

**After viewing (continued, for Public Health version only):**

- In what way is sharing drug works a major risk factor for acquiring AIDS?
- Is it safer to share works with only one or two people than to use the house works?
- Is it safe to share IV paraphernalia with friends?
- What are the step-by-step procedures for cleaning the works? Why is it important to do every time?
- What other health, social and economic effects does drug abuse have?
- Where can you go and what can you do to get help in breaking the drug habit?

Produced by the  
Multicultural Prevention Resource Center

The Multicultural Prevention Resource Center provides AIDS training and educational materials to health agencies and community-based organization throughout the country. More information is available by writing or calling the Multicultural Prevention Resource Center at:

1540 Market Street, Suite 320  
San Francisco, CA 94102  
415/861-2142

**Other titles about AIDS from Churchill Films:**  
AIDS — What Everyone Needs to Know (Revised)  
AIDS — Answers for Young People  
AIDS — Issues for Health Care Workers  
AIDS — An Enemy Among Us

### CHURCHILL FILMS

662 North Robertson Boulevard • Los Angeles, CA 90069

A Discussion Guide for the Film/Video



## BLACK PEOPLE GET AIDS TOO

For:  
High school and college health classes,  
Community outreach programs,  
Public health agencies

Audience: S, C, A

Length: \_\_\_\_\_ minutes  
School version: \_\_\_\_\_ minutes  
Public Health version: \_\_\_\_\_ minutes

**BLACK  
PEOPLE  
GET AIDS  
TOO**

CHURCHILL  
FILMS

## CONTENT

There has been a myth in the black community that AIDS is a homosexual white man's disease. While it's true that AIDS was first identified in that population, today one in every four victims is black, and the number of black AIDS patients is doubling each year. **Black People Get AIDS Too** (available in both school and public health versions) presents these and other facts in a hard-hitting effort to alert the black community to the high risk of AIDS and its connection to sexual activity and intravenous drug use.

In animation and interviews with black doctors and community leaders, the program takes a step-by-step look at the causes and symptoms of AIDS, its effects on the immune system, AIDS screening tests, and the social and economic ramifications of the disease. Above all, prevention and education are stressed as the only ways currently available to fight AIDS. Experts provide advice on what constitutes "safe sex," the use of condoms and spermicides, the risk of sharing IV drug works.

In the Public Health version, instructions are also given for cleaning drug works with bleach and alcohol, and drug users are gently encouraged to get off drugs and into recovery programs. (The school version omits this sequence.)

Community, government and religious leaders speak out about their roles in disseminating AIDS information and health services to the black community. But — as a poignant interview with Kenny, a 32-year-old AIDS patient who died shortly after filming, points out — the bottom line is this: there is as yet no cure for AIDS, but AIDS can be prevented if people know what to do — and make sure to do it every time — and understand that AIDS is now epidemic in the black community.

## OBJECTIVES

**After viewing, the audience should be able to:**

- demonstrate awareness of the risk of AIDS in the black community;
- identify the ways in which AIDS is contracted, and the symptoms and progression of the disease;
- understand what constitutes high-risk behavior;
- know how to prevent AIDS through reduction of high-risk sexual activity and intravenous drug use, and
- understand the importance of this information, not only to blacks, but to all people, regardless of race or age.

## SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

**Before viewing (School version):**

Students should be familiar with the fact that AIDS is a disease which is spreading across the country, and for which there is no cure. The group leader should stress that though this program is directed primarily to the black community, the information given is applicable and important to everyone, regardless of race.

**Before viewing (Public Health version):**

The audience should be alert to the fact that AIDS is no longer confined to gay white men (if, indeed, it ever was). Present this program as an information tool which may save lives, rather than as a "message" film designed to preach about sex or drug use.

**After viewing (For both School and Public Health versions):**

- What is AIDS, how do you get it, and what does it do to the victim?
- What are high-risk behaviors for contracting AIDS?
- What behavior is not high-risk? (Casual contact, sharing food, kissing, etc.)
- What are some general ways that all people, of any race or sex, can reduce their risk of getting AIDS?
- Why has AIDS been considered a white man's disease, and how do we know that this is not the case?
- How can women of child-bearing age insure that their children are not born with AIDS?
- Where are AIDS tests available in your community? How is the issue of anonymity handled for adult and minor clients?
- What does the AIDS test tell you? Why is one test often not enough to determine your health status?
- Is the use of condoms complete protection against sexually transmitted AIDS? Is abstinence?
- Take a realistic look at your lifestyle. Does your behavior put you at risk for AIDS? What particular things might you be able to change to reduce your risk?
- What is the future outlook for AIDS in the United States? Should you be more or less alert to the danger in the future? (Outlook is for increased number of AIDS babies born to IV drug user mothers, increased heterosexual risk because of multiple sex partners, growing number of patients throughout the country, increased research, but no prediction of when a cure will be found.)