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📅 Thu, Apr 20, 2023 11:18AM 🕒 1:58:53

SUMMARY KEYWORDS

aids, hiv, people, community, hiv infection, houston, scientists, montrose, gay, louis sullivan, reported, infected, lesbian, disease, banner, conference, activists, parade, sullivan, coming

SPEAKERS

Deborah Bell



00:03

We're talking about royalties. In fact, Matt, you could tell a little about what happened between Luc Montagnier and Robert Gallo, it actually came to the to President Reagan and President Macron sitting down together,



00:16

right, that was the whole issue of the patent for HIV testing, whoever found the virus, first, whoever was the official discoverer of the virus, you know, would would have got the patent. And the US and France made a joint agreement that they'd share patent rights for HIV testing, which is a huge business. If, if Gallo, if muntanya is found to be the sole discover then France gets the patent. And that's a lot of money.



00:45

Mary, in your, in your covering of the social side, the social issues at this conference, one of the things I kept on coming up with was youth, and the fact that the the HIV is getting out there into a population that most people haven't even considered before. It's no longer just gay men and IV drug use. But what what's happening with the youth situation? Well, it's



01:03

very interesting, you're right, that HIV is spreading among teenagers. And unfortunately, for them, it's spreading via sexual transmission and drug use. And I say, unfortunately, because that flies in the face of what a lot of adults want to think about teenagers, they want to think that they're still in kind of an innocent stage of life, and that they're not going out and experimenting with things that could be risky. So, you know, as you have less and less of the Ryan White, who got infected through blood transfusion, and more and more kids who get it through normal activity, and that's not just minority kids, or you know, it's everybody's children

who's at risk. That's why people don't want to see it, they don't want to talk about it. And especially in industrialized societies, the cultures that teenagers living are very different than the cultures adults live in. And they often don't communicate. So there's great fear that teens are heading into this epidemic with no guidance from adults and no sympathy. So there's



01:58

a cultural differences between the adults and teenagers. Yeah, it's an old



02:02

story, but it really could have tragic consequences. In this case, this



02:05

was almost a denial of sexuality is going on among among people who are the most sexually active in our country today,



02:11

probably definitely. And not only a denial of, of sexuality in general, but particularly of the fact that some teenagers are gay and lesbian. Nobody really wants to address that question at all of



02:21

the figures that I've seen regarding the this population that at least in colleges is that something like three out of every 1000 1003 Out of every towns that are now testing positive for HIV,



02:32

on this issue of gay and lesbian youth and gay and lesbians overall, I think I just read in the Chicago Tribune yesterday that a law was passed in Chicago, that says there can be no aids, prevention information, educational information, advertisements put out that show, a man and a man or a woman and a woman, and that those posters that have been put up around Chicago will be taken down, they can only show a man and woman together when talking about AIDS prevention,



03:00

or else the federal government won't fund this information program, then that's a legacy of Jesse Helms, and everyone who's afraid to stand up to that kind of thinking, that kind of provincial thinking,



03:15

I think something that can't be separated here at this conference, and it's come up over and over again, even in the basic science sessions, certainly in the public policy issues is this issue of politics and science, the issue of who's getting the drugs, who's getting the, we're not only talking about we have talked about alternative treatments, but in terms of drugs. One issue brought up yesterday at a session that both Mary and I were at was the lambda deep education group, the len Lambda Legal Group that deals with AIDS Issues, deals with gay and lesbian issues, said that people in California have doubled the access to drugs that deal with AIDS, then people in New York, and they were asking, Why is this and in fact giving the answer saying that because in California, we're talking about a more powerful, politically powerful group. That's gay white men than the people in New York where most of the AIDS cases are where we're talking about a much less powerful group that we're talking about, at least politically powerful, and that's blacks and Latinos.



04:17

And we've been talking here in the studio with our political reporters, Mary van clay and Matt binder, who's been giving us an overview of what they've been seeing in the past few days. This is the sixth International AIDS Conference being brought to you live on Pacifica radio. We'll be coming back with Anthony Fauci. He's the head of AIDS Research at the National Institutes of Health, Mike alkali with Amy Goodman.



05:41

And we're here live at Pacific radios broadcast from the AIDS summit of the year the sixth International AIDS Conference direct from the Moscone Center in San Francisco. I'm Mike alkylate with Amy Goodman,



05:53

a team of researchers from the University of California Center for AIDS prevention studies released a report at this conference on the racial, ethnic and sexual orientation differences and obtaining HIV antibody tests. The report concludes that wider access to AIDS testing and treatment facilities is badly needed, especially among the nation's African American and Latino population. Derrick Ward has more.



06:17

The study looks at three San Francisco neighborhoods that the author's say are demographically analogous to other sections of major cities around the country with respect to their minority populations. nearly 60% of those responding to this study when non whites of the surveyed group those most likely to be tested were gay and bisexual men, especially those who knew someone living with AIDS. The second most likely group to be tested were IV drug

users. When the numbers are broken down among high risk elements, that is those who have engaged in unprotected anal or vaginal intercourse. 62% of high risk men had been tested. Latinos led in this category whites followed, the study points out that most of the Latinos surveyed were foreign born. Thus the testing was probably a consequence of immigration laws establishing HIV negativity as one of the requirements for citizenship. Dr. John Peterson, one of the study's authors says the results show a need for more testing among non whites born in this country. In order to achieve this he adds issues such as access to testing facilities must be examined. There are few aids clinical trial groups in minority communities, and these must be increased. There are a few non white physicians involved in the community programs for clinical research on AIDS. In fact, in New York City, I'm only aware of one and that is the one that Dr. Lawrence Brown is involved with, at treatment addictions, research cooperation. And we know that the youth lag needing to be increased. And we're trying to do that Peterson contends that insufficient access to weights testing is but one of a myriad of health care problems facing non whites, we must remember that before HIV, the the non white communities were experiencing a plethora of other social ills and problems, HIV is only an additional one, we need to find out much more about the community's attitudes about hospitals and how they feel and going in to receive participate in the drug trials, we need to also determine what that is delay them obtaining medical services, including income, because frequently non white populations are less likely to be under medical care, and are less likely if they are to seek medical care to do so before they are in advanced stages of illness. Reporting from the sixth International Conference on AIDS in San Francisco, I'm Derrick ward.



08:50

Every day of my life I've lived with some want to find out who they thought I was somewheres or would confirm their doubts. And I've had to sit in silence. Here the hate the fear the lies. That seems so unimportant now. They're the death that waits and high and it's a high risk waking up each morning. I risk walking it out by door. I risked knowing I could care every day that others can ignore



09:44

every time I touch my lover I know the chance we take but it's his touch that keeps me alive. What other choice can I make? I live each day Now by the minute and I try not to think too much. It was anyone else's disease will there be too discouraged? It's a high risk waking up each morning. I was walking out my door. I was the one.



10:25

And that's Jeff Morgan singing high risk. We're not going to go live to the floor as Anthony Fauci, head of aids at the National Institutes of Health is approaching the podium at this moment.



10:41

Mr. Chairman, Dr. Sullivan, Dr. Nakajima, well, the speakers, ladies and gentlemen, it is a distinct honor and a pleasure to participate in the closing ceremonies of the sixth International

distinct honor and a pleasure to participate in the closing ceremonies of the Sixth International Congress on AIDS and to share with you my perspective on AIDS research for the 1990s. Given the constraints on time, I obviously cannot give you a crystal ball projection of what I think can or will be accomplished in each and every area of AIDS research in the next decade. Rather, I will focus on some of the important gaps in our knowledge, which remain despite enormous accomplishments over the past decade, many of which you have heard articulated during this conference. Research and AIDS can be empirically divided into natural history and epidemiology, the etiologic agent pathogenesis, drug development and clinical trials and vaccine development. First and foremost, however, it is important to underscore the fact that perhaps as much as or more than any disease, AIDS has reaffirmed the critical role of basic undifferentiated biomedical research in the ultimate conduct of disease specific research. Clearly, without the decades of research and basic immunology, Microbiology and Molecular Biology, we would not have been positioned to meet the scientific challenge of the emergence of HIV infection and the AIDS epidemic, without our knowledge of the complexity of the human immune system, without the knowledge gained from years of work and animal retrovirology. Without the enormous opportunities afforded us by the revolution in molecular biology. Without all of these, the extraordinary accomplishments in AIDS research over the past decade from the discovery of the virus, to the development of sensitive diagnostic tests, to the discovery and development of effective, albeit imperfect antiretroviral drugs to early vaccine trials would not have been possible. Certainly, we need to do so much more in AIDS research. However, the accomplishments and research specific to AIDS have provided a cogent argument for our renewed commitment to the continued investment in basic biomedical research in the 1990s. At the same time, that we direct substantial resources and energy to applied and disease specific research on HIV itself. Not only is it critical to the AIDS effort, but it is a solid investment in our future fight against other diseases, many of which are totally unrelated to AIDS. For that is the nature of basic biomedical research. Its dividends are unpredictable, but inevitable. With regard to the specific areas of AIDS research, the broad consideration for the 1990s is simply to fill the gaps in our knowledge that remained from the 1980s. And indeed, there are significant gaps. because of time constraints, I will only highlight certain representative questions that need to be actively pursued in the 1990s. Research on pathogenesis of HIV infection is still of extremely high priority. Since therapeutic and vaccine strategies are critically dependent on understanding these processes. The mechanisms of virus entry into the host via contaminated blood products and intravenous drug use are obvious. However, the initial mechanisms of virus entry via the mucosal membrane and sexual exposure are still not at all clear. Tears and abrasions of rectal mucosa have failed to be the portals of entry into the blood during intercourse. Furthermore, genital ulcerations of either partner and vaginal intercourse is significantly associated with an increased chance of transmissibility. However, there is still no solid information regarding the cell types that are first infected with HIV and mucosal exposure or that carry the virus to the ultimate target cells. A critical point and understanding spread from that initial event. Nor is there any insight into the role if any of mucosal immunity in this process. Also, the precise mechanisms of maternal fetal transmission must be delineated in the 1990s animal models need to be actively pursued with these questions in mind. For only with precise delineation of these initial pathogenic events, can investigators develop targeted interventions and or prophylaxis? Another glaring gap in our understanding of the immunopathogenesis of HIV infection relates to the precise mechanisms of CD4 positive T cell depletion and T cell functional abnormalities. Does HIV directly kill the CD4 positive T cell? Or does infection indirectly lead to clearance of infected cells by immune mediated mechanisms are infected cells suppressed in their functional capabilities in vivo by certain viral products as has been demonstrated in vitro. Furthermore, our innocent bystanders cells eliminated by auto immune mechanisms or bison Sita formation and lymphoid tissues is so does low grade specifically directed therapeutic immunosuppression have any role at all in

the treatment of the secondary effects of HIV infection. It has been clearly demonstrated that normal physiological signals in the forms of endogenous cytokines, such as tumor necrosis factor alpha and interleukin six, among others, can induce the expression of HIV in vitro. Since several of these factors are elevated in the plasma of HIV infected individuals, the possibility exists for specific suppression of these and other inducers of HIV. Studies of HIV gene function have resulted in an explosion of knowledge over the past few years. Yet only after further in depth understanding of the regulation of HIV gene function can the concept of actually manipulating viral genes and intracellular immunization become a practical reality. A puzzling and universal observation in HIV infected individuals is the fact that even when viral replication is ostensibly suppressed in certain patients by antiretroviral drugs, complete reconstitution of CD 40 cell counts, is virtually never seen. There may be mild to modest increases in counts, but never the return to normal that one sees frequently following the discontinuation of immunosuppressive drugs in non HIV infected individuals. In fact, most HIV infected patients receiving antiretroviral therapy will continue to have an insidious diminution of CD 4 positive T cells following an initial rise, even in the absence of detectable virus replication. These observations suggest that the precursor pool for mature CD 4 positive lymphocytes is not functioning properly. We have recently demonstrated in my own lab, that thymic precursors of mature CD 4 positive T cells even as early in ontogeny, as the triple negative stage, namely CD 3 CD 4 and CD 8 negative can in fact be infected by HIV. Contrary to dogma, these cells actually express small amounts of surface membrane CD 4 for these in vitro observations coupled with the consistent finding that thymus is from HIV infected individuals are essentially destroyed, strongly suggest that one of the reasons for the lack of complete regeneration of mature CD 4 positive T cells even in the face of suppression of virus replication, may be a defect at the T cell precursor level. We must establish whether this is indeed an important immune to pathogenic mechanisms for if it is, then reconstitution of precursor cells will need to be actively pursued as a therapeutic option for the 1990s. The entire area of neuro pathogenesis still represents a major gap in our knowledge as we enter the 1990s. What are the mechanisms of neuronal damage and HIV infection of the brain and nervous system? Is it direct infection by HIV itself, direct or indirect damage by viral products, or damage by factors secreted from infected non neuronal cells? These questions can and will be answered in the 1990s. Certainly one of the most important scientific challenges in AIDS research for the 90s is the development of safe and effective therapies for HIV infection and its complications. progress thus far has been extraordinary in comparison to other life threatening diseases, with the wide availability of at least one effective drug against HIV, namely AZT as I told you Dean. In addition, interferon alpha has also demonstrated substantial antiretroviral activity and is approved for use in HIV infected individuals with Kaposi's tissue sarcoma. Furthermore, a number of promising agents such as DDI, and DDC, among others, are currently in clinical trials either alone or in combination with AZT or other drugs. Nonetheless, we are far from reaching our goal regarding therapy for these drugs have considerable toxicity, and are generally only temporarily effective. The goal for the 1990s is and should be a lofty one, namely, the ability to completely and indefinitely suppress HIV in infected individuals.



20:28

The scientific agenda for the treatment of HIV infection for the 90s is the development of a therapeutic regimen consisting of a combination of drugs acting at distinct phases of the virus lifecycle. This regimen should be initiated early in the course of infection, administered chronically over an indefinite period of time, and be associated with minimum short term or long term toxicities. The ultimate goal of such a regimen would be to effectively suppress virus replication and as a result convert HIV infection into a chronic manageable disease with

minimum morbidity and little if any negative impact on the life expectancy of the infected individual. critical to the success of this philosophy is the concept of early intervention. Since it has been clearly demonstrated that viral burden increases over time in infected individuals, and increased viral burden is associated with a decrease in CD for T cells and with disease progression. Furthermore, as mentioned, recent studies indicate that the T cell precursor pool can be infected with HIV. Thus, the greater the degree of depletion of the precursor T cell pool the more difficult it will be for the mature CD for positive T cell to be replenished despite the suppression of virus replication. We have spoken about preventing the onset of clinical disease by suppressing the virus itself. What about maintaining a complication Free State and those individuals who already have or will who will develop advanced immunosuppression. By this I mean the prevention and treatment of the opportunistic diseases associated with HIV infection. This strategy deserves no less a scientific priority in the 90s than does the treatment of HIV infection itself, in fact.



22:29

In fact, treatment of opportunistic infections poses an even greater challenge than the treatment of HIV itself. Since we have already learned more about HIV over the past six to seven years than we know about many of those opportunistic microbes, which we've been studying for decades. The scientific agenda for the 90s must include an intensive effort to develop safe and effective treatments for the entire spectrum of opportunistic infections associated with HIV infection as well as prophylaxis for those infections which occur in high enough frequency to warrant such a strategy. Development of effective treatments for Kaposi's sarcoma is also a high priority. Recent studies delineating to a certain extent the pathogenesis of Ks will certainly facilitate the attainment of this goal. The occurrence of B cell lymphomas in HIV infected individuals has not only provided an opportunity to pursue the pathogenic relationship between immunosuppression and the emergence of lymphoid neoplasms, but has also given renewed impetus to developing more effective therapies for this class of tumors. I have referred several times over the past few minutes to the concept of immunological reconstitution. This poses an important challenge of great complexity. Studies on immune reconstitution have been performed using soluble immune enhancers as well as bone marrow transplantation. results have been marginal at best and always transient. Most recently and ongoing clinical trials that are showing some promise infected individuals have been immunized with envelope depleted killed virus. However, it is important to point out that the success of any immune reconstitution regimen will depend heavily on the efficacy of concomitant anti HIV therapy. Furthermore, if depletion of thymic precursors by HIV is in fact an important component of the pathogenesis of HIV infection, then cellular reconstitution of this component of the immune system must be pursued actively in the 1990s inherent in the scientific agenda of the 90s as an accelerated effort towards the development of a safe and effective vaccine against HIV. In 1989, a number of important basic research studies were reported which established for the first time the feasibility of protective immunity against the HIV related animal retrovirus SIV in the macaque model. Most recently, similar results were reported with HIV in at least two chimpanzee studies. In addition, protective immunity against HIV and children born of mothers, who have high titers of high affinity antibody against the principal neutralizing domain of GP 120 was suggested. Although these are encouraging findings, it should be pointed out that immediate extrapolation to the human system would be premature. Clearly one of the important challenges of the 90s will be to delineate as completely as possible the mechanisms of protective immunity and the SIV MAC and HIV chimp model, as well as to perfect the systems for broad specificity and duration of immunity. In addition to precise viral epitopes, which induce protective immunity needs to be established. Also, we

must continue to delineate the precise nature and mechanisms of cellular and humoral immunity to HIV in the human host. There are a number of candidate vaccines and phase one clinical trials throughout the world as you've heard at this meeting, most of these have utilized recombinant products all of them thus far have proven safe and several have shown good immunogenicity. An important question that is as much philosophical as it is scientific has arisen regarding clinical trials of candidate vaccines should vaccines which have proven safe and immunogenic and Phase One trials in humans be advanced to phase two three efficacy trials based solely on Phase One data? Or should there be a requirement for demonstration of efficacy of this exact product in the chimp or have a compare of a comparable approach in the SIV or other animal model? Before efficacy trials are initiated and man, there are experienced vac Sinologists who feel strongly that only after the safety and substantial efficacy have been clearly demonstrated in an animal model should efficacy trials be conducted. However, it is important to point out that there may be different degrees of willingness to tolerate toxicity or different requirements for an extremely high level of efficacy against among populations, who are at extremely high risk of infection compared to groups whose risk is relatively low. These types of debates will certainly impact the scientific agenda for vaccine developed in the 1990s. Finally, aids in the 1990s has revolutionized the relationship between the public and scientists involved in AIDS research.



27:28

The socially, ethically and politically charged nature of the epidemic has put researchers under an extraordinary degree of public scrutiny. In fact, AIDS research is carried out in a fishbowl atmosphere. Scientists are on the onus constant scrutiny, certainly in the United States and probably to a greater or lesser degree throughout the world by the media, politicians and constituency groups. They are confronted with the accusation by some that they are not doing enough and that they are moving too slowly. I'm not finished. The scientific process which is the code of our professional existence is often seen as overly restrictive and even an impediment to solution. And adherence to a set of scientific principles is often interpreted as insensitivity. The most vocal, provocative and articulate groups among these are the AIDS activists. You heard from Peter Staley representing act up New York in the opening ceremonies. You heard from Peter in an eloquent, passionate, angry and poignant way of his personal fears and frustrations and the frustrations of his activist colleagues. They do have something important to say, and they can contribute constructively to our mission.



28:59

When it comes.



29:01

When it comes to clinical trials, some of them are better informed than many scientists can possibly imagine.



29:20

Yet they are sometimes incorrect

...but, they are sometimes incorrect.



29:26

Believe it or not.



29:29

However, we must not disregard everything that they say just because some of the things they say are incorrect. In the interactions between physician scientists and activists, mistakes have been made by both sides. Activists are mistaken when they assume or at least publicly stake that scientists do not care about them. Most scientists care deeply and are employing all of their energies and talents to accomplish the same goal as the activists are trying to accomplish.



30:17

To tell scientists that they are not doing enough because they are not immediately fulfilling the needs of HIV infected persons, many of whom need help now, not one or two years from now is to tell them that they are inadequate and failures. This is devastating to a physician scientist who has devoted years to AIDS research, particularly when they themselves see so many of their own patients suffering and dying. We have been trained to be healers of disease and alleviate his or her suffering. And so when fingers are pointed, the natural reflex of many is to get angry. The same way activists get angry when they feel that scientists are not responsive to their needs. It is particularly devastating and unfair when scientists of good faith and enormous talent are singled out and publicly named as scoundrels. I am not.



31:24

I am not talking about myself since in one of the hats that I wear, not my basic and clinical research hat but my science administrator hat. It is part of my job to accept public criticism. In this regard, I have been vilified by the very best. I was long ago initiated into the world of vilification by the Godfather himself, Larry Kramer. I am referring to those individuals who devote themselves entirely to basic and clinical research. They can be criticized, but they should not be denigrated publicly.



32:16

Yes, there is hurt and pain on both sides. In the opening ceremony, Leon McKusick said it's so well, when he stated that scientists are experiencing repressed grief themselves, grief and frustration that they do not have the answers for the very people who may have been trained to help. On the other hand, scientists cannot and should not dismiss activists merely on the basis of the fact that they are not trained scientists. Scientists do not need to adhere to Every suggestion made by activists because some of them may be misguided. However, scientists

themselves do not have a lock on correctness. Activist bring a very special insight into the disease that they can actually be helpful in the way that we design our scientific approaches. We.



33:15

We must join together for together we are a formidable force with a common goal. In this regard, the challenge for scientists and science policymakers in the 1990s as important as any specific project that I have just mentioned, is to display understanding, sensitivity, flexibility and accessibility to the people who criticize us, at the same time as following the paths down which our science leads us. As sciences, we are professionals fighting an intense war against a terrible disease. We are led by a quest for new knowledge and a desire to help mankind by solving problems critical to the public health. This is the way we serve. But we must never lose sight of the fact that the people whom we serve are the HIV infected people throughout the world. Thank you.



34:08

And that was Anthony Fauci, Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. And you're listening to the sixth International Conference on AIDS live from the Moscone Center with Pacifica radio



35:25

And we're live here at the Moscone Center at the AIDS summit of the year. I'm Amy Goodman, with Mike alkali in just a minute, we go back to the plenary floor where Rebecca severe who is executive director of the movimiento homosexual dilemma, the gay organization of Peru, we'll be speaking. But first, I wanted a little explanation. Mike, can you decipher a little of the scientific aspects about what Dr. Fauci had to say?



35:50

That's a very interesting question. You know, with Robert Gallo out of the picture here at this conference, Fauci really represents the major federal AIDS research researchers speaking here today. And what he's really saying is that during the during the 90s, we need to concentrate on looking at ways to build up the immune system that is the immune system that's that is HIV, disease destroys, and he made it several points. And I won't even get into the terminology. In fact, I think that terminology in many ways, is used to mystify people, much of that could be easily explained in lay language. And yet, I'm surprised he didn't do that. I think the most important thing see he mentioned was that we need a combination of drugs at the present moment. And there's about six different sites on the virus where drugs can go in AZT, for example. And all its cousins that are being pushed by the high tech pharmaceutical companies work just on one side, if compound Q works, that's another side. So he's talking about combination of drugs, much like leukemic are treated with today. The other thing that that he was saying is that early intervention is very, very important. We've got to, we've got to start treating people even before this virus spreads. There's about 600,000 people in this country

today, who would be eligible for early intervention before their immune system is so destroyed, it's too late to do anything for them. And he basically said it, he says this is a chronic manageable disease, and that they're working on it and they want the activist to take part in it. Right now. The the the other thing is that, I think he's, he's a person who has changed over the last year, two years ago, he was definitely speaking from the federal perspective. And today, he's actually been one of the few people within the government that has responded to act up demonstrations. He has come out. Terry Sutton, for example, who was a well known gay man who recently died of AIDS. Larry Terry's is known for having gone up to Fauci and explained to him that, that we need drugs we need he was dying of what's called CMV. And Fauci came forward and says, All right, we'll get that drug for you. We'll get it out there was it was it ended up being much too late. I noticed that on the floor right now. Yeah, on



38:14

the floor right now actually. And we're gonna go away from your explanations Dr. Mike alkali for a second because we on the floor is ng Qiang EO who is the chair of the Hong Kong Department of Health, the working group on AIDS in Hong Kong. I had just said that Rebecca Cynthia would be speaking with the gay movement in Lima, but she is not here. Apparently, this has just been announced because of the boycott. So we go straight to N Kang. Yo speaking about the growing problem of AIDS in Asia,



38:42

risks for HIV infection was indeed very rare. This low prevalence of HIV infection detected and limited sero surveys reinforced what most Asian communities wanted to believe that he was foreign to Asia. Many believed that ace was an important problem and could be dealt with effectively by placing restrictions and embargoes on his importation. Now back to the future. This is 1990 and this is the sixth international conference and as the title of this talk, is the growing problem of H and Asia, what has changed the number of cases of H reported from Asia has increased. However, the 647 cumulative cases reported to who from Asia, as at the first of June 1990, is still comparatively small, and remains at approximately 0.2% of the global total of 263,051. The work of the World Health Organization through its global program, and through its regional offices, has catalyzed awareness of a potential problem in some countries. Unfortunately for many communities in Asia There was a rude awakening to the problem triggered by dramatic and explosive increases in HIV infection stat which has been seen among intravenous drug users in Thailand in 1988. And among female prostitutes in India. There is now a greater willingness by communities in Asia to examine prevalent behaviors through which infection by HIV could disseminate. estimates of the number of homosexual and bisexual men in Asia have been based on questionable premise. And there is very little information about homosexual practices in Asian populations. limited data generated from the Hong Kong aids counseling service indicates that sexual practices in Chinese homosexual men is not significantly different from that reported in developed countries. reliable data on heterosexual behavior and practices in Asia is equally wanting. In the an adolescent sexuality survey commissioned by the Hong Kong flamming Family Planning Association in Hong Kong, in 1986 36% of males and 22% of females between the ages of 18 and 25. admitted to having premarital sex. In addition, 21% of males between the ages of 17 to 26, also admitted to having had contact with prostitutes. These findings shocked members of the traditional and conservative Chinese community, and serves to indicate that much more research was needed

on sexual practices in the community. With the growing problem of Asia and Asia, we can no longer remain oblivious to the sexual behavior and practices in our communities. A third major area of concern is the potential spread of HIV among a large number of intravenous drug users in Asia. 626 62,250 individuals, comprising about 1% of the population in Hong Kong are currently on the Hong Kong registry for drug abuse. Approximately 20,000 Inject heroin. Needles are easily available and inexpensive in Hong Kong, and there is a well organized drug treatment and rehabilitation program. Yet 19 to 94% of intravenous drug users report sharing needles. Effective methods to disinfect or sterilized needles is only rarely rarely practice. This data an intravenous strat use is very similar to that which has been presented in Thailand yesterday. With significant levels of risk behavior problems in Asia. It was only a matter of time that HIV infection with disseminate this information on the extent of HIV infection in Asia, in this table was collected by the Western Pacific Regional Office of the World Health Organization, and very kindly provided by Dr. John Peabody. You can see from this table that among homosexual and bisexual men in countries reporting during testing 87% of countries reported reported HIV infections in this group 62% of countries report infections among intravenous drug users 46% among female prostitutes 45% among patients attending STD clinics 62% in heterosexual males and 10% in antenatal follow ups. This increased prevalence and extension of HIV infection into many population groups cannot be attributed merely to increase eurosurveillance. In Hong Kong, a systematic serial surveillance program for two population groups, declines of governments, STD clinics, and individuals in drug treatment programs has been in place since HIV antibody testing became available in 1988. infections in 1985, and 9086 occurred predominantly homosexual and bisexual men and in persons with hemophilia between 1987 and 1988. A small but definite appearance of HIV infection was seen in heterosexuals and intravenous drug users. These observations are magnified by that scene in serious surveillance studies performed in Thailand and shown in this table. This information has been very kindly provided by Dr. Prescott, Tom charen of Thailand.



44:36

I shall now review the reported prevalence rates of HIV infection among different population groups in Asia. Among homosexual and bisexual men, the reported incidences prevalence of HIV infection vary from a low of 0.28% in Manila in 1988, to a high of 7.6% in Taiwan in 1989. among female prostitutes, the infection rates ranged from a low of 0.007% among prostitutes in Korea in 1988, to a high of 44% of prostitutes in Thailand in Chiang Mai. among individuals attending STD clinics, the reported prevalence is 0.41% has been reported from Tamil, Tamil Nadu in India to a high of 10% in Chiang Mai, Thailand. Among intravenous drug users, for countries have reported significant levels of HIV infection and range from a low of 2.2% in Malaysia, to a higher 44% from Thailand, Bangkok. Based on the data currently available, one can predict the infections among intravenous drug users, and heterosexuals will be the major modes of spread of HIV infection in Asia in the 90s. perinatal infections will be seen with increasing frequency as heterosexual infections rise, infections among homosexual and bisexual men will continue. The principles technology and tools for the control of aids are the same in Asia. As in any country in the developed or developing world, we are very different and yet we are the same. All these principles technologies and tools only need to be adapted and tailored to meet local needs. What is needed to meet this challenge of the growing problem of Asia and Asia is a greater recognition of the problem in Hong Kong despite significant levels of public education and aids during the last three years. A recent survey among 1900 schoolchildren revealed that only 50% acknowledged eight to be an important problem for the territory, recognition and acceptance that there is a problem and needs to be dealt with should lead to greater commitment by governments and by the community to address a problem. In

many Asian countries, there is still a lack of community identification and involvement with the ACE education activities initiated by many governments. To counter the threat of HDI Asia, the challenge will be to design effective strategies to change behavior. Many countries will need assistance and resources to implement and evaluate these programs. There is evidence that Asia is awakening to this growing threat. That is hope that we will be able to meet the challenge needed to counter the growing problem of aid. Thank you.



47:51

And we've been listening to and Qian EO He's chairman of the Hong Kong Department of Health Working Group on AIDS. He was talking about the growing problem of AIDS in Asia.



47:59

And this is the sound of AIDS awareness in Korean.



48:05

AIDS burdens hungry I'll go home and Jamie Dimon. It wasn't smart and signaler as a volunteer don't you get them when you meet? AJ Collins her amazing mirror and Jen succulents her own Yaghan each month when she's killing Yaghan he drops NIDA Renan at GM washing guy they could you go auto killed either touching girl catoca cindered reports in JD tamani or pedo guys Mita.



48:33

And we're live here at the Moscone Center at the sixth International Conference on AIDS. Closing Ceremonies. In just a few minutes. We will be going to Dr. Louis Sullivan, who is the head of the Department of Health and Human Services and the protests that is expected to be happening when he comes to the podium. But first we have this report Mike,



48:53

a San Francisco researchers reported at this conference that two thirds of medical residents surveyed said they're not planning to treat AIDS patients when they start their own practices. Half of them said they wouldn't want to be known in their communities as doctors caring for people with AIDS. Mary then clay files his report on the survey.



49:11

Molly Cook of the University of California at San Francisco said there were three main factors affecting residents decisions on whether or not to treat people with AIDS. Some are depressed by dealing with the disease they can't yet cure. Others are prejudiced against gays, people of color or IV drug users currently the largest proportion of those infected in the United States.

And still others see the medical profession as a way to make money rather than as a job carrying the responsibility to care for all patients. Cooks are the results of the survey sound a grim note for the future.

D

Deborah Bell 49:43

The problems of access to care that HIV infected people face may very well be compounded in the second decade by a lack of physicians willing to treat them.



49:52

1045 residents responded to the survey representing training programs from across the nation. One of the questions they answered It was whether they perform life saving treatment on a person with HIV. If they faced a one in 100 chance of getting infected themselves. 74% said no. And 5% said they'd refuse even if the risk were one in 100,000. Men were more likely than women to say they'd withhold care. Because minorities represent such a small number of the nation's physicians in training, Cook and her colleagues were unable to distinguish whether there were significant differences among ethnic groups. Cook said the respondents show more bias against the possible patients than against the disease

D

Deborah Bell 50:32

itself. Fear of contagion is not the factor that distinguishes those residents who intend to care from those who do not. Therefore, education about the risk of occupational HIV transmission, while clearly desirable in its own right, is unlikely to materially affect the willingness of physicians to provide care to AIDS patients.



50:56

Cook recommended that medical schools try to change attitudes by teaching a strong sense of professional duty. And by providing overworked residents with more support, and more counseling on the demands of caring for people with AIDS. At the sixth International Conference on AIDS in San Francisco, I'm Mary van clay. Pacifica news.



51:14

Right now, the plenary session has Giovanni Rossi. He's the chair of the next International Conference on age that's going to be in Florence, Italy. And what he's basically doing is welcoming everyone to that conference next year. And in fact,



51:26

he has just finished and we are going to see what happens because next on the agenda is the keynote address of Dr. Louis Sullivan, Secretary of the Department of Health and Human

Services. And maybe we'll go to the floor right now to hear him being introduced because we think something will be happening very shortly.



51:46

And in the interest of the dialogue that we would hope can continue from this conference. I welcome the Honorable Louis Sullivan, Secretary of Health and Human Services.



52:05

We're listening to Paul Gilbert and one of the co chairs of this conference. He's given the introduction



52:18

Dr. Solomon, well



52:24

we're gonna go to Mary Ben clay, he's on the floor right now.



52:28

There we go. Noise in this room is incredible members of act up are standing up all over the room wielding yellow and black posters saying turn your back one by one delegates around me are also rising. Some of them just to see what's happening. Some of them apparently, in solidarity. We're unable to see that the solvent itself.



52:50

Mary, can you hear us, Mary?



52:54

Mary, cancer continuing and more and more people standing up. There's not a clear with the delegates who are not members of act up. And very few people are actually turning their back perhaps several dozen out of over 10,000 in the room.



53:16

And you're listening to the chant. act up, fight back. Mary, can you hear us? Yes,



53:25

I can. Can you hear? Can you hear me? Can you hear the whistle from the shout coming from all around the room?



53:31

Yes, we can we hear you loud and clear as well as the whistles and chants.



53:36

Like I said, so far, there's still no sign of Dr. Sullivan and we can't tell which entrance he's coming in. But at that members have positioned themselves in all corners of the room. They've all got their back turn to the stage. And they're chanting and calling on other delegates to do the same. Several people around me are doing the same. I'm going to ask one woman why she's protesting. Can you tell me why you got your backhand? Well, what? Can you hear me?



54:06

We can hear you clearly.



54:10

As I said so far this summer, fine and Sullivan, but the noise is increasing. There's a banner in the back of the room. Which I am trying to say from here



54:26

you're more



54:32

don't know if you can tell they're champions. Turn your back. Turn your back. And the conference chair is standing silently at his podium. at the podium is quiet. They look like they're not quite sure what to do. Although, of course they've been expecting this kind of activity. Fine. Dr. Solomon, can you hear me? I can hear the noise in the room. We can hear you



54:51

very clearly. Mary, you can keep describing what's going on there.



54:56

Right Can you tell me why you're chanting here today? What is the reason that President Bush didn't?



55:09

Face the public enemy number one? Public SignWriting which is a slap in the face to everyday Americans, and everybody who is fighting aids in this country. That's why we can say Samish and not addressed. And what do you think his response to you will be? Do you think he'll talk at all? The American people responded the American people agree with what we're doing. The American people sit aside is continuing. No more work. We want



55:49

to add to it, well, Mary, we hear that Louis Sullivan has now gotten to the podium is now up at the Dyess.



56:06

Can you hear us?



56:12

Can we can say now he is on the stage, we see a picture of him in the monitor by the way we're in the next room over Mary is right on the floor. There we see Dr. Louis Sullivan,



56:22

who has a crowd here so thick that it's hard for me to see what's going on in the very front of the room. And the noise is intense. But there's still a lot of seated delegates. I would say that the response to act up call is fairly missed. Tell me why you're not standing up. Because I think the program is to continue to say thank you. Delegates comments, choosing not to stand up for the ACA members and he's not alone. I would say at this point. Probably a third of the hall has joined us up but no more than that.



57:00

And we are here very live at the sixth International Conference on AIDS.



57:06

Same same as pointing towards the podium where some people on the podium

same same as pointing towards the podium where some people on the podium.



57:13

and their doctor Louis Sullivan sits and he is waiting to address this conference of over 10,000 delegates and act up protesters by the way New York act up was the only actor poop that decided to not boy



57:28

Where is George



57:35

George Bush was invited to this conference he has not chosen to attend



57:42

demonstrators wonders of pandemonium. Rules are broken. And there's no telling how long it's going to continue. police or security taking very accurate measures against the demonstrators



57:59

we can hear you very clearly.



58:10

I was speaking with Peter Staley and he said that their plan is that Dr. Louis Sullivan will not speak will not speak today we'll see what happens



58:21

Are you any kind of security forces or the police? I don't know what they're gonna do. What's necessary Are you remember, are you?



59:01

Are you a member of the border? Remember? Because Dr. Lewis is one of the classic examples of a mealy mouthed bureaucrat. Email females love the work but he won't reduce the HIV restrictions on travel emigrated to the United States. Welcome the delegation is a digital capacity from the traditional values coalescent crackpot psychology has been claimed by curing over sexuality and psychological torture.



59:39

You hear Dr. Volker doing trying to introduce once again Dr. Sullivan. Here comes Dr. Sullivan. We'll see what happens later



1:00:00

Actually, this is my second a conference. The first international conferences held five years ago. That conference by the Centers for Disease Control, by Emory University and by the Morehouse School of Medicine. At that time I was present at the Latta institution.



1:00:26

I'm pleased to join with you again today. In the 10 years that we have known about, we have made remarkable progress uncovering the nature of the virus, its means of transmission, and ways to keep the blood supply safe.



1:00:51

And we've worked to educate our citizens helping them to understand the scientific information at hand. But we need to learn so much more. And these conferences have proven to be a profound and stimulating forum where they exchange of ideas. Dr. Fauci has just eloquently and capably outlined the research for the coming decade.



1:01:26

I'd like to focus stations we won't break during the speech



1:01:30

with empirically how we can provide a better environment for a researcher and how we can translate that research into policy. This conference was convened, because there is an undeniable value in cooperation to save lives. Let us not turn our frustrations into theater, searching for protagonists and antagonists. As scientists, advocate, and policymakers, we cannot become symbols, driven by slogans. Using the media as a proxy, to provide high drama, we must find the compassion and humanity to transcend this understanding. And yes, even transcend hatred, and violence. The truth of the matter is that we need each other and that will always be sold. Until we can completely unraveled the mystery of the disease. We must find the ways and bunnies to work together for the benefit of people with HIV and AIDS throughout the world, and to work together to prevent the spread of the virus to others. Because we know how the virus is transmitted, we must work tirelessly to reach our citizens with credible and persuasive, preventing inflammation. Because personal responsibility is a key factor and limiting the spread of the virus. We must work together to foster a culture of character. In other

words, a climate of increased emphasis on health promotion, and disease prevention. Because aid has a devastating impact on our poor and our minority communities, we must develop culturally sensitive and relevant programs to combat the disease. The need was again underlined in a recent study in the United States by the National Task Force on a prevention of the National Association of Black and White men together. We found that black gay and bisexual men are far less likely to practice safe sex than white gay, or bisexual men. Because some experimental drugs may be useful in preventing the onset of something. And in treating the disease. We have to keep working to rapidly put those drugs into the hands of those who could benefit because discrimination is not medically nor morally justified. We must be working to enforce the current anti discrimination laws In this country to support passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act, under consideration by the United States Congress. In that regard, I'd like to quote from a letter that I wrote to the honorable Thomas that's full the Speaker of the House of Representatives in the congress on May 1 of this year, and I quote, while some have proposed that workers who handle food they treated differently, under the evidence indicates that blood borne and sexually transmitted infections such as HIV, are not transmitted during the preparation, or serving of food, or beverages. Trevors workers infected with HIV need not be restricted, unless they have other infections, or illnesses for which any food service worker should be restricted. Further, I would add that any policy based on fears and misconceptions about HIV will only complicated and confused disease control often efforts without adding any protection to the public health. And because we are constantly looking for productively in the fight against a government, and the private sector, must keep supporting our researchers and scientists with appropriate funding, and we must do all of this and more. It is inevitable that aids will generate strong and passionate discussions on a wide variety of topics. That is why we must learn to listen to each other, to learn from each other, and to work together. Our frustration must never drive us to close our ears, or our hearts. Instead, he must bring us together from adversity, we must seek cooperation, tolerance, understanding and caring. Compassion must be motivation. And I am pleased that so many people with AIDS have worked closely with our scientific community, especially in helping to craft more compassionate policies for the approval and the distribution of drugs by the FDA, and in developing applicable research projects at the National Institutes of Health. That cooperation helps us to understand the needs of people with a and will carefully focus doesn't matter efforts are concerned but transcend personal and political boundaries. The growing age crisis must be tackled through a global strategy. You heard during the conference, worldwide, over 100 countries have reported cases of AIDS to the World Health Organization. And there are projections that up to 20 million people could be infected with the virus worldwide by the year 2000. And some say that figure is underestimated. I am concerned about the spread of AIDS in developing countries. We must do all that we can to help. For example, I've read reports that in some African countries, as much as 25% of the population may be infected with the virus. This is a catastrophe for a continent where currently, less than \$3 annually per person is devoted to health care. That is why my department is involved with age efforts in Zaire, because the Central African Republic, Kenya and many other countries



1:09:29

worldwide.



1:09:31

Were also working closely with many international efforts, including those sponsored by the

World Health Organization. And that support is reflected by the fact that the United States is the largest contributor of funds and of manpower for the World Health Organization's aid program. But perhaps most important assistance the United States can provide worldwide is to utilize our biomedical research efforts to talk unknown territory. The information we uncover could be decisive in helping our citizens and citizens of other lands, fight aids and other diseases. We have made strengthening our biomedical research enterprise a priority will challenge channeling new resources and personnel to strengthen our capabilities in the biomedical, behavioral and the epidemiological sciences. The President's fiscal year 1981 budget will continue to provide substantive funding for biomedical research, an increase of \$348 million for research and development programs at the National Institutes of Health. And right here, figure does not include increases for research, prevention, and money. AIDS research will continue to receive federal support. The new budget proposes an increase of \$109 million for research, education and prevention activities related to the AIDS crisis, bringing the total support for such activities to \$1.7 billion in fiscal year 1981. A research prevention and education ranked second only for cancer in terms of federal financial support. And this is for disease that we did not even know existed 10 years ago. But we must also remember that there is no magic price. No guaranteed price plus it says that is part of the frustration that all of us do. Another task is to make treatment more effective. The new drug application regulatory review process has been streamlined to accommodate life threatening disease. It is evolving a more compassionate and practical system of coping with this crisis. One month ago on May 21, the Public Health Service published a proposed policy for the expanded availability of investigational new drugs through the parallel track mechanism implemented with the cooperation of drug manufacturers, the drugs could be made available in the United States to citizens with HIV infection, who have no therapeutic alternatives, and who have immediately life threatening diseases and cannot participate in clinical trials. This proposed regulation was the product of a cooperative effort of a working group that included representatives of project informed the AIDS coalition to unleash power, the National Association of people with AIDS and representatives from my department. This shows what we can do when we work together. We must be ever cognizant of the fact that the enemy is the virus. Let us turn our energy and our compassion for the removal of ignorance, discrimination and mistrust. Martin Luther King Jr. once said, The ultimate measure of a man is not where he stands in moments of comfort and convenience, but where he stands in times of challenge and controversy. At this moment in time, let us find the courage wisdom to stand together. The AIDS epidemic can divided or it can unite us. It can lure us into accusations blame or hostility or it can show us our own and one another's frailties, fallibility and mortality. So let us stand together united in common cause because in the last analysis, that is what this conference is all about. And that must be our common declaration as a conference concludes. Thank you and God stay in your word



1:14:51

and we've been listening to Pacific is very live recorded coverage of the six international AIDS conference. That's Louis Sullivan. He's Secretary I help human human services. And Amy and I took a break and went out to see what was going on out there. And I can tell you that you heard what no one on the conference floor was able to hear



1:15:11

absolute chaos out there. You heard it because the mic we're making him let's see what's happening right now. There's police lined up in the wings, San Francisco police, but they did not

go out on the floor. All of the active demonstrators were out there as well as people who join them delegates from the hall. And they were shouting constantly. We're going to be going to Mary in just one second. Mary Ben clay is on the floor. Mary, can you hear us? Oh, Mary go?



1:15:34

Have you been able to hear any of that? lot more than I have seen in this room as in one of the other pandemonium making enough noise to completely drown out every word. Doctors. At this point. Activists are leaving the room but they were extremely busy. During the talk. I saw women burning a poster of President Bush, several we're holding up huge banners saying no more words. We want action. So now exiting the room. And the room is fairly clear delegates as well. Their asylum stayed behind. Excuse me, sir, it looks to me like you did turn your back during the presentation. Is that right? And how come



1:16:12

forward? I think that



1:16:18

a little bit of a quandary in your back on African Americans representing what ministration is represents very repressive policies. Human Service. Can you tell me your name and where you're meeting the other day,



1:16:39

and that was Mary Ben clay on the floor. We're having trouble keeping her there. There is so much action there on the floor. There were paper being thrown, there was papers being held up that said turn your back there was a huge poster that said Haitian enforcement against racism, stop the killing of the African race. And that was one of the big posters or banners that were held up as Dr. Louis Sullivan spoke or tried to speak. And as we said, you heard much more than the delegates the 1000s of delegates in that hall heard because it was closely miked, but those people only heard. Turn your backs Shame, shame, shame. Now let's see if we can go back to the floor. You're listening to Pacifica is very live coverage of the sixth International Conference on age here at the Moscone Center in downtown San Francisco. I'm Amy Goodman, with Mike alkali. Dr. Lewis Sullivan will be holding a news conference apparently in just a few minutes and we'll see we've there's over 800 journalists signed up for that news conference. I heard one journalist say his camera was being knocked off its podium. He was asking for police help but in fact, the police were not there. They were standing in the wings and there were plenty of them. Also outside. There are many police on horseback lining the outside of the Moscone Center. We're going to attempt right now to go back to Mary then clay on the floor



1:18:02

Mary Well that most of that act up demonstrators are leaving the room right now they're

leaving a room about a third full of delegates many of whom did try to stay and listen to Dr. Sullivan speech I saw many with their hands in their ears. But the act of activists right now are exiting the closing ceremonies. You can hear their whistles and chants continuing.



1:18:53

Thank you and there is Mary van clay she's coming back right now live on the plenary floor.



1:19:03

Yes we can hear you



1:19:18

I'm working with him right now. Remember that the demonstration was very solid it was not giving any new information to the delegates. Can you still hear the background noise?



1:19:38

We can hear everything so we hear you're headed up on the escalator



1:19:45

and activists are not going out they're still shouting and whistling and cheering demonstrations. Are you remember?



1:19:55

I remember back up now not from the United States on a waiver.



1:19:59

Oh and So are you standing up in support of their demonstration?



1:20:09

Okay, thank you very much.



1:20:12

We can hear you loud and clear.



1:20:15

As much the activists are exiting the building and



1:20:31

we're losing Mary van clay now because she's going outside the Moscone Center, but Shawn Gilson is outside, and we're going to be going to him. Now this is where the demonstrators are going. And we assume they're going to the Lesbian Gay Freedom Day Parade, which is going to be happening in San Francisco, which is happening right now. We have Sean Gilson, on the phone with us outside the Moscone Center.



1:20:50

Okay, cool. All right, I'm standing outside of the Moscone Center, and people are now kind of flooding out of these basement doors and going back out to the streets. It doesn't seem as though they plan to stage any further demonstration, or they're walking straight out to the street, possibly to join the gay and lesbian Pride Parade, which is taking place that's about two blocks away. There are lots and lots of horses and riots out here again, and people who are leading are being greeted by that. There are six lines of riot police there. They have the usual sheriff's bus ready to take people away just in case. There are any problems. Now they're stopping. And I'm walking over toward them to let them try to block the gate. Now they're moving forward.



1:21:45

Shawn, can you hear me? Yes. What's the situation with the police? Are they moving in at all? Are they staying back?



1:21:52

Now that thing back? In fact, a whole group of them just moved back to make more room. But another crowd gathering right at the entry? I'm right there. An idea of what this is?



1:22:08

I will say just as we're waiting to hear from Shawn at Dr. Sullivan, who is at the press,



1:22:15

can you hear me? Okay. Yeah, it looks so good, but they are now marching toward Market Street.



1:22:30

And Market Street. We've been here Market Street is where the big marches happening today with half a million people with the Lesbian Gay Freedom Day parade.



1:22:37

And I can just see around the corner here that that parade is moving along. It's been going since 1130. And the police told me here that it always goes on for at a minimum of three hours. So still a lot of activity in the streets around the convention center for the afternoon.



1:22:56

And we now have Alan Nipkow. ALAN SMITH Tao has just come in Alan Snowtown was out on the floor. And he has some word, I think from Dr. Sullivan, Allen. Well, when



1:23:05

Dr. Sullivan left the stage, I ran to the area where his car was supposed was was lined up. It was a phalanx of about 30 or 40 Police and they kept everyone from the area and all of the press were gathered to meet him as he came out to get his reaction to the demonstration and to talk with him about the issue itself. And the 50 police lined up and then marched out. And there was no Dr. Sullivan, he was he was not there. And instead, out came his assistant, who was then quite put upon by the media that was assembled there to explain why Dr. Sullivan was running out without talking to the press.



1:23:42

He just wanted to him. So he was said my name is Kay James, and I'm the Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, the Department of Health and Human Services. And I think what you've seen today is an extraordinary commitment from someone who cares a great deal about this issue. I think he feels as strongly as the activists who are here today that he would not be silenced. He cares a tremendous, tremendously about this issue, as does this administration. I think the President of the secretary by the the Secretary's presence here today, has shown that he's committed, he's going to provide leadership. And we are very pleased with what's happening out of the department where they are. I don't know what the President's schedule is today. But the Secretary was, in fact, the Secretary is in fact, the nation's leading health officer and was representing the administration here today. The Secretary did speak briefly on his way and he's always accessible to the press. And if you'd like to talk to him at any time, you absolutely can. And we facilitate that. He has a flight to catch and it is simply a matter of scheduling. I think and what I when I asked the Secretary, I said I know you got to catch a plane, but what would you like for me to communicate to the press? And he said, tell them to read the speech. It was terrific. And he thinks that a lot of the issues that concern the activists, you know, we're in factor dressed in the speech and there were a few things that he felt personally, that he added

to the speech that I don't know if you would hear what about the words? What about actual facts? I think that this administration has shown tremendous action. In responding to this. We have responded in a variety of ways everything from including speeding up the process of drugs, including funding, and it's just a variety of issues we have. Other people here don't recognize that. Wait. I



1:25:28

mean, that's one fair question. And sure,



1:25:30

that's a fair question. The Secretary anticipated that there would be a lot of anxiety and a lot of anger, and he understands that, but he also wanted the people here today to understand his commitment that in spite of all of that, because of how he feels deeply and personally about this issue, that he in fact, would not be silenced. Thank you.



1:25:48

I'm sorry, Kay, James, J and J ame.



1:25:53

And that was the assistant secretary of health or public relations or public affairs, I suppose, is what it's called explaining. The reaction of the Secretary of Health Lewis saw Dr. Louis Sullivan, to the heckling and the huge demonstration that happened on the floor of the auditorium making it impossible for the people really inside Moscone Saturday here at although you may have heard it over our airwaves here. And the Secretary left without talking to the press himself as his also his Surgeon General was in town just a few days ago, also did not come here to really talk to the press that was here at the at the center, as well as President Bush. So it's pretty much a clean sweep. And that



1:26:33

I thought it was interesting that she said that the that Dr. Louis Sullivan had to catch a plane, considering they had planned a press conference, we had notices out that they had planned a press conference, and they're not behind schedule. So this was not according to plan that he has decided not to speak with the press. There was so



1:26:49

much going on here. As we finish up, here are five days of live coverage with Pacific radio, there's just a few comments, I think we ought to make gamey to our audience out there. And just kind of a wrap up of what we've seen. It's gonna be just a few minutes. But wait, what's

your feeling about what's been happening in the last five minutes here?



1:27:04

The phrase that comes to my mind is democracy and science, the democratization of science, that might sound like a pretty fancy, but that's what we're really dealing with here. People saying they're taking control people who the science that the science that's being researched is directly affecting, saying, We want to have some say in how the products of the science are inflicted upon us. And this is a message that some have heard. I mean, Dr. Fauci addressed that. And in fact, even some pharmaceutical companies, I mean, talking on an up note here, like Bristol Myers were congratulated by the act of activists this week, because in their production of the drug, DDC, DDC, they said that they PW A's people with AIDS were included at every level of the planning. Well, not every level, and they say you can still be more inclusive. But in the planning of clinical trials, that



1:27:53

guy was a point that Fauci made, one of the community night sessions is that from now on, they're going to make sure that PW A's are at every level. It's almost like they say they've done it, but now they're really going to do it. I think one of the interesting aspects that's come up constantly, day in day out, is that act up has their act together, when when they come face to face with scientists, even though they dress quite differently, scientists are in their ties and their gray suits, and the ACT UP or in their punk outfits and their rings. And they're there when they speak and open their mouth up and you close your eyes. They are talking on the same level. They're using the same terminology, they have gone into the into the depth in the background and understand exactly what's going on.



1:28:33

And I think the scientists are very impressed despite what the New York Times reported this week, that the scientists and government officials are assailing act up for preventing dialogue, the scientists and I've spoken to many, as well as government officials, including people like Jim Curran at the Centers for Disease Control, who heads up the AIDS unit there. These people are saying that the act of activists are very important. I was speaking with one scientists from the University of Washington who had come to present a paper today. And he was at a press conference, when asked how he felt about the activists, he said he was impressed by them that he is in his laboratory, he works with his patients, and he doesn't have the global picture. They force it on him and he says this is something scientists need. So overall, I do not have the feeling that scientists and some government officials, but mainly scientists are as upset by what went on here. Many of them said that it was necessary.



1:29:23

I think overall, if you look at the last five days is the movement the forward movement on on on treatment and therapies for it to end this epidemic. At the most there has been some very small steps forward there. They've talked about some movements and therapies and vaccines,

for example, there's not about 30 different vaccines that they're working on. Some people are saying five years from now, some people are saying 10 years from now. So it's a very slow step forward. As when it comes to drug therapies. The easy tea is still number one, nobody really said that it's going to be any different even though compound Q there's one that's made from the Chinese Cucumber Cucumber route, it may be moving into the next So it's been a very slow process to me it's been this what how it just ended here was Louis Sullivan, who really could not be heard within the within the, the the conference room itself. We were there, we could bring it to you live. But people there the delegates, the 10,000 delegates, they were standing up on their chairs trying to hear and all they were just streamers going on and some some papers even thrown at Sullivan. So I think it's just as coming together the scientific community and the people who are most affected by the epidemic to me, they're they're almost to the point that they're acting like maybe like kamikaze squads. I mean, they're dying out there. And the government after a decade still is not doing the things that they say they're supposed to be doing.



1:30:39

I'm thinking back to our first day when we had Larry Kramer, what was the first piece the title of the first piece he put out in New York native? Many years ago, it was almost a decade ago when he wrote 1112 are dying.



1:30:53

That's right. And now it's over 135,000. And as many people who watched Nightline several days ago, Sullivan was on there. And he simply said he said 80,000 people that's not very many. What's the big deal? Basically, that's what he said he was downplaying this epidemic, or



1:31:07

in fact, he was right disputing the figures as opposed to dealing with the spirit of what was happening. You've been listening to Pacifica radios live coverage of the sixth International Conference on AIDS from Moscone Center in San Francisco. Mike alkali is our executive producer. Our producer is Ginny Z. Burson. Alan Snowtown is our editor Mary van clay, our associate producer and woman on the floor. Special Assistant to the producer is Greg subcamp. Our reporters have been Matt binder, Heidi Zima Sean Gilson, Derrick Ward, Debra Lee, Mary Marchetti, Verna Avery brown chewy Barella Craig, Deborah Mark Albert, Glen reader and Leona Jacobs white. Our daily news updates were written by Mary van clay. Our extraordinary engineers are Michael Yoshida and Jenny Schwartz. Funding for these programs was provided by the listener sponsors of the five Pacifica stations, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, the Tides Foundation and the Vanguard foundation. If you'd like more information about Pacific radio, or to order copies of our programs, you can call 1-800-735-0230. That's 1-800-735-0230. And I want to say a special thanks to my co anchor and the executive producer of this show, Mike alkalaj, Mike has been producing aids and focus a weekly program on aids for more than two years. He's the person who pulled the coverage of this conference together. In 1986, he was diagnosed with HIV. Throughout the five days of this conference, we've heard a great deal about dying with AIDS. Mike has taught me and everyone here what it means to live with AIDS. For Pacifica. I'm Amy Goodman, with Mike alkali Are we now go



1:32:51

out with a song by Philly lutea Ugandan singer who died of AIDS last year. Thank you for listening.



1:33:03

And you have been listening to live coverage of the International AIDS Conference Live from San Francisco on KPFT Houston, listener sponsored Pacifica radio. Stay tuned coming up in just a couple of moments from now we'll be switching live to Westheimer for the poor live coverage of the 12th annual Lesbian Gay Pride parade Houston zone. Stay tuned that'll be coming up in just a moment on Friday.



1:33:45

KPFT 90.1 FM is looking for persons who have four to six hours a month to help the station by becoming members of its local advisory board. KPFT is a community radio station, and one of its major links to the various communities it serves is through the advisory board. We are seeking people with experience in development, marketing, community outreach, finance and public relations as KPFT is embarking on a major growth and development plan. If you are interested in finding out more about becoming part of the KPFT Advisory Board, please call 526 4000 during business hours KPFT 90.1 FM KPFT radio so hot it fizzles. If you became a listener sponsor during the recent marathon, it's time to bring home the bacon. Please remember to fulfill your pledge. You should have received a letter from KPFT by now. If you have any questions concerning your pledge call the KPFT subscriptions department at 526 4000. Please pay your pledge. Thanks again for your support of KPFT 90.1 FM.



1:34:52

from Pacifica KPFT Houston. This is a special edition of Wildenstein. We're bringing you live coverage of the 12th annual letter Being Gay Pride Week parade. As we're starting here at three o'clock the parade is starting right at the corner of Whitney and Westheimer. My name is Jacqueline skein.



Deborah Bell 1:35:08


And I'm Deborah Bell. We already can see the first



1:35:12

contingent coming around the quarter




 Deborah Bell 1:35:15

motorcycle patrol the Lancers MC their lives lining up. Plot flags with the look to the future logo. And there is of course a Houston Police Department patrol car at the very front clearing the way people are lining up along the sides of Westheimer. And there is a lot of anticipation This promises to be one of the largest and most gay parades of all time in the city of Houston.

 1:35:47


We are at the city on the city stage. And this is at the corner of Westheimer and Whitney it's beginning of the parade. The parade is gonna go all the way down to Westheimer to Dunlavy heading outbound in a westerly direction, and then up done lady to the Metropolitan at the service center where there will

 Deborah Bell 1:36:02

be a starlight Nani, a wonderful carnival with rides and entertainment and community organizations have booths. There are also balloons and banners unfurled all along. Westheimer a really fun job of decorating. So it's very exciting. I'm getting goosebumps Jack

 1:36:21


says we can hear the music come in from the Wizard of Oz. We are definitely

 Deborah Bell 1:36:25

not in Kansas. If they ever saw that guy in Kansas, I don't know what they do within the Lancers and their leather regalia. Motorcycle. Coming down

 1:36:37

here, this is a wonderful day for the parade. The weather has been cooperating with us all week for all of Lesbian Gay Pride Week, which has lasted 10 days here in June as it does and we're commemorating the Stonewall riots and rebellions in New York City 21 years ago today, where people basically says we're tired. We're not going to take it anymore. police harassment

 Deborah Bell 1:36:58

it's a little overcast, but that's nice. It makes it a little less scorching, for most but there's some nice breeze actually, we have with us on the reviewing stand here the people that will be reviewing the entries, the different floats and delegations in the parade and awarding the trophies later, the Lancers are lined up and they're about to step off. And that magic moment when the parade officially begins is with us now.



1:37:27

The Lancers meet the second Wednesday of each month at 8:30pm must have been riding a motorcycle.



Deborah Bell 1:37:33

I guess that leaves me out and we are stepping off.



1:37:39

They do fundraising for the community so motorcycle club



Deborah Bell 1:37:44

where all members are something and don't buy can't read that word. Let's all look to the future with brotherhood in hope they say



1:37:54

our next contingent number two parade banners.



1:38:02

4545 vs money for different community events especially for people with AIDS Assistance Fund.



Deborah Bell 1:38:10

They have a huge Texas flag a unit United States of America flag and of course their own banner of the Colt 40 fives the international gay and lesbian rainbow flag and a look to the future banner. And of



1:38:24

course our logo for the year which they're carrying on the flags look to the future using Lesbian Gay Pride Week 99.



Deborah Bell 1:38:38

Right here in front of the infinite records and mamas money on Westheimer. So people have are lining up at this section the parade's a little bit different this year than the past years because we are going towards the west instead of the East

because we are going towards the west instead of the east.



1:38:54

And also this event is being taped by the alternative video Association here in Houston, lesbian, gay, filming, videotaping of events.



Deborah Bell 1:39:02

So we're doing radio and television all in one.



1:39:07

And our next course is the color guards carried by the Texas gay Rodeo Association. Yeah. And the horses is coming to Houston this year, November 9 10th, and 11 and we salute them Texas gay Rodeo Association 1990 rodeo celebration.



Deborah Bell 1:39:24

The Texas gay Rodeo Association does a lot of fundraising in the community as well and as well as enjoys the spirit of the community throughout the year. They also have their official pooper scoopers fluorescent pink shirts and with their ranks very important job to have. We can't repeat what it says on now. We can't say that word but something happened and they had to clean up after it when it does. And here are grand marshals, a nice partner and Walter Foner, two outstanding activist in the community. Walters wearing a full arrested hot pink shirt and hot pink boots. A nice of course it's been a price past president of the Houston gay lesbian Political Caucus and is currently a board member of Mac as many other things here we have



1:40:14

and Walter Carter is owner of the Brazos River bottom and board that does a lot



Deborah Bell 1:40:19

of fundraising and does a lot with the 45. They say here's John nicks and Ron a das they are in little golf carts with bright balloons with the logo in there throwing little goodies to the very good job. Good. Things are little tokens they're throwing out there pink with gold. lettering on one side says Houston Lesbian Gay Pride Week Nani and then it has the logo on the other side,



1:40:51

our first commercial float. First time we have a corporation in the fray and Budweiser and fire trucks and West distributing companies from Texas.

D

Deborah Bell 1:41:03

Silver Eagle distributors they have a old timey looking fire engine and I Clydesdale Statue Of course, the Budweiser a symbol of a Clydesdale. And then we have some nice people waving someone with a tiara on I'm not sure who that was. And of course it's a Budweiser six pack tribe. Like beer Yeah, like to find Pulitzer beer, six pack truck. So they are a little a little ways down still coming up. They're lit off by a very small person, I would say this person is maybe three or four years old. And he's got some shiny glittery streamers behind him. But right behind him is like KPFT 90.1 banner. And that must be the after hours folks coming up behind her, don't you think?

D

1:41:48

Yes, I was listening to after hours last night. They were talking about the article on today's post in the Style section. If you haven't picked up the post today do so. And it's a very comprehensive article on the gay lesbian community.

D

Deborah Bell 1:41:59

They are on midnight to 4am. Every Saturday anyone interested in radio and presenting gay and lesbian positive lifestyle to the community. They have interviews, news music, specializing in gay and lesbian artists and their music reading a poetry and books by and about the community. Of course,

D

1:42:18

you know, they're a little way down the streets because you can't hear them yet. As they were lining up. You can hear of course the opening theme which all the time says Come out come out wherever you

D

Deborah Bell 1:42:27

write. They have also some rainbow colored banners with pink triangles. They have several other KPFT supporters marching with them. They have what they're calling Harvey Milk lollipops. It's a picture of Harvey Milk and some of the wonderful statements that he's made about the importance of coming out. And of course we have Roger with the official after hours vehicle. It's got speakers on it and it's playing different types of different things. From after hours as it moves down. Westheimer celebrating life in the heart of Montrose . I would say pink started pink skirt it just not wearing the pink skirt. Right now we're hearing the beginning of the Stonewall riots. You may all come out they say Come out come out wherever you are. Well here's the Montrose activity center entry number driven by Sunny Smith Houston sunshine they have some of the street performers dressed as fresh fruit, banana and grapes they montrose activities in our umbrellas. Several other organizations within the community and umbrellas there. There's an umbrella and it shows that team Houston march on Austin names project

Houston gay lesbian Student Association pride awards. And of course Lesbian Gay Pride week itself is brought to you by the Montrose activity center. And the people there advertising that star Mike Nani takes place after the parade with a Mac entry and Clyde Williams, John Hill and Jim Owens on the board of the Montrose Activity Center also known as Mac are rotting in that



1:44:11

our next one is a commercial entry United cab 699. As it said, Oh also



Deborah Bell 1:44:18

0000 It's a good easy number to remember very supportive company of the community.



1:44:24

Yes and Reiner that if you're out the bars late at night, you may want to take a cab home and they don't necessarily have to be united front may be a good idea. Although United spends a lot of their effort and time into community Montrose in the inner city.



Deborah Bell 1:44:37

Even though this is a very large parade, they're moving along at a pretty steady clip here already and we have the Midtown spa entry. Jack maybe you can explain this one a little better than I can. I am not quite sure they're gonna be having a fourth of July cookoff celebration. They also have an annual New Year's bash. The Spy are very loud right now. So it's hard to talk over them.



1:45:07

It's sort of like oops, I guess.



Deborah Bell 1:45:11

I guess you're supposed to guess what's going on in there. I don't know. The country cousins



1:45:22

maybe the first Saturday of each month at 6pm. Very cheap membership.



Deborah Bell 1:45:29

And it's a social group. And they have several activities throughout the year. To have it they

have a pickup truck with about well, it says about 10 to 14 people, but there's a few more. And these are people that live out in the north area of town. And like to get together for social events, it is an all male group,



1:45:52

where it reminds you that you're listening to live coverage of the Lesbian Gay Pride parade. 1990 is our fifth year of live coverage here at KPFT.



Deborah Bell 1:46:00

And coming up, we have the Parents and Friends of Lesbians and gays. This group has been active for a long time and it's people who have either a gay or lesbian in their family, and all who are friends and some of them aren't that gay and lesbian themselves, and they're very supportive of their family members and of the community. This is a movie Mokra I must say that Arden Evers Meyer, who is with lesbians over age 50 is walking alongside the convertible because her over 80 year old mother is rotting. And that's really special because it just came out to her a few years ago. And now they're able to share that PFLAG



1:46:41

they're known as PFLAG. And they've been very active in Pride Week this year. They had many events have their own event last week.



Deborah Bell 1:46:47

And they have I think it's the third Sunday of each month over at Grace Lutheran church they meet and they cover different topics and they are supportive if someone's just coming out to their family they'll help give you information are also help your family with that a little better understanding. And then of course we do have the lesbians over age 50 contingent coming up they have a pick them up truck



1:47:10

horse and they're all dressed in violet purple, which is the right term.



Deborah Bell 1:47:14

I think this is lavender lavender T shirts with no first because they are the loaf lesbians over age 50. Although you don't have to be over 50 to be in it. You can be a friend or someone who is and they have community bike rides and different activities throughout the year and they also meet on the third Sunday of each month. Now what is this coming up? Is Washington and Deborah Dannenberg honorary grandma Marshal. Greg doesn't seem to be in the limo. It's a long white stretch limo, but Dav looking good as usual. Greg had



1:47:51

a busy week, one of the few people who stood up and voted against the flag and



Deborah Bell 1:47:56

thank him so much for doing that. That issue is over for this year, but it's not going to be over. It's you better bet we're going to have to be continuing that first amendment fight



1:48:05

in Denver. Denver represents 137 here, which is the state representative.



Deborah Bell 1:48:09

Yes. And they've been real busy up in Austin, and certainly a friend to this community very much so and next we have



1:48:18

the garden party nonprofit corporation and they are very festive.



Deborah Bell 1:48:23

They're turning now to face us with their banner 15 years active in the city of Houston. Garden Party is described the guard Well it's kind of a fiesta God kind of the Hispanic influence south of the border. They have ponchos, they have waffles they have a sombrero with flowers. And we have several carriages coming up behind them horsedrawn character just with people also dress and the Hispanic attire, very lovely, very color painted belt that's Bromley and they're waiting to us. They're very festive and the garden party raises money for the community each year. It's a male drag event. They are done up on



1:49:04

Shane's garden party is on July 29. Tickets



Deborah Bell 1:49:08

here the Mario Laci band playing contingent it is very large five carriages 12345. There



1:49:23

were that many carriages in town



Deborah Bell 1:49:24

and we well you know that's become more popular in the Montrose area. These carriage rides around the Montrose Boulevard and this is Alamo carriage service that comes out and you go for a ride with your sweetie of an evening. So that's very nice. And they're looking very lovely. And they're waving to it that that fan so that's a smart idea of bringing those fans. Anyone that hasn't come down yet to the parade area needs to remember to bring probably a sun hat Sunglasses, some lotion to protect their skin and cause you Houston is hot. We're sizzling. We're so hot.



1:50:04

It took a lot of thought to come up with that slogan for us.



Deborah Bell 1:50:08

Now that's a bright Well, probably this is one of the most touching entries in the parade. It is the Houston names project, also one of the committees under the Montrose activity center



1:50:19

and they're bringing the coke back and southwest area part of the world back to Houston for Columbus Day.



Deborah Bell 1:50:24


A number of the banners are hanging at the multi service center right now as part of starlight Nani. And this is several names from the Houston area on the banner. That's the beginning of this delegation with the state of Texas made out of the state flag and the shape of Texas with a star for Houston is and Dino I know Dino he's one of the people there at the beginning. They're actively they got a workshop at 14 unfair of you knew that crooked building 1410 is gonna fall 1310 Fairview and if you want to go over there and help make a panel, it's every



1:51:01

Saturday and Sunday from one to 4pm and they were doing that yesterday at the Metropolitan multi Service Center. I'm sure they're gonna do that again.




 Deborah Bell 1:51:07

And there. They also have a float with the world globe made out of London wonder and they have people with sewing machines. There's Pete Martinez with his sewing machine. Even as we speak, he's making banners keep the love alive aids Memorial Quilt that is absolutely beautiful cover I will free of AIDS.

 1:51:30


I'm sure this is gonna be one of them that are going to have highly for a price this afternoon.

 Deborah Bell 1:51:36

How much we hope that is true. As we look to the future that is certainly what we're looking to the future about. Now. Well look out of this group. So Brian Frey. Here they are

 1:51:47


in this very large contingent of

 Deborah Bell 1:51:54

people that are involved in any 12 step recovery meeting they take place 24 hours a day around Houston their stuff to find alcoholics and drug addicts staying sober. They are staying sober and staying free. They're lesbian and gay alcoholics and drug addicts who stay sober one day at a time.

 1:52:13


This is a group that doesn't seek publicity and people to come to them if they feel they need the help.

 Deborah Bell 1:52:18

And you can find that out through the gay and lesbian switchboard, you can find out where there are community meetings over at lambda Center is one two laser landing just off of West clay and you don't they're their slogan is you don't have to be loaded to have fun. And that's very obvious from looking at them today because they're having a blast.

 1:52:33


Yes. And it's so nice, just people walking balloons. Umbrella is very colorful, very different. All different walks of life, just like our communities made up and they're

 Deborah Bell 1:52:43

carrying some streamers that are all different colored, bright, shiny, glittery ones. The next century is the best of Hamden tree. Now it's not a basset hound and tree, but it does have Basset Hounds on it. And it also it's mobile. It's from the bookshop. And how do you describe this as a printing press printing press

 1:53:06


with stuff coming off the printing press, very wide. Basically, they're talking about freedom of press. And if anybody reads the Montrose voice, you can see their ads, but they're really not answer more or less advertisements about freedom. And well,

 Deborah Bell 1:53:21

it's when you read the Montrose voice. Not only is the Lobo and advertisement for Lobo. But there Larry Lingle writes wonderful commentary about issues in the community. And there's different issues coming off that press and it also says look to the future we want that look, look into the future to being a freedom of press feature.

 1:53:43


They're located at 1424 See Westheimer at Windsor, just down the street, just down the street right there heading that way.

 Deborah Bell 1:53:50

And now we have a large walking delegation from the AIDS Foundation of Houston Board of Trustees. There's John Paul barnish to rob all some of the people that we know they're waiting, they're carrying banners, they have H banner and they have the AIDS Foundation hospital team people that go and visit folks when they're not feeling very good in the hospital. They have a hotline a lifeline speakers, intake buddies, fundraising phone buddies at the group. How long has AIDS Foundation been active now over

 1:54:26

seven years, six years is walking down. Ahead on that so psyched to see you guest on Wildenstein this in July

 Deborah Bell 1:54:34

talking about safer sex and when I told Bart that with that umbrella hat on he was guaranteed safer sex because nobody would approach him while he was wearing sort of an open smoking

safe sex because nobody would approach him while he was wearing sort of an open smoking hat and stone soup of course a very important service of the AIDS Foundation for PW A's and the pet patrol people that help take care of well no no pets chose not with AIDS Foundation group. I thought they were gonna be coming up this this is done soup. Still with the truck, it's when we can't do without. And there are community barrels over at the Kroger's on Montrose. You can buy items and place them in that barrel and stone soup does take donations throughout the year. And there you can contact them through the AIDS Foundation number. Rock productions presented Jena Malone and Veronica Lake and somebody else I can't quite read that banner just to serve the gay community in every way. They are proud to be a part of the Gay Pride Nani and are happy to support all benefits.



1:55:37

Gay Lesbian Political Caucus, Dennis Spencer and Harry Livesey now gone with the banner and their float is look to the future. And when you look to the future, you look at yourself



Deborah Bell 1:55:47

because yes, it's a reflective mirror surface it says get involved. And that means you and that's exactly what says simple but thoughtful flow. And of course they're the ones that have those umbrella hats available over at Starry Night 90. So they're both got their umbrella hats,



1:56:01

among other things that they're selling. It's really bizarre



Deborah Bell 1:56:05

stuff, some fun stuff because we need to have fun and but getting involved that's really what it's all about. And the gay and lesbian Political Caucus has known that and been doing that for many years



1:56:15

the first and third Wednesday at 7:30pm. And of course where else but the Metropolitan multiservice Center at 1475 West grey.



Deborah Bell 1:56:23

They have November general election and an annual anniversary dinner. The Gay and Lesbian Political Caucus has one of the most thorough and successful candidate screening procedures in Harris County is





1:56:34

tough. It is a very tough screening process. The silver mylar



Deborah Bell 1:56:38

Miller mirror in which parade watchers see themselves reflected are looking to the future.



1:56:46

We are covering the Lesbian Gay Pride Week parade here in Houston. As Pacifica just finished their coverage of the International AIDS Conference in San Francisco and talking a little bit about Pride week they're back here to Houston the Montrose, singer their premiere performance is always started June 2 1980. So they're here attend 10 years that's the tower theatre and we know how many things the tower theatre when there's turning



Deborah Bell 1:57:12

to face the reviewing stand this is their 10th year and they say Vancouver or bust on their side because they are intending to go to the Gay Games and represent Houston as part of Team Houston. They're gonna sing



1:57:42

down God



Deborah Bell 1:58:01

group of singers representing the Montrose and Houston Community,



1:58:05

Montrose, singers live here on KPFT Houston,



Deborah Bell 1:58:09

and they're going to be in Vancouver, Canada's representing Houston and the Gay Games. They also have a Christmas concert. You



1:58:16

know, it's not over today. There are many things happening after the parade today, not only today, but as time goes on in the community. Now, what do you mean by that? That means we

today, but as time goes on in the community. Now, what do you mean by that? That means we got to get Games in Vancouver. We got to cure AIDS now protested March happening next week.



Deborah Bell 1:58:32

Next week, along with the economic summit several events surrounding that of interest to our community todos the other economic summit and the wave Women Against Violence Everywhere. So, now is the time to come on over to star night nanny and find out what group to get involved with so you can be part of all those things.



1:58:50

From cuties.