

POINT OF VIEW

Thoughts from Cell Block 'B'

In a church hall in Washington, DC, it is close to 100 degrees, and the humidity is about the same as I listen to a melodic-voiced gentlewoman. She speaks of Gandhi and suffragettes and Selma, non-violence and social change. And she reassures us that taking the risk of breaking the law to protest an injustice is a meaningful endeavor.

Another voice prepares us for the possible consequences to ourselves personally and frightens us. And yet another voice says, "Don't lose this number. Write it on the upper part of your arm where you won't perspire." Obediently, I follow the instructions and am instantly shocked that I have placed on my arm a blue tattoo.

After a couple of hours we are fully-trained freedom fighters, and we leave the church, each one of us holding a flower. Outside we are joined by hundreds of demonstrators and almost as many TV cameras. After participating in so many quiet and somber candle-light memorials, I am startled by the anger and militancy of the crowd as we begin our march to the White House.

I realize that I do not know what the banner I'm holding says. But we begin chanting, "We've got the power to . . . fight back!" and "What do we want?" . . . "Money for AIDS!" . . . "When do we want it?" . . . "Now!" And we sing, "We shall overcome," . . . and "We are a gently angry people — fighting, fighting for our lives!"

We reach the assembly point in Lafayette Park where there is pandemonium. A media circus out of control. Dan Bradley, the former head of the Legal Services Corporation of the United States — now a person with AIDS, addresses the crowd . . . with anger, and sadness, and grace. He frames the argument well.

The President of the United States is letting us die. He refuses to meet with

RALPH PAYNE

They take our women first. And I choke back the rage as I realize that they are taking the gentlest (and those whom they perceive to be the most vulnerable) first. The men watch and sing, "We shall overcome." One-by-one they take the lesbians who have been fighting by our sides in the battle against AIDS since the beginning. The women who are least at risk for the disease. The women who did not have to be there. The women who once again are proving that ours truly is a lesbian and gay community — united in the face of crisis.

They take Bobbi Bennett. They take Jean O'Leary. They take Ginny Apuzzo. And they take all of them. The White House is their backdrop. Helicopters are in the air. Steel-helmeted, jack-booted, rubber-gloved militia surround us. And commando-type Secret Service agents watch us through binoculars from the White House roof. Sirens are wailing. And the crowd is roaring with approval as our strong, gentle women are loaded onto the bus which the police have reserved for females.

They start picking off the men from every direction. One by one. Just as I have seen my friends and heroes taken by the disease, now I see them being taken by the police, bravely smiling through their fear and I am strengthened by their presence.

Each of the men who is well has taken responsibility for a person with AIDS. But we realize this system is futile because they are taking us randomly. And we stand helpless as we watch them take our charges. Len Matlovich, Richard Rector, Glen Coltharp.

And pitifully, we all watch as they take Loren Laureano, a person with AIDS from Houston. We watch him drop to his knees, and then on his face. We watch as the police started pulling him thinking he is resisting arrest. And the crowd begins to lose control. "Shame! Shame! Shame!" they cry. A doctor who has agreed to be arrested steps forward and is pushed back. Those of us remaining try to tell the

police, "He needs a doctor. He has AIDS. Please stop hurting him." The police, who are only doing their job, realize that we might be right, and call for an ambulance. They cut Loren's bonds and load him into the ambulance.

As our numbers diminish, they herd us into an increasingly tighter circle until we are standing back-to-back facing out. The heat and humidity are relentless. We cheer and applaud each person that is taken. David Scondras. Steve Schulte. David Mixner. Duke Comegys. Jim Foster. Tim Wolfred. Randy Klose.

And there's a young man whose ac-

comes the answer. And so it goes. Humor and pathos all the way.

Paul Boneberg and I are at the front of the bus and the first ones to be off-loaded, booked and jailed. How peculiar it is to see my colleague of many years staring wistfully out from behind the steel bars.

Inside the jail they process each person slowly and methodically. As each person enters the cell there are cheers. Until finally we are told by the guards to pipe down and hold our applause till the end. A woman guard complains that our cuffs should be removed. The male guards disagree. But the woman is persistent and she eventually prevails.

After a couple of hours we are fully-trained freedom fighters, and we leave the church, each one of us holding a flower.

quaintance I have made the night before and whose name I do not know. He holds a defiant flower in the air as he is arrested. And on and on. Then I feel the inevitable tight grip on my arm. And I am led away. Questioned. Cuffed. Photographed. Then, I am loaded onto the men's bus where 40 of our community's leading activists are waiting and cheering.

The mood on the bus is militant and apprehensive, but gay humor is also prevalent. The sweltering heat causes the sweat to roll from my forehead into my eyes, and my contacts sting as the plastic cuffs cut into my wrists behind my back. We yell to the onlooking demonstrators. "What do we want?" "Money for AIDS!" "When do we want it!" "Now!" After one "What do we want?" somebody pipes up, "Air conditioning!" and we all laugh.

The bus pulls away with us singing, "We shall overcome." And the crowd weeps and cheers and yells, "Thank you." And we yell back, "Thank you!" The bus speeds up, cooling the inside somewhat, and a local man from Washington (I think the owner of Lambda Rising bookstore) acts as tour guide. On your left is the Department of Injustice. . . . And seeing a statue, somebody asks, "Who's that on the horse?" "That's Larry Kramer,"

Our bonds are removed, and later we realize that the woman is probably a friend.

Ironically, the total number arrested is 64. An incredible bonding occurs among the inmates. People, who under normal circumstances might refuse to sit in a meeting in the same room with each other, are now sharing a jail cell. David Scondras, who earlier has strengthened us by admitting he is terrified, is now circulating a smuggled pen obtaining everyone's autograph on a scrap of paper to preserve the moment. And the fear rises again as two more people with AIDS become faint and have to be removed to the hospital.

Eventually we are processed, our bail is forfeited as we plead guilty to our offense, and we are released. Paul and I are the first out, and a tired and tense Diane Abbitt hugs us and gives us a banana. She has been waiting outside with a purse full of money in case anyone needs bail. She is anxious about her lover Bobbi who is still inside. They have four children at home. . . .

And so, what did we accomplish?

For the first time since the Stonewall riots nearly 20 years ago, lesbian and gay representatives from around the nation came together to take a unified action. We consciously broke the law of



Paul Boneberg of Mobilization Against AIDS being arrested during DC protest on June 1.

this land to protest the injustice directed towards our people. We did so non-violently. We spoke to the president and we know that he heard us. We spoke to the nation and we know that it heard us. And we spoke to our community.

And in doing so, we were also hearing our community's cry for action. We heard. For six years our community has stood virtually alone waging the war against this epidemic. We have defined the programs. We have developed the services. Our people have served as the guinea pigs for research. We have raised the money. We have lobbied our elected officials demanding action. We have fought back lunatics wanting to put us into concentration camps. We have conducted the funerals. We have conducted the funerals! And we have exhausted all of the avenues available to us within the system. And still the system watches us die.

So today, June 1, 1987, 64 frightened people took a risk and crossed a line, stepping into a space that has been waiting for us for some time. Our message is that the time has come to take the next gentle step in our liberation. We must let the system know that it is failing us, and that we can no longer stand by and watch our people die. If we have to, we will break the law — non-violently. Filling up the jails is preferable to filling up the hospitals. We are not going to just die.

And I am reminded of the spontaneous chant which broke out as we helped each other over the concrete barricades in that collective coming out in front of the White House . . . "Join us! Join us! Join us!"

Protests

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noontime protest, some 150 people marched from the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church to Lafayette Park in front of the White House three blocks away. At the park, they were greeted by another 150 to 200 persons who had gathered for a brief rally.

Dan Bradley, a Gay activist with AIDS who served as head of the Legal Services Corporation in the Carter administration, delivered an emotional and vigorous speech which sometimes strained his voice.

"I'm not going to live much longer," said Bradley, who was diagnosed with AIDS a year ago. "But," he said, President Reagan "is going to hear from me. We are going to pay a visit to the White House."

Following Bradley's address, the 300 or so demonstrators marched in a loud but orderly procession to the corner where they crossed Pennsylvania Avenue under police supervision to the sidewalk in front of the White House.

Then, at about 12:45, D.C. Police closed traffic to the block in front of the White House as Bradley and 63 other demonstrators climbed over the waist-high concrete barriers onto the street. In a carefully orchestrated action, the demonstrators, most carrying red carpet squares to sit on, sat down in the middle of Pennsylvania Avenue.

Among those participating in the civil disobedience with Bradley were West Hollywood Mayor Steve Shulte, New York Governor Mario Cuomo's Gay liaison Virginia Apuzzo, Boston City Councilor David Scondras, and D.C. Mayor Barry's community representative Jim Zais. Others arrested—64 in all—included Lambda Rising bookstore owners Deacon Maccubbin and Jim Bennett, Human Rights Campaign Fund officials Vic Basile and Lois Reckitt, National Gay Rights Advocates President Jean O'Leary, Metropolitan Community Church founder Troy Perry, Fund for Human Dignity head Sherri Cohen, and playwright Larry Kramer.

Ten minutes later, D.C. Police, wearing riot helmets and bright yellow latex gloves, began escorting the street sitters one by one to a police bus. At the bus door, each demonstrator was photographed and handcuffed with a plastic band. Men were placed on a large white bus and a paddy wagon; women were placed on a green bus. More than a dozen U.S. Park Police guarded the street as the protests were made and White House security officers staked themselves along the fence inside the White House grounds. One man in a tan jump suit watched the arrests through binoculars from atop the White House.

At 1:31, the police buses started up and drove off to the loud cheers of the demonstrators watching in front of the White House.

Later that afternoon, many of the same demonstrators, including those arrested, were back together again for a protest in front of the Washington Hilton Hotel where the International Conference on AIDS was taking place.

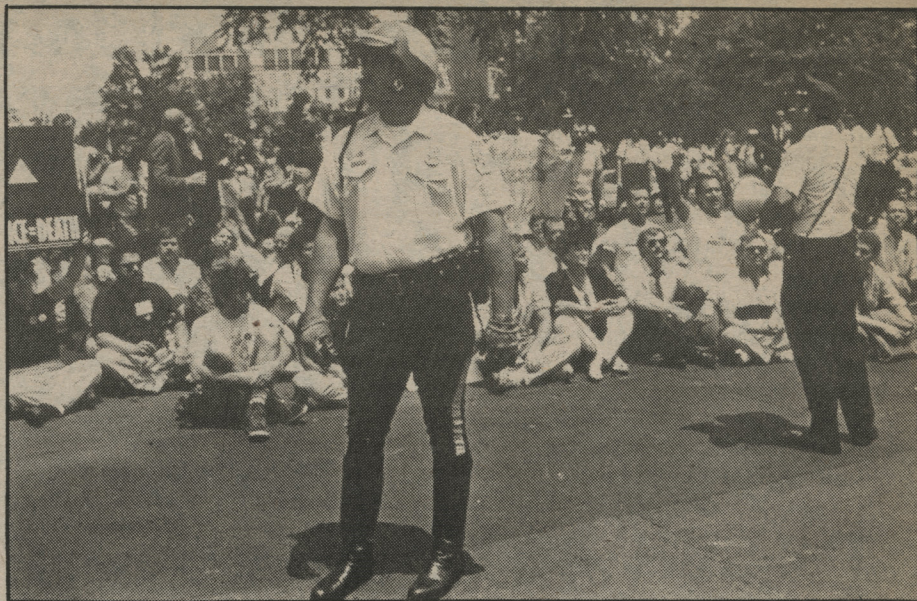
Again the demonstration was orderly and well guarded by D.C. Police. After about an hour of picketing along the sidewalks in front of the Hilton, the protest disbanded.

Media coverage of the demonstrations was extensive and in many cases was the top story on network news programs Monday evening and on the front page of newspapers Tuesday morning.

A half-dozen protesters associated with the Family Research Institute, an anti-Gay group headed by psychologist Paul Cameron, were much less successful in gaining attention for their picketing outside the AmFAR dinner Sunday night.

Vic Basile, executive director of the Human Rights Campaign Fund, one of the groups which helped organize Monday's demonstrations, said he believes the Gay protests were successful in "dramatizing the lack of leadership" from Reagan in addressing the AIDS epidemic. The protests, he said, provided an "uplifting experience" for those participating. And, according to activist Jim Zais who was arrested Monday, many of the demonstrators say Monday's protests signal a "new phase in activism" in the Gay community.

Rick Harding also contributed to this story.



Police waited 10 minutes before arresting the protesters.



N.Y. Gov. Mario Cuomo Gay liaison Virginia Apuzzo being arrested.



Wreath for those who have died.

photos by Doug Hinckle

Researchers boo mandatory approach but say tests help

by Rick Harding

AIDS antibody testing was the "hot" topic at the Third International Conference on AIDS that took place in D.C. this week—alternately drawing "boos" and applause from the usually reserved scientific audience.

Just hours after the group booed Vice President Bush, who in the conference keynote address Monday called for "routine" widespread testing, several researchers presented studies which showed that testing dramatically reduces high-risk sexual behavior among Gay men.

Researchers from San Francisco, Chicago, and Boston reported that in their studies, Gay men radically changed their behavior from higher to lower risk after they were tested for the AIDS antibody, regardless of whether their test results were positive or negative. The behavioral changes included eliminating anal sex or using condoms during such sex; and eliminating or reducing the number of anonymous sexual encounters.

But even as they defended the validity of their studies which they said prove the value of antibody testing, many of the researchers, and numerous other scientists during the conference, sharply criticized the Reagan administration's testing proposal.

President Reagan, at a fundraiser for the American Foundation for AIDS Research Sunday night, said he supports "routine" AIDS testing. Neither Reagan, nor Bush during his speech, defined what they mean by "routine," but a number of conference participants said they inferred that the administration supports mandatory testing.

San Francisco psychologist Dr. Thomas



Vice President Bush was soundly booed at the AIDS conference when he endorsed expanded testing.

Coates reported that among a group of about 500 Gay men in his study, 70.4 percent acknowledged engaging in unprotected anal intercourse shortly before taking the antibody test, but only 14.8 percent reported doing so afterward.

Coates stressed that the testing in his study was conducted under "near ideal conditions." He said the participants volunteered for the test, they received extensive pre- and post-test counseling, and they were guaranteed confidentiality under a California law which prohibits divulging a person's AIDS antibody status.

"The issue here is not testing, exactly," Coates said. "The issue is protecting the public health. Although we've shown that testing does lead to positive changes in sexual behavior, we also know that any such changes have to be voluntary—they can't be forced."

Coates said that those who are likely to test positive for AIDS infection—"Gays, IV drug users, ethnic minorities, and prostitutes"—are often already alienated from the government.

"We can't use coercive methods on these people [to force them to be tested]; we have to gain their voluntary cooperation."

Several other researchers also presented studies during the week which showed that testing reduces high-risk sexual activity. Jeff Moulton, a psychologist at the University of California at San Francisco, reported that a group of 125 Gay men in his study "significantly" reduced their number of sexual partners after they were tested. Moulton said the proportion of Gay men engaging in unprotected anal intercourse was already very low among the group and did not change significantly after testing.

Although Moulton said he had not done follow-up studies to determine if the changes were permanent or temporary, Coates said changes among participants in his study had lasted through a two-year follow-up.

Jill Joseph of the University of Michigan

reported that in her study of 465 Gay men, most participants made a "significant behavioral change" after testing.

Joseph also reported, however, that over half of those tested in her study experienced an increase in depression.

Moulton, who agreed that antibody testing can hurt the emotional health of those tested, especially those testing positive, said it is "essential" to make pre- and post-test counseling a part of any AIDS antibody testing program. He said he believes such counseling is often either inadequate or missing entirely from current mandatory testing in the military, and is likely to be neglected in any expanded mandatory testing programs.

"You have to respect the impact of testing on the individual," Moulton said, noting that he does not try to "push" his own patients into taking the test but is "supportive" if they decide on their own to take it.

Conversely, Coates said he thinks "it's important for everybody at high-risk to know their antibody status" and that the CDC has "not gone far enough" to encourage people at high risk to take the test.

All researchers who presented reports on testing at the conference agreed that testing outside of high risk groups would not justify the costs because so few would test positive. Coates also noted that false positives were much more likely when testing the general population.

The researchers said that the testing issue would likely be moot at some time in the future if effective treatments for AIDS infection are produced. Then, they said, people will want to be tested as early as possible so they can begin treatment.

by Doug Hinkle

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6/5/87

BLADE
WASHINGTON



by Doug Hinkle

300 protesters jeered President Reagan as he arrived at the AmFAR dinner Sunday night to deliver his AIDS address.

White House arrests spark publicity, anger

Widespread coverage of protests
'dramatizes' plight of PWAs

by Lisa M. Keen

More than 300 protesters turned out for three different demonstrations this week that were, by all accounts, successful in drawing public attention to the federal government's slow response to the AIDS epidemic.

Beginning Sunday night at a benefit dinner by the American Foundation for AIDS Research (AmFAR) where President Reagan delivered his first major address on AIDS, a lively and vociferous throng of protesters managed to make their presence and their concerns known.

During the middle of a formal ceremony at which the President spoke, the roar of chants from a marching AIDS vigil could be heard. Dr. Mathilde Krim, a founding chair of AmFAR and an award presenter, made direct reference to the chants in her remarks, saying that the demonstrators were "asking

the question for us," when will a cure for AIDS be found.

Before the event began, the demonstrators waited along K Street near the Potomac Restaurant where the benefit was held and jeered the President as his motorcade arrived. The President, apparently not hearing the nature of the group's shouts, waved to the crowd as his car entered the grounds.

The demonstrators then held a candlelight vigil nearby before returning to the site of the benefit during the awards presentation. Some protesters shouted for the crowd to charge the tent where the President's speech was taking place, but organizers prevailed upon the crowd to postpone any acts of civil disobedience until Monday when an organized action was planned.

On Monday, during a sweltering

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D.C. Police gloves cancel
planned reconciliation

by Lisa M. Keen

Local Gay activists were so angered by D.C. Police wearing yellow rubber gloves during Monday's arrests at the White House they canceled a press conference, scheduled for today, at which D.C. Police Chief Maurice Turner Jr. was to have apologized for a remark he made when police wore gloves and masks during a raid on a Gay club last March.

The publicity and uproar over the yellow gloves—which made national news on television and newspapers across the country—extended as far as the U.S. Attorney General who, on Wednesday, told a meeting of police chiefs in Idaho that police should wear gloves when handling persons at high risk for AIDS.

Local Gay activists this week said they

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The Second Stonewall

by Paul Boneberg

Executive Director Mobilization Against AIDS

I saw the national lesbian and gay leadership of America, hands cuffed behind their backs, herded into buses and taken to jail. I heard them chanting "What do we want? Money for AIDS! When do we want it? Now!" As the bus pulled away and hundreds of spectators chanted "Thank you! Thank you!" I knew I was witnessing the most significant action by the lesbian and gay community since Stonewall riots nearly 10 years ago.

The police came for the lesbians first. Slowly they were arrested, hands cuffed, and led to the waiting buses. Virginia Apuzzio, perhaps the most prominent of the lesbian and gay leaders, was among the first taken. She walked slowly forward, face grim. The crowd of protesters began to shout "Ginny! Ginny! Ginny!" as she was helped on the bus. Jean O'Leary, director of the National Gay Rights Advocate, drew a similar response as the crowd yelled "Yeah, Jean!" She turned, hands cuffed behind her back and smiled back at those waiting to be arrested.

As the men were arrested a person with AIDS, hands cuffed behind him, collapsed onto the hundred degree asphalt. All the demonstrators shouted and tried to go to him but were turned away by the police. Even a doctor who had joined in the protest to care for people with AIDS was held back. As the police rolled our unconscious friend over to remove his handcuffs, hundreds of supporting protesters turned, pointed at the White House and shouted "Shame! Shame! Shame!" He was put in a police ambulance and taken away -- Lauren Loreano, an hispanic man from Houston, Texas. A person with AIDS who was fighting for his life.

Cheers went up as Boston City Councilman David Scondras was taken and again at the arrest of Steve Shuttle, the Mayor of West Hollywood. Leonard Matlovich, the gay man who successfully challenged the U.S. Air Force, wore his military uniform and medals despite the sweltering Washington heat. As he was handcuffed, someone shouted "That's Leonard Matlovich, a war hero! Shame! Shame!" A reporter, knowing his fame and his conservative political views, called out "Len! Len! Why civil disobedience? Why break the law?" Matlovich replied, "I spent 3 years in Vietnam for this country. If spending a few hours or days in jail will help make the government take action against AIDS, it's a price I'm willing to pay." He didn't mention that as a person with AIDS the strain of a prolonged jail stay could undermine his health or that he could of gotten a much longer term than the rest for wearing his uniform at the protest. But putting others first is characteristic of both people with AIDS and heroes.

As time passed the protesters slowly were forced into a smaller and smaller circle, blocking still Pennsylvania Avenue and the White House entrance. As they chanted and sang "We shall Overcome", the police arrested the head of the AIDS programs of San Francisco, Boston, Los Angeles, Arizona, Georgia, and New Mexico and the National Association of People with AIDS. By the time Vic Basute of the Human Rights Campaign Fund, Ralph Payne of the California Community AIDS Network and Troy Perry of the Metropolitan Community Church were hand-cuffed, only a few protesters were left to cheer.

I was one of the last ones taken. Hands cuffed behind me, I was led to the bus and there was questioned briefly and photographed. As I looked down at my feet, I saw a pile of negatives of the collected gay leadership of America--photographed with hands cuffed behind their backs, joyous and afraid, with the White House in the background. Climbing into the bus, I faced them -- forty-some men (the women were put on a separate bus) arms behind their backs, faces drenched with sweat in the ninety degree heat, still chanting for increased funding. Looking through the metal grill, I saw only one remaining protester still blocking Pennsylvania Avenue.

It was Dan Bradley, former head of the Legal Services Corporation of America, one of the highest administrative positions in the United States Government and now a person with AIDS. He was more than any other person responsible for the civil disobedience occurring that day. As a lawyer he had fought for the civil rights of many Americans. As a gay activist with AIDS he had pushed relentlessly for basic justice for our people. Now he stood quietly, holding a rainbow flag, looking thin but radiant, waiting to be arrested. Then his hands were cuffed and he was taken away, the last of 64 protesters. As long as I will live I will remember him standing alone with that Rainbow Flag, the White House in the background, police moving in for the arrest. I felt very proud of our people. I felt then and feel now that I witnessed more than a successful demonstration. It was a turning point -- a second Stonewall.

Footnote -- Non-violent civil disobedience around AIDS was first begun by John Lorenzini, a person with AIDS, in 1985 in San Francisco. Further, civil disobedience actions occurred in 1986 in San Francisco and New York. The action described above was the first national AIDS civil disobedience and the first targeting the White House itself. It occurred on June 1, 1987 (the opening of the 1987 World Health Conference on AIDS) in Washington D.C. It involved much of the lesbian and gay leadership of America, many of whom had never before been arrested. Key organizers were the National Gay Rights Advocates, the Human Rights Campaign Fund, and Mobilization Against AIDS. The action was relayed by hundreds of reporters to a worldwide audience. President Reagan commented directly on the protest that same day.

A few months later, on October 13th at the U.S. Supreme Court, over 850 people were arrested, demanding equality for lesbian and gay men. This event was the second wave of accelerating civil disobedience by lesbian and gay Americans, driven to break the law by the gross injustices perpetrated upon them by the leaders of the nation.

Washington D.C. -- Civil Disobedience -- Assumptions

1. The AIDS "Leadership" of the nation will commit non-violent civil disobedience as a means of asserting our goals.
2. The goals are:
 - a. Refute the President's contention that the government is doing "everything possible" to defeat AIDS.
 - b. Assert our own AIDS agenda.
 - c. Visibly demonstrate to the public how urgently we view the situation.
 - d. Inform our own community that the time has come to employ the tactics of non-violent civil disobedience.
3. Those who risk arrest will act as individuals not as organization representatives.
4. It is essential that most, if not all, prominent national leaders participate. (e.g. the executive directors of the several national groups).
5. Date -- Monday, June 1st -- opening day of the International AIDS Conference.
6. Time -- Before 2:00 p.m. (suggestion 12:30 p.m.).
7. Location -- outside the White House (exact spot to be determined by legal experts).
8. Agenda is outlined in the 5 demands in the accompanying letter.

MOBILIZATION AGAINST AIDS

TO: March on Washington Organizers

FROM: Paul Boneberg - Executive Director, Mobilization Against AIDS
Co-Chair of the National Lobby Days

RE: Taking Our Demands to Congress

As you know, one of the actions preceding the National March, is a lobbying effort to articulate the March's demands to members of Congress. This is the Second National Lesbian and Gay Lobby Day (the first being on October 15, 1979), and we have every reason to believe it will be an enormous success. For many Congressional representatives and senators this will be the first time they will meet with their lesbian and gay constituents. Also, for many of our people, it will be the first time they have lobbied in Washington, and for some, the first time they have visited their representatives at all.

Our goal is to meet with as many members of Congress as possible and, failing that, with key staff members. In 1979, constituent delegations met with over 250 Congressional representatives' offices and over 70 senatorial offices. We hope to exceed these figures in 1987. Our first action to accomplish this was to expand the lobby effort to two full days (Thursday, October 8th and Friday, October 9th). Further, we have prepared sample forms which are enclosed and we will attempt to contact you by phone. Mobilization Against AIDS has offered whatever assistance it can provide to constituent lobby groups in cities and states across the nation. Once in Washington, my Co-Chair Jeff Levi, with the resources of the National Lesbian and Gay Task Force, will organize a briefing for lobbyists and handle D.C. logistical problems. The National Organization for Women, the Human Rights Campaign Fund, and the AIDS Action Council have also agreed to help all of us in making the Lobby Days a success.

I am extremely pleased to be part of what I think is certain to be the most successful National Lesbian and Gay March ever. I say that as a member of the National Steering Committee of the March's in both 1979 (Washington) and 1984 (San Francisco Democratic Convention). I understand the real work that those of you in hundreds of cities across the country are putting in to make this march happen. I hope that this packet makes your work just a little easier. If I or Mobilization Against AIDS can help, please contact us. If not, you should hear from us by phone in August or September.

MOBILIZATION AGAINST AIDS

CONSTITUENT LOBBY TEAMS' PLAN

There are four essential tasks in a successful lobby effort. Basically, local teams need to:

1. Get an Appointment. The first part of getting an appointment involves identifying the elected officials who represent your area. This can be more difficult than it sounds, particularly in dense urban areas. Make sure that you know clearly the boundaries of each Congressional District. Either major political party or the library can help if you run into problems. Next, you need to tentatively identify at least one person who is willing to lobby in each member's district. That person should immediately write to both the local and district office and ask for a meeting with the member in person in Washington on the Lobby Days. (See sample appointment letter.)

The letter to the Washington office should be followed up by a phone call within 10 days. In many cases, the Congressional representative will be reluctant to confirm a personal meeting. We urge you to be persistent. Remind your representative that you are constituents; that you will have traveled a great distance; and that these are life and death issues. Remember: they work for you! If you conclude that a personal meeting is impossible, try to meet with the chief of staff. If you do not identify by name the chief of staff or other high-ranking aide, you may well be shoved off to a low level staff person. Be specific on with whom you want to meet. Confirm your appointment by letter and phone at least a week before you leave for the March.

Optimally - It would enhance the effectiveness of your lobby visit if you were able to schedule a preliminary meeting in your representative's local office. This should occur before September 1st, and be with a chief staff person in the local office. You should be able to schedule your appointment quickly by phone or in writing. This preliminary meeting serves 3 purposes. First, it gives your team a "dry run" so they know what to expect when lobbying. Second, it allows your team to become familiar with your representative's basic posture on our demands. This will allow for more precise follow-up in Washington. Third, it will show your representative that you are serious.

When you schedule your meetings either in Washington or locally, let us know. We have to coordinate all the last-minute attendees and do outreach to the unorganized districts. Please keep us informed at the Mobilization office and we will relay the information to all appropriate parties.

2. Create an Inclusive Lobby Team. It is important that all our lobby teams be representative of the actual composition of the lesbian and gay community. Therefore, in creating lobby teams, work to ensure gender parity and be inclusive of people of color. Additionally, people with AIDS or ARC should be included in each local lobby team.

Other inclusivity factors you should be sensitive to are:

- Geographic Diversity -- This is particularly important when meeting with senators.
- Political/Economic Diversity -- For example, if your representative is a Republican, try to include Republicans in your lobby team.
- Others -- Remember lesbian and gay parents, business and professional people, senior citizens and youth, can address with their very presence, issues of importance to our community. Consider including non-gay M.O.W. supporters as well.
- Statewide Teams -- In large states be sure to coordinate with your counterparts in other areas before finalizing your team. It is unlikely that your senator will meet with different groups from different cities, so work together.

3. Demonstrate Local Support for the Lobby Team and the M.O.W. Demands. To be persuasive with your legislator, you will need to demonstrate that there is support for your positions "back home." As much as is possible, you should strive to demonstrate that your small but articulate lobby team represents thousands of voters in your representative's district. There are many ways to do this - be creative. Below are some methods that have worked before.

Mutual Supporters and Friends -- Your elected official will listen first to his or her supporters. Therefore, if any of your local M.O.W. group's members or friends have vigorously supported your legislator, ask these people to speak on your behalf. Any groups (e.g. political clubs, unions, churches) that have endorsed your representative in the last election or anyone who donated money will be particularly persuasive.

The Press -- Hold a press conference about the local M.O.W. contingent, then send your representative the positive stories. If the media takes you seriously, so will elected officials.

Post Cards -- Have your supporters deluge the representative's D.C. office with pre-printed post cards that say your lobby team represents them. (See sample enclosed.)

Letters and Phone Calls -- These other forms of showing widespread support are also effective, but take more work than post cards.

Endorsements from Local Groups -- The endorsements of local groups, unions, city councils, or prominent individuals should be relayed to your elected official. If possible, that endorsement should be accompanied by a cover letter to your representative asking him or her to meet with you.

4. Become Informed on Legislation Related to M.O.W. Demands. This is important but do not become intimidated by the complexity of legislation and the legislative process. Most of our lobby teams' primary mission is to clearly let their local legislators know that the M.O.W. demands have support in their districts. A few teams will be alerted that their elected official is a crucial vote so that they can be particularly effective. But in general, you will have to present two sets of information.

- A. What the Demands are in terms your elected official can understand. Usually, this means giving them specific local examples of how a lesbian and gay issue is of concern to you. It is generally more effective to say "Congresswoman Doe, I was fired from the department store because I am gay and what are you going to do about it?" or "Congresswoman Doe, the court took away my children during my divorce case because I am a lesbian" than to say "Congresswoman Doe, many people in Peoria face discrimination." Try to create brief, vivid, local examples of why the M.O.W. demands are relevant to your area.
- B. What Specific Legislative Actions Your Elected Officials Can Take to meet your concerns. We will identify specific actions that need to be taken by the House and Senate relative to the M.O.W.'s demands. Most of this information will be sent to you in September, but some last minute updates will be provided at the Lobby Day briefings. As a result, you will have a "check list" of questions to pose to your legislator.

Conclusion -- Lobbying is an act of empowerment. We can and will shake up the Capitol by having thousands of lesbians and gay men visit their congresspeople. It will be effective and it will be fun. Call us if you need help. In any case, we will be phoning you to follow up.

MOBILIZATION AGAINST AIDS
2120 Market Street, Suite 106
San Francisco CA 94114
(415) 431-4660

CONSTITUENT LOBBY TEAMS PLAN

There are four essential tasks in a successful lobby effort. Basically, local teams need to:

1. Get an Appointment. The first part of getting an appointment involves identifying the elected officials who represent your area. This can be more difficult than it sounds particularly in dense urban areas. Make sure that you know clearly the boundaries of each Congressional District. Either major political party or the library can help if you run into problems. Next, you need to tentatively identify at least one person who is willing to lobby in each member's district. That person should immediately write to both the local and district office and ask for a meeting with the member in person in Washington on the Lobby Days. (See sample appointment letter).

The letter to the Washington office should be followed up by a phone call within 10 days. In many cases, the Congressional Representative will be reluctant to confirm a personal meeting. We urge you to be persistent. Remind your Representative that you are constituents; that you will have travelled a great distance; and, that these are life and death issues. Remember: they work for you! If you conclude that a personal meeting is impossible, try to meet with the chief of staff. If you don't identify by name the chief of staff or other high-ranking aide, you may well be shoved off to a low level staff person. Be specific on who you want to meet with. Confirm your appointment by letter and phone at least a week before you leave for the March.

Optimally -- It would enhance the effectiveness of your lobby visit if you were able to schedule a preliminary meeting in your Representative's local office. This should occur before September 1st, and be with a chief staff person in the local office. You should be able to schedule your appointment quickly by phone or in writing. This preliminary meeting serves 3 purposes. First, it give your team a "dry run" so they know what to expect when lobbying. Second, it allows your team to become familiar with your Representative's basic posture on our demands. This will allow for more precise follow-up in Washington. Third, it will show your Representative that you are serious.

When you schedule your meetings either in Washington or locally, let us know. We have to coordinate all the last-minute attendees and do outreach to the unorganized districts. Please keep us informed at the Mobilization office and we will relay the information to all appropriate parties.

2. Create an inclusive lobby team. It is important that all our lobby teams be representative of the actual composition of the lesbian and gay community. Therefore, in creating lobby teams, work to ensure gender parity and be inclusive of people of color. Additionally people with AIDS or ARC should be included in each local lobby team.

Other inclusivity factors you should be sensitive to are:

-Geographic Diversity -- This is particularly important when meeting with Senators.

-Political/Economic Diversity -- For example, if your Representative is a Republican, try to include Republicans in your lobby team.

-Others -- Remember lesbian and gay parents, business and professional people, senior citizens and youth, can address with their very presence, issues of importance to our community. Consider including non-gay M.O.W. supporters as well.

Statewide Teams -- In large states be sure to coordinate with your counterparts in other areas before finalizing your team. It is unlikely that your Senator will meet with different groups from different cities, so work together.

It can be difficult to create an inclusive lobby team. But it is vital to the effectiveness of your effort. If you need help, contact either the national team, the national office or one of the March's respective caucuses.

3. Demonstrate Local Support for the Lobby Team and the M.O.W.Demands. To be persuasive with your legislator, you will need to demonstrate that there is support for your positions "back home." As much as is possible, you should strive to demonstrate that your small but articulate lobby team represents thousands of voters in your Representative's district. There are many ways to do this -- be creative. Below are some methods that have worked before.

Mutual Supporters and Friends -- Your elected official will listen first to his or her supporters. Therefore, if any of your local M.O.W. group's members or friends have vigorously supported your legislator, ask these people to speak on your behalf. Any groups (e.g. political clubs, unions, churches) that have endorsed your representative in the last election or anyone who donated money will be particularly persuasive.

The Press -- Hold a press conference about the local M.O.W. contingent, then send your representative the positive stories. If the media takes you seriously, so will elected officials.

Post Cards -- (See sample enclosed) Have your supporters deluge the Representative's D.C. office with pre-printed post cards that say your lobby team represents them.

Letter and Phone Calls -- These other forms of showing widespread support are also effective, but take more work than post cards.

Endorsements from Local Groups -- The endorsements of local groups, unions, city councils, or prominent individuals should be relayed to your elected official. If possible, that endorsement should be accompanied by a cover letter to your representative asking him or her to meet with you.

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MOBILIZATION AGAINST AIDS

1540 MARKET STREET, SUITE 160
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102
TEL 415-863-4676 FAX 415-863-4740

GAY AIDS ACTIVISM

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

TED FANG, CO-CHAIR
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DON SLOAN
REGGIE WILLIAMS
RON WONG

PAUL BONEBERG, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

KESSLER:
NOTIFICATION LABELING
INFORMATION ACT
FDA WILL ESTABLISH A STANDARD
FOR FOODS. STANDARD FOR
DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS (VITAMINS, ETC)
WILL BE ENFORCED AS SAME.

-AMINO ACIDS WILL BE STUDIED, BUT NOT REMOVED FROM THE MARKET.

Washington AIDS Meetings -- UpDated 4/20/93

David Kessler, FDA Commissioner

Thur. 4/22 1:00-3:00

Parklawn Bldg.

5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD (1/4 mile walk from Twin Brooks station, 1-hr. travel time)

Arrive 1/2 hour early.

EFFECT 12/31.

KESSLER: GET THE DATA.

- TOPICS:*
1. Gen overview of FDA's AIDS drug approval process
 2. Implication of the Contraceptive study for surrogate markers
 3. The reported collaboration of manufacturers for AIDS drug development
 4. Buyers Clubs

Human Rights Campaign Fund, Terry Beswick

AIDS Project Los Angeles, Phil Wilson + one other representative

AIDS Treatment News, John James

Int. Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission, one representative

Project Inform, one representative

LIFE Lobby, Jim Lacy

Mobilization Against AIDS, Tom Nolan, Bar Casimir, Paul Boneberg, Ben Carlson

BART RAISED ISSUE OF
ACCESS TO FDA FOR TRANSMITTING
DATA FROM ALTERNATIVE
THERAPIES (ACUPUNCTURE,
HERBAL TEA)

THE OFFICE OF
ALTERNATIVE
THERAPIES AT THE
NIH (DR. JOE JACOBS)
COULD HANDLE THAT
INFO.

Sam Broder, Dir. Natl. Cancer Instit.

Fri. 4/23 4:00 Building 31, Broder's office
NIH Campus, Bethesda, MD

Human Rights Campaign Fund, Terry Beswick,

LIFE Lobby Co-Chair,

AIDS Treatment News, John James

AIDS Project Los Angeles, Phil Wilson + one other representation

Seattle Treatment Education Program, Miller Griffith

Intl. Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission, Julie Dorf

AIDS Action Council, Derek Hodel

LIFE Lobby, Audrey Covner, Robert Rios

Mobilization Against AIDS, Tom Lloyd, Tom Nolan, Tom Basset, Ted Fang, Don Sloan,
Paul Boneberg, Ben Carlson

Tony Fauci, Dir. NIH AIDS Prog.

Fri. 4/23 5:00

Building 31, Fauci's office
NIH Campus, Bethesda, MD
NIH: 301-496-4000;
Metro stop "Bethesda Med.).

Human Rights Campaign Fund, Terry Beswick,
LIFE Lobby Co-Chair,
AIDS Treatment News, John James
AIDS Project Los Angeles, Phil Wilson + one other representation
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Intl. Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission, Julie Dorf
AIDS Action Council, Derek Hodel
LIFE Lobby, Audrey Covner, Robert Rios
Mobilization Against AIDS, Tom Lloyd, Tom Nolan, Tom Basset, Ted Fang, Don Sloan,
Paul Boneberg

Ben Carlson

Congressional Meetings

Rep. Richard Gephardt (MO)
Meeting with Jill Eynon, Aide

Fri. 4/23 9:45

-1432 Longworth Bldg.

San Francisco AIDS Foundation, Thomas Fabregas
AID Atlanta, Sandy Thurman
Mobilization Against AIDS, Tom Lloyd, Tom Bassett, Ben Carlson

Paul Boneberg - lead
maybe ~~them~~ Don Sloan

Ignatius Bao - Immigrant & Refugee Rights Coalition

Sen. Tom Harkin (IO)
Meeting with Ed Long

Fri. 4/23 10:00

-186 Dirksen

Project Inform, one representative
Mobilization Against AIDS, Tom Nolan, Ted Fang, Don Sloan, Paul Boneberg

Sen. Robert Byrd (W. VA)
Meeting with Aide
(Carol Mitchell or Kathy McNally)

Fri. 4/23 2:00

-311 Hart
(Briefing at 1:30 outside office)

constituents: Christopher Morrison, Steve Thayer, Howard Terry, Joannie Costante, Andy
Michael, Claudette Shafer, Michael Lohri
Mobilization Against AIDS: Tom Nolan, Don Sloan, Paul Boneberg

Rep. Henry Waxman (CA)
Meeting with Tim Westmoreland, Aide

Mon. 4/26 9:30
to 10:15

-B343A Raburn (basement)

San Francisco AIDS Foundation, Regina Aragon
Mobilization Against AIDS, Tom Lloyd, Ted Fang, Tom Bassett, Don Sloan, Paul Boneberg,
Ben Carlson

Sen. Jim Sasser (TN)
Meeting with Brian Mcguire, Aide

Mon. 4/26 10:00

-363 Russel

Health Crisis Network, Miami, Keith Cromley
Human Rights Campaign Fund, Terry Beswick
Chatanooga Cares, John McGee
Project Inform, one representative
Mobilization Against AIDS, Don Sloan, Ben Carlson

Rep. Vic Fazio (CA)
Meeting with the Representative ~~staff~~

Mon. 4/26 1:00

2113 Rayburn

Health Crisis Network, Miami, Keith Cromley
Project Inform, one representative
Mobilization Against AIDS, Don Sloan, Tom Nolan

Rep. Nancy Pelosi
Meeting with the Representative

Mon. 4/26 2:30

240 Cannon

Mobilization Against AIDS, Tom Lloyd, Ted Fang, Tom Bassett, Tom Nolan, Paul Boneberg,
Intl. Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission, Julie Dorf

Rep. Steny Hoyer (MD)
Meeting with Rachel Gorlin, Aide

Mon 4/26 ~~3:00~~

-1705 Longworth

Health Crisis Network, Miami, Keith Cromley
Project Inform, one representative
Mobilization Against AIDS, Don Sloan, Ben Carlson

Sen. Patty Murray (WA)
Meeting with the Senator

Tue. 4/27 12:00

302 HART
~~-B34 Dirksen~~

Human Rights Campaign Fund, Terry Beswick
San Francisco AIDS Foundation, Kevin Shelly
Project Inform, one representative
Mobilization Against AIDS, Bart Casimir, Ben Carlson

Sen. Barbara Boxer (CA)
Meeting with the Senator

Tues. 4/27 5:30

-112 Hart

Human Rights Campaign Fund, Terry Beswick
Mobilization Against AIDS, Tom Lloyd, Tom Nolan, Tom Basset, Ted Fang, Don Sloan,
Bart Casimir, Paul Boneberg, Ben Carlson

Rep. Martin Sabo (MN)
Meeting with the Representative

Mon. 4/26 9:30
or Tues. 4/27 11:30

-2336 Rayburn

Human Rights Campaign Fund, Terry Beswick

Large, Public Congressional Meetings

PHOTOGRAPH AT LEAST ONE OF THESE

Meeting with Rep. Gerry Studds

Fri. 4/23 11:00 - 11:45 -237 Cannon
and 3:30 - 4:00

Town Meeting with Rep. Nancy Pelosi

Fri. 4/23 2:00 - 4:00 -2360 Rayburn

Reception with Sen. Dianne Feinstein

Mon. 4/26 5:30 - 7:30 -216 Hart

Meeting with Sen. Barbara Boxer

Tue. 4/27 4:00 -902 Hart

Closed Washington AIDS Meetings

Gorton Thu. 4/22 10:30
Mobilization Against AIDS, Paul Boneberg

Lantos Thu. 4/22 5:15
Mobilization Against AIDS, Tom Nolan, Paul Boneberg
Intl. Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission, Julie Dorf

McDermott Fri. 4/23 8:30
Mobilization Against AIDS, Tom Lloyd, Tom Nolan, Tom Basset, Ted Fang, Don Sloan,
Bart Casimir, Paul Boneberg, Ben Carlson *John James*
Intl. Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission, Julie Dorf

Waxman Fri. 4/23 2:00
Mobilization Against AIDS, Paul Boneberg *BEN CARLSON* (CALL OFFICE TO FIND OUT LOCATION)

Harvard AIDS Institute Sat. 4/24 4:00
-Jeff O'Malley, JW Marriot Hotel, Penn Ave
Mobilization Against AIDS, Tom Lloyd, Tom Nolan, Tom Basset, Ted Fang, Don Sloan,
Bart Casimir, Paul Boneberg, Ben Carlson
Intl. Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission, Julie Dorf - FIND OUT WHO'S GOING TO IT FROM MAA (ASK THOSE LISTED)

Pelosi (Caroline Bartholomew) Mon. 4/26 11:00
Mobilization Against AIDS, Tom Lloyd, Tom Nolan, Tom Basset, Ted Fang, Don Sloan,
Bart Casimir, Paul Boneberg, Ben Carlson
Intl. Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission, Julie Dorf

Phil Lee, HHS *(Humphrey Complex)* Mon. 4/26 1:00 - 3:00 *pre meeting - noon*
Mobilization Against AIDS, Ted Fang, Paul Boneberg

Foley Mon 4/26 2:00
Mobilization Against AIDS, Paul Boneberg

Dan Bross, AAC Mon 4/26 5:00

State Dept.
Shadduck Tue. 4/27 11:30
Worth Tue. 4/27 3:00