

MAN 1: The following program contains language or images of a frank or sensitive nature that may be considered objectionable by some. Listener discretion is advised.

WOMAN: In January, Secretary Sullivan published in the Federal Register his intention to remove HIV from that list. Now, what we are hearing is that there is tremendous pressure coming to bear on him to keep HIV on the list.

MAN 2: Just recently, the FCC and the Justice Department entered into a memorandum of understanding to enforce the indecency standard. Justice Department could initiate a criminal investigation with criminal sanctions.

MAN 3: Who but a gay critic to explore the fascination with homosexuality in Norman Mailer and other screaming heterosexuals?

LUCIA CHAPPELLE: This is Lucia Chappelle.

GREG GORDON: And Greg Gordon. And you're listening to *This Way Out*, the international lesbian and gay radio magazine on After Hours.

LUCIA CHAPPELLE: Right here on Pacifica Radio 90.1 FM KPFT, Houston. Welcome to *This Way Out*, the international lesbian and gay radio magazine. I'm Lucia Chappelle.

GREG GORDON: And I'm Greg Gordon. Euro Council receives anti-discrimination resolution.

LUCIA CHAPPELLE: US may renege on HIV immigration policy change.

GREG GORDON: And Rechy tells who put the hem in Hemingway.

LUCIA CHAPPELLE: All that and more because you've discovered *This Way Out*.

MARK SACCOMANO: I'm Mark Saccomano.

CINDY FRIEDMAN: And I'm Cindy Friedman.

MARK SACCOMANO: With News Wrap, a summary of some of the news in or affecting the lesbian and gay community for the week ending June 1, 1991. The member nations of the Council of Europe have a strong recommendation from the Council's advisory body of non-governmental organizations to repeal laws discriminating against gays and lesbians.

It comes in the form of a strongly worded resolution, which includes a statement that moral or religious objections should not be used as justification for the persecution of lesbians and gays. The resolution further calls on the Euro Council to monitor and report on rights violations in the member countries.

CINDY FRIEDMAN: Comunidad Homosexual Argentina, CHA, is preparing to appeal the government's refusal to grant the legal status to the Argentine Supreme Court. The appeal will charge that the decision was arbitrary and violated members constitutional rights to freedom of association and expression and will cite the Pact of San José de Costa Rica to which Argentina is a signatory, which guarantees protection from discrimination. The lack of legal status has already forced CHA to cease most of its activities, including a five-year-old AIDS prevention program.

MARK SACCOMANO: The US public interest law firm National Gay Rights Advocates officially disbanded on May 17 after more than 13 years of activism in the courts. Once the second richest lesbian and gay rights organization in the US, the organization's fundraising faltered in 1989 as a result of highly publicized personnel conflicts and allegations of mismanagement until current debts of some \$200,000 drove the board to dissolve. NGRA's many accomplishments included winning a settlement of over \$3 million in an employment discrimination lawsuit against telephone utility Pacific Bell, the largest cash award ever in a lesbian and gay rights case.

CINDY FRIEDMAN: The US Navy has given up its effort to recover the cost of educating a man they forced to resign based on the presumption he was gay. Lieutenant Orlando Gotay was honorably discharged in February even though an investigation found no evidence supporting homosexuality charges against him, claiming that Gotay resigned voluntarily. The Navy had sought to recoup the \$23,000 invested in his education at the US Naval Academy. But with the help of the American Civil Liberties Union, Gotay was able to establish that his resignation was forced and to win a waiver from the reimbursement requirement.

MARK SACCOMANO: Observances of the eighth international candlelight memorial and mobilization against AIDS on May 19 spanned 250 cities in 47 nations. The largest event was a march in San Francisco by an estimated 30,000 people. Almost as large and eminently profitable was the sixth annual AIDS Walk, New York in which 26,000 participants walked 10 kilometers to raise over \$4 million for gay men's health crisis.

CINDY FRIEDMAN: Also on May 19, lesbians and gays in Long Beach, California had their annual celebration of Pride with a little extra cause for celebration. A municipal court judge dismissed trespassing charges brought against Queer Nation activist Mickey Wheatley and Brett McGuire for entering the Long Beach Sheraton Hotel in the course of protesting homophobic presentations at a right wing conference there. Wheatley and McGuire were wearing tutus at the time.

MARK SACCOMANO: In Denver, Colorado, the referendum right wingers hoped would quash the city council's anti-discrimination ordinance, gave it a solid affirmation instead. By a May 21 vote of 55% in favor to 45% against, Denver became the first major US city to sustain lesbian and gay rights in a popular vote since Seattle did so in 1975. Under the law, sexual orientation is one of 12 classes protected from discrimination in employment, housing, public accommodations, and services for health, education, and welfare.

CINDY FRIEDMAN: Florida has become the 14th US State to include sexual orientation in hate crimes legislation, which requires law enforcement agencies to compile statistics on crimes motivated by prejudice and calls for increased penalties for those convicted of such crimes. The Florida legislature passed a hate crimes law in 1989, but it was not until last month that the words sexual orientation were added to the hate crimes category. Even though his office has been flooded with phone calls from conservatives urging him to veto the amendment to adding sexual orientation, Democratic Governor Lawton Chiles promised to sign the legislation the day it reached his desk.

MARK SACCOMANO: Lesbian and gay rights organizations are using a national telephone hotline to demand that Minnesota Governor Arne Carlson let Sharon Kowalski come home. After years of legal battling, a judge recently denied guardianship of the seriously disabled Kowalski to her lover Karen Thompson, awarding the guardianship instead to a friend of Kowalski's family.

Each call to the "let Sharon Kowalski come home hotline will generate a letter to the Minnesota governor. And organizers hope that enough letters will persuade him to intervene on Thompson's behalf. There is a nominal charge for calling the 1800 number, a portion of which will go to the Karen Thompson legal fund. That number is 1800-325-6000, ID number 9860.

CINDY FRIEDMAN: The American Civil Liberties Union has announced that it will appeal a judge's ruling that allows the Boy Scouts of America to prevent openly gay former Eagle Scout Timothy Curran from becoming a scout leader because he's gay. Los Angeles Superior Court judge Sally Disco ruled on May 21 that forcing the scouts to accept an openly gay scout leader would violate the organization's first amendment right to express its belief that homosexuality is immoral. Said John Davidson, an ACLU attorney representing Curran, "I think, it's crazy to accept that part of being a boy scout is being anti-gay."

MARK SACCOMANO: And finally, Lloyd Mashore is a profoundly homophobic fundamentalist minister whose seat on the Concord, California City Council is currently being challenged in court because he may not meet residency requirements. Now, he's facing an additional challenge from a minister of a different stripe. Sadie, Sadie The Rabbi Lady of the activist drag nuns known as the Sisters of Perpetual Indulgence has announced his candidacy for Mashore's seat.

When not wearing his habit, Sadie is Reverend Gil Block of the Universal Life Church and leader of an organization called the California Coalition for REAL Traditional Values in which REAL is an acronym for respect, equality, acceptance, and love. Sadie calls Mashore a rascal and told the press his platform would be, whenever Lloyd votes, yes, I'll vote no.

Sadie says he's making a serious campaign bid, but it's not so serious that he could resist saying in reference to Mashore's current legal battle. "Unlike Mr. Mashore, I've had legal residents in Concord for some time, although, I sleep around, of course."

CINDY FRIEDMAN: That's News Wrap for the week ending June 1, 1991. Remember an informed community is a strong community. Find out what's happening in your area by monitoring your local gay and lesbian media.

MARK SACCOMANO: News Wrap is compiled from publications and broadcasts throughout the world and was written by Cindy Friedman. For *This Way Out*, I'm Mark Saccomano.

CINDY FRIEDMAN: And I'm Cindy Friedman.

GREG GORDON: Last January, US Health and Human Services Secretary Dr. Louis Sullivan said he was going to remove HIV positive status from the list of conditions barring foreign visitors or emigres from entering the United States. The announcement appeared to end months of heated pressure on the Bush administration to change the policy, which came from a wide diversity of groups around the world, ranging from ACT UP to the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

It now appears that Dr. Sullivan's may not be the last Bush administration word on the subject. Mary VanClay explains.

MARY VANCLAY: News that the Bush administration may reverse its policy allowing HIV infected immigrants into the country has outraged AIDS advocacy groups around the nation. Reports surfaced last week that conservatives were pressuring Health Secretary Louis Sullivan to back down on the decision. According to Carisa Cunningham of the AIDS lobbying group AIDS Action Council in Washington DC--

CARISA CUNNINGHAM: We're hearing a variety of things. In January, Secretary Sullivan published in the Federal Register his intention to remove HIV from that list. Now what we are hearing in the rumor mill is certainly grinding here is that there is tremendous pressure coming to bear on him to keep HIV on the list. That was what was reported this week in a variety of newspapers.

MARY VANCLAY: The conflict reportedly lies between HHS and the Justice Department, which has the primary responsibility for enforcing immigration laws. The Department is apparently not satisfied with Health Secretary Sullivan's conclusion that AIDS is not a public health danger since it can't be transmitted through casual contact. The Justice Department is concerned with arguments that people with HIV infection could become a financial burden on the health service system. In San Francisco, I'm Mary VanClay.

GREG GORDON: The International AIDS Society says it won't support any conferences in the US, including the upcoming 1992 International Conference on AIDS for which the society is the primary sponsor unless the US government removes travel restrictions on people with HIV. The latest word from officials in Washington is that the administration will not change the policy.

There's more encouraging news in another story we've been following for quite some time according to a small item in the business section of the May 31st edition of the *Los Angeles Times*. The Philip Morris company whose products, including Marlboro cigarettes and Miller beer have been the targets of a boycott spearheaded by ACT UP has announced that it will be doubling its charitable contributions for AIDS research and education.

As a result according to the *Times*, ACT UP is ending its 13 month boycott campaign against Philip Morris products. The boycott was initiated in response to the giant conglomerates political campaign contributions to AIDS phobic and homophobic US Senator Jesse Helms. We hope to have more details on this story for you on our next program.

LUCIA CHAPPELLE: You're listening to *This Way Out*, the international lesbian and gay radio magazine with Greg Gordon. I'm Lucia Chappelle. Ever since the Los Angeles radio broadcast of excerpts from a play about AIDS and gay phone sex called *Jerker* brought charges of indecent material from politically conservative quarters and a threat of criminal prosecution on charges of obscenity, many radio programmers in the US have been questioning just what constitutes indecency and even whether positive programming about lesbians and gays could in and of itself be considered indecent.

A previous US Supreme Court ruling established a late night time period during which questionable language would be allowed. In the latest development, an attempt by US Senator Jesse Helms and others in Congress to protect children from hearing so-called indecent broadcasts at all hours of the day and night has been overturned in court. An alliance of broadcasters and public interest groups has won a lawsuit challenging the federal government's 24-hour ban on material considered to be indecent. But as *This Way Out's* John [? Zay ?] reports from Washington DC, the battle for freedom of expression on US airwaves is far from over.

JOHN ZAY: The US Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia struck down as unconstitutionally vague the Federal Communications Commission's 24-hour ban. Petitioners argued successfully that the FCC failed to define what exactly indecent means. The three judge panel ordered the FCC to reset the time frame for its safe harbor when broadcasters may air material considered unsuitable for children.

The 24-hour ban petitioners argued is inconsistent with the US Supreme Court's Pacific decision, which permitted the FCC to channel broadcasts such as George Carlin's seven dirty words routine into hours late at night when kids are supervised by adults. They charge that the FCC's refusal to clarify the meaning of indecency would chill First Amendment protected speech.

Pacifica Foundation Attorney John Crigler called the decision, quote, "certainly a victory but not a total one." He fears that despite the ruling, the conservatives may have won the big chill that they sought thanks to an unprecedented and ominous arrangement between the FCC and the US Department of Justice.

JOHN CRIGLER: The old assumption was that Justice Department involvement would be limited only to complaints of obscenity, which were the more serious pornographic complaints. But just recently, however, the FCC and the Justice Department entered into a memorandum of understanding, which recognizes the Justice Department's authority to enforce the indecency standard with respect to any complaints that come to it.

So if, for example, an organized group systematically tapes the radio station and presents its complaints to the Justice Department, it's now recognized that the Justice Department could if it wants to initiate a criminal investigation. The FCC will have concurrent authority to pursue administrative sanctions, fines, and inquiries into license renewal. The Justice Department will have independent and parallel authority to pursue a criminal investigation with criminal sanctions.

JOHN ZAY: Pacifica assigned Crigler to join the lawsuit after its KPFT FM in Los Angeles broadcast the late Robert Chesley's explicit play *Jerker* about AIDS and safe telephone sex. The FCC had issued a warning to KPFT and invited justice to prosecute on obscenity grounds even though *Jerker* was aired at night on its pioneering gay show, *I Am. Are You?* Attorney Crigler.

JOHN CRIGLER: It was after the hour that was allowed for that. Came up in the context of a program that was targeted toward a gay audience. And when Pacifica got a letter from the FCC asking it to respond to a complaint back in the fall of 1986, responded in a relatively low key manner because it thought it was safe under the old standard. What it didn't know is that standard was about to change and that Pacifica would be one of the vehicles for that change.

JOHN ZAY: North Carolina Republican Helms had tacked the 24-hour ban on the Congress's 1988 FCC appropriations bill. "It happened for political reasons," Crigler charged. "The FCC wants very much to show Congress it's serious about cracking down on indecency and that it will push its ability to do so to the limits that the courts permit."

FCC's chair Alfred Sikes called the court's decision disappointing and said he will ask government attorneys for advice on whether to appeal to the US Supreme Court. For *This Way Out*, I'm John [? Zay ?] in Washington.

[MUSIC PLAYING]

LUCIA CHAPPELLE: In part one of our presentation of John Rechy's speech at OutWrite '91, the author of *City of Night* and *The Sexual Outlaw* talked about the marginalization of our literature by the publishing and critical establishment. Rechy continues to describe the overt and covert impact of gay and lesbian writers on contemporary literature.

JOHN RECHY: A tome entitled *American Fictions* purporting to be a comprehensive history and critical evaluation of the most striking movements of the past four decades is typical of textbooks used in some universities. Despite the fact that the impact of the Stonewall riot resonated throughout the entire culture, that event is ignored in this book as are all the writers who emerged openly from the '60s to the present. By canceling out our current literary presences, the author implies that our creativity withered when it dared to come out of the closet.

In universities, our books are allowed only in elective gay literature courses where the emphasis is on historical context rather than on artistry. This seemingly benign seeming inclusion further empowers our art, pushing it away from the scope of literature. I look forward to the time when one of the several of our outstanding gay critics writes a book about literature in which ours is placed in its rightful perspective equal.

Such a study might help to break the barriers that separate our art increasingly seen only by each other. Who but a homosexual critic would be able to discuss fully why Blanche DuBois and Stanley Kowalski could have been created only by a gay writer? Who else could locate in Truman Capote's style the various elements of high drag and in Allen Ginsberg the characteristics of powerful low drag?

Who to connect some of our most seductive prose with elements of expert cruising, the myriad subtle messages that translate into rich literary nuances? Who else to explore the shimmery sequined darkness of Djuna Barnes? Who but a gay critic to analyze the real yearnings among Jack Kerouac's roaming buddies, and at the same time to explore the fascination with homosexuality in Norman Mailer and other screaming heterosexuals? Who to point out that it was Gertrude Stein who taught Ernest Hemingway how to write and that he didn't learn very well?

Our gay presses have become essential to the survival of our art. But serious traps exist there too. Traditionally, small presses have provided an outlet for writers who otherwise would find none. As gay writers are increasingly shunned by mainstream publishers, those presses offer a welcome home, but too often they champion only the conventional.

As long as the subject is gay, to publish good books, not merely gay books, to emphasize quality, not only subject, to advertise those books beyond gay territory, to make it thus desirable for a writer to be published by them rather than by larger presses. Those might be areas of exploration by gay presses in order to satisfy their increasingly central function in the survival of our art.

Isn't it an uncomfortable fact that too many gay readers turn to mainstream books for seriousness and to gay books only for titillation? In *Corydon*, Gide wrote, "What I have to say about such things does not bring them into existence. They exist.

Today's homosexual artist is at times being pressured to turn away from what exists. Rita Mae Brown was recently criticized for using as a character in her latest novel a flamboyant antique dealer.

I would venture to say that there is not one of us here who does not know a flamboyant antique dealer, perhaps a very courageous veteran of the wars. There is a vast difference between proudly acknowledging our identity and having it used as a label to separate us.

Let me state what may seem like blasphemy. I suggest that we resist the label of gay writers. When the time comes that Kurt Vonnegut, Joan Didion, John Irving are referred to routinely as self-avowed heterosexuals, I will not myself mind being referred to as a self-avowed homosexual. I do not remember ever having taken a vow of sexuality. Although, some of my readers may have suspected at one time or another that I did.

And let me state as an aside that I hope we will never surrender our sensuality, that we continue to celebrate it in our lives and in our art, that we never become Puritans. And I hope just as strongly that we will never again flirt with sexuality to the point of bludgeoning all sensations, compromising our very feelings, the danger of another time."

[MUSIC PLAYING]

GREG GORDON: Next week, *This Way Out* brings you the conclusion of John Rechy's OutWrite 91 speech and his challenge to the gathering of lesbian and gay writers, publishers, and distributors.

JOHN RECHY: At the same time, that we will provide a picture of the world that no one else can see like us. We will teach the world that shuts us out to see us fully within it. And the messages must be delivered not in the banal prose of the propagandist, but in the careful sentences of the artists.

GREG GORDON: That's next time on *This Way Out*.

LUCIA
CHAPPELLE: Thanks for choosing *This Way Out*, the international lesbian and gay radio magazine. This week Cindy Friedman, Mark Saccomano, Mary VanClay, John [? Zay ?] and conference recording service contributed to program material. Thanks also to Tom Porter and [? Mike ?] [? Alcala. ?]

GREG GORDON: The Clash, Tom Wilson Weinberg and Loudoun Wainwright III performed some of the music you heard. And Kim Wilson composed and performed our theme music.

LUCIA *This Way Out* is brought to you by a staff of community volunteers and is sustained by financial support from the community. Audio cassettes of our programs are available by mail individually or by subscription. Write to us for more information.

GREG GORDON: We'd also like to hear from you with any comments, suggestions, or questions you might have or just to let us know you're listening. Write to *This Way Out* post office box 38327 Los Angeles, California, 90038.

LUCIA *This Way Out* is produced by Greg Gordon.

CHAPPELLE:

GREG GORDON: And Lucia Chappelle. And we thank you for listening on WOMR Provincetown.

LUCIA KUNM, Albuquerque.

CHAPPELLE:

GREG GORDON: And MGR [? Malmo. ?]

LUCIA Among others.

CHAPPELLE:

GREG GORDON: And for supporting this local community radio station.

LUCIA Now you all stay tuned.

CHAPPELLE:

MAN: Every Saturday night at midnight on *After Hours*, we play music. After Hours every Saturday night at midnight right here on KPFT, Houston 90.1 FM.

[MUSIC PLAYING]

FRANK WHITE: This is afterwards for the week of June 16. I'm Frank White. Annise Parker will run for Houston City Council District C seat. She will more than likely be opposing incumbent Council Member Vince Ryan. Parker said that she is not interested in a symbolic campaign. She said she's in the race to win.

She also believes that the time has come to elect a gay candidate. The latest city council's refusal to recognize the non-incumbent Montrose council district was the catalyst for her choosing to run in this election. Parker may end up facing an unknown candidate if the city charter is changed to bar incumbents from seeking office in November. According to the County, it is looking like the signatures are all checking out on the petition to place term limitation on the ballot. Parker has always been a leader in Houston's gay and lesbian community and is the past president of the Houston Gay and Lesbian Political Caucus.

Recently elected Representative Glen Maxey, Texas's only openly gay elected state official, will protest the decision by Texas A&M University Board of Regents, which removes sexual orientation from the University's anti-discrimination list. The Regents' new anti-discrimination policy only extends to illegal discrimination. And since homosexuality is still illegal in Texas, gay and lesbian students have no protection at Texas A&M.

Maxey says he would like to meet with Governor Ann Richards and would write a letter of protest to the Board of Regents on Monday. He said he wants to meet with the governor to make sure she continues to be committed to appointing Regents sensitive to issues of harassment and discrimination.

Houston's Gay and Lesbian Pride Week begins next Sunday with the Annual Gay and Lesbian Pride Parade. This year's route will be on Westheimer to Montrose and then to Lubbock. A festival will follow the parade. Community organizations and businesses will have booths set up at the festival.

There are too many events to list for the rest of the Gay and Lesbian Pride Week. But if you need to know what's happening, pick up a copy of the Pride Guide at any local business or call the Gay and Lesbian Switchboard.

Debra Danburg will be attending the Lambda Roller Skating Club's June Skate Night at the Carousel skating rink. Representative Danburg has long been a friend of the gay and lesbian community. And she is also a skating advocate. Danburg, a skater in the last legislative session, sponsored legislation, which gives the cities the option on making street skating legal. For more information on the Gay '90s Skate Night at the Carousel, call 523-4229.

This is a report on proposed legislation by Jean Herrington. For almost a year and a half prior to the last legislative session, the legislative task force on AIDS undertook one of the most extensive and thorough reviews of a basic health care issue in the state's history. After nearly 20 statewide public hearings, comprehensive medical, social, and economic research and numerous committee deliberations, the task force submitted a detailed blueprint for meeting our Texas AIDS challenge that would well serve as a national model.

It is thus with a sense of disillusionment and frustration that we comment on numerous bills that have been submitted in this legislative session dealing with HIV infection. While we understand that most of the authors of the bills we refer to are acting in good faith, the effects, if not the intent of much of this proposed AIDS legislation, not only ignores the task force, but shows basic misunderstandings concerning the HIV epidemic, ignores proven methods of control and prevention, and in some cases is basically discriminatory towards the HIV infected.

Our concern with much of the proposed AIDS legislation is tempered, however, by the attempts of some members of the legislature to meet our present AIDS challenge in a spirit of innovation and humane commitment. Thus before commenting on specific bills, which we find counterproductive, we will first commend the authors of Senate Bill 777 Brooks and Senate Bill 1254, Ellis, for attempting to find emergency appropriations, which would allow Texans with catastrophic illnesses, including AIDS to obtain or keep health insurance and thus remain in the private sector health systems.

This would remove a major threat to the solvency of the public Texas health care systems. Representative Sylvester Turner's funeral industry anti discrimination bill HB899 endorsed by the industry itself would remedy another basic issue in this area. Representative Wilson's attempt to make HIV preventative materials available to college aged Texans is a courageous attempt at prevention.

Representative Maxey's regulatory licensing bill is another example of attempting an equitable and workable solution to another possible health care issue. However, the following bills most of which are still in committee, and that's in the late spring, are counterproductive and in some instances would either curtail or present AIDS Texas commitment or seriously jeopardize its effectiveness.

The first bill is House Bill 2509 sponsored by Representative Clements. This bill opposed by the Texas Department of Health and scores of committee witnesses, including the chair of the Legislative Task Force on AIDS would among other things mandate HIV testing of prisoners entering TDC based on prior residents, criminalize HIV infected women who breastfeed, and change basic Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence by removing any intent requirement for HIV infected persons in the attempted murder area. Representative Clements has yet to place a cost analysis for the state with his bill.

House Bill 1367 is presented by Carona, Representative Carona. This bill mandates yearly HIV tests for all Texas Health care workers. It would be ineffective since a negative HIV report would be meaningless for the medical purposes intended. And thus the bill itself raises questions about the author's understanding of the basic nature and use of the HIV test. Equally disconcerting is the monetary cost of such mass testing to the private and local public sectors and the huge cost to the state-- for the state to monitor it. Carona has yet all-- placed the cost analysis for this bill.

There's a House Bill 702, and it's from Ron Wilson. He's from Houston. This bill mandates HIV infected medical personnel receive an informed consent from prospective patients before medical procedures are commenced. The bill is basically discriminatory and possibly illegal since other greater health threats, hepatitis, emotional problems, addiction, even basic sensory deprivations do not require advanced informed consent from prospective patients since nationally only one dentist has been shown to have HIV infected patients since the AIDS epidemic began 10 years ago.

The bill is more hysterical than practical. Representative Wilson would require an HIV positive intern to obtain informed consent in emergency room situations or in mass birthing hospitals when there is virtually no public health threat while allowing surgeons who, for instance, had developed a major sight disorder or Parkinson's disease to perform intricate surgery with no such consent forms being required. This bill would also require monitoring by state regulatory agencies at a cost to state government or have a no monitoring component, which would make the bill unenforceable. Representative Wilson has yet to place a cost analysis for this state bill.

House Bill 10-- and we don't have an author listed on this one-- is the most frightening. This bill removes nearly \$1 million from our present aid state budget. Under new federal guidelines, this would automatically exclude all existing federal monetary support for AIDS education, prevention, and care and would curtail or eliminate the majority of AIDS programs in our state. The loss in monetary terms would amount to nearly \$10 million and would affect all programs, including those aimed at women, children, minorities, rural outreach, et cetera.

Almost every House and Senate district would lose funds. And this almost certainly would have the effect of dramatically increasing health care costs for AIDS on the local county levels. The monetary loss thus pales when compared to the loss of life and productivity for our state that this bill bodes.

This is from the Associated Press. The encouraging early results reported for an experimental AIDS treatment are vindication for vaccine Pioneer Jonas Salk whose idea for the strategy was met with skepticism four years ago. The approach uses a vaccine to boost the body's immune defenses after the AIDS virus has already become established so that it will be better armed to stop the destruction of white blood cells.

Traditionally, vaccines have been used solely to prevent an initial infection from occurring. In a report in today's *New England Journal of Medicine*, doctors from the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research presented evidence that one such vaccine seemed to at least temporarily halt the loss of crucial white cells in people with AIDS infections. Dr. Anthony Fauci, director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease, credited Salk with the inspiration for the strategy.

He said, "I'm very pleased about this-- oh, Salk said, "I am very pleased about this. It's always nice to see someone else pick up an idea and provide some verification that there is some merit to this. At the beginning, it was believed, well, not worthy of any attention."

Salk's notion was to base his vaccine on a deactivated version of the AIDS virus, much like the polio vaccine he developed in the 1950s. Since I could not sell the idea to others at that time, I went on and pursued the idea on my own. Working with other researchers and Immune Products Limited of San Diego, Salk gave the vaccine first to chimps then to people with advanced AIDS infections and finally to people in early stages of viral infection.

Dr. Clarence Gibbs of the National Institute of Neurological Communicative Disorders and Stroke who conducted the chimp experiment said, "The latest results are absolutely vindication for Salk's theory." I feel very good about it, Gibbs said Wednesday. "This confirms what we said four years ago."

The skepticism stemmed in part from questions over why a vaccine should work when exposure to the virus itself fails to trigger the immune system to fight the infection. However, much of the doubt focused on concern about whether a treatment based on real virus would be totally safe. The Walter Reed researchers got around this by giving patients a vaccine containing just one viral protein, the one that makes up the outer coat rather than the whole virus.

This vaccine made through gene splicing by Microgenesys Incorporated of Meriden, Connecticut was tested on 30 volunteers. Over 10 months, levels of so-called T cells that are the virus main target, remained stable in the 19 people who initially respond to the vaccine. They fell 7% in those who failed to respond. Experts caution, however, that years of follow up studies will be necessary for research before researchers can be sure that this approach actually helps people live longer.

This has been Afterwards for the week of June 16. I'm Frank White. Stay tuned for *After Hours* here on KPFT 90.1 FM, Houston. Oh, yes, the weather bimboette is coming up with the area forecast.

MAN: Hello, Montrose and the world. Tonight, we'll have partly cloudy to cloudy skies with a 40% chance of showers or thunderstorms. Low tonight is in the mid 70s. South east and south winds 5 to 10 miles per hour tonight and 10 to 15 miles per hour on Sunday. Right now at Galveston, it's 83 degrees. At Hobby and Intergalactic, it's 85. And in big old Montrose, it's 85 degrees.

WOMAN: This community radio station thanks you for your pledge. You should have received a statement in the mail by now. Please pay your pledge as soon as you can so you won't forget. You can call 526 KPFT to charge your pledge by phone if you wish. This broadcast is made possible by you.

[MUSIC PLAYING]

WOMAN: In the heat of the night, we have blues for you on 90.1 FM KPFT Houston, Texas, 4:00 AM Sunday.

[MUSIC PLAYING]

MAN 1: And those blues broads will be here. Won't they?

MAN 2: They sure will?

MAN 1: God. Well, Mary, we're getting ready to-- huh?

MAN 2: Around 4 o'clock.

MAN 1: Go ahead and touch your microphone.

MAN 2: No. I don't care if my mic is too loud. I'm not touching it.

MAN 1: I have been waiting all week to get on the air. It's been a hell of a week at the police department. We had that guy kill his children on Wednesday night. Did you see that in the paper?

MAN 2: Yeah.

MAN 1: Oh, it was awful. Some father and mother were separating and to settle it, he just said that nobody could have his family, nobody he couldn't-- I don't know, but he wound up killing his one-year-old son and his seven-month-old son. It was awful.

So it's been a hellacious bloody week at HPD. And speaking of bloody weeks, we're getting ready for that hateful Pride Week stuff. Hey, we got-- we're going to be changing the show up a little bit as we have people in. And we're going to be talking about that later on. And then we're also going to be adding a new segment to the show. It's an adventure series all about these two people who come in and save the gay community.

MAN 2: Oh, yeah?

MAN 1: Yeah. Every time something happens, it's--

MAN 2: What's the name of the show again?

MAN 1: It's the Transy and Ron Show.

MAN 2: Well, that should be fine.

MAN 1: Do you think they'll like that?

MAN 2: Oh, I think, we all love it.

MAN 1: And I thought that was the perfect music for it. And we're going to be giving away tickets to something.

MAN 2: Oh, Morrissey and Frank concert that's coming up Wednesday night.

MAN 1: In the next hour.

MAN 2: Yeah.

MAN 1: So stay tuned for that. Anyway--

MAN 3: You have another one of those?

MAN 2: Mhm.

MARY This is it, OK?

VANCLAY:

MAN 2: Yeah.

MAN 1: OK.

MAN 4: 1, 2, 3, and--

[MUSIC PLAYING]