the Pentagon or CIA created it. And, some scientists have found evidence which they believe supports the theory that HIV actually originated in the U.S. then spread to Africa via American tourists who visited Haiti. Once again, no one really knows.
3. The important thing is not where AIDS came from, but the fact that it's here, now, and we have to deal with it. AIDS is not the first killer epidemic, there have been plagues throughout history. Throughout history, societies have survived by learning what they had to do to protect themselves, and doing it, while also providing compassionate care to the sick.

There is some controversy surrounding this question, because some people believe the theory of an African AIDS origin is racist, or that teaching the theory permits or encourages "blaming" black people for AIDS. It is important to be sensitive to this issue. Handle the "origin question" non-committally and move on to other questions which deal with education and prevention of HIV infection.



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HIV TEST

What is the test for?

It is a blood test which checks for HIV antibodies. The body produces antibodies to fight disease. A positive result means you have been infected with the HIV (AIDS) virus. It does not mean you have AIDS, but you can infect other people.

Why take the test?

It is important to know your HIV status because if your positive you can get medical help. Early treatment for HIV infection can help to slow the progression of the disease. By knowing you are positive you won't infect others through unsafe sex or sharing dirty needles.

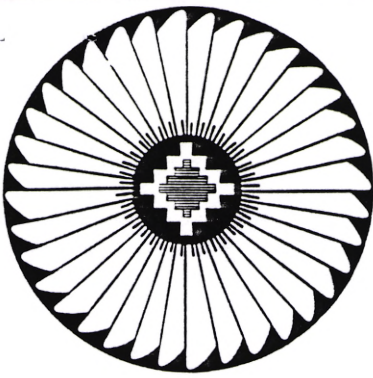
Where to get the test.

The Department of Public Health offers the test free and it is anonymous. No one will know your name. Alternate test sites are located in neighborhoods throughout the city.

For more specific questions call:

National Native American AIDS HOTLINE 1-800-283-AIDS

or your local Public Health Department



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DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE

Nearly everyone knows that I.V. drug users are at risk for AIDS-- but not everyone is aware that other kinds of drug and alcohol use can also increase AIDS risk. Here are some points to make.

Risk from "Inhibition reduction"

Numerous studies have demonstrated that people are far likelier to engage in unprotected sex after having drunk alcohol or gotten high. The risk increases proportionally with the quantity of alcohol or drug used, but there is some risk even with moderate use (i.e. people who just get a little "buzz" without getting falling-down drunk.)

This means that, although alcohol and other drugs do not carry the HIV virus themselves, there is a correlation between use of these drugs, and HIV infection. People who are trying to reduce their risk must assess their own alcohol and drug use as part of this process.

Risk from immune system suppression

Alcohol and other drugs, including marijuana, depress the immune system. For this reason, many people believe that their use may be a co-factor, which either makes it more likely for someone to get infected with HIV, or if they are already infected, may make them more likely to become sick.

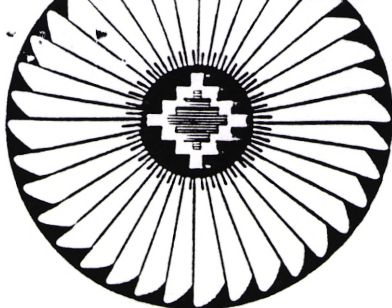
It is Foundation policy to refer to "use" rather than "abuse" when discussing drugs or alcohol. "abuse" is a judgemental word and our purpose is to educate, not to judge.

MOSQUITOS.

All evidence indicates that Mosquitos do not, and cannot Spread AIDS.

Here are some Points to Make.

1. When a mosquito bites someone, they inject a tiny bit of Anti-coagulant into person, to make the blood flow more easily They do not inject blood from other people they've bitten.
2. Mosquitos are able to transmit malaria because the malaria organism actually uses the mosquito as part of its life cycle In order to be able to reproduce it has to spend time in a mosquitos body. However the AIDS virus cannot survive in mosquito cells.
3. Whenever headlines have screamed things like AIDS virus found in mosquito "what they mean is this: Scientists fed HIV-infected blood to a Mosquito. Then they immediately killed it and opened it up. of course the blood was still there and the HIV virus was still in the Blood. However when they waited even a few minutes before killing the mosquito, the Mosquito digested the blood and the HIV could no longer be found. this is how we know that the AIDS virus cannot live in Mosquitos.
4. Studies have been done where swarms of mosquitos were given a Tray of HIV-infected blood to feed on. Scientists interrupted them mid-feeding and transferr them to a tray of uninfected blood, where they resumed feeding. then scientists tested the uninfected blood, to see whether the mosquitos had transmitted the virus. Despite repeated tests, No HIV could be found.
5. There is a myth that Mosquitos go from Person to Person to Person biting. actually mosquitos do not bite more often than once every 24 hrs Since the Virus dies within Minutes its obvious that by the Time the mosquito could bite again, the virus would have been completely gone for many hours.
6. The final proof that mosquitos are not spreading AIDS is Circumstantial. Everybody knows that children who play outside all summer long get many mosquito bites. if Mosquitos could spread AIDS, we would be seeing many more children with AIDS and this is not happening.



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OF SAN FRANCISCO

AIDS Information and referrals

National Native American AIDS HOTLINE 1-800-283-AIDS

National Native American AIDS Prevention Center 415-444-2051

American Indian AIDS Institute 415-626-7639

San Francisco Native American Health Clinic 415- 621-8051

National Minority AIDS Council 1-800-669-5052



NATIVE AMERICAN HEALTH CENTER

3124 East 14th Street
Oakland, Ca. 94601

56 Julian Avenue
San Francisco, Ca. 94103

HIV TESTING

Individual

Confidential

- *Have you had unsafe sex? Many Partners?**
- *Have you had unsafe sex with someone who might have the AIDS virus?**
- *Do you shoot up? Share your needles?**
- *Do you wonder about your status?**
- *Do you have sex while under the influence of alcohol or drugs?**
- *Have you had a blood transfusion prior to 1985?**
- *Have you been treated for a sexually transmitted disease?**
- *Are you pregnant and think you've been exposed to the AIDS virus through unsafe sex or through sharing unclean needles?**

In a confidential, nonjudgemental setting, you can be tested for the AIDS virus.

Contact: Carolyn Williams

Counseling / HIV Tester



Native American Health Center
56 Julian Avenue
Mon., Wed., & Thurs.
621-8059

American Indian AIDS Institute
333 Valencia Street, Suite 400
Tuesdays 9:00am - 5:00 pm
626-7639

HIV Testing

Free and anonymous
Telephone appointments

Times to call

Mon.....10:00-5:30
Tu/W/Thu.....10:00-5:00
Fri.....12:00-4:00
Sat.....8:30-4:00

Call 621-4858

**See other side for
locations and hours**

HIV Testing Locations & Hours

→ **Health Center #1- 3850 17th St.**

Tu-Wed-Thu 5-7:30pm

Sat 8:30am-2pm

→ **HC #2- 1301 Pierce St.**

Mon only 5-7:30 pm

St Anthony- 105 Golden Gate

Tue only 5-6:30pm (drop-in)

Mission Neigh. H.C.- 240 Shotwell St.

Wed only 5:30-8:00pm

→ **South of Market H.C.**

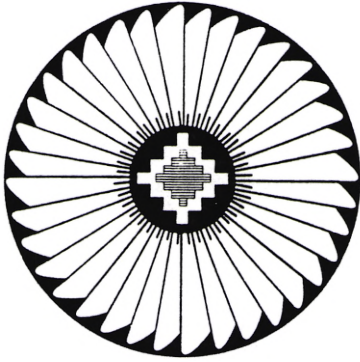
551 Minna St.

Thurs only 5-7:30pm

Center for Positive Care

3180 18th St.

Fri only 1:00-4:00pm



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OF SAN FRANCISCO

AIAI
Eagle Brother's Evaluation
February 1994

AGE _____

SEX M F

1. Do you think the presenters increased your HIV/AIDS knowledge?
2. Did the presenters know what they were talking about?
3. Did the safer sex demonstrations show you how to protect yourself and others from HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases?
4. Do you still have questions about AIDS which were not addressed? If yes, what?
5. We are here to help you. How can we improve our workshop?

Please write down any other comments, what part you liked best or didn't like at all, did you feel relaxed or nervous, did you have fun etc.

Eagle Brother's



Guide Safer^{to} Sex

The theme "Eagle Brothers Guide to Safer Sex" Encourages diversity, responsibility and builds self-esteem, through the use of a power symbol in many Native American cultures-the Eagle. The Eagle is considered a sacred being and is a central figure in healing or medicine ceremonies. Eagle feathers represent honesty and courage. Traditionally, the right to wear Eagle feathers is earned by deeds of valor and serves to honor the person who has performed them. It is also said that one cannot lie in the presence of an Eagle feather.

The workshop curriculum provides an opportunity for participants to communicate Native concepts of community and responsibility under this theme. We also acknowledge that in many Native Nations or Tribes, survival skills were passed down from generation to generation through, ceremonies, story-telling, song and dance.

The experience in the workshop is intended to build life skills through exercises that are interesting and fun. Peer Educators are encouraged to learn and understand the intent of each module in order to be creative in implementation.

Overall Goal of the Workshop:

The goal of this workshop is to increase safer sex behavior among Native American men.

Overall Objectives:

1. Create a Sense of community value and belonging among Native American men.
2. Increase awareness of traditional views towards sexuality and tolerance of diverse sexual orientations among Native American men.
3. Increase knowledge of HIV/AIDS information, transmission and prevention among Native American men.
4. Provide opportunities for Native American men to practice safer sex negotiating skills and condom use self-efficacy.

Don't let AIDS be our culture's second genocide.



Play Safe. Stay Alive.



American Indian AIDS
Institute (AIAI) 415-626-7639

A MESSAGE FROM THE AMERICAN INDIAN AIDS INSTITUTE (AIAI).
FUNDED BY THE S.F. DEPT. OF PUBLIC HEALTH, AIDS OFFICE.

AMERICAN INDIAN AIDS INSTITUTE

EDUCATION MODEL FOR COMMUNITY CHANGE (EMC2)



The Pretty Shields Drum Group

Educating our youth using traditional values

Most Native American cultures teach us that our actions affect our people for seven generations. The drum represents the "heartbeat" for the people. The people were taught how to conduct themselves around ceremonial objects at an early age. They had to be "clean", in mind, body, and spirit. Sage is burned as part of the purification process, to take away any angry or bad feelings.

We are glad to see our young people returning to the traditions of their people. With fetal alcohol syndrome affecting one-fourth of the next generation, and birth defects due to chemical contamination on Indian lands ten times the national average, we are encouraged to see these young people participating in culturally-relevant ways to educate the generations to come on all the issues that affect our survival. Included among these issues are HIV and AIDS, which will have a serious affect on our communities.

OUTREACH IN THE NATIVE COMMUNITY

WHAT ARE SOME OF THE OBSTACLES TO HIV PREVENTION AND EDUCATION IN THE NATIVE AMERICAN POPULATION?

HOW MUCH ATTENTION DO NATIVE PEOPLE PAY TO LOCAL AND NATIONAL MEDIA CAMPAIGNS ON HIV?

We first have to look at all of the issues that have affected the survival of Native Americans. Our population numbers have decreased dramatically since contact with European people. Whether from outright genocide and slaughter, or massive epidemics from smallpox, influenza and tuberculosis, the population of Native peoples of this land has been decimated.

Original parenting modes have been lost, due to the forced institutionalization of our people. From the reservation to the boarding school system, many Native people have lost contact with their traditional ways and values.

The issue of sexuality among Native people has changed under colonial rule. Our sexuality was an extension of our spirituality, part of nature, just as trees were part of the earth. There was much more of an acceptance that sexuality was part of the natural cycle of nature. Many tribal people follow the cycle of the moon, and teach their young people at an early age about reproduction and menstruation by following the moon & season's cycles. Rites of passage to young womanhood & manhood was built into the culture, to honor the transition from childhood to adult life.

Today, children are unfortunately creating their own rites of passage through initiation into gangs, drugs, and sexual behavior absent of any spiritual connection.

We must re-incorporate our traditional & original attitudes towards sexuality. Our young people must feel secure in the choices that they make in regards to their sexual orientation, and gender identification. They must be given a strong foundation in developing their identity as Native people in this modern society.

Sexuality has become something negative and dirty in this time period. We need to bring out the positive aspects in order for our young people to feel good about themselves and each other. In order to teach this, we must also be very clear about our own sexuality. Prevention workers must be secure in their own sexual identity, and not be embarrassed to discuss intimate issues about sexual contact. In much of the Prevention that we do, we are asked about effectiveness of various forms of birth control, the safety of "Safer Sex", how to negotiate with your partner on condom use, and the effectiveness of the various spermicides on the market.

Our Health Education Outreach must be inclusive of all the issues that have affected our survival. We have survived many epidemics and with concern and love for our people, we can and will control HIV infection in our communities and the Native people will continue to survive.