



hate crimes

danny partridge

wendy caster

aids council trouble

directory

AIDS REFERRAL

AGAPE Network
PO Box 15826
Phoenix 85060

AIDS Information Line
234-2752

Arizona AIDS Project
919 N 1st St
Phoenix 85004
420-9396

CAMPA/MALTA
297 E Monterey
Phoenix 85012
230-1881

Community AIDS Council
PO Box 32903
Phoenix 85064
265-2437

Community Care Center
333 E Virginia #117
Phoenix 85004
340-1111

Flagstaff AIDS Outreach
PO Box 183
Flagstaff 86002
525-1199

Gay Men's Sex Project
c/o CAC
265-AIDS

The Names Project
PO Box 82111
Phoenix 85071

Phoenix Shanti Group
1314 E McDowell
Phoenix 85006
271-0008

Planned Parenthood
5651 N 7th St
Phoenix 85014
George: 277-PLAN

Sedona AIDS Group
c/o Flagstaff AIDS Outreach
525-1199

Valley of the Sun Coalition for PWAs
PO Box 16847
Phoenix 85011

Veterans Administration
HIV Coordinator & Educator: Lee Hood
277-5551 ext 7182

Volunteers in Direct Aid
PO Box 5689
Phoenix 85011
938-3932

ORGANIZATIONS

Adult Children of Alcoholics
963-0984

Alanon
6829 N 21st Ave
Phoenix 85015
249-1257

Alcoholics Anonymous
Gay Group Listings
4602 N 7th St
Phoenix 85014
264-1341

American Gay Atheists
Phoenix Chapter
3003 N Central Ave
Ste 121 Box 211
Phoenix 85012
264-7432

EAGLE (US West)
PO Box 36702
Phoenix 85067
351-5463

Feminist and Lesbian Activist Coalition
967-2570

Gay Alliance of Northern Arizona
PO Box 183
Flagstaff 86002
525-1199

Gay and Lesbian Discussion Group
870-9597

Gay and Lesbian Seniors
241-1604

Lesbian and Gay Academic Union
Arizona State University
Tempe 85287
968-3703

Lesbian and Gay Community Switchboard
234-2752

Lesbian and Gay Public Awareness Project
PO Box 60881
Phoenix 85082
827-0819

Parents and Friends of Lesbians and Gays
PO Box 37525
Phoenix 85064
949-9152
AIDS Related:
939-7807

Phoenix Gay Youth Group
PO Box 1075
Mesa 85211
897-8989

Phoenix Pride Planning Committee
631-0350

Relationship Discussion Group
870-9597

The Women's Center
PO Box 26031
Tempe 85282
275-9148
924-2358

SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Arizona Power Exchange
5821 N. 67th Ave
Ste 103-276
Glendale 85301
848-8737

Arizona Rangers
PO Box 13074
Phoenix 85002

Arizona Wranglers
c/o Cash Inn
244-9943

Copperstate Leathermen
PO Box 44051
Phoenix 85064
279-5815

Couples of Arizona
PO Box 7144
Phoenix 85011
631-0657

Desert Adventures
PO Box 2008
Phoenix 85001
957-3476

Desert Valley Squares
PO Box 34615
Phoenix 85067
968-7184

Hedonistic Hardcore Hikers
PO Box 9751
Phoenix 85068

Lesbian Breakfast Club
278-1869

Los Amigos Del Sol
PO Box 27335
Phoenix 85061
843-1329

Our Gang Bowling League
PO Box 62971
Phoenix 85082
468-0334

Southwest Men at Large
PO Box 25951
Tempe 85285

Town and Country Social Club
849-4544

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Arizona Gay Rodeo Association
PO Box 16363
Phoenix 85011
938-3932

Camelback Business and Professional Association
PO Box 2097
Phoenix 85001
266-7202

Desert Overture
PO Box 16454
Phoenix 85011
997-4373

Professional Women's Network
PO Box 2970
Apache Junction
85217

Team Arizona
PO Box 5950
Phoenix 85010
968-4375

Valley Career Women
PO Box 33393
Phoenix 85067
242-8906

POLITICAL ACTION

AIDS Coalition To Unleash Power
PO Box 13274
Phoenix 85002
433-4966

Arizonans for Gay and Lesbian Civil Rights
956-6284

Arizona Committee For Progress
PO Box 40374
Phoenix 85067

Coalition For Immediate Action
PO Box 33233
Phoenix 85067
246-8277

Arizona Democratic Party
254-4179

Arizona Republican Party
957-7770

ARTSPACE

Alwun House
1204 E Roosevelt
Phoenix 85004
253-7887

ATTORNEYS

Powell and Russo
15648 N 35th Ave
Suite C-112
Phoenix 85023
843-5993

Roger Rea
3601 N 7th Ave
Suite B
Phoenix 85014
248-7921

TRAVEL

Compass Travel
4201 N 16th St
Phoenix 85016
266-5390

Firsttravel
5150 N 7th St
Phoenix 85014
266-0566

Leonard's Travel
Lewis Pizer
820 E Indian Schl
Phoenix 85014
274-2893

ACCOUNTING

CamelWest Income Tax Service
PO Box 11194
Phoenix 85061
841-5414

Jones Tax and Accounting
137 S. McDonald
Mesa 85202

REALTY

Blue Ribbon Realty
Joyce Ahern
David Atkins
7227 N 16th St
Phoenix 85020
263-9696

Century 21
Richard Larsen
8910 N Central
Phoenix 85020
943-7252

LIVING SPACE

Gay Roommate Service
938-3932

Royal Villa Apartments
1102 E Turney
Phoenix 85014
266-6883

Westways Bed and Bath
PO Box 41624
Phoenix 85080
582-3868

TYPESETTING

Desert Typographers
933 E Missouri Ave
Phoenix 85014
248-8414

Etienne Type Shop
PO Box 17298
Phoenix 85011
788-5442

WORD PROCESSING

Diversified Data Designs
PO Box 33233
Phoenix 85067
246-8277

MASSAGE

Larry Gwinn
Metro Phoenix
971-5009

Massage Connection
456 W Main
Tempe 85201
833-7207

HAIR STYLING

Eric Bustamante
Top of the Mark
7001 E Main St
Scottsdale 85251
945-7008

Rare Bears Barber Styling
6215 N Central
Phoenix 85014
274-4570

The Tivoli
6166 N Scottsdale
Scottsdale 85253
991-6999

FLORISTS

Arcadia Flowers
4835 E Indian Schl
Phoenix 85008
840-3750

Briarwood Floral Design
6202 N 7th St
Phoenix 85014
264-2922

BOOKSHOPS

Humanspace Books
1617 N 32nd St
Phoenix 85008
220-4419

Changing Hands Bookstore
414 S Mill
Tempe 85281

FRAMING

The Framing Center
2701 N 24th St
Phoenix 85006
957-0877

Premiere Frame and Picture Gallery
1441 N 27th Ln
Phoenix 85009
484-0565

RETAIL

EuroMarket
5017 N Central
Phoenix 85012
252-EURO

Parr of Arizona Custom Swimwear
4532 N 7th St
Phoenix 85014
230-2133

Tuff Stuff Leather
1714 E McDowell
Phoenix 85006
254-9651

SPIRITUAL ORGANIZATIONS

Churches

Casa de Cristo
1029 E Turney
Phoenix 85014
265-2831

First Unitarian Universalist
4027 E Lincoln
Paradise Valley 85253
840-8400

Gentle Shepherd
3425 E Mountain
Phoenix 85046
996-7644

Healing Waters Ministries
5555 E Van Buren
Ste A-10
Phoenix 85008
244-1577

Oasis MCC
2405 E Coronado
Phoenix 85008
275-3534

Restoration Church of Jesus Christ
1-800-677-RCJC

Social Groups

Affirmation
Gay Mormons
PO Box 26601
Tempe 85285
396-6950

Brethren Mennonites Council
PO Box 5613
Glendale 85312

Dignity/Integrity
Episcopal and Roman Catholics
PO Box 21091
Phoenix 85036
258-2556

Lutherans Concerned
PO Box 7519
Phoenix 85011
870-3611

Mishpachah Am
Jewish Congregation
PO Box 39127
Phoenix 85069
584-0127

Presbyterians for Lesbian and Gays
275-0506

New Age Worship

Goddess Womyn's Network
PO Box 17312
Phoenix 85011
258-2388

House of the Dawn
2141 E Palm Ln
Phoenix 85008
267-1203

Mecca Center
424 E Colter
Phoenix 85012

Moon Goddess Coven
PO Box 48918
Phoenix 85075

BARS

Mixed

Cash Inn
2120 E McDowell
244-9943

Club 5th Avenue
6830 5th Ave
Scottsdale
946-4188

Foster's
4343 N 7th Ave
263-8313

G.B.'s Rendezvous
4132 E McDowell
275-3509

JC's Fun One
5542 N 43rd Ave
939-0528

Little Jim's 307
222 E Roosevelt
252-0001

Marlys'
15615 N Cave Crk
867-2463

Preston's
4102 E Thomas Rd
224-5778

Wink's
5707 N 7th St
265-9002

Women

Incognito
2424 E Thomas
955-9805

Nasty Habits
3108 E McDowell
267-8707

Talk of the Town
4301 N 7th Ave
248-0065

Men

Bobby's
1810 E McDowell
258-9477

BS West
7125 5th Ave
Scottsdale
945-9028

Cattleman's Exchange
138 W Camelback
266-0875

Charlie's
727 W Camelback
265-0224

Cruisin' Central
1011 N Central
253-3376

Durango's
1517 S Black Canyon Hwy
271-9011

Levi/Leather

Apollo's
5749 N 7th St
277-9373

Bum Steer
4620 N 7th Ave
279-3033

Nutowne
5002 E Van Buren
267-9959

Trax
1724 E McDowell
254-0231

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on the cover

Hollywood film director Dorothy Arzner
and Joan Crawford, circa 1937. Reprinted
from *The Celluloid Closet* by Vito Russo
©1981 Harper and Row.



Danny Bonaduce hiding under a pile of laundry. Photo by Kenneth Lieu, courtesy of Tiger Beat's Official Partridge Family Magazine, March 1971. ©1971 The Laufer Company.

"Gays Should Not Suffer," Bishop Says

"Contrary to the Gospel"

The leader of Connecticut's Roman Catholic Church says in a newspaper column that discrimination against homosexuals "is always morally wrong," despite the church's teachings against homosexuality.

"The Church clearly teaches that homosexual men and women should not suffer from prejudice on the basis of their sexual orientation," Hartford Archbishop John F. Whealon wrote in a column published this month in the weekly *Catholic Transcript*.

"Such discrimination is contrary to the Gospel of Jesus Christ and is always morally wrong."

Whealon added, "The Church also consistently teaches that homosexual acts are immoral, against the natural law, and not to be practiced by any person who wants to follow God's law."

Whealon's comments on homosexuality were quickly interpreted as a tacit endorsement of a gay rights bill that the states' Roman Catholic bishops have opposed for years. The House of Representatives is expected to vote on the bill later this month.

The Rev. Thomas Barry, a spokesman for Whealon, said the state's bishops found nothing to oppose in the 1991 gay rights legislation, which would prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation.

In the General Assembly, lawmakers on both sides of the debate said the bishops' neutrality could mean the General Assembly will pass a gay rights bill this month.

"The neutral position of the church is tantamount to approval. There is no question about that," said Rep. William L. Wollenberg (R-Farmington). "People here have said, 'If the church isn't

against it, I'm not against it.'"

Barry acknowledged the archbishop had been urged to issue a statement opposing the bill.

In other years, lobbyists for the bishops opposed gay rights legislation. They said it amounted to the endorsement of a lifestyle that runs contrary to church teachings.

Leaders of several churches have already endorsed the legislation, and some are lobbying for its passage. "We are pleased with the archbishop's statement, which goes a long way in stating the same things that other major religious groups have stated on the issue," said Don Baker, a spokesman for the Religious Task Force of the Connecticut Coalition for Gay and Lesbian Civil Rights.

"It is the result of some serious soul searching on the part of the church," Baker said.

Rep. Richard D. Tulisano (D-Rocky Hill), co-chairman of the Judiciary Committee, rewrote the gay rights bill this year with the bishops in mind, hoping to either win them over or keep them neutral.

The major change from the version narrowly defeated two years ago is that this year's bill would prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation in a statute separate from other civil rights law.

The 1989 bill would have added sexual orientation to race, gender, religion and other characteristics for which discrimination is prohibited. Opponents questioned whether gay people would have become a legally protected class under the bill, possibly receiving preference under affirmative action programs.

Restaurant Chain Criticized For Discriminating Against Gays

"Cracker Barrel" Story Plods On

CASEYVILLE, IL—A civil liberties group says the state may need to pass a law banning discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation because a fast-growing restaurant chain about to expand in Southern Illinois has such a policy.

The Cracker Barrel, a Tennessee restaurant chain famous for its Southern style, hominy grits and slow-cured country hams, is rapidly becoming a focus for gay activists who say the company is the first in the country to be so bold as to put an anti-gay hiring policy in writing.

"I think it's pretty horrible. Not only is this a company that allows discrimination, it insists upon it," said Jim Thomas, publisher of *The Lesbian and Gay News-Telegraph*, published in St. Louis.

Several homosexuals were fired after the policy was instituted, causing a public outcry. Cracker Barrel then modified its month-old policy in February, saying it would be used only on a "store-by-store" basis.

Critics, however, were not pacified because those fired were not rehired and the company did not rescind the

policy. Dan. W. Evins, the company chairman, told a Nashville, Tenn. newspaper last month that "a written policy got out that should not have gotten out."

"We told the gay community that was a mistake, we apologized, rescinded it. As of now we have no policy regarding gays or lesbians," Evins told *The Tennessean* newspaper.

However, Evins said homosexual applicants would not be employed if there was the potential for disruption in some rural communities.

Jay Miller, executive director of the Illinois chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, said the state does not have a law that prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, but added that could change if the Cracker Barrel policy is effected here.

Human rights activists say the issue is significant because it could propagate other such policies. There are few laws nationwide banning discrimination of homosexuals, they said. Only three Illinois cities—Chicago, Urbana and Champaign—have such an ordinance.

Senate Rejects Move to Decriminalize Homosex

HELENA, MN—A Senate panel has rejected a move to legalize homosexual sex acts in Montana.

The Senate Judiciary Committee voted 9-3 to recommend passage of a bill dealing with sex crimes, but rejected on a 6-6 vote amendments to decriminalize homosexual sex involving two consenting adults.

Such a provision was removed by the House before it passed House Bill 451. The sponsor, Rep. Vivian Brooke (D-Missoula), had asked the Senate committee to restore the provision.

Brooke also sought to remove criminal penalties for bestiality, or sex involving a person and an animal, but the panel declined.

Sen. Mike Halligan (D-Missoula) argued in favor of decriminalizing homosexual acts, saying an important aim of the bill was to encourage homosexuals to be tested for AIDS without fear of having to admit to committing "deviate sexual conduct," a felony offense.

"It's not just homosexuals, it's women and men and kids" who are contracting and dying of AIDS, Halligan told the panel. "We've got to address this epidemic." The House amended the bill ostensibly to give legal protection to gay men who seek AIDS testing and treatment, but Sen. Tom Towe (D-Billings), said the House language is not adequate.

"These people are not going to come

forward if it's still a crime," Towe said. "They're going to be suspicious."

Judiciary Chairman Dick Pinsoneault (D-St. Ignatius) said the answer to the AIDS problem was "the testing of every individual in this country."

"Homosexuals, what they do, is a hell of a problem with the spread of AIDS and that concerns me," Pinsoneault said.

"The virus is not specific to homosexual men," replied Sen. Steve Doherty (R-Great Falls). "It's a virus and that's all it is. And it's spreading among heterosexuals."

Sen. Dave Rye (R-Billings) argued that laws should reflect a society's values and that legalizing homosexual conduct would not reflect Montana values.

"The AIDS epidemic can be dealt with in the framework of the laws we have on the books," Rye said.

Brooke said afterward she was glad the committee did not scrap the entire bill. She said it still contained many good features.

The measure provides uniform punishment for rape, even if a family member is the victim; allows a spouse to be charged with sexual assault; and makes it easier to convict someone of raping an acquaintance, commonly known as "date rape."

The bill now goes before the full Senate for debate.

Texas Attorney General Appeals Sodomy Decision

AUSTIN, TX—State Attorney General Dan Morales has appealed a judge's order that Texas' sodomy law is unconstitutional and may not be enforced.

"Our obligation is to defend the laws of the state when they are challenged," Morales said.

"Our goal is to seek a determination once and for all on the constitutionality of this particular law," he said.

On March 15, state District Judge Paul Davis of Austin granted a permanent injunction blocking the state "from arresting, prosecuting, or otherwise enforcing" the law that makes it a Class C misdemeanor—punishable by a \$200 fine—for consenting adults of the same gender to have "deviant sexual intercourse."

The injunction backed up his Dec. 10, 1990, ruling that the 112-year-old law violates the Texas Constitution.

Texas is one of seven states that has a sodomy law pertaining to homosexuals, although the law has not been prosecuted in recent memory.

Plaintiffs in the case were five gay men and women from Austin, Houston and Dallas.

They argued that the sodomy law violates constitutional guarantees of privacy, equal protection and due process, as well as the state equal rights amendment.

They also said the law encourages discrimination and hate crimes against homosexuals and restricts their career and employment opportunities.

Morales' appeal of Davis' decision was filed with the 3rd Court of Appeals in Austin.

"We believe that such a determination should come from a court with a statewide jurisdiction," he said.

Gay Rights in Maine: A Matter of Time

AUGUSTA, ME—Though this year's gay-rights bill continues to hang in legislative limbo, one proponent insists "it's just a matter of time" before such a law is enacted in Maine.

"If I had a crystal ball, I could tell you whether it would be this year or another year," said Rep. Susan Farnsworth (D-Hallowell).

Earlier this month, the House released the bill to the Senate with neither discussion nor another vote, extending the debate until at least late April.

The move was portrayed by the bill's supporters as a procedural step that did little to alter the status of the legislation, while opponents said it was evidence that the measure is doomed.

"They couldn't have the votes," Jasper Wyman, head of the Maine Christian Civic League, said of the gay-rights forces as the House ended its last session of the week. "They have maxed out in their lobbying effort."

The bill, a perennial that has been defeated seven times in the past 14 years, had won initial Senate approval by a one-vote margin but faltered in the House in a 74-68 vote. Also, Gov. John R. McKernan has threatened a veto unless the bill is amended to require a statewide vote.

The bill would amend the Maine Human Rights Act to bar discrimination in employment, housing, credit and public accommodations on the basis of sexual orientation.

Methodists Reject Gay Minister

UNIONTOWN, PA—The Western Pennsylvania United Methodist Conference Board has adhered to the church's ban against the ordination and appointment of homosexual ministers.

During a meeting earlier this month, the board recommended that the Rev. James R. Hawk, an ordained deacon, never be allowed to be ordained as a Methodist minister.

"I feel uncomfortable about the message that will go out to lesbians and gay men who are Christians: that it will make them feel bad about themselves," Hawk said after the meeting.

Members of the conference board could not be reached for comment. Their recommendation will go before the annual conference of the United Methodist Ministers of Western Pennsylvania at Grove City College in June. Their decision will be the final word, Hawk said.

A native of Clairton in Allegheny County, Hawk said he wants two things: To become an ordained minister in the United Methodist Church and to live openly as a gay man.

"I did expect this," said Hawk, who has been living in Tennessee for the past five years. "I feel very sad not so much for myself...but I truly do believe that being lesbian or gay is an appropriate lifestyle."

Hawk has been on an official leave of absence since last May, two months after he revealed his sexual orientation to church officials.

In 1984, the General Conference of the United Methodist Church adopted the position that homosexuality is "incompatible with Christian teaching."

Hawk said he revealed his homosexuality because he felt a need to be honest. There are many ministers who keep secrets, he said. "Many cheat on their wives. Many are lesbian or gay," he said.

Hawk moved to Tennessee where he graduated from Vanderbilt Divinity School and Searritt Graduate School in Nashville. He now owns Educational Resources Inc., which he said offers strength to lesbians and gay men in spiritual areas, and works at Vanderbilt University as a supervisor of the electrical printing and publishing department.

Last May, Hawk met with the conference board and agreed to be an ordained minister who was a self-avowed, non-practicing homosexual. He defined non-practicing as "abstaining from genital intercourse."

It was at that time that Hawk was placed on an official leave of absence.

Last December, Hawk publicly challenged the church's ban on homosexual ordination and asked to be assigned to a western Pennsylvania congregation.

Oh, Jesus

Your recent article, "Was Jesus Gay?" (Volume 7, Issue 7) did not go far enough. The evidence is overwhelming! Jesus lived a gay lifestyle as evidenced by the Bible itself.

There is constant male hugging, loving, kissing and touching among Jesus and his crowd. In Mark 14:51, the "naked young man" (with a cloth over his shoulders!), who followed Jesus out of the Garden of Sethemene, finally fled "stark naked" to avoid apprehension. That Jesus had blood on his body at this time is mentioned in Luke's Gospel. And the apocryphal "Secret Gospel of Mark," known to Clement of Alexandria as early as the second century, details an instance where the Biblical Jesus Christ spends the night with another "naked young man." During that interlude, Jesus instructed the young man in the "secrets of the Kingdom." (Wink, wink!)

There is more. But this evidence alone is enough to reveal that Christians do indeed worship a "gay Jesus Christ." Isn't that great?

Gene Kasmar
Scottsdale

Regarding Charlotte Strayhorn's essay, "Was Jesus Gay?" As a gay atheist, I think questioning the sexual orientation of Jesus is like asking how many pounds an hour weighs. What intrigues me is the motivation behind this heresy. Perhaps it is because the sexual morality advocated by Christianity is a transparent web of lies, superstition, and double binds designed to bewilder and pacify believers into a continual state of sexual frustration, repression, and guilt. It also excludes a large number of people whose sexuality cannot be forced into the desired state and who thus form a reservoir of hate targets and scapegoats.

Having been excluded from the true believers by their sexuality and been unwilling to think through the implications of this exclusion, perhaps some gay people feel a need to re-create god in their own image. There also seems to be a vengeful need to rub the noses of orthodox Christians in this heresy.

I discovered some time ago that the Bible, purported to be the word of god, has more than enough atrocities, idiocies, and vulgarities to provide nose-rub without having to dig up half-baked heresies which were debated, resolved and discarded hundreds of years ago.

For a small sample, begin with the instruction to mutilate the sexual organs of infants (Genesis XVII:9-14), genocide (Deuteronomy XX:15-18), human sacrifice (Judges XI:29-40), medical quackery (Leviticus XIII-XIV), and child abuse (Proverbs XXIII:13).

Considering all the bad advice, it is little wonder that ancient Israel remained a destitute and defenseless nation. What did the teachings of Jesus add to this tradition of psychosis and superstition? How about tacit approval of capital punishment for

political dissidents (Luke XIX:27), sexual repression (Matthew V:27-28), suicidal passivity (Matthew V:39), and repression of negative emotions (Matthew V:44). Jesus' response to empiricism was name calling (Matthew XVI:1-4).

Christianity was discredited when it was unable to protect its believers from the Black Death. For a while the Church kept some of its power through terrorism and political machinations. Modern science and technology has progressed at the expense of—and with fierce opposition from—Christianity. When challenged on any point of doctrine, the Church retreated or split and continues to this day to disintegrate.

At present, one has only three choices: Reject the nonsense out of hand, become an anti-intellectual obscurant religious fascist, or adopt a wishy-washy "Gee I dunno" position that requires beginning essays with a discussion of the need to dance around evidence to avoid "theological heresy."

Terry Tryon
Glendale

Your "Interview with a Gay Atheist" was funny and entertaining, but not very informative about the gay atheist organization that Don Sanders chairs.

Pat Manciewicz
Phoenix

Don Sanders is the national director of American Gay Atheists. You can reach them by writing PO Box 66711, Houston, TX 77266. Locally, AGA Arizona is located at 3003 N. Central, Suite 121-211. Go in peace.
—Ed.

Your "Was Jesus Gay" (article) was misleading and...vulgar. Why must we as gay people look at everything sexually? What did you hope to prove by insinuating that Jesus had any kind of sexual life at all?

For two cents, I would...gladly tear up every last issue of your paper.

Jean M. Morton
Phoenix

Wait right there. I'll get my piggy bank.

—Ed.

Overstate Me, Baby

Robrt Pela's editorial ("I Sleep in on Sundays," Volume 7 Issue 7) made me sick. Pela may sleep in on Sundays, but he's up early Monday morning, memorizing the dictionary. (His) five-dollar words...don't impress me.

J. Jartel
Phoenix

I concur. I am habitually verbose, overtly complaisant and needlessly hyperbolic. Exculpate me.

—Ed.

Attack of Randy Gorbette, Chapter 32

Well, (Phoenix Shanti CEO) Randy Gorbette's self-serving, backstabbing, megalomaniacal personality has finally come bounding out of the closet for all to see. Word on the street was that Phoenix Shanti and Arizona AIDS Project were both applying for City block grant funds—Shanti for a volunteer coordinator at \$43,000 and \$143,000 for...remodeling (their) facility and bringing the empty Shanti building up to (local health code standards).

Do designer leather sofas and new glass ball chandeliers for the dining room really count as code violations? AAP also requested city funding for a volunteer coordinator, a PWA Support Services Coordinator and a part-time clerical worker. Shanti got their money for the coordinator and the new drapes, and AAP only got (funding for) the coordinator and clerical positions. Funding for the PWA support coordinator was cut, according to city officials, due to Randy informing them that AAP would not need the position as AAP was merging and moving in with Shanti.

What agency in its right mind (sic) would be party to assuming (Shanti's) white elephant of a building and a \$17,000 monthly rent payment, knowing it could be foreclosed on the next time Shanti goes under—again. City officials will only bail out an agency so many times.

It would not be so bad if Randy had shared misinformation so that Shanti or another agency would get the money, but the \$50,000 taken away from AAP did not go to Shanti or any other AIDS agency, (and) is now lost forever to our PWAs. This is tragic.

AAP has not always been without fault, but has always run a business with open books and full disclosure and always in the black. Shanti is always going broke. Where are the hundreds of thousands of dollars raised in Shanti's Art for Life (fundraiser) and (grants made to Shanti) from the county and city government?

As a much-needed service, Shanti should review its management, especially if (the agency) cannot seem to balance (its) budget...When is Phoenix going to wise up and dump this loser?

Name Withheld
Phoenix

Big Bad Nasty Hetero Fascist Attack

Sex Project Loses Funding

The Maricopa County Board of Supervisors has terminated a grant previously awarded to the Phoenix-based Community AIDS Council (CAC). The \$25,000 grant had been used by the council to pay gay activist Robert Aronin to oversee its Gay Men's Sex Project, an educational arm of CAC. Due to contractual agreements, the funding will continue through July 5, 1991.

"We requested that the Board terminate the grant," according to Carol Maytum, manager of the county's AIDS Risk Reduction and Education Program, "because the program it funded did not demonstrate preventative effectiveness." Maytum also notes that "documentation of completed work which we requested from CAC was either incomplete or we never received it."

Community AIDS Council, a fundraising organization for people with AIDS, has received grant money from the Centers for Disease Control each year since its inception in 1988. The council's main focus is the disbursement of funds to PWAs who are financially needy.

The county was mandated by its contract to verify that CAC's grant money was being spent appropriately and that education was ongoing. In order to evaluate the effectiveness of the Project, Maytum attended a discussion group and a volunteer group meeting. "It was very interesting, but it was lacking in educational content," she says. As a result of Maytum's observations, an audit was scheduled for March 14.

"There is no policy regarding how often contracts should be audited. But given the situation—this was the third year of funding and I was new on the job—I felt this would be a good time. In fact, (former director) Alice Stambaugh had already begun an audit in August before she left. So I just picked up where she left off."

A letter requesting "cash disbursements, payroll records, personnel records, and other documentation" was sent to CAC. When Aronin refused to turn over any records that contained names and addresses of Sex Project participants, county representatives agreed to sign a confidentiality statement ("We will use this information only for contract monitoring purposes and will not be made public record") similar to one

used in a previous audit of the Arizona AIDS Project in December. Aronin still refused to release the records.

"We promote the Sex Project as confidential," Aronin contends. "The county knows that. We agreed to turn in documentation which did not include any last names or addresses of our participants."

Maytum agreed that the documents would be acceptable with confidential information deleted. "I needed to verify that the documentation existed, that there was some proof that people were being served. How else could I verify that?"

"The County is pulling our grant because we refuse to give them the names and addresses of our participants," Aronin insists. "It has failed to invest one cent of its own money in AIDS prevention programs for gay men," he told the *Arizona Community Echo*. "Now these heterosexuals want to use their contract monitoring authority to destroy the efforts of dozens of gay men to operate a highly successful program that has benefitted hundreds."

"Confidentiality did not seem to be an issue prior to the documentation review," Maytum says. "Until we told Aronin we would be doing an audit, we had received a number of documents which listed first and last names of GMSP participants and volunteers."

When Maytum asked Aronin about the lists of names she had received in the past on monthly status reports, he said "it was an accident."

"The County received no lists of names from CAC," Aronin told *Phoenix Resource*. "Occasionally, we sent information on meeting times, but never anything with confidential names listed."

"We finally received some of the documents we requested, but those arrived after the deadline. In fact," Maytum says, "CAC still has not fulfilled the requirements of the audit. We still have not received a number of the documents we requested."

Because the county has six months worth of grant money left from the original grant, Maytum would like to use that money "to implement new programs with the Stop AIDS Project. We want to move on with or without Aronin and CAC," she maintains. "We want to disburse this money into the gay community through other educational programs."

Aronin is unsure what the fate of the Sex Project will be. "It's up to the gay community," he says. "They will either support it or let it die. But we can only present the Project if we can assure confidentiality to our participants."

Former Astronaut Dismisses Gays in Autobiography

SAN FRANCISCO—Ex-astronaut Michael Collins has upset homosexuals with his contention that they should be barred from space exploration. Collins makes the claim in his new book, *Mission to Mars*.

"I think enough interpersonal problems will develop among a totally heterosexual crew, and introducing an element of homosexuality could only serve to make matters worse," writes Collins, one of the first astronauts to fly a mission to the moon. "I guess the same principal applies to lesbians."

Timothy Lane, a spokesman for the New York-based Gay & Lesbian Alliance Against Defamation (GLAAD), said it "seems the same naked prejudice against gays and lesbians orbiting planet Earth is also gaining formation in other galaxies not so far, far away."

Although NASA has never considered sexual orientation in hiring, the agency has refused to disavow the former Apollo 11 crewman's statement.

The question of whether homosexuality would be considered for a Mars mission is "a speculative question...I don't see that speculation would serve any real purpose right now," said NASA chief spokesman Jim McCulla.

President Bush has called for

sending Americans to Mars by the year 2020. Under the plan, crews of six would spend two to three years on a round trip to Mars—the best hope of finding extraterrestrial life forms elsewhere in the solar system.

Now a private citizen, Collins was one of the three Apollo 11 astronauts who flew the first manned mission that landed on the moon in July 1969. He orbited the moon while Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin landed in the lunar rover.

In his book, Collins says that even if he were faced with highly qualified gay candidates to person the Mars mission, "I would not pick them."

Collins' statements are "highly homophobic," said Rochelle Diamond, chair of the Los Angeles-based National Organization of Gay and Lesbian Scientists and Technical Professionals. "One's sexual orientation has no bearing on one's merit as a scientist."

"It's off the wall," said Cate Heneghan, a scientist at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory who is working on a project to send a robotic vehicle to Mars. A lesbian, Heneghan recently overcame the lab's resistance and established an 85-member gay and lesbian organization at the Pasadena facility. JPL runs many space missions for NASA.

Gay Mormons Ask to be Excommunicated

SALT LAKE CITY, UT—A small group of gay Mormons disenchanted by the faith's pronouncements on homosexuality met with church representatives early this month and asked to be excommunicated. Approximately eight members of the Utah chapter of Queer Nation, a militant gay-rights group located in several major U.S. cities, showed up at church headquarters downtown to personally sever ties with the faith.

Another 20 people sent letters to that effect, but church policies required notarized statements and some identification, said Nancy Perez, a member of QUTAH and one of those seeking excommunication.

A member of the church's Membership Department greeted the group and explained the requirements for being taken off the rolls of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints were changed in 1989.

"The usual method is that you write a letter to your bishop and document why it is you don't want to be in the LDS Church," Perez said. "The new system is really abbreviated. We write a letter to the Membership Department explaining why we wish to be excommunicated. At that point the information will be forwarded to our local bishop, who will take care of it. We don't have to go in person."

"About a month later, you'll get a letter back saying you have been officially deleted from the rolls of the

Mormon Church and that it's as though the rites have never happened. It also will detail what obligations you have and no longer have," she said.

Those who showed up in person had their documents accepted, she said.

Perez described the meeting as cordial, but in some instances members of her group with grievances tried to discuss their differences with the church officials.

"There are a lot of people who have some very, very strong feelings. It was an emotional moment for them, especially those members who are culturally LDS," she said.

The church official told them the faith accepts homosexuals and that a gay member can hold good standing in the church. But he said like heterosexuals, homosexuals must abide by the church's demand for celibacy outside of marriage.

Since homosexuals cannot be married in the church, Perez said, they cannot ever hope to express their sexuality within it.

Perez said now that she has gone through the process, she may provide the information to gay publications across the country.

"I may write an article, saying 'Hey, LDS people, this is the way to do it.' On the other hand maybe I won't do that because I don't really feel that the target of my life is the homophobia of the Mormon church. The entire country is this way," she said.

by gayle young

Help Bring the Names Project Quilt
Back to Phoenix.

Call 420-9396 for more information.

I Woke Up in Jail This Morning

What Would Shirley Jones Say?

KENNETH LIEU ©1971 THE LAUFER COMPANY



Just a stage, Mother: Danny and his mom, Betty Bonaduce.

I admit it. Late last year, I spent a whopping sum on a factory-sealed copy of *Danny Bonaduce Sings*, a record album I'd coveted as a child and never had enough allowance money to buy. I couldn't have imagined that scant months after discovering this rare gem I'd be scouting dim alleyways in search of an interview with Danny's transvestite hooker lover-for-a-moment. (As it turned out, uncovering Danny's single solo disc proved a simpler task. Who'd have thought it would be so difficult to find a whore in Phoenix?)

Darius Lee Barney, the strumpet in question, blew town shortly after Phoenix police questioned him about his alleged abuse at the hands of the former *Partridge Family* star. Barney's tale, as detailed in a Phoenix police report, reads like a *National Examiner* dream-come-true.

Barney told police that Bonaduce paid him twenty dollars for oral sex and then took the money back when Barney refused a second sexual favor. Finally, Barney says, Bonaduce became violent and began beating him, breaking his nose and cutting his face. According to the report, Bonaduce then led police on a chase which ended at his downtown Phoenix condo, where officers found him,

buck naked, in a closet under a pile of dirty laundry.

Bonaduce, who was booked on charges of assault, robbery, and unlawful flight from police, isn't talking to the press. His lawyer isn't saying much, either. Local radio station KKFR has placed Bonaduce on suspension from his post as morning drive-time jock, and Barney has reportedly returned to the Navajo Indian Reservation he sometimes calls home. Whores in downtown Phoenix' cruisey gay Fruit Loop don't expect Barney back. "He picked up a TV star," a young man in a fuchsia cocktail dress told me. "He has nothing else to look forward to."

"I sucked off Danny Partridge" wisecracks are already sounding dated, and the story has slipped to the C section in Phoenix dailies. Tish Tanner, a drag queen who performs at Little Jim's 307 (a downtown nightclub where

Barney sometimes lingered between patrons), has already axed his Danny Partridge Tribute number. The joke is over.

Ultimately, this humiliating tale isn't about whether or not a local celeb bought a whore. We will be asked to care whether the person Bonaduce allegedly attacked was a man or a woman, and whether or not Bonaduce knew he was engaging in same-sex activity. What will still have people talking for months to come is whether Bonaduce thought he was beating up a woman, or a man dressed as a woman. (Apparently, it's okay to hire a prostitute and then beat her up, as long as she turns out to be a man.) What people really want to know is if Danny Bonaduce is *queer*.

I think I know the answer to that one. There's no way that Danny Partridge is gay. No self-respecting homosexual male would be caught dead driving a *Camaro*.

HELLO AGAIN,

I'm Dante Bonaduce

and here are my own personal answers to some of the questions you've been asking in your wonderful letters!

I think that happiness is: Love,If I had a wish it would be for: More wishes.Love is: Really caring.When it's sunny outside, I like to: Go Places.When it's raining I like to: Go Places.

During my lunch break I like to:

My favorite television programs are: I'll never tell
Arnie and Partridge FamilyMy favorite holiday is Christmas because: everybody is happy and doing nice things for other peopleI think that my family and
is one of the most important things in my life.One of the happiest moments in my life was: when I first got my HondaSomeday I would like to: be a great actor and singer.

by rob rt l. pela

"During my lunch hour I like to..." Danny's 1971 Tiger Beat Questionnaire hinted at a scary future.

still seeing skin

by wendy caster

When I was first in college, Linda was my best friend. We had wonderful adventures together and long talks. Our almost telepathic connection was magical—and useful, as we made mental appointments with one another when our fathers limited our telephone use.

Our friendship was insane and entertaining. We liked to stage events. One Sunday afternoon, at a street fair filled with celebrities, Linda and I arranged to have some friends come up to her at intervals and noisily ask for her autograph. Linda was tall and beautiful and could well be a star; anyway, many people at the street fair thought so, as they too had her sign autograph books and theatre programs and little scraps of paper.



There was just one problem with our friendship: I couldn't deal with the fact that Linda was black. I had grown up in a world of racism, even though my family prided ourselves on our open-mindedness. And, in a limited way, we were open-minded. That I was friendly at all with a black person was

remarkable in our white world. And, oh, did people remark on it!

One afternoon, as Linda and her boyfriend Harry left my family's apartment, my neighbors, who were outside sunning themselves, stared at them as though they were zoo animals. Linda and Harry responded by

doing a bizarre, stereotypically jungle-like dance. My neighbors didn't even realize that they were being made fun of. One woman later assumed I was tutoring Linda and Harry in English or math.

I felt very superior to my neighbors, but I was not. Yes, I didn't hate black people for

being black, and my love and respect and enjoyment of Linda were all 100% real, but I never forgot she was "different." Not for a second.

Linda and I hung out with white friends at school. One afternoon, however, we sat with some of Linda's other friends for lunch. It was the first time I had ever been surrounded by black people, and I was so tense I could barely breathe. Later, I told Linda that I understood she had been showing me how "other" she often felt. "No," she replied. "I just wanted to sit with my friends."

Oh.

To make a long and embarrassing story short, we eventually grew apart as she became involved in a black rights group and I started to realize I was gay. I decided that Linda

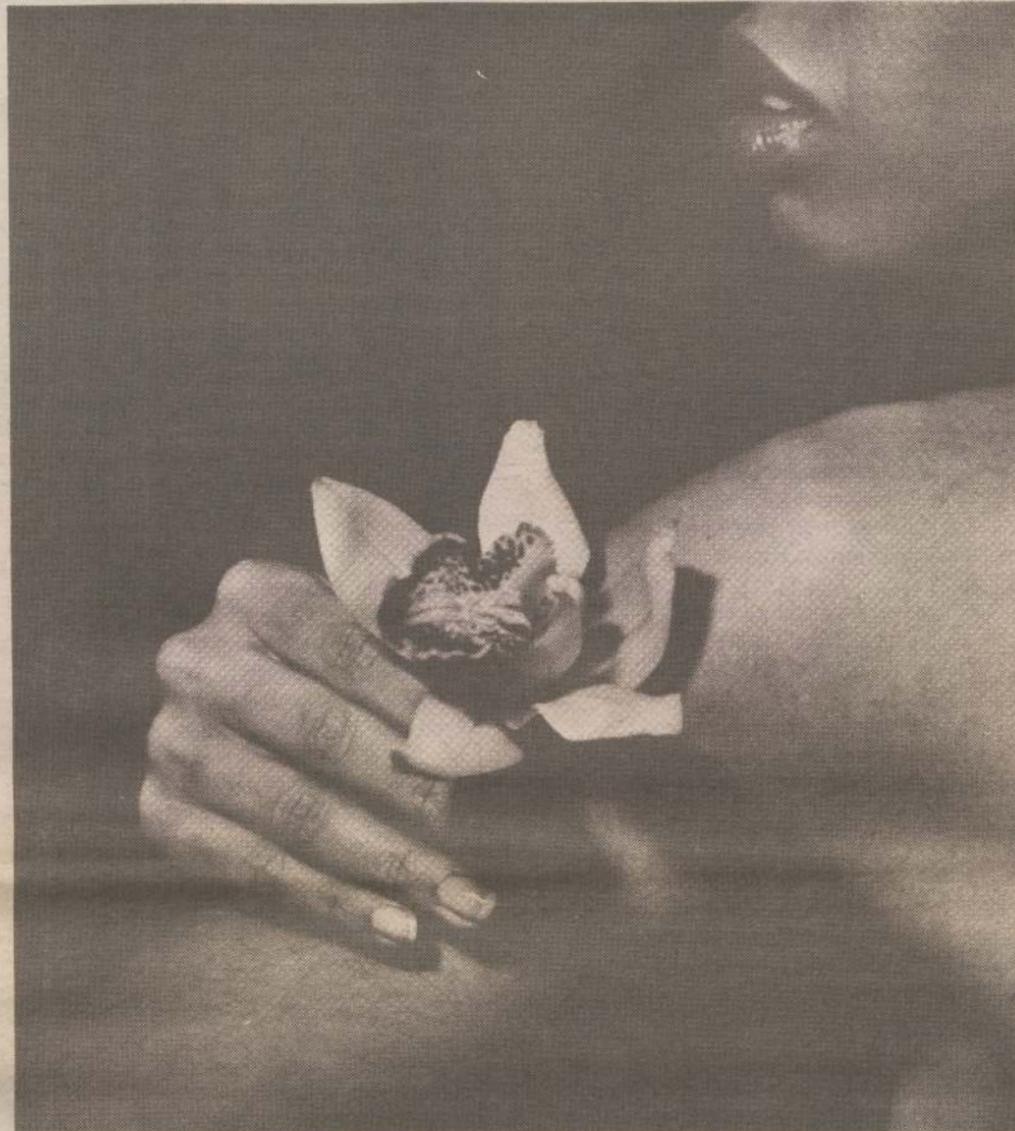
would never understand my lesbianism and I let the relationship slide. In reality, she might have accepted and she might not have, but I needed to get out of a friendship that was way over my head.

I was angry at myself for years when I realized my stupidity and blindness. Now I'm more embarrassed, and I'm still angry. At 18 and 19 and 20, I just wasn't able to overcome the sea of racism that drowns the United

States. And I suffered for this racism, losing a friendship that was truly extraordinary.

So here it is, 1991, and what progress has the world made? What progress have I made?

The world is doing badly. African-American people are still constantly judged on being African-American. Toni Morrison, probably



the most talented person writing in English today, is still a "black woman" writer. Douglas Wilder, no better or worse than all the other boring Democratic presidential possibilities, is grudgingly mentioned as a possible vice president. A helping hand reached out toward poor black

students is seen as taking money and opportunity from whites. In some locations, 365-day calendars run out of days as no room is found to celebrate the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr. *Time* magazine writes in small print that most cocaine users are white, but prints four large pictures of African-

Americans doing drugs. Successful black men get stopped in their nice cars as police assume they must be drug dealers or car thieves or both.

Simply put, while white people are judged for who they are and what they accomplish as individuals, the most honorable, sensitive,

talented African-Americans are lumped in with the most despicable people who happen to share their skin color.

Personally, I've made enough progress to see African-Americans as individuals, to understand the destructiveness of racism, and to want to work on improving the world for all people. But I still haven't overcome, and I don't know if I ever will, that reflex that says "black person" instead of "man" or "woman" or "writer" or "politician" or "actor" or "street person" when I see an African-American. I'm teaching myself to see people, but my training still sees skin.

Line drawing derived from the logo of the "Breaking the Silence Mural Project," by Miranda Bergman.

art smart

Phoenix Art Museum: "Keith Haring, Andy Warhol, and Walt Disney," through May 12; "4,000 Years of Chinese Ceramics," through December 31; "Swords of the Samurai," through July 7; "Fashions by Galanos," through April 21; "Face to Face," through May 19. Open Tuesdays through Sundays, admission charge waived on Wednesdays. 1625 N. Central. 257-1880

Roberts Gallery: "In the Garden," Watercolors, oil paintings, pastels, monoprints and textiles by Rosemarie Bohler. Through April 30. 34505 N. Scottsdale Rd. El Pedregal, Carefree. 488-1088

Mars Artspace: "Chilaquiles and Romanticos Exhibition," through April 26. Paintings, drawings and mixed-media works that give a humorous interpretation of bicultural symbolism. 130 N. Central. 253-3541

Lovena Ohi Gallery: Kachina carvings by John Fredericks, stained glass by Ramson Lomatewama and sterling silver jewelry by Richard Tsosie, a Navajo. Through April 30. 4251 N. Marshall Way, Scottsdale. 945-8212

Udinotti Gallery: "Post-Modernism Re-examined," through mid-May. Art by Maurice Grossman, Anne Davis Mulford, Mo Kamel, John Toki, Agnese Udinotti and Evelyn Remmele West. 4215 N. Marshall Way, Scottsdale. 946-7056

Alwun House: Arizona Visionary Alternative Surrealist Art Exhibit,

March 29-April 28. 1204 E. Roosevelt. 253-7887

Scottsdale Celebration of Fine Art: Through April 15, arts festival featuring oils, watercolors, ceramics, jewelry, sculpture, glass, wood, photography and weavings, along with a restaurant and fast-food, from 10am to dusk daily. Scottsdale Rd. and Highland Ave., Scottsdale.

Leslie Levy Fine Art Gallery: Limited Edition serigraphs by young Chinese artist Chase Chenoff. 7135 Main St., Scottsdale. 947-2925

Arizona Museum of Science and Technology: Through May 27, robotic ice-age models of brilliantly crafted beasts have not been seen in the state before and will be displayed with fun, interactive exhibits about the ice age. 80 N. 2nd St. 256-9388

culture buzz

Le Mystere Des Voix Bulgares: The 24-member, Grammy-winning Bulgarian State Female Vocal Choir sings with a piercing, vibrato-less sound. Performing in six-part harmony, these women in native costume offer powerfully sung, intricate choral arrangements which produce a music unlike any other. Wednesday, April 24, 8pm. Tickets \$15. Scottsdale Center for the Arts located on the corner of 2nd St. and Civic Center Blvd., East of Scottsdale

The Kentucky Headhunters: Thursday, April 18 7:30pm. Celebrity Theatre. 440 N. 32nd

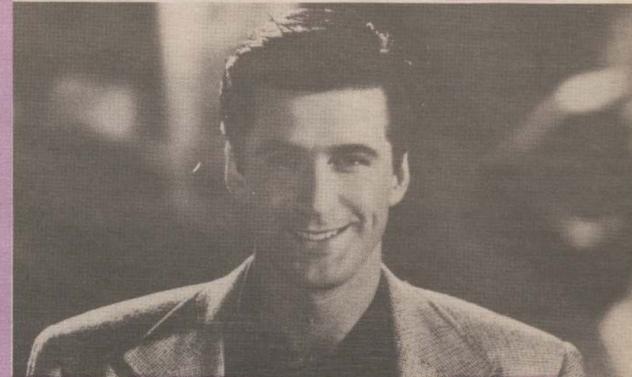


Yam, bam, thank you ma'am: Performance artist Karen Finley will appear at Grady Gammage on April 13.

St. 244-0404

Frank Sinatra with Steve Lawrence and Eydie Gorme: Thursday, April 18, 8pm. Tickets \$38.50 reserved, \$15 concert greens; limited number of Golden Circle and box seats available for \$75. Desert Sky Pavilion, 2121 N. 83rd Ave. 968-2323

Yanni: Linda Evans' boyfriend, a renowned contemporary instrumental composer/performer,



Who cares if he can act? Alec Baldwin does the macho thing in The Marrying Man, now gracing silver screens.

brings his first major American tour to Phoenix April 27 at the Gammage Auditorium at ASU. This is the performer's first stop in a 30-city national tour featuring his dynamic ten-piece band. Tickets are \$19.50 and \$17.50 and are available at Gammage, ASU Activity Center and all Dillard's outlets. 935-3434

Chris Isaak: If you're hep for the music of Twin Peaks or just dig his big hit single, "Wicked Games," you won't want to miss this yummy "community favorite." Saturday, April 13, 8pm at Celebrity Theatre.

Jess Hawk Oakenstar: This singer/song-writer/guitarist from New Zealand will perform at Liza's Cafe Saturday, April 13 at 8pm. 1945 W. Baseline Rd., Southeast corner of Dobson and Baseline.

Shirley MacLaine: Friday and Saturday, April 19 and 20, 8pm; Sunday April 21 at 6pm. Celebrity Theatre, 440 N. 32nd St. 244-0404

Centersounds Spring Concerts: 2pm to 4pm Saturdays and Sundays, The Shops at Arizona Center Grand Staircase, 455 N. Third St.

Fountain Hills Concerts: 2:30 to 4pm each Sunday through May 5. Fountain Park. 837-9660.

toe shoes

ASU Dance in Concert: This year's most outstanding work by dance faculty and guest artists, Thursday and Friday, April 18 and 19, 8pm in Gammage Auditorium. Tickets are \$8 (\$6

students and seniors), on sale at the Fine Arts, Gammage, Activity Center and Dillard's box offices. 965-6447.

Fourteenth Annual Cakewalk Contest and Jazz Show: Artistic director Daniel Nagrin presents a time capsule of American dance through the years, then it's time for the audience to strut their stuff. Friday, April 26, 8pm in the Dance Studio theater. Admission is \$3, proceeds go to the ASU Dance Scholarship Fund.

center stage

The School For Wives: Arizona Theatre Company presents the one about a passionate but aging bachelor in love with his young ward. Can he create the perfect wife by hiding her from a corrupting society? As funny today as when it was first performed over 300 years ago. Previews on April 12; official opening on the 13th. At the Herberger Theater Center, 222 E. Monroe, through April 27. Tickets from \$17-\$23. 252-8497

Guv, The Musical: Tyler-Miles Productions present a squeaky-clean toss-off of our political misfortunes. Who will play Sue Laybe? Shows are at 8pm Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, and 7pm Sundays through May 5. Mill Avenue Theatre, 520 S. Mill, Tempe. Tickets \$12, \$14 weekends. 921-7777 after noon daily.

Hamlet: Will Shakespeare's finest concludes ASU Theatre's Mainstage Series at 8pm Thursday through Saturday, April 18 to 20 and 25 to 27 at the Paul V. Galvin Playhouse. One of the most vivid and dramatic characters of the theatrical canon, Hamlet embodies the richness of Shakespeare's language and imagination as he seeks to avenge his father's murder by capturing the conscience of the king. Tickets are \$8 (\$6 ASU faculty and staff, \$4 students and senior citizens), on sale at the Fine Arts, Gammage, Activity Center and Dillard's box offices. 965-6447

Hamletmachine: The Institute for Studies in the Arts will present Neiner Muller's adult work at

8pm Thursday through Saturday, April 18 to 20 and Tuesday through Saturday, April 23 to 27, at Drama City. First produced in 1979, this mini-epic is about an actor who refuses to play Hamlet anymore. It places the concept of the intellect-hero in brutal contrast to the realities of contemporary life. Hamlet will be played by visiting Actor's Equity guest artist Richard Grove. The material and its manner of presentation will not be suitable for all ages and tastes. Discretion is advised. Tickets are \$14, \$12, and \$10, on sale at the Fine Arts, Gammage and Dillard's box offices. 965-6447

Les Miserables: Phoenix premiere! Tickets are on sale now for the world's most popular musical, scheduled to run through June 1. Tickets from Gammage and Dillard's and ASU Activity Center. 965-3434.

Skimpies: Playwright's Workshop Theatre has extended the run of Terry Earp's new musical comedy, now scheduled to run through April 28. Performances are Fridays and Saturdays at 8pm and Sunday matinees at 2pm. Tickets are \$8 for students and seniors on Fridays and Saturdays, \$7 on Sundays, and adults are \$9 and \$8. Playwright's Workshop Theatre is located at 21432 N. Central Ave., one block south of Deer Valley Rd. in North Phoenix. 582-4054 for reservations.

Nonsense: Acclaimed "Best Musical"! Winner of five Zony Awards! Held over through April 28. Wednesday through Friday 8pm; 6pm and 9pm Saturday; 2pm Sunday. Tickets are \$15 for Wednesday, Thursday and Sunday shows; \$17 Friday and Saturday. Actors Lab, 7223 E. 2nd St. 990-1731

larfs

A.M.U.S.E.: The Adobe Oven Coffeehouse offers original improv performances via the Improvisational Theatre Society. 8pm, 9:30pm and 11pm every Saturday. 5520 N. 7th Ave. \$5. 242-2808

big screen

The Marrying Man: It's the perfect marriage of love and laughter as legendary funnyman Neil Simon serves up an original and wildly romantic comedy featuring Kim Basinger and Alec Baldwin as a volatile couple who like to keep tying the knot—around each other's necks. Their undeniable need to be together and their similarly stubborn streaks of independence lead to a series of marriages and divorces—all to each other—and some truly outrageous comedy. Directed by Jerry Rees.

Queens Logic: A charismatic ensemble cast stars in this unusual drama about five friends from Queens, New York who are about to share an emotionally explosive weekend that will teach them something about themselves, life and love. Stars Kevin Bacon, John Malkovich, Joseph Mantegna, Chloe Webb and Jamie Lee Curtis.

Life Stinks: Funnyman Mel Brooks produced, directed and stars as a billionaire who goes slumming in East LA and discovers the meaning of life. (Can you guess? It stinks.)

Toy Soldiers: Colombian terrorists take over a prep school full of rich bad boys. The students, we hope, saw Taps and will know exactly what to do. Louis Gossett Jr. and Denholm

Elliott costar with a number of hot young screen dreams (like Sean Astin).

Vincent and Theo: Takes a look at the failed artist Vincent Van Gogh and his interdependent relationship with his brother. Directed by Robert Altman, starring Tim Roth and Paul Rhys.

Mortal Thoughts: Would-be clothing designer Demi Moore can't seem to shake the dead-husband scenario. This time around it's her best friend (Glenn Headly), whose husband gets murdered. Imagine what Bruce Willis got paid to play the corpse. Alan Rudolph directed.

If Looks Could Kill: In a case of mistaken identity, a young man from Detroit becomes entangled in a web of European espionage, adventure and romance. Stars Richard Grieco and Linda Hunt. Directed by William Dear.

New Jack City: First-time director Mario (son of Melvin) Van Peebles puts his own spin on the gangster movie. Wesley Snipes is a drug lord brought down by an undercover cop (rapper Ice-T) in the very best good-guy-versus-bad-guy tradition.

The Hard Way: A wildly successful movie star (Michael J. Fox) wants to land a tough-guy cop role. To research the part, he hooks up with an NYPD detective (James Woods) who is investigating a series of murders. Directed by John Badham.

FX 2: A special effects sequel with beefcake (Bryan Brown and Brian Dennehy) and red herrings galore. Directed by Richard Franklin.

The Price of Our Blood: Hard-to-kill (at least at the box office) Steven Seagal co-wrote and stars in this new cops-and-killers action thriller.

video

Ghost: The most popular film of last year now has a chance to become the most popular video release of this year. A surprise nominee for Best Picture, this one picked up two Oscars—Whoopie Goldberg for her supporting role as a phony medium, and Bruce Joel Rubin for Best Original Screenplay.

by réy hoffman CLUB

some people

- Martha Graham
Anthony V. Zampella
Milli Vanilli
Lady Cassandra
Robert Benchley
Sylvester
Robert Schultejann
Linda Spohr
Tony DeFranco
Dana Younie
Sam Worthington
Quincy Jones
Chris Post
Shelley Winters
Mo Udall
Maria Khan
David Blais
Barnabas Collins
Mr. Magoo
Hubert Charles
Dominick M. Perrone
Jack Nitzsche
Suzanne Crough
Bob Barker
Lisa Timmons
Silas Marner
Ted Bessell
Rory Drwina
Mary Wooden
Gary Naylor
Atom Ant
Edith Sitwell
Tom Warner
Barbara Hershey
Judy Schultz
Stella Dallas
Shawn York
Big Bird
Owen Meany
Cathy Bates
Michael Thompson
Mrs. Butterworth
Sybil

some places

- Taco Villa
The clearance rack
Soho
Theatre Rhinoceros
Andrew's party
Turf Soaring School
The Bat Cave
Prague
Sunset Blvd.
Baggage Claim
Under your hat
Sin City
Little Nell's
On the radio
Up a tree
The Kon Tiki
Burger Chef



Hot popster Chris Isaak curls toes, melts hearts and even sings a little at Celebrity Theater April 13.

AIDS Vaccine and AZT To Be Tested Together

First Clinical Trials Analyze Combined Effects

An AIDS vaccine made by a Connecticut company will be tested for the first time in combination with AZT, the only federally approved drug for treating AIDS, MicroGeneSys Inc. announced.

The first clinical trial designed to test the combined effects of the two drugs will begin this month at a hospital in Stockholm, Sweden, Franklin Volvovitz, president of MicroGeneSys, said.

MicroGeneSys' vaccine, VaxSyn, has been in clinical trials since 1987. It was the first AIDS vaccine to be cleared by the Food and Drug Administration for testing on humans.

The vaccine, a genetically engineered synthetic protein derived from the envelope, or skin, of the AIDS virus,

has been shown to produce immune responses in healthy volunteers.

Volvovitz said the trial marks the first time an AIDS vaccine has been studied in combination with AZT, a drug made by the Burroughs Wellcome Co.

The study of the combined effects of VaxSyn and AZT will be conducted at South Hospital in Stockholm, under the direction of Dr. Eric Sandstrom. He is a virologist with the National Bacteriological Laboratory.

In the study, 40 volunteers who have tested positive for the AIDS virus but have not yet exhibited any symptoms will each receive the AIDS vaccine in six immunizations over six months. AZT will be administered concurrent with each immunization.

Scientists Solve Structure of Key Virus Molecule

WASHINGTON, DC—Researchers at a California pharmaceutical company have solved the three-dimensional structure of a key part of an AIDS virus enzyme, giving a new target for drugs that can attack the disease.

Agouron Pharmaceuticals Inc. scientists in La Jolla, Calif. isolated and described the structure of ribonuclease H, or RNase H, a part of an AIDS enzyme called reverse transcriptase which is essential for spread of the virus.

Now, says David A. Matthews, a Agouron senior scientist, researchers are looking for a drug that will lock onto RNase H and keep it from working.

"If this activity is impaired, then the virus particle is rendered non-infectious," said Matthews. "It is clearly an important clinical target."

In a paper to be published in the journal *Science*, Matthews and his team report that they were able to clone a part of the reverse transcriptase molecule that included the RNase H function. Then they were able to find the exact arrangement of amino acids that make up the molecule, thus determining what is called the crystalline structure.

Matthews said this now gives researchers a molecular target for designing a drug that would specifically

lock onto part of the RNase H structure and prevent it from doing its job.

"If you know the three-dimensional structure in atomic detail, then it is possible to find compounds that will inhibit it," he said.

Presently, the only drug approved for direct treatment of the AIDS infection is zidovudine, or AZT. It works by blocking the polymerase activity which takes part in another part of the reverse transcriptase enzyme molecule. This is how AZT prevents the enzyme from performing its role in the life cycle of the AIDS virus.

Matthews said that a drug that would act on the RNase H portion of the enzyme would have the same effect, but it would be blocking an element of the life cycle that has not yet been attacked by other drugs.

A drug that halts the RNase H activity would give medical science ways to attack two different parts of the AIDS virus replication process, and perhaps provide an alternate drug for AIDS patients who cannot tolerate AZT, he said.

The AIDS virus invades blood cells in the body, then uses reverse transcriptase to take over the cell's genetic pattern and then forces the cell to make new HIV particles. By blocking the action of reverse transcriptase, the virus is unable to reproduce itself.

Italian Survey Finds Kids Have Knowledge of AIDS

ASSOCIATED PRESS—A new survey of Italian high school students finds them with knowledge about AIDS—and in some cases, ignorance similar to that of their American counterparts.

Students in 27 classrooms in five high school grades in Frascati, Italy, were surveyed last November concerning their knowledge about AIDS. Overall, 98 percent knew that drug needles are a method of transmitting AIDS, and 95 percent knew sex without a condom can spread the disease, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control reported.

The scores were similar to those in selected U.S. high schools in 1989, when a median of 97 percent knew

injectable drug needles spread AIDS, and 86 percent knew AIDS is spread through unsafe sex.

But the Italian surveys, like the U.S. school surveys, found some ignorance about the ways AIDS is transmitted. Just 48 percent of the Italian students knew AIDS isn't spread by insect bites, and only 41 percent knew people can't get the disease by giving blood.

Twenty-three percent of the Italian students reported having had sexual intercourse, "considerably lower than...in other European countries and in the United States," the CDC said.

Italy has reported more than 8,000 AIDS cases. The U.S. total stands at more than 167,000.

Body's Attack on Virus May Provide Vaccine Clues

BOSTON, MA—The discovery that the body mounts a spirited but ultimately futile defense against the AIDS virus may help researchers design vaccines that will protect people from infection, doctors report.

In two studies published in the *New England Journal of Medicine*, researchers found that during the first weeks after it gets into the body, the AIDS virus multiplies rampantly. But then the body's natural defense system goes to work and kills the virus by the billions, knocking it back to barely noticeable levels. Researchers hope that if a vaccine can prime the body to launch this attack at the first sight of an AIDS virus—rather than after it reaches enormous levels—it may be possible to keep the virus from becoming established.

"If that effective immune response is already in place before virus replication can take off, then it's quite likely that there will be a complete halt of virus growth," said Dr. David D. Ho, one of the researchers.

However, another prominent AIDS scientist cautioned that since this immune reaction, no matter how powerful, fails to destroy the virus completely, it is unlikely to provide the absolute protection necessary for a vaccine.

"This confirms that the immune system has an effect," said Dr. William Haseltine of the Dana Farber Cancer Institute in Boston. "But it means we have to do much better than that with a vaccine if we are going to protect people from infection. We have to prevent the virus from getting into people in the first place, and if it does, we have to learn how to make immune responses that are different from those that naturally occur." The two studies were conducted by Ho, director of the Aaron Diamond AIDS Research Center in New York, and Dr. Stephen J. Clark of the University of Alabama.

Together, they documented the

initially overwhelming growth of the virus and then the body's vigorous response in seven people who were newly infected with HIV.

"We found that very early on during the illness, there is a tremendous burst of virus replication that occurs in the patient," said Ho. "It was quite revealing to see it grow so quickly. That has never been formally documented for HIV."

"Then things turn around a week or two later," he said. "The virus replication returns to barely detectable levels. It suggests that there is something very effective in the host that can quickly control the spread of the virus. It is very important to study that. We will be spending a lot of time and energy to pursue that effective immune response."

All of the men studied had gone to the hospital for treatment of sickness resulting from the initial infection. They had a variety of symptoms, including skin rashes and flu-like fever, sore throats and aches. All got better without receiving any anti-AIDS treatment.

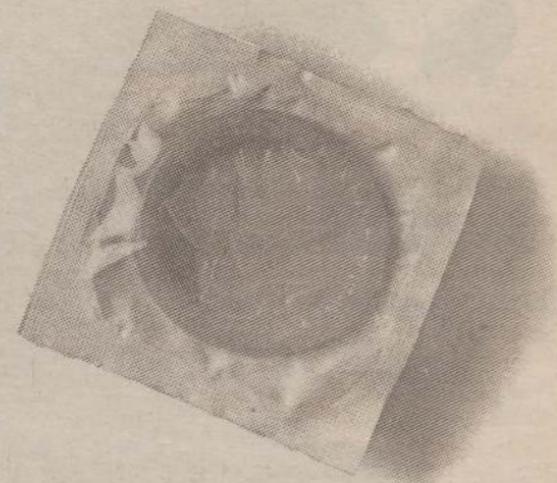
The researchers found that at the height of their early illness, a single liter of their blood might contain 10 billion individual viruses. Levels this high are not seen again until patients fall sick with full-blown AIDS.

"They are sickest when their virus levels are highest," said Clark. "They have not had time yet to develop an immune response. As it emerges, the virus declines, and their symptoms disappear."

As the body's immune defenses go to work, levels of the virus drop as much as 10,000-fold.

Just why the immune defenses eventually lose their power to hold back the virus is also unknown. One leading theory is that the virus mutates inside the body. Eventually powerful new strains emerge that can resist or elude the body's virus-hunting weapons.

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Activists Battle Legislators and Cops For Sanctuary

Hate Crimes Redux

as incidents of hate crimes against lesbians and gay men escalate across the country, community activists are struggling to prove the need for protection against such offenses.

Many activists are battling legislators who want to halt bills protecting minority groups. In Washington state, the Senate's top Republican says she helped kill a



controversial hate crime bill because it extended protection to "special groups of people," namely gay men and lesbians.

Members of a gay community center in Denver, Colorado are compiling reports of hate crimes in order to substantiate the need for hate crimes legislation in that state.

Earlier this month, the GOP-controlled Washington State Senate Law and Justice Committee voted 4-4 to

defeat a plan to add homosexuals to the list of people protected from malicious harassment. A tie vote kills a bill.

Currently, people who harass homosexuals are charged with simple assault, which is a gross misdemeanor. The Washington hate crime bill, HB1037, would have made the crime a felony.

"I think this should cover all people. Not special groups of people. I don't think we should be segregating it," said Majority Leader Jeannette Hayner, who voted against the plan.

"People are just jumping around on this issue," complained the bill's sponsor, Rep. Marlin Appelwick (D-Seattle). "I don't think this issue is going to go away. I think it's going to be much harder to resist in the future."

The measure would have made it a felony to harass a person because of perceived race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, sexual orientation, or mental, physical or sensory handicap. The existing law doesn't include sexual orientation, and makes it a felony to harass a person only if he or she is an actual member of one of those groups, rather than simply being "perceived" to be a member.

Gov. Booth Gardner, many law-enforcement agencies and the mayors of Seattle and Spokane strongly supported the plan.

The bill also would have created a hate crime reporting system and provided training to police officers on how to spot such crimes.

"We're very disappointed and a little confused by how it turned out," Gardner spokesman Carlos Pedraza said.

"Many opponents of the legislation believed it extended special protection to homosexuals. That's clearly not the case, (unless) you consider walking safely down the street or being safe in your own home a special protection."

Temporary Setback

"Today is a sad day for human rights in Washington state," Seattle Mayor Norm Rice said. "It's hard to understand how anyone could oppose this legislation. This bill was strongly supported by police chiefs, law enforcement agencies and human rights groups all across the state."

Rice said he hoped the setback was only temporary. "I think it failed because of a lingering misapprehension and misunderstanding of the issue of bigotry on the part of a number of members of that committee," said Jerry Sheehan, a lobbyist for the American Civil Liberties Union.

"Not enacting the measure does, in fact, create special rights and privileges for a single group: bullies," Sheehan said.

Before the committee vote, Sen. Ken Madsen (D-Roy) offered an amendment that would have removed homosexuals from the bill. It failed.

Sen. Lela Kreidler (D-Olympia) left the committee room after what she called a very disappointing vote.

"It's really sad for our state that we didn't get a bill like this. I was very upset," Kreidler said.

A similar bill passed the House last year but died in the Senate.

Proving the Crime

Meanwhile, members of Denver, Colorado's gay community are collecting reports of hate crimes to prove to critics that they are beaten and discriminated against because of what they are.

Sue Anderson, executive director of the Gay and Lesbian Community Center of Colorado, said during the first nine months of its study, more than 96 incidents in the Denver area were reported. The numbers are needed, she said, to prove that civil-rights violations and hate crimes occur.

Denver voters will decide in May whether to repeal the homosexual rights ordinance. The ordinance bans discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation.

The community center has joined the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force Policy Institute in a push for better record-keeping and has released its first set of statistics on hate crimes against homosexuals.

Domestic Terrorism

Three months ago, Denverite Timothy D. Leon was robbed and severely beaten after joining two men in a limousine for champagne.

"I thought they were going to kill me," said Leon, who owns a Denver hair salon. "Then they threw me out of the car. One of the guys... would not stop kicking me. They took my ring, tore off my belt, grabbed my boots."

The whole time, his attackers shouted, "Fag, you fucking fag!"

Leon's willingness to talk about the incident is unusual, Anderson said.

The only agency collecting data on anti-homosexual violence in Colorado is Anderson's center, she said. She estimates the center is informed of less than five percent of the incidents that take place. The police hear of even less, she said.

"People are afraid to talk about it," she said. "They are afraid to have their names in the paper. They are afraid it will cost them their jobs or even their lives."

Nationwide, gay activists have shouted that attacks on them serve as "domestic terrorism" intended to drive the gay and lesbian community into the closet. But the number of assaults against homosexuals doesn't stand out among about 300 assaults reported monthly, Denver police say.

"I don't see any overwhelming problem," said police Sgt. Tony Lombard, supervisor of the assault unit. "We look for patterns, and I don't see it in this area. But, then again, the person's sexual preference is usually not indicated in the report."

by roger nyhus

Activists On Trial For Breaking Law to Save Lives

REDWOOD CITY, CA—A judge, hoping to shield jurors from emotional life-and-death pleas outside court, imposed a gag order on a trial of two activists who illegally ran a needle exchange program to prevent the spread of AIDS.

"There has been some significant media attention in this case," San Mateo County Municipal Court Judge Craig Parsons said in ordering all participants in the trial not to speak to the press.

"I feel it would be in the best interests of all parties if our jury...received only evidence that is legally presented at trial."

Parsons also granted a prosecution request to bar television cameras from the courtroom during jury selection and the evidence phase of the case.

In both instances, the judge agreed with prosecutors who argued that jury members might accidentally hear through the media impassioned defense arguments that the activists were saving lives by preventing the spread of AIDS among drug users who share dirty needles.

The gag order was opposed by J. Tony Serra, a flamboyant San Francisco defense attorney known for his emotional arguments that he has sometimes used as platforms for causes in civil rights and drug cases. But he told the judge he was only interested in presenting the facts.

"We're very respectful of the court," Serra said. "We're not turning this trial into anything. We're here to litigate."

A reporter for the *San Francisco Daily Journal*, a legal newspaper, and a reporter for KGO-TV also opposed the gag order and the banning of cameras.

Joey Tranchina and Camille Anacabe are on trial on misdemeanor charges of possessing syringes without a prescription, a crime in 11 states and the District of Columbia.

The two were operating an illegal needle exchange program in San Mateo County, trading clean syringes for used

ones from addicts too poor or too sick to care that sharing dirty needles could expose them to the AIDS virus.

The case has garnered attention because Judge Parsons is allowing the two to use a rare "defense of necessity," admitting they broke the law but arguing it was for the greater good of saving lives.

The defense of necessity, which rarely wins, is most often used in cases where protesters outside abortion clinics or nuclear testing grounds have claimed they were right to break the law for a larger moral cause.

But Assistant District Attorney John Oakes, who is prosecuting the Redwood City case, said a defense of necessity is only legitimate when an imminent danger is present—something he thinks was missing in this case.

Tranchina, a freelance writer and photographer from Redwood City, and Anacabe who works for an outreach program for troubled youth in San Francisco, decided last September to challenge the law. They exchanged needles during the day outside a Redwood City methadone clinic and were arrested on site.

The defendants have allies in medical and health officials who are expected to testify that needle exchange programs can save lives, reaching drug addicts who on their own wouldn't likely use safe sanitary practices.

Before his arrest, Tranchina had been exchanging about 50 needles a week for two years throughout San Mateo County, including in the drug-plagued city of East Palo Alto.

Anacabe has worked in drug and AIDS outreach programs throughout the San Francisco Bay area for years, including several years in San Mateo County.

AIDS activists say the county of 650,000 people has an estimated 2,500 IV drug users. Health officials say many of them are among the 3,000 to 4,000 residents infected with the AIDS virus.

Dental Association Won't Revise AIDS Guidelines

ATLANTA, GA—The nation's largest dentists' and physicians' groups said they're standing by requirements that AIDS-infected doctors inform their patients about their illness.

Guidelines being prepared by the national Centers for Disease Control do not require such notification, according to a published report.

The guidelines say infected doctors and dentists should get approval from a local expert panel before continuing to perform invasive procedures such as surgery, the report says.

Three patients of a Florida dentist infected with AIDS were found to have the virus.

The American Dental Association and the American Medical Association issued their guidelines calling on doctors to inform patients or stop doing invasive work.

Both groups said they still support the idea of telling the patient before operating.

"The science (of doctor-to-patient transmission) is unclear. And until such a time as the science is clear, we have to stand on the side of the patients," said Dr. James Todd, executive vice president of the AMA.

"The safest thing for the patients is to

say, 'If you're positive, either tell the patient or refrain from invasive procedures,'" Todd said.

Todd said the subject will be addressed by the AMA leadership at a meeting this summer. "The AMA is constantly reviewing its positions, based on evolving information," he said.

American Dental Association spokesman Phil Weintrub said that group has no plans now to revise its policy.

The CDC draft guidelines have not been made public, and a spokesman for the Atlanta-based CDC refused to comment on the them. The guidelines are "still in draft, and they're not available at this time," said spokesman Kent Taylor.

But according to a report in *The New York Times*, the draft guidelines do not call for AIDS testing of physicians and dentists, an idea which has come in for harsh criticism from medical and legal groups.

The *Times* reported that the draft guidelines call for health care workers who perform invasive procedures—where blood can be spread on contact—should stop such work or obtain approval from a local committee of experts.

Study Shows 80,000 Women May Carry AIDS Virus

CHICAGO, IL—Up to 80,000 women of child-bearing age may carry the AIDS virus, and about 2,000 babies each year will develop the disease, according to a recent study.

Principal author Dr. Marta Gwinn of the Centers for Disease Control and colleagues from several government agencies studied blood tests from more than 1.8 million infants born from 1988 to 1990 in 38 states and Washington, D.C.

They found that 2,382 babies tested positive for AIDS antibodies, meaning their mothers, but not necessarily the babies, carried the virus. Blood tests do not accurately indicate AIDS in babies because infants carry their mothers' antibodies for months.

Because the length of the survey varied from region to region, researchers adjusted the statistics to produce an annual figure and adjusted the figures again to account for all 50 states.

They calculated that 6,079 babies were born to mothers with the virus in 1989—or 1.5 of every 1,000 women who gave birth that year nationwide.

If the same rate held true for all women of child-bearing age in the

United States, up to 80,000 women could be infected, Gwinn said.

Previous studies have shown that about 30 percent of the babies borne by infected mothers eventually develop AIDS. Therefore, researchers calculated that 1,824 babies born in 1989 would develop the disease.

Gwinn estimated that between 1,500 to 2,100 babies a year could develop AIDS.

Most of the infected women were poor and lived in urban areas, Gwinn said.

"Clearly, right now IV drug abuse is what is driving the epidemic in women and, therefore, children," she said.

The highest rates of infected women were in New York, with 5.8 per 1,000; the District of Columbia, 5.5 per 1,000; New Jersey, 4.9 per 1,000; and Florida, 4.5 per 1,000. Montana and New Hampshire each reported zero cases per 1,000 women.

The CDC reported a total of 167,803 AIDS cases through February 1991, including 16,330 among women. Of the total, 106,361 have died.

The results were published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

Ryan White Remembered For Courage, Persistence

CICERO, IN—Ryan White was remembered Monday, April 8, one year after his death from complications of AIDS at age 18, for courage and persistence in battling the disease and its stigma.

"He wanted to help people who were living with AIDS, not dying from the disease," said the Rev. Ray Probasco, the White family's minister.

About 20 people gathered at White's gravesite, which was decorated with spring flowers and wreaths.

Wiping tears from her eyes, White's mother, Jeanne, read a poem written by Michael Jackson.

The death of White, a hemophiliac who got AIDS through blood-clotting agents, saddened many who followed his battle, which made national headlines after he was barred from public school because of fears over the disease.

White was 13 when he was diagnosed with AIDS in December 1984. In 1985, he was barred from Western Middle School near Kokomo after school officials and parents rejected health authorities' assurances that AIDS cannot be spread through casual contact.

After months of school board battles

and court hearings, White won the right to attend school. But the family didn't feel welcome in Kokomo, so they moved to Cicero and White enrolled at Hamilton Heights High School in nearby Arcadia.

In his new surroundings, residents and fellow students rallied around White, who became a spokesman for children with AIDS. He died April 8, 1990.

White's cause drew support from Jackson and other celebrities, including Elton John. Both were among 1,500 mourners at his funeral. First lady Barbara Bush also attended.

A family who drove more than six hours from Sterling Heights, Mich., attended the brief memorial service at White's grave.

Melissa Bugsbee had only known Ryan through newspapers, magazines and television news. She said she went to Cicero on the first anniversary of his death to show how important his battle with the disease had been.

After the service, White's mother gave Melissa a copy of his book, *Ryan White: My Own Story*.

Ms. White has made it her mission since White died to carry on the legacy he left behind.



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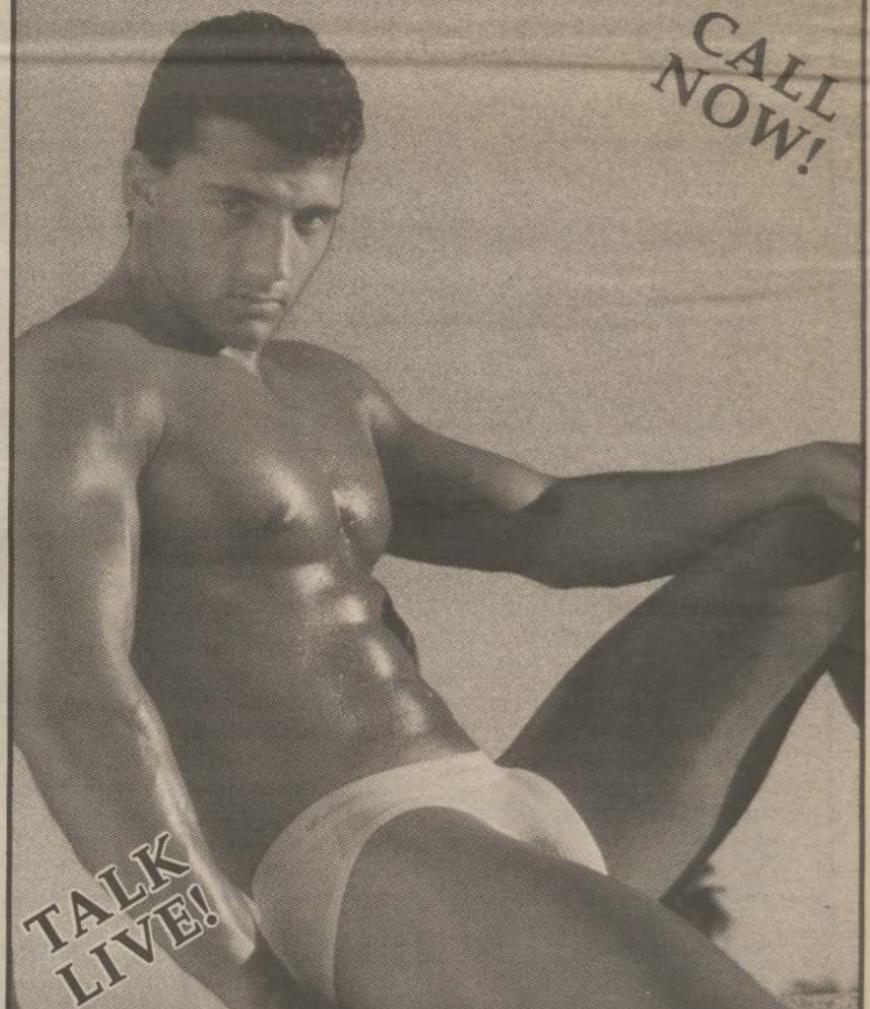
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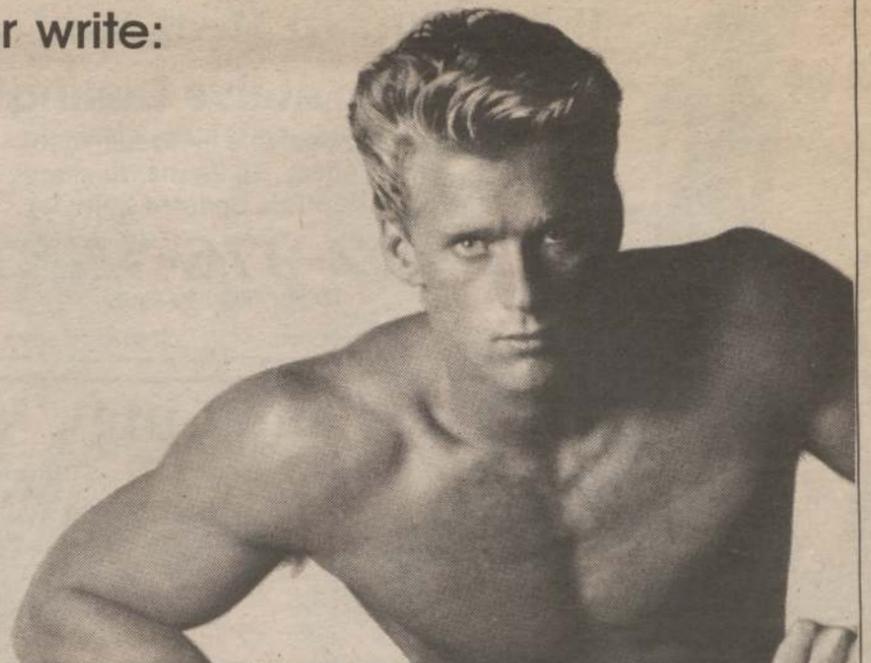
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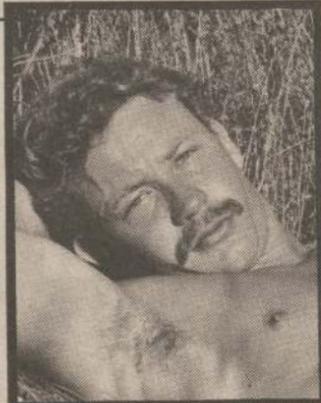
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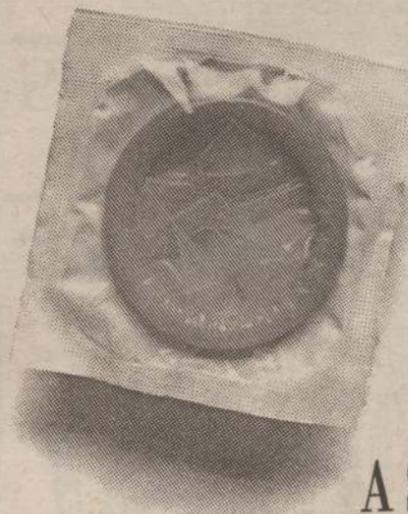
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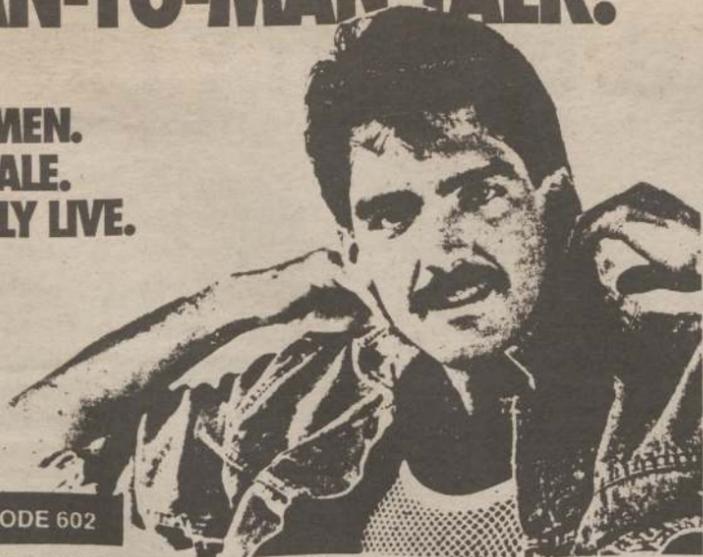
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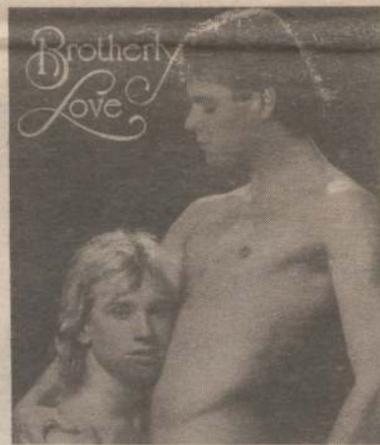
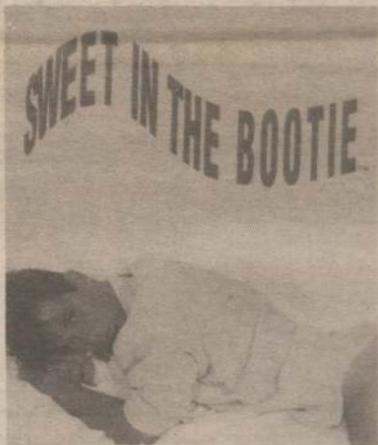
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