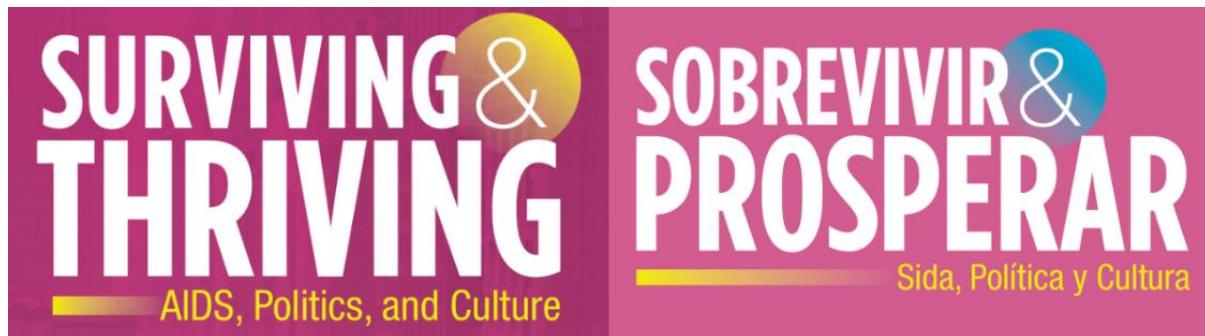


NLM Traveling Exhibitions

PR Information



www.nlm.nih.gov/surviving-and-thriving

The National Library of Medicine produced *Surviving and Thriving: AIDS, Politics, and Culture/Sobrevivir y Prosperar: Sida, Política y Cultura*, guest curated by historian and educator Jennifer Brier, Ph.D.

The traveling exhibition and companion website tell the story about a new disease that appeared in the United States in 1981. Reactions to the disease, soon named AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome), varied. Early responders cared for the sick, fought homophobia, and promoted new practices to keep people healthy. Scientists and public health officials struggled to understand the disease and how it spread. Politicians remained largely silent until the epidemic became too big to ignore. Activists demanded that people with AIDS be part of the solution. *Surviving and Thriving/Sobrevivir y Prosperar* illustrates an iconic history of AIDS alongside lesser-known examples of historical figures who changed the course of the pandemic.

Surviving and Thriving/Sobrevivir y Prosperar, a Spanish- and English-language online adaptation of a 2013 exhibition, features [Resources](#), including class resources and links to selected NLM health information resources. A [digital gallery](#) features a curated selection of fully digitized items from [NLM Digital Collections](#) that showcase NLM's rich collection of posters and other ephemera on HIV/AIDS from 1981 to the present day

Please include this courtesy line with all public announcements about the project:

The National Library of Medicine produced this exhibition and companion website.

Esta exhibición fue producida por la Biblioteca Nacional de Medicina de los Estados Unidos.



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Host venues for *Surviving and Thriving/Sobrevivir y Prosperar* receive a link to download the following PR images. For your reference, included here are thumbnail images and brief captions. Please include their corresponding **courtesy** noted below when using them.



In October 1990, ACT UP descended upon Washington and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta, carrying signs that demanded the formal definition of AIDS change to include women. Excluded from the diagnosis of having AIDS, women could not access potentially lifesaving care and treatment, even as they died of the disease. By 1992, activists succeeded in their efforts: women were officially recognized as people who could have AIDS.

Poster for the Department of Health and Human Services demonstration designed by ACT UP/DC Women's Committee, 1990

Courtesy National Library of Medicine

En octubre de 1990 la coalición ACT UP llegó a Washington, DC y a los Centros para el Control y la Prevención de Enfermedades en Atlanta, llevando pancartas que exigían una definición formal del sida que incluyera a las mujeres. Debido que, hasta ese momento, las mujeres estaban excluidas del diagnóstico del sida, no podían acceder a cuidados y tratamientos que podían salvarles la vida aún cuando morían de sida. En 1992, los activistas tuvieron éxito en sus esfuerzos: las mujeres fueron oficialmente reconocidas como personas que podían contraer sida.

Póster diseñado por el Comité de las Mujeres de ACT UP/DC para la protesta contra el Departamento de Salud y Servicios Humanos, 1990

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PR Information



Dr. Victoria Cargill first encountered AIDS in Boston in 1981, before the term even existed. The experience changed her life, and she has spent her career caring for people with AIDS, particularly those who are most vulnerable. Dr. Cargill came to Washington, DC in 1998 and continued her HIV/AIDS work at a community health center in Southeast Washington, an area with an infection rate of more than 12 percent. Today, Dr. Cargill is associate director for Interdisciplinary Research at the Office of Research on Women's Health.

Victoria Cargill, MD (right) with a patient at a Washington, DC community health center, February 2013

Courtesy National Library of Medicine

La doctora Victoria Cargill atendió su primer caso de sida en Boston en 1981, cuando ni siquiera existía la sigla. Esa experiencia le cambió la vida, y ha pasado su carrera atendiendo a las personas con sida, particularmente a las más vulnerables. La Dra. Cargill llegó a Washington, DC en 1998 y continuó su trabajo sobre el VIH y el sida en un centro de salud comunitario en el sureste de la ciudad, un área con una tasa de infección de más del 12 por ciento. Hoy, la Dra. Cargill es la directora asociada de Investigación Interdisciplinaria en la Oficina de Investigaciones sobre la Salud de la Mujer de los Institutos Nacionales de la Salud, (NIH, por sus siglas en inglés).

La doctora Victoria Cargill (derecha) con un paciente en un centro de salud comunitario de Washington, DC, febrero de 2013

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La Decisión I, New York City Department of Health, 1990

Courtesy of the National Library of Medicine

La Decisión I, Departamento de Salud de la ciudad de Nueva York, 1990

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President Ronald Reagan took five years to publicly address the epidemic. At the end of 1985, he asked Surgeon General C. Everett Koop to write a “special report on AIDS.”

President Ronald Reagan (right) and Dr. C. Everett Koop at White House, circa 1983

Courtesy National Library of Medicine

El presidente Ronald Reagan tardó cinco años para abordar públicamente la epidemia. A finales de 1985, pidió al Cirujano General C. Everett Koop que escribiera un “informe especial sobre el sida”.

El Presidente Ronald Reagan (a la derecha) y el Dr. C. Everett Koop en la Casa Blanca, hacia 1983

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In 1982, Michael Callen and Richard Berkowitz, two gay men with AIDS living in New York, invented the practice of safer sex, forever changing the way people dealt with and prevented AIDS.

Michael Callen (at typewriter) and Richard Berkowitz, 1984

Courtesy Richard Dworkin

En 1982, Michael Callen y Richard Berkowitz, dos homosexuales con sida que vivían en Nueva York, inventaron la práctica del sexo seguro, cambiando para siempre la manera en que la gente trataba y prevenía el sida.

Michael Callen (frente a la máquina de escribir) y Richard Berkowitz, 1984

Cortesía Richard Dworkin



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PR Information



In the 21st century, testing for HIV is the first line of defense in the battle against AIDS. But when the test was released in 1985, many people refused for fear that their names would go on a registry to deny them health care. Municipal unions in Washington, DC are at the forefront of fighting this persistent myth and explaining how testing helps keep people healthy.

"Ask for the Test" poster, 2012

Courtesy HAHSTA (HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis, STD, TB Administration), District of Columbia Department of Health

En el siglo XXI, la prueba del VIH es la primera línea de defensa en la lucha contra el sida. Pero cuando la prueba fue lanzada en 1985, muchas personas se negaron por temor a que sus nombres terminaran en un registro para negarles atención de salud. Los sindicatos municipales en Washington, DC están a la vanguardia de la lucha contra este persistente mito y explican cómo las pruebas ayudan a mantener a la gente saludable.

Póster de campaña "Pide la prueba", 2012

Cortesía de HAHSTA (Administración a Cargo de VIH, SIDA, Hepatitis, ETS y TB), Departamento de Salud del Distrito de Columbia



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PR Information



In 1990, ACT UP protesters took over parts of the National Institutes of Health campus, calling on scientists to develop more drugs for people with AIDS and the federal government to disseminate drugs equitably. Their efforts convinced policy makers to change regulations that resulted in a new regimen of drugs used to treat AIDS made available in 1996.

Protestors in front of the James A. Shannon Building, National Institutes of Health, 1990

Courtesy Donna Binder

En 1990, los manifestantes de la coalición ACT UP tomaron parte del campus de los Institutos Nacionales de Salud, llamando a los científicos a desarrollar más medicinas para las personas con sida y al Gobierno Federal para distribuirlas equitativamente. Sus esfuerzos convencieron a los encargados de formular políticas para cambiar las regulaciones que dieron lugar a un nuevo régimen de fármacos utilizados para tratar el sida, los cuales estuvieron disponibles en 1996.

Manifestantes frente al Edificio James A. Shannon, Institutos Nacionales de la Salud, 1990

Cortesía de Donna Binder



With chapters across the country, ACT UP held thousands of demonstrations between 1987 and 1996, including one at the Department of Health and Human Services to insist that women with AIDS receive care and treatment. Their actions transformed how scientists and politicians responded to the AIDS crisis.

Protestors in front of the Department of Health and Human Services, during the national campaign to change the definition of AIDS, October 2, 1990

Courtesy Donna Binder

Con delegaciones en todo el país, la coalición ACT UP llevó a cabo miles de manifestaciones entre 1987 y 1996, incluida una frente al Departamento de Salud y Servicios Humanos para insistir en que las mujeres con sida recibieran atención y tratamiento. Sus acciones transformaron la manera en que los científicos y los políticos respondían a la crisis del sida.

Manifestantes frente al Departamento de Salud y Servicios Humanos, durante la campaña nacional para cambiar la definición del SIDA, 2 de octubre de 1990

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