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[MUSIC PLAYING]

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- The particular thing that may be very different in the mode of transmission between the United States and Brazil is the level of bisexuality.

- Merely by streamlining administration, we could save enough money to cover everyone who's currently uninsured in this country.

- Some have been concerned about the impact of gay and lesbian residents upon the morals of the community.

- We don't have horns in our head. You can't tell us that much from other people. We'd like to think that we have better fashion sense, maybe.

[MUSIC PLAYING]

- Welcome to *This Way Out*, the international lesbian and gay radio magazine. I'm Lucia Chapelle.

- And I'm Greg Gordon. Global solidarity puts AIDS in focus.

- Campus couples housing comes out.

- And task force rains on Norman's storm.

- All that and more because you've discovered *This Way Out*.

[MUSIC PLAYING]

- I'm Cindy Friedman.

- And I'm Mark Saccomano.

- With News Wrap, a summary of some of the news in or affecting the lesbian and gay community for the week ending May 18th, 1991. Together in Pride is the slogan for US Lesbian and Gay Pride celebrations. But as plans progress for Pride celebrations in Moscow and Leningrad, USSR activists are splitting up. While the Moscow Gay and Lesbian Union, or MGLU, searched in vain to find a printer for what should have been the November issue of its newsletter, Tema, 1,000 copies of a competing newspaper, RISK, made their first appearance.

RISK's name is an acronym for equality, sincerity, freedom, and compromise. And its parent is the Association of Gay Equality, AGE. AGE split off from the MGLU this year to pursue what it views as a less radical agenda, hoping quote "to show the authorities the usefulness of the decriminalization of homosexuality," according to RISK editor, Vladislav Ortanov. The members of AGE are said to be slightly older than MGLU's and object to the Union's linkage of the rights of gays and lesbians with those of prostitutes and drug users.

Nonetheless, the split is friendly enough for the two groups to cooperate in the plans for upcoming Pride events. The organizers, called the International Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission, hope to draw enough international visitors to afford protection to USSR participants. Openly gay Canadian member of parliament, Svend Robinson, has already agreed to attend. And invitations have been extended to other openly gay politicians in the US and Europe. Planned activities include visits with officials, tours, presentations of the NAMES Project AIDS Quilt, and of Frameline's Gay and Lesbian Film Festival, and a variety of workshops. Leningrad events are planned for July 24th through 27th and Moscow events for July 29th through August 1st.

- Stormin' Norman Schwarzkopf has been shooting his mouth off. And the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force is taking issue. In addressing cadets at the US Military Academy, the chief of the Gulf War troops remarked, "after Vietnam we had a cottage industry developed in Washington, DC consisting of a bunch of military fairies that had never been shot at in anger, who felt fully qualified to comment on the leadership abilities of all the leaders of the US Army."

The National Gay and Lesbian Task Force's Robert Bray sought explanation from the general whether the phrase, military fairies, was meant to defame the estimated 40 to 50,000 gay and lesbian troops involved in the Gulf conflict. Bray described the defamatory term, fairies, as a poor choice of words and went on to remind the general that protest is a cherished right under the US Constitution. On the other hand, a former US Defense Department official believes the policy of excluding gays and lesbians from the military will soon change.

Lawrence Korb, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower under President Reagan from 1981 to 1985 and an advisor to the current Bush administration, told the Human Rights Campaign Fund, "you will win. The only question is when." He believes President Bush is too influenced by right wing Republicans to support a policy change but that court decisions or public pressure will bring it about. He said, "once you hit the right buttons, the resistance will crumble and people will say, why were we so worried about this."

- What's in a name? Well, the Gay Games went all the way to the US Supreme Court in losing the right to use the title, Olympics. But in Washington DC, veteran gay activist, Frank Kameny has stolen the thunder of professional homophobe Lou Sheldon. Long active in Anaheim, California, Sheldon recently announced the opening of an office in the US Capitol to lobby against what he calls the homosexual agenda. But Sheldon's Traditional Values Coalition was recently denied a certificate of incorporation by the city's superintendent of corporations because Kameny had incorporated under the same name in September 1990.

On April 8th, Kameny wrote a letter of introduction to Sheldon, describing himself as president of and registered agent for the Traditional Values Coalition of the District of Columbia and threatening civil and criminal action against Sheldon's group if they continued illegal use of his corporate name. Sheldon's TVC attorney responded with an April 23rd letter warning Kameny to cease and desist his actions interfering with TVC's name and reputation. Apparently, Sheldon's TVC had not applied to trademark its name, however. And in Washington, Kameny's local claim takes precedence over the Sheldon group's California incorporation.

A trademark administrator indicated to the press that adjudication of trademark disputes is so backlogged that decisions can take years. Sheldon's group may well be howling because Kameny's articles of incorporation incorporate everything they hate. Kameny's Traditional Values Coalition identifies itself as an advocate for consensual sexual activity regardless of gender, equal rights for gays and lesbians and equal legal status for same gender relationships, abortion rights, restrictions against prayers in public schools, and the right to publish, display, perform, disseminate, and acquire any and all materials, including those deemed by some to be obscene or pornographic.

- In New York City, the boycott of a public television station has ended with the promise of more gay and lesbian programming. GLAAD, the Gay and Lesbian Alliance Against Defamation had asked the community to abstain from contributing to WNET New York and was joined in the boycott effort by a number of other gay and lesbian and AIDS organizations. WNET has now risen to the challenge by increasing the presence of lesbians and gays on two public affairs programs and by making a commitment to produce a new regular one hour discussion of gay and lesbian issues. GLAAD board member, Evan Wolfson, described this as a good faith effort in calling off the boycott and said GLAAD now plans to work with and support the station.
- Gays and lesbians in San Diego County, California are taking a slightly different approach to increasing lesbian and gay visibility on their public television station, KPBS. They're asking people to donate the money they would have pledged to the station to their new organization, Gay PBS instead, with the idea that those funds will be given to the station as a reward for positive gay and lesbian programming. Over \$1,000 has already been collected. Gay PBS complains that last year the station broadcast a total of 17 hours on AIDS and gay issues, compared to a schedule heavy with cooking and sewing programs and politically conservative commentary. Gay PBS organizer, Ben Schultz, told the press that station public relations staff asked him, "why are you picking on us?" To which he responded, "well, you are the ones out there with the name public."
- That's News Wrap for the week ending May 18th, 1991, compiled from publications and broadcasts throughout the world and written by Cindy Friedman.
- Remember, an informed community is a strong community. Find out what's happening in your area by monitoring your local gay and lesbian media. For *This Way Out*, I'm Cindy Friedman.
- And I'm Mark Saccomano.
- As we go to tape on Sunday, May 19th, over 200 cities on five continents are observing the eighth International AIDS Candlelight Memorial and Mobilization, a global day of solidarity with and remembrance of people with AIDS. For a few examples of how the world is dealing with the epidemic, here's a sampling of recent features from AIDS In Focus with Mike [? Alkalaid ?] and Mary VanClay.
- Terrence Higgins died of AIDS in London in 1982. Today, the Terrence Higgins Trust is Britain's leading AIDS organization with a full time staff of 40 and 600 volunteers. The trust initiated Europe's first AIDS hotline more than six years ago and it's helped launch many other AIDS organizations, including London Lighthouse and Positively Women. Nick Partridge is a key member of the trust and was interviewed by Mike Alkalaid.
- What are the demographics of the epidemic right now? What are the numbers and who's being affected?
- At the moment in the UK, there are known to be 14,000 people who are antibody positive. We estimate that there are, in fact, about 50,000 people.
- Out of a total population--

- Out of a total population of 56 million. About 80% of people with AIDS live in London. About 70% of people with AIDS are gay and bisexual men. The trust was set up by gay men. We have had the same problems that many other AIDS service organizations have had, which is a tension between the original gay identity of the organization and the developing and changing epidemic. There is no natural constituency between straight drug users, for instance, and non-drug-using gay men. Although, clearly there are drug using gay men.

Similarly, our work with ethnic minority communities is fraught with problems, partly because of the overall political situation of ethnic minorities in this country compounded by those communities difficulties with sexuality and drug use per se, complicated further by the overall racism that can be seen in terms of blaming Africa for the spread of infection and for the start of HIV, which we all know is nonsense but that has hurt people in those communities very badly. And they have sometimes not wished to work with this organization.

We've been supportive of Black HIV and AIDS network, which is set up now. That is taking on a lot of work. It's terribly difficult in the UK, partly because of our national characteristics of hypocrisy around sex to begin with. Secondly, because HIV has been a highly politicized epidemic in this country because HIV and HIV education challenges the notion of everybody being in nuclear families with 2.2 kids.

- What's the future of AIDS in the UK?

- It's clear to me that gay men have not got safer sex in the long term sorted out. That there is a lot of compassion fatigue amongst those in London who have cared for large numbers of people who have died. It's going to be a slow, grim next decade.

- Brazil, the largest country in Latin America, also has the greatest number of reported AIDS cases. When it comes to sexual liberation, Brazil's a fairly open society. Add to this a large rural to urban migration and large cities teeming with homeless street youths, and you get the right blend of elements that make for the rapid spread of HIV. Stephen McCracken is a visiting professor at the Federal University of the state of Minas Gerais. McCracken has been following the epidemic in Brazil and was recently interviewed by Sharon [? Seibert ?] in Madison, Wisconsin.

- How widespread is the AIDS virus in Brazil?

- For the time being, as far as we know about reported cases of AIDS, we don't have much information about HIV positive profile. What we know is that it's very concentrated in two states primarily, Rio de Janeiro and San Paolo in the Southeast of Brazil, accounting for approximately 80% of all the cases reported. Brazil has a population of approximately 150 million people. 75% of those live in urban areas.

- Are there some cultural things about Brazil that we may not be familiar with that affect the way the disease is treated or spread?

- Brazil is a fairly sexually liberal environment where a variety of practices and differences are tolerated. The particular thing that may be very different in the mode of transmission between the United States and Brazil is the level of bisexuality. Men who have entered into a marriage, have children as a result of family concerns or status, but at the same time they're bisexual or homosexual, and so they often lead double lives as far as their sexuality is concerned.

- How is the testing system? Do you trust the numbers that you get?

- No. As of June of 1990, we had about 12,600 reported cases of AIDS, full blown manifested cases of AIDS. In Rio, approximately 40% are being missed in the reporting and diagnosis system.

- Is there a reason for the underreporting?

- Yes, the stigma of having AIDS, even being tested. I went in for test about two months ago. The response on the part of the physician who I talked with and other people throughout the process of getting the test was very hush hush and I sensed a great deal of resistance on the part of people to talk about testing.

- The AIDS epidemic has brought to light the glaring inadequacies in the American health care system. As people get sicker, they eventually lose their jobs and finally their health insurance. As Derrick Ward reports from Washington, more and more people are saying that the present health care system needs a dramatic change.

- About 35 million Americans are not covered by medical insurance. Many of these people face economic doom should they require hospitalization or emergency medical care. A study in this month's *New England Journal of Medicine* says all of these uninsured could be covered if the US health care system was nationalized. Dr. Steffie Woolhandler, one of the authors of the study says the US medical bureaucracy has grown to gargantuan proportions. Woolhandler blames the private health insurance industry and advocates drastic changes in this country's medical insurance structure.

- Merely by streamlining administration, we could save enough money to cover everyone who's currently uninsured in this country. But to do so we would have to eliminate the private health insurance industry, one of the most powerful lobbies in the United States.

- The journal study cites Canada's provincial health insurance system as a model for what health care should be like in this country. Since 1971, Canadian medical expenses have been paid through a central health care plan, doctors and hospitals billed as one plan when they administer medical care to Canadians. In contrast, the US has more than 1,500 different medical insurers, each with different terms of eligibility, coverage, and documentation. Jobs for Justice, a coalition of labor and workers' rights groups, announced its campaign to push for a national health insurance plan. George Kourpias is president of the International Association of Machinists.

- We can't wait any longer. We must build a universal single payer system, one that squeezes waste out of the system, delivers high quality care, and ensures that every American has access to that kind of care.

- Jobs for Justice plans to take the national health insurance cause to the streets. They're planning a cross country ambulance procession to bring attention to their campaign for national health insurance. Derrick Ward, Washington.

[MUSIC- LILLIAN ALLEN]

- You've tuned into *This Way Out*, the international lesbian and gay radio magazine. With Lucia Chapelle, I'm Greg Gordon. The University of Wisconsin at Madison recently became part of a growing trend on college campuses in the United States to acknowledge gay and lesbian couples by allowing them to live together in campus housing traditionally reserved for married heterosexual couples. But as Debra Meyerson reports, non-traditional couples may be in for a cool reception.

[MUSIC- CROSBY, STILLS, NASH, AND YOUNG, "OUR HOUSE"]

- It is said that history repeats itself. 54 years ago, a student at the University of Wisconsin was forced to move out of university housing for the simple reason that he was African-American. The struggle for access to housing has been fought again in recent months in Madison. Over heated controversy, despite objections from residents at the University's Eagle Heights and Harvey Street Apartments, the University has broadened its definition of family to include gays, lesbians, and others who register in a domestic partnership in Madison.

Norm Sunstad, the University Housing Director, opened up discussion for a changing university policy last fall, a few months after the city of Madison established its domestic partnership statute that allows couples to register their commitment with the city. Sunstad says that he thought that university policy needed to recognize the variety of ways in which students and their partners lead their lives.

- Our interest was to appreciate that the traditional family of the old definition, the one I was raised with, is a minority to a greater extent than it was 20-30 years ago and that our need in providing housing for students on campus shouldn't be so narrow.

- Sunstad conducted forums on campus to provide room for discussion, consulting with the residents at the Eagle Heights and Harvey Street Apartments, the students' Gay and Lesbian Concerns Committee, and the University Housing Committee. Brian Cannon is a graduate student in history at the University and a resident at Eagle Heights. He is also representative for his block of apartments for the Eagle Heights assembly.

- Some have been concerned about the impact of gay and lesbian residents upon the morals of the community and specifically upon the morals of their children. And they've been uncomfortable with the idea of having their children exposed to couples living in that type of a relationship.

- In a survey returned by 30% of the nearly 1,200 units at the University apartments, 86% said they would not want gay and lesbian couples to live there. Many students at the Eagle Heights apartments are international, with some foreign students citing religious reasons for their objections to gay and lesbian couples. Tim Longman, a graduate student in political science who is gay and applied to live at Eagle Heights with his partner, says he thinks the problem is one of ignorance. He says he has spoken with friends who live at Eagle Heights that confirm that opinion.

- They have told me that people there just don't know much about the issue and have a negative impression simply based on society's prejudices. What it says to me is that the University has done a very poor job of educating people. We talk a lot about tolerance but we don't really do much to help inform people.

Many people have expressed support for a change in university policy. Of those involved in evaluating a change, John Wood, at the time chair of the Eagle Heights Assembly, also thought ignorance was a major factor in the opposition. Wood took a stand on the issue when he decided to recommend for allowing gay and lesbian couples to live in Eagle Heights, despite a vocal majority in the apartments against such a policy.

A few weeks later, Wood was forcibly removed from office for not representing the majority. Despite the opposition of residents, however, the University came to a decision in early May and will allow gay and lesbian couples to get on the waiting list for Eagle Heights Apartments to live there next fall. Sunstad explains that his decision was based on a long term vision.

- My job is to represent a number of constituent groups and to appreciate the concerns and needs of residents who are currently there. But somebody has to speak as well for residents who aren't there, who can't get in there, who haven't been able to get in there, for residents of the future, for the greater needs of the institution in terms of attracting and retaining quality students, and institutional policy, [? regional ?] policy, state law. So when people say, I guess we weren't heard, I certainly listened to everyone, but that doesn't mean because I heard them that I agree with them.

- Tim Longman, who will now be eligible for next fall's waiting list, says he thinks the controversy will die down as residents get to know their new neighbors.

- My own impression is that it's going to be a non-issue because it's not like people are sharing rooms. You have your own private apartment. We don't have horns in our head. You can't tell us that much from other people. We'd like to think that we have better fashion sense, maybe. But that's perhaps a little bias on my part.

- John Wood pointed out that this policy is in accordance with the anti-discrimination provisions that are a part of the University policy and Wisconsin State law.

- And some people have even gone so far as to say they would move out. To my knowledge, the only place in the entire state, until a week ago, that was legal to discriminate on gay and lesbian couples for housing was the University of Wisconsin. When they say they'll move out, my response is, where will they move? Iowa is an awful long time to commute.

- For *This Way Out*, I'm Debra Meyerson in Madison, Wisconsin.

[MUSIC- JANIS IAN "PAGE NINE"]

- Thanks for choosing *This Way Out*, the international lesbian and gay radio magazine. This week, Cindy Friedman, Mark Saccomano, Mary van Kley, Mike Alkalaid, Sharon Seibert, Derrick Ward, and Debra Meyerson contributed program material.

- Romanovsky and Phillips, Lillian Allen, Crosby, Stills, and Nash, and Janis Ian performed some of the music you heard. And Kim Wilson composed and performed our theme music.

- *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 program are available by mail, individually or by subscription. Write to us for more information.

- 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 out there listening. Write to *This Way Out* Post Office Box 38327 Los Angeles, California 90038.

- *This Way Out* is produced by Greg Gordon--

- --and Lucia Chapelle. And we thank you for listening on WYEP Pittsburgh.

- KPFK Los Angeles.

- And CKCU Ottawa.

- Among others.

- And for supporting your local community radio station.

- Please do stay tuned.
- Crossroads 91, a memorial for those who have died of AIDS, was almost stopped a second time this week. AIDS Foundation Houston's John Paul Barnich who created and coordinated the memorial, said that despite a fax campaign by the American Gay, Lesbian Atheists, City Hall approved revamped plans for the memorial. The event which will include a candlelight vigil, guest speakers, and the placing of memorials by surviving loved ones will take place this Wednesday at 8 PM in Bell Park, located at 4800 Montrose.

The AGLA protested to the use of crosses as symbols in the observance. The symbols are not limited to crosses, however. Stars of David and triangles are also available from the AFH for a requested, but not required, \$5 donation. Anyone wishing to participate can contact the AFH at 6236796. The AGLA had successfully canceled original plans to hold the event on Memorial Day on the Montrose Esplanade between Westheimer and West Gray, citing an ordinance prohibiting signs on esplanades.

[MUSIC PLAYING]

- After zigzagging through legislative procedure for two weeks, prior to the close of the 172nd session of the Texas legislature, a Bill strongly opposed to the Lesbian Gay Rights Lobby, AIDS Equity League, Texas Human Rights Foundation, and several other AIDS Health Care and Human Rights organizations, died last weekend before exiting the Senate. Lieutenant Governor Bob Bullock, who refused to call the amended Bill after it was placed on the intent calendar Saturday, was credited by lobbyists with finally ending the hectic, often confusing story of what they called the session's worst piece of legislation.

House Bill 702, the controversial HIV Doctor Bill, which had passed the Texas House of Representatives, had been tagged last week by two senators, which gay lobbyists hoped would prevent the Bill from coming up for a Senate hearing during the legislative session. The session ended at midnight on Monday. However, in last minute maneuvers, Thursday, May 23rd, Senator Eddie Bernice Johnson, Democrat of Dallas, withdrew the tag that would have stalled the Bill, reportedly under pressure by the Bill's sponsor, representative Ron Wilson, which threatened other legislation sponsored by Johnson. Capitol sources said Johnson withdrew her tag on the Bill Thursday.

At a subsequent hearing, a substitute Bill was presented, which, according to Laurie Eiserloh of the Lesbian and Gay Rights Lobby, was close to a reinstatement of proposed federal guidelines than the original Bill. The Senate substitute, which applies to all communicable diseases, was not considered as damaging as House Bill 702. On Friday however, Eiserloh said LGRL was concerned that a hostile amendment singling out HIV and reinstating the punitive provisions of the Wilson Bill could be attached on the Senate floor.

Eiserloh said she spent all day Saturday watching for such negative amending of the substitute Bill after it was placed on the legislature's intent calendar on Saturday, May 25th. The Bill was taken off the calendar Sunday after Bullock said it would not be heard. Bullock is a real hero of our community, as far as I'm concerned, said Eiserloh on Tuesday.

Had it become law, HB 702 would have required all doctors and dentists who practiced while knowingly infected with HIV to be reviewed by their licensing boards. All HIV positive patients who fail to inform their doctors and dentists of their HIV status would also be subject to \$10,000 in civil liability under the Bill. And doctors and dentists could refuse to treat HIV positive patients.

[MUSIC PLAYING]

- In an effort to devote more time to his new job, recently elected state representative Glen Maxey has stepped down as executive director of the Lesbian Gay Rights Lobby of Texas. He submitted his letter of resignation to the LGRL board at its May 4th meeting in Austin. The board expects to bring Maxey on as an ex-officio member at its July meeting. For four years, Maxey has worked for repeal of section 2106 of the state Penal Code, the state's anti-sodomy statute, and also promoted AIDS legislation for funding and community based programs.

He also worked in coalition with choice activists on legislation affecting a woman's right to choose abortion. Maxey was elected state representative from district 51 in South Austin on March 6th in a special election called after Governor Ann Richards appointed representative Lena Guerrero to the Railroad Commission. Following his election, Maxey requested a ruling from the legislative legal counsel to determine if he could stay on with the lobby in any capacity. The council ruled that he was well within the law if he maintained an administrative position but that he could no longer engage in lobbying.

As the first openly gay elected state official, Maxey says his decision to leave the lobby was not an easy one but that several things finally convinced him it was a necessary and positive step. On a personal level, he said he struggled with burnout and realized there simply weren't enough hours in the day for him to do both jobs. Maxey also says that while current Texas law allows him to have a paid position with the lobby, that will likely change when new ethics legislation currently being written by the legislature goes into effect in September. Maxey feels that it is crucial for the lobby to maintain a sense of propriety and, in fact, to be a leader on the ethics issue.

Maxey's departure leaves the lobby under the direction of lobbyist Laurie Eiserloh. A recent graduate of the University of Texas Law School, Eiserloh was hired by the LGRL board in November as a lobbyist and community organizer. Currently, she focuses her efforts on legislation dealing with hate crimes, AIDS programs, and funding, and repeal of 2106. Her work also includes efforts to change child custody laws to prevent discrimination against gay and lesbian parents.

In addition to maintaining a full time job, a full time lobbyist in Austin, the LGRL also sponsors various events throughout the year, including the recent March on Austin for Lesbian and Gay Rights, which drew 28,000 people. The LGRL board is made up of individuals who represent supporting organizations from around the state and at large representatives elected by LGRL membership.

[MUSIC PLAYING]

- And that's Afterwords for Sunday, June 2nd, 1991. And your weather [? bimboette ?] has the weather.

- Yes. Tonight, we have a low of 75. It will be partly cloudy. Tomorrow, partly cloudy with a high of 92 and a 20% chance of rain. Right now in Galveston at Hobby and International, it's, well that's intergalactic airport, it's 80 degrees. And in big old Montrose, it's 79.

- [? Art ?] [? Bridges ?] just dropped in with some news of his own. Wednesday, May 29th, Houston City Council was scheduled to approve district lines drawn by the City of Houston Planning Department. However, the agenda item was tagged by councilmember John Goodner. This means final approval on the district lines will be delayed by one week, until June 5th. June 5th is the last legal day that the city can approve the new lines.

And in a surprise 11th hour development Councilmember Vince Ryan, the current council representative for District C, vetoed the proposal for a Montrose based council district until this week. Until this week, Councilmember Ryan had voiced strong support for the idea. When asked about his sudden reversal of opinion, Ryan told *Houston Chronicle* reporter James Campbell, there is just no way to guarantee how a Montrose district would vote.

Gay and lesbian Political Caucus Vice President Robert "Rob" Bridges appeared before council Wednesday to again plead for the inclusion of the Montrose district in the final plan. Bridges was questioned extensively by Councilmembers Dale Gorczynski, Jim Greenwood, and Sheila Lee. Councilmembers Beverly Clark and Sheila Lee requested a full analysis from the planning department so that the impact of including the Montrose district in the final plan could be discussed at next Wednesday's final debate.

Bridges gives the Montrose based council district a slim chance of being included in the final plan. Said Bridges, it would mean that eight members of council would have to vote in favor of overriding Ryan's veto. It would be very unusual for councilmembers to go against one of their own on such a controversial issue.

[MUSIC PLAYING]

- And that is [? Afterwards ?] for Sunday, June 2nd, 1991. I'm Kirk Hubert.

[MUSIC PLAYING]

- Rebecca and I went camping. We made camp. We spent some time eating. We were laying down by a stream and all of a sudden there were shots. My arm exploded. Rebecca was hit twice and started to bleed to death. I attempted to carry her. I was unsuccessful. The entire walk out of the woods, I believed myself to be hunted. My name is Claudia Brenner. We were identified as lesbians by a stranger with whom we had no connection. He will spend the rest of his life in prison. But Rebecca, who was 28 years old, is gone.

- Homophobia can kill. Education is the only lasting weapon against bigotry, which is why the Lesbian and Gay Public Awareness Project wanted you to hear and think about this message.

- For more information, write US Post Office Box 65603 Los Angeles, California 90065.