

Sixth ICAAP Conference Held in Melbourne

By Caitlin Stronell

Special Interest Article:

- Sixth ICAAP Conference Held in Melbourne

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The Sixth International Congress on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific was held in October last year in Melbourne, Australia. This Congress is held every 2 years in a different country and this year, approximately 3,500 delegates attended, from all over the Asia-Pacific region. Although numbers were a little down because of the terrorist attacks in the US, it was generally a successful conference, with participation of a large number of PWAs and CBOs (Community Based Organizations). Indeed one of the best things about this conference is that it brings together all members of society-the powerful and the marginalised. One lasting image of the conference was lunchtime when all participants would sit on the carpeted floor with their plates of food. Everyone sat on the floor-NGO members and government ministers alike-and it was at this position of parity that many important conversations could take place. Communities learning from other communities, empowering each other, giving advice and sharing experiences with each other, as well as communicating their needs and demands to public policy makers-I believe this is the real significance of international conferences and there was certainly a very strong sense of community at the Sixth ICAAP.

There was also the more formal information exchange in the various sessions and reports that were released. Just before the Conference began, a group called Monitoring the AIDS Pandemic Network (MAP) (an international network of over 100 HIV/AIDS networks in 40 countries) released a report on the state of the HIV Epidemic in Asia-Pacific. Although infection rates are not as high as in many African countries, there is no doubt that HIV is spreading rapidly, with many countries in Asia reporting dramatic increases in infection rates.

For example, it was estimated that 15% of Injecting Drug Users (IDU) in Indonesia were HIV positive in 1999 but that figure had jumped to 40% in 2000. Also infection rates among sex workers in Asia have up until recently been generally low, but there has been sudden and very steep increases in infection reported among this group too. For

example, in Guanxi province, southern China, HIV levels among sex workers have risen from less than 1% in 1997 to 85% in the latest figures reported for 2000.

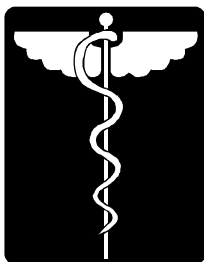
An important point that was emphasized in the report, and also at the conference was that even though these so-called 'high risk groups' showed marked increases in infection, this does not mean that HIV/AIDS is a problem confined to those groups, indeed it is one that must be faced by the whole community. The same report shows the degree to which 'high-risk groups' interact with the 'larger community.' In Cambodia, for example, it is estimated that 15% of men who have sex with men (MSM) are HIV positive. In a survey, one third of MSMs had also paid for sex with women in the last 6 months. Many are also married. IDUs often sell sex to support their habit. Thus we see substantial interaction between populations, and the message was 'this is everyone's problem.' There are no fences around marginalised groups that keep them separate from the rest of us.

The next ICAAP will be held in Kobe in November 2003. There was much concern expressed in Melbourne that the strong community participation that has become a feature of ICAAP be carried on as a part of the conference to be held in Kobe. The fact is that HIV/AIDS NGOs in Japan, especially in the Kansai region, are seen to be weaker than their counterparts in many Asia-Pacific countries and many are worried that this might mean that NGOs are not so fully represented at the next conference. Japanese NGOs are doing their best to pull together and coordinate with Asia-Pacific NGO networks to create a meaningful conference with as wide participation as possible. If anyone is interested in participating, or finding out more about the ICAAP conference, please contact Caitlin at iq037580@mx2.nisiq.net.



All AIDS News items in this issue were taken from CDC Daily AIDS Update, <http://aidsinfofobbs.org/library/cdcsums>

"The greatest long-term promise of new drugs, however, seems to lie in those that attack other parts of HIV's replication cycle, "



New AIDS Drugs Still a Distant Glimmer

Los Angeles Times (03.11.02)::Thomas H. Maugh, II

There have been no major breakthroughs in AIDS therapies since the development of protease inhibitors six years ago. And with current therapies bedeviled by serious side effects and growing viral resistance, hopes are fading for a major advance. This was very apparent at the Ninth Retrovirus Conference in Seattle last month.

"It's becoming more and more difficult to make a major breakthrough" in AIDS research, said Raymond Schinazi of Emory University in Atlanta. "All the easy stuff has already been done."

"We weren't expecting a great deal this year, and we didn't get it," said Dr. Harvey A. Elder of Loma Linda University Medical Center.

AIDS therapies have extended lives and slashed the AIDS death rate from about 40,000 a year to 15,000, but the number of new infections has held steady at about 40,000 per year. Almost 1 million Americans are living with an HIV infection, according to new figures from the CDC.

As people live longer, new complications emerge and become apparent. Paramount among them are side effects caused by the drugs themselves, ranging from simple nausea and lethargy to abnormal fat distribution, high cholesterol levels, diabetes and, perhaps, an increased risk of heart attacks.

Given the complications, many are abandoning their drugs. New data show that those who quit are much more likely to develop AIDS or to die. It is hoped that brief interruptions, or structured treatment interruptions, will assist viral control by exposing HIV to the immune system. Several studies of this approach have yielded no new results. However, a new European study did look at the effect of total withdrawal. According to Dr. Jens D. Lundgren of the EuroSIDA Coordinating Office in Denmark, a 25-country study of AIDS treatment regimens found that 16 percent of the 3,610 patients studied have stopped taking their drugs due to side effects. Those who did stop were six times as likely to develop AIDS or to die as those who continued receiving the drugs. Those who stopped for a while and then resumed treatment were still twice as likely to die.

The constantly mutating HIV has continually frustrated researchers. Indeed, the whole point of combination therapy is to reduce viral replication sharply so that the virus cannot mutate. Many times the virus simply mutates despite the decrease in replication. Today, some

patients carry viruses that are resistant to many or all of the 15 drugs used to treat HIV. "These are patients who really need new options desperately," said Dr. Martin Markowitz of the Aaron Diamond AIDS Research Center in New York.

Tipranavir is a new protease inhibitor that binds more tightly to the active site of enzymes, clogging the site and preventing the normal function of the virus. "It interacts in a more flexible manner with protease so it is able to bind to drug-resistant HIV," said Markowitz. Unlike existing protease inhibitors, he said, it is actually more effective against resistant viruses than against unmutated ones. Markowitz has reported on a 48-week trial in which tipranavir was combined with the protease inhibitor ritonavir in 41 patients. The combination reduced the virus in the blood to undetectable levels, and none of the patients developed resistance to the drug.

Dr. Brian Gazzard of Chelsea and Westminster Hospital in London described a new reverse transcriptase inhibitor called TMC125 which seems also to be effective against resistant viruses. He and his colleagues gave the new drug to 12 patients for a week. The drug slashed the virus replication by 99 percent even in patients who were resistant to other reverse transcriptase inhibitors. "That's a drop unlike anything we've seen before," said Dr. Joep Lange of the University of Amsterdam. "We need to understand why it has this particular potency."

The greatest long-term promise of new drugs, however, seems to lie in those that attack other parts of HIV's replication cycle, such as its entry into white blood cells. To enter these cells the virus must bind to two receptors, one called CD4 and one called CCR5. Researchers announced some progress on a drug called SCH C developed by Schering-Plough Co.

Finally, there is some good news for patients infected with HIV and the hepatitis C virus. Researchers led by Dr. Raymond Chung of Harvard Medical School, under a government-sponsored study, have been cautiously using the most powerful anti-hepatitis drug, interferon alpha 2-a, called Pegasys, with the conventional form of interferon. At least 90 percent of patients can tolerate the drugs and by 24 weeks, 44 percent of those receiving Pegasys had undetectable levels of hepatitis C virus in the blood.

Child Prostitution a Global Problem

Reuters Health (04.19.02)

An estimated one million children around the world are forced into prostitution every year, and the total number of prostituted children could be as high as 10 million, according to a report published in the April 20th issue of the Lancet (2002;359:1417-1421). "Child prostitution, like other forms of child sexual abuse, is not only a cause of death and high morbidity in millions of children, but also a gross violation of their rights and dignity," wrote co-authors Brian M. Willis, of the CDC, and Dr. Barry S. Levy of Tufts University. Boys as well as girls are being prostituted and, according to the report, some of the children are as young as ten years old. "Most of these children are exploited by local men, although some are also exploited by pedophiles and foreign tourists," the authors wrote. They estimate the number of children exploited by prostitution is highest in India (400,000 to 575,000); Brazil is second (100,000 to 500,000); the United States is third

(300,000); and in fourth place are Thailand and China (200,000 each). Willis and Levy report that, worldwide, millions of children are infected with STDs, have abortions, attempt suicide and are raped each year. They note that in parts of Southeast Asia, 50 percent to 90 percent of children rescued from brothels are infected with HIV.

"A coordinated international campaign is needed to prevent child prostitution, provide services to children who are prostituted until they can be removed from prostitution, and implement effective recovery and reintegration programs," Willis and Levy note. "For [such a] campaign to be successful, it will require global coordination, implementation at national, regional and community levels, and the leadership of many health professionals. The prostitution of children and the related health consequences have been accepted for far too long. The time has come to make them unacceptable."

"Boys as well as girls are being prostituted and, according to the report, some of the children are as young as ten years old"

Obituaries - Frank Moore II, Painter; Started AIDS Ribbon

"Obituaries - Frank Moore II, Painter; Started AIDS Ribbon Newsday (New York City) (04.23.02)::Erik Holm Prominent painter Frank C. Moore II, 48, died Sunday of complications from AIDS at St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital Center in Manhattan. Moore, a Manhattan native, created works that are part of the collections of the Museum of Modern Art, the Whitney, and the Albright-Knox Art Gallery in Buffalo. As one of the leaders of Visual AIDS, which raises money to help artists with AIDS and to preserve their work, Moore was instrumental in conceiving the overlapping red ribbon as a symbol of AIDS awareness. A book of his work, "Between Life & Death," is scheduled to be published next month by Twin Palms Press.



STUDY: SEXUAL IDENTITY IN JAPANESE EDUCATION

My name is Roibeard O' Mochain and I am a teacher of English living in Osaka. I am a doctoral student at the TUJ (Temple University Japan) Osaka campus. As part of my studies, I'm looking at issues that concern Japanese people who identify as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual or Transgendered. The focus is on what this identity means, especially in the context of educational experience. I have found that conversations and interviews with teachers and students from all types of educational institutions have really enriched my understanding of these complex issues. At present I am looking for more people to interview so as to learn from their experience.

If you think that your experience is in any way relevant to my study, please contact me by e-mail. I would appreciate your input very much. E-MAIL ADDRESS: roibeard@circus.ocn.ne.jp

Effect of an STD/HIV Behavioral Intervention on Women's Use of the Female Condom

"For many reasons involving economic and social inequalities, as well as gender power dynamics, women may be unable to negotiate with their male partners to use male condoms consistently."

"American Journal of Public Health (01.01.02) Vol 92; No 1: P 109-115::Nancy Van Devanter, DrPH; Virginia Gonzales, EdD; Cheryl Merzel, DrPH; Nina S Parikh, MPH; David Celantano, PhD; Judith Greenberg, PhD

Although sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) have been largely controlled in the vast majority of countries in the developed world, they tragically remain a serious health problem in the developing world and in many regions of the United States. Among the 12 million cases of STDs estimated to occur annually in the United States, almost two-thirds are in women. More than 80 percent of cases in US women occur in African-Americans and Latinas. The most frequently reported mode of infection for women is heterosexual transmission.

The male condom has proven to be highly effective in reducing the transmission of HIV and some STDs. For many reasons involving economic and social inequalities, as well as gender power dynamics, women may be unable to negotiate with their male partners to use male condoms consistently. Thus, there is an urgent need to provide expanded options for women to protect themselves from acquiring STDs and HIV. The female condom is one option that has been proposed. Female condom studies in the United States have been limited.

The present study assesses the effect of a multisite, randomized controlled STD/HIV behavior change intervention on women's use of the female condom. The intervention

sessions included components shown to be effective in STD/HIV risk reduction: education, motivation, and behavioral skills. Investigators hypothesized that increasing knowledge, coupled with introducing opportunity for skills acquisition in the use of the female condom, would increase the acceptability and use of the product among participants. Flyers, newspaper advertisements, community presentations, and on-site recruitment strategies were used to recruit women from three cities (Baltimore, Seattle, and New York City) from May 1995 to July 1997. The intervention consisted of six weekly group sessions. In the first three sessions, women received information about STD/HIV and skills training in communication, goal setting, and use of the male condom. In the fourth session, women received information about the female condom and were shown a video demonstration of how to use it.

A total of 604 women completed baseline interviews and were randomly assigned to either the intervention or the control arm of the study between May 1995 and August 1997; 526 of them (87 percent) completed a three-month follow-up questionnaire. On the basis of demographic characteristics of interest, there were no significant differences between women who completed three-month follow-up questionnaires and those who did not, except that completers perceived a greater risk of getting an STD at baseline. The mean age for the sample was 28.5

cont'd on p. 9

JAPANetwork has many teaching materials available, and we are always looking for teachers who have new HIV/AIDS teaching materials to share. Please contact us!

JAPANetwork's website has materials you can download

<http://www.japanetwork.gol.com>

School-Based Program Effective in Lowering Teens' HIV Risk

TB & Outbreaks Week (04.02.02)

A high school-based educational program led by teachers has longer-lasting effects in preventing risky sexual behavior than a program led by peers, according to a study in the March issue of *Health Psychology* (2002;21;2:177-186). The research also indicates that teaching young people about safe sex does not lead to an increase in their sexual activity. The study showed that a successful HIV education program that teaches teens about which behaviors put them at risk and how to avoid STDs can be conducted with regular teaching staff at a very low cost, about \$2.22 per student. The program was conducted at inner-city schools in Connecticut where about half of the students were sexually active. During a year of follow-up, the researchers documented significant increases in condom use among the 1,600 teenagers who participated in the classroom-based program, said lead author Jeffrey D. Fisher, PhD, of the University of Connecticut.

The program consisted of five classes in which students were given factual and myth-debunking information (e.g., monogamy without condoms does not offer protection against HIV); motivation to avoid risky behavior; and trained in skills to avoid HIV infection. This program was compared with a peer intervention in which students delivered similar education to their friends.

Although the peer intervention produced substantial increases in HIV-preventative behaviors among participants during the first three months, condom-use rates dropped back to starting levels a year later. In contrast, the adolescents who participated in the teacher-delivered educational program were slower to adopt preventative behaviors, but their condom-use rates steadily rose after three months' time. The researchers explained that while peer influence is an important force, the beneficial effect of a peer-delivered intervention may have dissipated due to changes in the teenagers' relationships or inconsistencies in the peer-educator's own behavior. While teens already in intimate relationships may have been tentative about introducing the idea of condom use to their current partners, the short-term nature of teen relationships may have allowed them to discuss the subject at the beginning of succeeding relationships.

The researchers also commented that their data did not show that the educational program encouraged teens to have more sex or start having sex earlier. "In common with many other intervention efforts... exposure to the safer-sex message of the current interventions did not accelerate involvement in sexual activity," reported the researchers, "a fear that has often been raised since the early days of sex education."

"...the adolescents who participated in the teacher-delivered educational program were slower to adopt preventative behaviors, but their condom-use rates steadily rose after three months' time"



JAPANetwork supporters from the Circle for AIDS Study and Teaching (Nanzan University) Maiko Sugao, Maki Kawai, Ayako Nakamura, Mayu Ota, with JAPANetwork coordinator Mayumi Nito, director, Louise Haynes

JAPANetwork sponsored an AIDS information table at the International Women's Day event held in Naoova on March 10

Peace as a Global Language Conference

The Peace as a Global Language Conference will be held at Daito Bunka Kaikan (of Daito Bunka University), Tokyo. This conference is sponsored by WELL, GALE, GILE, PALE, JEE and JAPANetwork

GALE, GILE and PALE are JALT (Japan Association for Language Teaching)

Special Interest Groups:

GALE - Gender Awareness in Language Learning

GILE - Global Issues in Language Education

PALE - Professionalism, Administration and Leadership in Education

WELL - Women Educators and Language Learners

JEE - Japan Environmental Exchange

JAPANetwork -- an AIDS education NGO

CONFERENCE DESCRIPTION

This conference offers two full days of workshops, presentations, and displays in English, Japanese, and some bilingually (Japanese and English). Conference themes include understanding and teaching about peace, minority rights, environmental issues, language identity and rights issues, employment and labor issues, human rights, conflict resolution, cooperative learning, humanistic teaching, and other related themes. The conference is of interest to English and Japanese speaking teachers, students, activists and others interested in the themes of human rights, peace, and education.

WEBSITES

For those with internet access, we have two websites:

English <<http://kyushuelt.com/peace>>

Japanese <<http://www.sainet.or.jp/~kasa/pglj.html>>

You can find registration information, a preliminary schedule, and other information at the websites. Online registration is also possible; please visit the sites for this.

PRELIMINARY SCHEDULE

Here are workshops planned as of this writing (March, 2002). Please note that changes to the program are expected and that the websites will offer the most up-to-date information.

Presentations in English

Ali et al: Creating Environmental Awareness Through Problem-Based Learning: A Malaysian Experience

Arasoughly: Hay mish Eishi--This is Not Living: How Palestinian Women Imagine a Life of Peace

Arenson et al: Integrating Language Learning with Political Activism

Barry: Reflective Practice: Critical Incidents in the Cross-Cultural Classroom

Beebe: Creative Resistance: National, Ethnic, and Sexual Identity Formation, Language Learning and Travel

Bistren and Akcam: Promoting a Non-Discriminatory Society through Content-Based Instruction

Boletta: No Rambos Here -- Performing Masculinity on the Japanese Screen

Cates: Rainbow War -- A Peace Education Video for International Understanding

Chamberlin: Promoting Peace through Interaction: The Role of Communicative Adaptability in Multicultural Communities

Cohen: Critical Engagement -- From Supplement to Staple

Cooney: Interactive Introduction to Peace Studies: Hiroshima, Reconciliation, and Grandparent Oral Histories

Deaton: Accessing Alternative Media: Bridging Nations, the Public, and Classrooms through Community Access Television

Eastley: Refugee Issues in the Classroom

Finch: Peace Begins in the Classroom: Creating a Non-Threatening Learning Environment

Garcia and Chua: Teach Students Social Competency through Language

Communication, Cooperative Learning, and Self-Empowerment

Haynes: Teaching HIV/AIDS in EFL

Hough et al: Teaching Global Issues from a Critical Social Perspective

Hunt: The Cancer of Competition

Ivanova and Miroshkina: Ecological Activism with the Participation of Russian Schoolchildren

Kalenova: Working Women and Trade Unions in Kazakhstan

Kim: Globalization and English Language Education in Korea

Korostelina: Identity-oriented Training: A Path to Tolerance

Luan and Hong: Coping with School Bullying: Victims' Perspectives

Makarova: Seeking Compromises in the Language Classroom: An Introduction to a Conciliatory Approach

Marinova and Todorova: Language--A Powerful Tool for Breaking a Pattern of Violent Gender and Interethnic Relationships

Martens: Japan-UAE Webexchange -- Challenging Systems and Stereotypes
 Morozova and Lukanin: Deep Ecology --Key to Contemporary Discourse
 O'Mochain: Carrying a Red School Bag -- Problematizing Queer Identity in Japanese Education
 Palijo: South Asia--A Region of Conflicts and Peace Initiatives
 Urumova: Open Learning and the Right to Education -- The Experience of the Newly Independent States
 Walsh: 'Asian Values' and Human Rights Education--Materials and Methods for the University English Class
 Yabuno: Volunteerism -- Education Beyond the Classroom
 Zinko: On the Representation and Participation of National Minorities in Decision-Making Processes

Bilingual (English/Japanese) presentations

Arudou: Discrimination in Japan's Universities--Symptoms, Effects and Legal Underpinnings
 Asakawa and Matsui: Peace Education and the Hague Appeal for Peace (Houkatsuteki heiwa kyouiku e no tenbou Hague Heiwa Appeal Heiwa Kyouiku Chikyu Campaign)
 CAST: The Global and Personal Effects of AIDS: A Call for Prevention and Support (Nanzan University Student Group Presentation)
 Ikeda and Kikuchi: Peace Education in English Teachers' Classrooms (Gaikokugo kyouiku wa heiwa kyouiku)
 McMahill: Not for Sale: A Tri-Lingual, Multicultural Kindergarten
 Miyake and Hunt: Human Rights and Conflict Resolution in our Classrooms
 Ossorio: Sugihara Chiune: a Japanese Hero for the World
 Sano and Iida: Gender Bias Awareness Raising Activities
 Soai: Media Literacy in Global Education for 12th Graders
 Vaughan and Vaughan: Constructive Controversy
 Watanabe et al: World Englishes--Constructed Self Images of Non-native Speakers of English

Presentations in Japanese

Abe: The Culture of the Differently Able (Ibunka to shite no 'shougai' to sono tenbou)
 Fujii: Critical Reading in Language Arts Education: Problematizing a Magazine Article on War (Kyouyou gogaku kyouiku de jouhou wo critical ni yomi toku igi to jissen: eibun sensou kiji ni miru shiten, sakuryaku, gobyu)
 Ishida: Ideology, Gender-Differentiated Linguistic Development, and How-to Books (How to hon no gender ni miru 'otona' no gengo hatatsu ni okeru ideology-teki sokumen ni tsuite)
 Maeda: Three Case Studies of Linguistic Preferences of Bilinguals (Gengo Priority ni yoru kyoushitsu no yugami to sono kaiketsusaku wo kangaeru -- case method workshop)
 Murata: Teaching about Domestic Violence to University Students (Shourai no shakai ni DV wo ochikomanai--Daigakusei no manabi to kodou)
 Nakano: Peace and Asian/Indian Music (Heiwa to geijutsu: Asia ongaku kara no tenkai)
 Sugie: Peaceful Co-existence through Cooperative Learning (Tomo ni ikiru chikara no doji tassei wo hakaru kyoudou gakushuu)
 Taguchi: Social Work Practice in a Multicultural Society: Experiences of Japanese Americans as a "Model Minority" (Tabunka shakai ni okeru social work: 'model minority' nikkei amerikajin no keiken)
 Yamamoto: Peace education and music festivals (Ongakusai ni okeru heiwa kyouiku no shatei: kyouiku ongakusai PMF Pacific Music Festival wo megutte)
 Yamaguchi et al: Life Link: Junior and Senior High School Students Exchange on Peace, Environment and Human Rights (Sekaijuu no wakamono wo tomodachi ni: heiwa, kankyuu, jinken no kodou network, chuukousei no kouryu 'lifelink')
 Yoshihara: Creating Safe Classroom Environments for Talking About Feminism (Feminism wo kataru tame no kyoushitsu zukuri)

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION INFORMATION

A) Registration

Space is limited so pre-registration is necessary. Presenters must also register. Please advise of cancellations by August 15, 2002. The registration deadline is July 15, 2002, but June 15, 2002 for presenters.

B) Conference fee (must be received by July 15, 2002).

i. Students 1000 yen for two days (500 yen per day) [Must provide copy of student ID]

ii. Others 3000 yen for two days (2000 yen for 1 day)

Overseas registrants can send the conference fee as an international money order payable as 3000 yen or US \$20.00 by the July 15, 2002 deadline to the address below.

Registrants within Japan can pay through postal account ("yubin furikae"):

Account name: PGL Account number: 00530-7-75077. There will be a small service charge of 70 yen payable to the post office.

Please retain a copy of your receipt received from the post office and bring it with you to the conference as proof of payment.

International money orders or queries by mail may be sent to:

English language registrations:
PGL Registration
c/o Cheryl Martens
Hiroshima Kokusai Gakuin University
517-1 Kamiseno-cho, Hiroshima, JAPAN 739-0302

Japanese language registrations:

PGL Registration
c/o 350-0273 Ashiyama-cho, Sakado-shi, 1-1-405 Keiko Kikuchi

C) Registration Form (deadline July 15, 2002 but June 15, 2002 for presenters; please advise of cancellations by August 15, 2002. Thank you.)

1. Select: Mr. / Ms.
2. First (given) name
3. Family name (surname)
4. Complete postal address including country
5. Telephone number including country code
6. Email address
7. Days you will attend: a) Sat., Sept. 28 b) Sun., Sept. 29 c) Both Sat. and Sun.
8. Where you will stay during the conference (e.g. your hotel name and telephone number)
9. Affiliation (optional): company or school name
10. Your occupation (optional)
11. How did you find out about this conference?
12. Special needs/requests (optional; will try to accommodate)

D) Registration via Email

Although we recommend using our online registration form (visit <<http://kyushuelt.com/peace>> / <<http://www.sainet.or.jp/~kasa/pglj.html>>), for those who cannot, registration via email is another possibility.

English language registration forms -- Please send the information (C 1-12 above), in .txt as the text of your message (no HTML or attachment files can be accepted) to: Cheryl Martens

<peaceconference2002@yahoo.ca> (Please write PGL Registration in the subject header; thank you!)

Japanese language registration forms -- Please send the information (C 1-12 above) in .txt as the text of your message (no HTML or attachment files can be accepted) to: Keiko Kikuchi <kikuchik@tiu.ac.jp> (Please write PGL Registration in the subject header; thank you!)

E) Registration by Mail

Although we recommend using our online registration form (visit <<http://kyushuelt.com/peace>> / <<http://www.sainet.or.jp/~kasa/pglj.html>>), for those who cannot, registration by post is another possibility.

English language registration forms -- Please send the information (C 1-12 above) and a copy of your receipt or your international money order to:

PGL Registration
c/o Cheryl Martens
Hiroshima Kokusai Gakuin University
517-1 Kamiseno-cho, Hiroshima, JAPAN 739-0302

Japanese language registration forms -- Please send the information (C 1-12 above) to:

PGL Registration
c/o 350-0273 Ashiyama-cho, Sakado-shi, 1-1-405 Keiko Kikuchi

F) General Queries in English:

1) Cheryl Martens <peaceconference2002@yahoo.ca> or PGL c/o Cheryl Martens
Hiroshima Kokusai Gakuin University, 517-1 Kamiseno-cho, Hiroshima, JAPAN
739-0302

in Japanese: 2) Keiko Kikuchi <kikuchik@tiu.ac.jp> or c/o 350-0273 Ashiyama-cho, Sakado-shi, 1-1-405 Keiko Kikuchi

Thank you! We look forward to your participation in this exciting event.

Effect of an STD/HIV Behavioral Intervention on Women's Use of the Female Condom (cont'd from p 4)

Contact JAPANetwork for:

VIDEOS

- Everything You Should Know (with Whoopie Goldberg)
- AIDS: The Teen's Guide to Living
- Gone Tomorrow: AIDS Awareness
 - In Our Own Words

PAMPHLETS

- HIV/AIDS – gives basic info
- HIV/AIDS - sliding Q & A info card
- The Facts about Sexually Transmitted Diseases

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years; however, this differed by site owing to the younger age criteria in New York. Overall, African-Americans comprised 58.2 percent of the sample, Latinas 18.0 percent, and whites 16.4 percent. Racial distribution also differed widely by site.

This study demonstrates that women at high risk for STDs and HIV who were exposed to an intervention with information and skills training developed more positive attitudes toward the female condom, demonstrated increased skills in using the product, and were significantly more likely to use the female condom and to say that they intended to use it in the future compared to women in a control group. Female condom users were significantly more likely at baseline to have asked a partner to use a male condom in the past 30 days. This finding is consistent with other studies that have shown that use of the female condom with a male partner requires negotiation.

Would you like to make a donation to JAPANetwork?

Attend the 11th Annual ACCJ Walkathon in Nagoya and MAKE your donation GROW!

The Walkathon raises money to donate to charities and service organizations in the Nagoya area. JAPANetwork is always grateful to the ACCJ for it's generous donations that help keep our group functioning!

Why not bring the whole family to this event – there's something for everyone.... bands, taiko drummers, games, food, dancing, and lots and lots of PRIZES!! And you can get autographs of the Nagoya Dragons baseball team!

When you're there, be sure and look for the JAPANetwork table. We'll be there with information on HIV/AIDS for those attending the event.

See you there!

JAPANetwork

E-MAIL:
aidsed@gol.com

IN TOKYO:
donald@gaigo.sundai.ac.jp

We're on the Web!
See us at:
www.japanetwork.gol.com

AIDS / HIV stats in Japan at a glance

These statistics were taken from the Ministry of Health Labor and Welfare home page at <http://api-net.jfap.or.jp/mhw/survey/0107/coment.htm> They cover the reporting period of March 26 through June 24, 2001. Of the 92 new AIDS cases during this reporting period, only 6 knew they were infected with HIV.

	AIDS total 92	HIV total 144
Heterosexuals	37	48
Homosexual males	24	80
Perinatal	1	-
Other	4	-
Unknown	26	16
Males	77	125
Females	15	19
Age 10-19	1	2
20-29	15	52
30-39	34	51
40-49	16	18
50-59	26	21
Japanese	65	122
Foreign	27	22
Location infected		
In Japan	53	116
Outside Japan	20	18
Unknown	19	10
11 Deaths during the reporting period		
20-29	1	
30-39	1	
40-49	3	
50 +	6	

About Our Organization...

JAPANetwork offers FREE HIV/AIDS lesson plans, games, articles and video worksheets to EFL teachers. We also welcome articles, artwork, poetry, or lesson plan ideas, and accounts of teaching experiences from teachers and students. Send your contributions to the address on the left.

