

ARMS Email System
RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (TRP NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: rwockner (rwockner@netcom.com@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-SEP-1997 12:54:00.00

SUBJECT: NC4762: Glick, Pagan lose

TO: Richard Socarides (Richard Socarides@EOP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Stuart D. Rosenstein (Stuart D. Rosenstein@eop [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

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Glick, Pagan Defeated in NYC

NewsPlanet Staff

Wednesday, September 10, 1997 / 05:31 PM

SUMMARY: Heightened racial tensions and lowered voter enthusiasm helped defeat 2 lesbigay candidates in New York City's primary elections, while a key city official (and mother of a lesbian) faces a runoff against a notorious black activist.

Primary elections were held for New York City offices September 9, and voter apathy -- perhaps in combination with righteous racial rage -- turned the tide in at least two significant races. In an off-year for federal positions and with no question that current Mayor Rudy

Giuliani will defeat whatever Democrat opposes him in November, the turnout was one of the lowest in many years at 15%. The oft bombastic African-American minister Al Sharpton grabbed all the media gusto he could get out of the horrifying recent news that city police officers had used a broomstick to rape black Haitian Albert Louima, and that may have helped Sharpton to force a Democratic run-off with exiting Manhattan Borough President Ruth Messinger -- a run-off distinguished sources refer to as "embarrassing" for Messinger. That same campaign activity may have made the difference in what had been expected to be a closely contested race to replace Messinger, in which African-American social worker Virginia Fields defeated by a surprisingly large margin Deborah Glick, Greenwich Village's representative in the New York state Assembly and the first open lesbian (or gay) ever elected to the New York state legislature.

Open gay Antonio Pagan, a former New York City Councilmember, lost in the same race as Glick, although he was never the leading contender she was -- among other things, he lost Democratic friends with his previous endorsement of Republican Giuliani. The borough positions, by contrast with Giuliani's mayoralty, are essentially won in the Democratic primaries, with the final races against Republican challengers little more than a formality. Fields is therefore confidently expected to become the city's highest-ranking African-American elected official and its first African-American borough president since 1994, when the position was held by David Dinkins, who later became mayor.

New York Democrats have little choice but to be gay-friendly if they are to succeed, so it's not a question of either veteran civil rights campaigner Fields or a possible token mayoral candidacy for Sharpton posing a threat to the local gay and lesbian community. But in the pressure cooker of the city's Democratic Party, position questions become more complex. It's been widely said that Messinger (who marched proudly with her lesbian daughter in the city's annual pride parade) lost considerable ground with both the lesbigay and the African-American constituencies for vacillating too long in choosing whether to endorse Glick or Fields. Ultimately, Messinger chose Fields. And, in the crowded field of candidates for Manhattan Borough President, it was less a candidate's primary constituency that mattered than how many bridges s/he could build to additional groups. Glick chose to take an anti-development stand as her main theme, while Fields self-representation as a consensus-builder won her support in the Upper East and Upper West Side areas.

One minor candidate's platform consisted of eliminating the Borough Presidency itself. It's a job that once had genuine power in the form of patronage jobs and influence over city spending via the Board of Estimate, but although it makes the officeholder the first citizen among 1.5-million Manhattan residents, it's devolved to a more or less advisory level (with a \$114,000 per year salary) since the elimination of the Board of Estimate in 1990. It's still worth up to a legal maximum of \$1-million per candidate in campaign funds -- a figure Glick is believed to have reached -- and almost as much in visibility as a possible stepping-stone to the mayoralty.===== ATTACHMENT 1

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ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

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Received: from conversion.pmdf.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879)
id <01ININL80CXS00DP14@PMDF.EOP.GOV>; Thu, 11 Sep 1997 13:24:09 -0400 (EDT)

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by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879) id <01ININL5R6HC00EQ1Y@PMDF.EOP.GOV>; Thu,
11 Sep 1997 13:24:04 -0400 (EDT)

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by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-7 #6879)
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Received: (from rwockner@localhost) by netcom5.netcom.com (8.6.13/Netcom)
id JAA16684; Thu, 11 Sep 1997 09:54:44 -0700

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ARMS Email System
RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (TRP NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Nick.Jones1 (Nick.Jones1@firstunion.com@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:24-SEP-1997 15:14:00.00

SUBJECT: Rusty Tire

TO: Demond T. Martin (Demond T. Martin@EOP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
Date: Wednesday, 24 September 1997 3:16pm ET

To: INTERNET.DEMONDTM@SSWITCH.SNADS

From: Nick.Jones@TAOFUN1

Subject: Rusty Tire

In-Reply-To: The letter of Wednesday, 24 September 1997 2:36pm ET

To the UNC-Charlotte Barely Accounting Grad, 2.35 ain't gonna tell nobody
the
truth GPA, Bubble Tinted, Hubcapless, Rusty Blue, Transmissionless Prizm
Driver, who was really born in Waxsaw, but his mama took him to LA when he
was
3 days old so he could claim he was born in LA, who grew up in Mocksville,
while residing in Farmington, who is from....Winston-Salem, Icy Hot Needing
while stepping, Tax Coat-Tail Rider, COMPUTER ILITERATE LAPTOP OWNER who
wouldn't give it to J-Rod, Credit Card Debt Collector, No dental benefit
having, Wanna Be Jesse Jackson speaker who sounds more like Al Sharpton

underwater.===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

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id <01I00XCBD2GG00FILO@PMDF.EOP.GOV> for "Demond T. Martin"@oa.eop.gov; Wed,
24 Sep 1997 15:17:33 -0400 (EDT)

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Demond_T._Martin@oa.eop.gov; Wed, 24 Sep 1997 15:17:30 -0400 (EDT)
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id PAA12440 for <Demond_T._Martin@oa.eop.gov>; Wed,
24 Sep 1997 15:17:23 -0400 (EDT)
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(3.2) id xma012426; Wed, 24 Sep 1997 15:17:04 -0400
Received: by CORP (Soft-Switch LMS 2.0) with snads via FUNMAIL id
0016000003330356; Wed, 24 Sep 1997 15:14:01 -0400
===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ARMS Email System
RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (TRP NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Doug.Case (Doug.Case@sdsu.edu@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-OCT-1997 20:22:00.00

SUBJECT: Village Voice article on NY gay politics

TO: Richard Socarides (Richard.Socarides@EOP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Stuart D. Rosenstein (Stuart.D.Rosenstein@eop [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
VILLAGE VOICE

September 23, 1997

Two gay candidates win where they weren't supposed to -- in the barrios

CROSSOVER DREAMS

By Richard Goldstein

Aside from Al Sharpton's strong showing against Ruth Messinger, the big news in last week's Democratic primary was C. Virginia Fields's rout of Deborah Glick. From the start, the press played this race for Manhattan borough president as a contest between the black and gay communities, with insinuations of a rift between them. But two unexpected victories by openly gay candidates of color suggest that the old dichotomies are actually breaking down.

"I won the East Side!" exclaimed Phil Reed, referring to the part of his uptown City Council district long known as Spanish Harlem. Meanwhile, Margarita Lopez ex[u]lted that turnout on the Lower East Side was so high it

apparently enabled her to overcome the machine backing her opponent (though the race was so close that, at presstime, a winner had not yet been officially declared). Both candidates had several reasons to be cheerful.

Reed, an African American, beat three rivals with Spanish surnames, even in the neighborhood called El Barrio. And Lopez led Sheldon Silver staffer

Judy Rapfogel on the assembly speaker's home turf. What's more, Lopez and Reed won

as gay people in districts outside Manhattan's gay enclaves. If they (and Tom

Duane) prevail in November, the City Council will have three openly gay members.

Neither candidate hid their sexuality, but both stressed their community-activist creds and campaigned aggressively on the streets. That made the difference for them, just as Glick's failure to connect with a broad

base spelled defeat. "I don't have the sense that Deborah reached out beyond

her district," says Reed. "I'm not aware of her being north of 96th Street."

Indeed, Glick's campaign targeted white precincts of Manhattan -- especially

Chelsea and the Village, which she represents in the state assembly, as its first openly gay member. But even in Glick country, Fields may have done better than anticipated. Many white progressives had qualms about rejecting a

black woman, especially for an office that has been held by a number of

prominent African Americans, including David Dinkins, Percy Sutton, and Constance Baker Motley.

What's more, Fields has a strong gay-rights record. Even Dick Dadey of the Empire State Pride Agenda, which supported Glick so staunchly it denied an endorsement to Messinger after she backed Fields, admits that the Harlem Councilmember "is one of the few straight elected officials who really thinks

about issues impacting the lesbian and gay community in a cognizant way."

The conventional wisdom is that Fields won on the strength of the black vote alone. But Reed (an old friend[] of Fields) thinks it was more complicated. "Virginia was able to cut into Deborah's base," he says, "but Deborah couldn't make inroads into Virginia's base." Instead, Glick's campaign played politics the old way, assuming that candidate Adam Clayton Powell IV would split the black vote. But as one Glick supporter put it ruefully, "Powell imploded."

Homophobia certainly played a part in this race. In the tradition of its vicious attacks on Karen Burstein, during her unsuccessful run for state attorney general in 1994, The Post baited Glick throughout the campaign, ultimately referring to her as "a left-wing Greenwich Village Assemblywoman with sensibilities honed in sexual identity politics." No such poison darts were thrown at Lopez and Reed, perhaps because, in the Post's eyes, their race registered before their sexuality, while Glick personified the lesbian menace. Still, it's a mark of the shift in gay political thinking that few insiders blamed Glick's loss on mere bigotry or even on Messinger.

Instead, there was criticism of Glick's campaign, which relied mainly on mailings and institutional endorsements rather than an aggressive field

operation. "I don't know Deborah for being around and about," says Reed. He only knew her for being out, and for a gay candidate to win a borough-wide primary, out is not enough.

"The future of gay politics has to be people running in areas outside the gay strongholds," says Ed Sederbaum, a candidate for state senate from a Queens district that stretches from Astoria to Bayside to Jackson Heights. Sederbaum is challenging George Onorato, a 14-year incumbent ("and winner of the Christian Coalition's Friend of the Family Award," he notes). Though the election isn't until next year, Sederbaum has already started building a broad base across a district that is an ethnic salad in which gays are just one ingredient. "If you're going to run as a member of an unpopular group," he says, "you have to find everyone who is going to vote [] for you," and that means campaigning door-to-door.

Sederbaum's strategy could describe the Reed and Lopez campaigns. "Probably 15 per cent of this district is some kind of gay," says Reed. When it came to fundraising, his reach was citywide (and he raised the bulk of his war chest from gay donors), but when it came to campaigning, "I was not looking to be the celebrity queer in New York politics this year. It was not relevant to me, and it was going to backfire." He won because he was known in his district as a community activist, not a gay emblem.

Lopez earned her stripes as a housing activist. Unlike Reed, she made her sexuality and her partner an integral part of her campaign ("I am proud of

that lady; there's no reason to hide her"). It didn't hurt in a district that had already elected a very different kind of gay politico, Giuliani supporter Antonio Pagún. But what's most remarkable is that Lopez won as a progressive by augmenting her lefty base with East Village gays and Loisaida Latinos who didn't have a problem with her sexuality as long as she could prove she was one of them.

As Reed says, "If people feel you're concerned about their welfare, they don't really care who else's welfare you're concerned with."

Both Reed and Lopez face further challenges: He worries that State Senator Olga Mendez, a Giuliani supporter, might endorse Reed's (Latino) Republican opponent, and she foresees a struggle for her seat (for one thing, Rapfogel still has the Liberal line). But the meaning of their victories is already clear.

As the gay movement ripples outward from its white, middle-class core, it creates all sorts of unlikely combinations. A Latina lesbian can cross lines of race and class, appealing to several different constituencies on the Lower East Side, and a black gay man can fashion a unique majority in a district that runs from East Harlem to Morningside Heights. Add to this mix a gay funding network that tracks resources

into races across the city, and you have a strong political base for a new breed of gay activist who knows how to fuse sexual politics with the power of the people.

To that end, it was auspicious to see who stood beside Lopez last week on the steps of City Hall, where she had come to demand that the Justice Department oversee the recount. There was Guillermo Linares and Ronnie Eldridge, Duane and Glick. Glick's presence was especially noteworthy, given her close ties to Silver. But this was a chance for her to heal strained relations and declare her intention to be part of gay politics in the new city. When asked where she planned to make her next stand, Glick pointed to the people on the steps and replied, "Here."

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by mail.sdsu.edu (8.8.7/8.8.7) with ESMTP id QAA00580; Sun,
05 Oct 1997 16:21:59 -0700 (PDT)
X-Sender: dcase@mail.sdsu.edu
===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ARMS Email System
RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (TRP NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: nobody (nobody@www2.whitehouse.gov@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:31-OCT-1997 20:35:00.00

SUBJECT: Guest_Book_WH_WWW_MAIL

TO: guestbook (guestbook@EOP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
Remote host: ken-86.sdcs.k12.ca.us

Remote IP address: 165.24.34.86

BROWSER: Mozilla/2.02 (Macintosh; I; PPC)

[Sender information]

PERSONAL-NAME:

[Message information]

SUBJECT:

[Message content follows]

I would like to know when President Clinton will be visiting San Diego,
California again. I would like to invite him to visit Bayview Baptist
Church, 6126 Benson Avenue in San Diego. I have seen news reports of him
at various Black churches in the United States. We have had Rev. Jesse Jackson, Mayor Marion Barry, Rev. Al
Sharpton, and others have spoken to the congregation at my church. I have

often wished that President Clinton would pay us a visit also. Our church is a prominent influence in the African-American community of San Diego and the nation. We would be blessed to have him worship with us, and speak to us on some occasion. It would be an occasion I would never forget!

By the way, I'm proud to say I live on "Clinton" Street in San Diego! I tell everyone my street was named after my favorite president before he was even born!

Sincerely, Anetha Johnson===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

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31 Oct 1997 19:38:48 -0500 (EST)
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31 Oct 1997 19:38:10 -0500 (EST)
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for guestbook@oa.eop.gov id TAA11942; Fri, 31 Oct 1997 19:35:01 -0500
From:
Apparently-to: guestbook@oa.eop.gov
Keywords: WWW-Correspondence; Guest_Book
Comments: Forwarded from White House WWW.
===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ARMS Email System
RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (TRP NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Greg_Varner (Greg_Varner@USFG.COM@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-NOV-1997 12:50:00.00

SUBJECT: Re: maybe chris rock should run for office...

TO: Janelle E. Erickson (janelle.e.erickson@EOP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
Too bad more of our "leaders" don't share his opinions. Can I have an
amen?

To: eworelocin @ aol.com, QCSaba @ aol.com, SOSmithJr @ aol.com,
WIMIKE @ aol.com, csmith @ btg.com, joe_trahern @
dorgan.senate.gov, jzepnick @ hhh.umn.edu, molly.buford @
hq.doe.gov, jmatechak @ kslaw.com, ted.osthelder @
legis.state.wi.us, janelle_e._erickson @ oa.eop.gov, Greg
Varner/USFG

cc:

From: Lynch @ dnc.democrats.org

Date: 11/10/97 12:05:11 PM

Subject: maybe chris rock should run for office...

*20 JACKSON: GETS A PIECE OF THE ROCK

Jesse Jackson appeared on HBO's "Chris Rock Show," getting a
standing ovation when he entered. Rock's first question: "What

do you do Jesse. I mean, we see you at the rallies --" (audience laughs). Jackson: "I fight for freedom. I fight for the American dream." (audience applauds and cheers). Rock, with some advice for Jackson: "We say affirmative action isn't a black thing. We say welfare isn't a black thing. But any time there's like a rally to keep anything going, the white people don't show up. It's just us marching. ... It makes us look bad. ... If you have a rally and there's only black people there, call off the rally." Jackson: "Suppose Rosa Parks had waited for white people. Suppose Dr. King had waited for Billy Graham." Rock: "Whoa." Jackson: "We're also capable of leading." Rock's last question, on black leadership in general: "How come we always focus on what the white man's thinking? Why can't we just focus on our own thinking. Can we just focus on cleaning up the ghetto?" Rock then related how he was covering a rally in Chicago a couple of years ago for Comedy Central, and Jackson and Al Sharpton were both there. Rock: "Brothers were marching for equal rights --marching past garbage. Of course the white people ain't giving you a damn thing, why don't you clean up your fu-----house? I didn't mean to curse in front of the Reverend. ... If we straightened out ourselves, people will deal with us as human beings." Jackson: "Cleanliness is always close to God. ... But if you live in a certain area of town where they cut off access to capital, and cut off access to jobs--" Rock: "That don't mean you can't pick up a damn piece of paper in front of your house" (11/7).

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

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Mon, 10 Nov 1997 12:51:49 -0500 (EST)

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by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879) id <01IPUFXUH7C000TS2V@PMDF.EOP.GOV> for
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with ESMTP id <01IPUFX5NYFY000THB@STORM.EOP.GOV> for

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Received: by portal; id AA005094347; Mon, 10 Nov 1997 12:52:27 -0500

Received: from usfg-notes-smtp.usfg.com(170.202.29.31) by portal via smap (3.2)

id xma000501; Mon, 10 Nov 1997 12:52:14 -0500

Received: by USFG-NOTES-SMTP.USFG.COM(Lotus SMTP MTA v1.06 (346.8 3-18-1997))

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X-Lotus-Fromdomain: USFG

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ARMS Email System
RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (TRP NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: owner-nep (owner-nep@drcnet.org@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:29-DEC-1998 00:12:00.00

SUBJECT: African-American Perspective on AIDS

TO: David B. Des Roches (David B. Des Roches@EOP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Just wanted to share some thoughts in an item I wrote for the current edition of AzHarmReduction News Digest, a small e-mail newsletter I do twice a week. It's an African-American perspective by a white person, me, written to an almost exclusively white readership. Just in case anyone was wondering.

Victor

AFRICAN-AMERICAN PERSPECTIVE: Having lived for a time in New York City, I know that it is hard for anyone to predict what will happen when the Rev. Al Sharpton convenes a meeting or rally. Yet the first item in the News Briefs section below is more than a group of paranoid ersatz scientists trying to rile up the African American population about AIDS conspiracies. Instead, it reflects deep concern about an engineered virus by a segment of the population which well remembers its own government deliberately using blacks for experiments on Syphilis, and who knows what else? It is undeniably true that, because of shared needles especially, AIDS has devastated the heterosexual black population in America much more than the caucasian and even the Hispanic ones. Add to this that the disease is rapidly decimating many African countries to such a level that

the world hasn't seen since The Plague in the Middle Ages, and the existence of a worldwide anti-black conspiracy may not seem so far-fetched. (See "AIDS Lays Waste to a Nation," and Zimbabwe is just one example of what's happening.) In the next article, HIV lays dormant for decades, then suddenly and mysteriously starts to affect humans in large numbers. If you don't believe in conspiracies, you may think all this is nonsense. But then again, the preponderance of scientific and social study has been done by whites. And if you are white, you can study black history, take ethnic sensitivity classes and hang out with black friends. You can try to understand, but you cannot be black. So you can't just blow all this off as radical paranoia. The fear exists. True or not, we must deal with it. And we must respect the reasons it exists, and keep an open mind that, even if unlikely, such things have happened in the world of the past.

NEWS BRIEFS:

"Challenging the Conventional Stance on AIDS"

New York Times (12/22/98) P. D6; France, David

Conspiracy theories about HIV still abound despite a wealth of available scientific evidence. Recently, the Rev. Al Sharpton and his National Action Network sponsored the Harlem AIDS Forum, which featured many outspoken opponents to traditional views on HIV and AIDS. Of approximately 12 speakers, only one believed that HIV is the cause of AIDS, but he also argued that the virus was being spread to people of color throughout the world through World Health Organization via its vaccine programs. Event organizer Curtis Cost explained that the objective of the meeting

"was to allow people to hear disparate perspectives, and to do their own research." According to a survey conducted by the Institute of Minority Health Research at Emory University's Rollins School of Health, 74 percent of African-Americans questioned believed they were very likely or somewhat likely to be used as test subjects for studies without their consent. Eighteen percent reported that they believe that HIV was an engineered virus and almost 10 percent said that AIDS is part of a genocidal plot to kill black people. The AIDS epidemic has been particularly prevalent in the African-American community; although African-Americans comprise only 13 percent of the United State's total population, they accounted for 57 percent of new infections last year, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Some AIDS activists among the community disapprove of the conspiracy theories, asserting that they serve to subvert prevention efforts such as testing and safe sex.

"AIDS Lays Waste to a Nation"

Detroit Free Press Online (12/23/98); Tucker, Neely

United Nations statistics indicate that as many as 25 percent of adults in Zimbabwe are infected with HIV. Despite having the highest HIV rate in the world, behavioral changes to stop the spread of the disease have been slow in coming. While condom sales have doubled, some researchers report that there is little evidence that people are using the condoms or abstaining from high-risk sexual behavior. Furthermore, Zimbabwe spent just \$300,000 this year on AIDS campaigns. Many of the people who are

dying from the disease are in their earning-prime and child-rearing years, which has led to a breakdown of extended families and an increasing number of orphans. Prostitution at truck stops and sex with multiple partners have been blamed for helping to spread the disease in the country. According to UN statistics, women in Zimbabwe who are between the ages of 15 and 19 are five times more likely to be infected with HIV than men.

"AIDS in Africa: The Silent Stalker"

New York Times (12/27/98) P. 4-5; McNeil Jr., Donald

While the earliest confirmed case of HIV-1 infection occurred in 1959, researchers estimate that the virus first showed up in the late 1940s or early 1950s. However, the question scientists are trying to answer is why the disease took 20 years to start manifesting itself, ultimately hitting the homosexual and hemophiliac populations in the United States in the late 1970s. Many scientists believe that HIV first developed from the simian immunodeficiency virus, which has long infected green monkeys, manglebeys, and baboons in Africa. HIV-2 and HIV-O both bear similarities to SIV. Some assume that the virus jumped to humans through the consumption of monkeys or through monkey-bites. The virus may have infected human hosts where it then mutated into its current "killer" form. HIV probably first infected rural areas of Africa, slowly moving into the cities and around the world until it hit homosexual communities where conditions were sufficient for rapid transmission of the disease. At the same time, the virus was rapidly spreading through Africa, although

several African nations denied there was a problem.

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RFC-822-headers:
Received: from conversion.pmdf.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-9 #29131)
id <01J5W2XZAX1S00E5VC@PMDF.EOP.GOV> for desroches_d@a1.eop.gov; Tue,
29 Dec 1998 00:37:08 EST
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with ESMTP id <01J5W2XTYA9C00CM9J@PMDF.EOP.GOV> for desroches_d@a1.eop.gov;
Tue, 29 Dec 1998 00:37:01 -0500 (EST)
Received: from www.drikka.net ([209.235.14.254])
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for desroches_d@a1.eop.gov; Tue, 29 Dec 1998 00:36:43 -0500 (EST)
Received: (from server@localhost) by www.drikka.net (8.9.1/8.6.9)
id AAA29257; Tue, 29 Dec 1998 00:16:56 -0500 (EST)
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id AAA25241 for server; Tue, 29 Dec 1998 00:08:36 -0500 (EST)
Received: from m2.boston.juno.com (m2.boston.juno.com [205.231.101.199])
by www.drikka.net (8.9.1/8.6.9) with ESMTP id AAA25235 for <nep@drcnet.org>;
Tue, 29 Dec 1998 00:08:35 -0500 (EST)
Received: (from vpawlak@juno.com) by m2.boston.juno.com (queueemail)
id DXL3FB37; Tue, 29 Dec 1998 00:08:37 -0500 (EST)
X-Mailer: Juno 2.0.11
X-Juno-Line-Breaks: 4-7,33-104
X-Juno-Att: 0
X-Listprocessor-version: 8.2.08 -- ListProc(tm) by CREN
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ARMS Email System
RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (TRP NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: bbernste (bbernste@hq.nasa.gov@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 4-JAN-1999 18:05:00.00

SUBJECT: CQ MIDDAY UPDATE (1/4/99)

TO: Douglas A. Comstock (Douglas A. Comstock@eop [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
FYI. Cong. Kucinich has been one of the space station's most
ardent advocates in the House.

bb

>X-Sender: dstevens@pop.cq.com

>Date: Mon, 04 Jan 1999 15:29:27 -0500

>To: (Recipient list suppressed)

>From: David Stevens <dstevens@cq.com>

>Subject: CQ MIDDAY UPDATE (1/4/99)

>

>CQ MIDDAY UPDATE

>from Congressional Quarterly - <http://www.CQ.com>

>MONDAY - January 4, 1999 - 2:06 p.m.

>

> POLITICAL CLIPPINGS:

> The NEW YORK POST reported Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee

>Chairman Robert G. Torricelli's prediction that Hillary Rodham Clinton

will

>establish residency in New York next year in order to seek the U.S. Senate

>seat Democrat Daniel Patrick Moynihan is vacating. The paper said a
>spokeswoman for the first lady said she could not rule out a Senate
>candidacy, but noted that other rumors have Hillary Clinton running in
>California or Illinois. The Post also reported that HUD Secretary Andrew
M.

>Cuomo and the Rev. Al Sharpton are considering New York Senate
candidacies.

> The WINSTON-SALEM JOURNAL reported that former North Carolina
Republican

>Gov. Jim Holshouser and Food Lion Inc. President Tom Smith will co-chair
an

>effort to draft Elizabeth Dole as a GOP presidential candidate next year.

>Holshouser called Dole better qualified for the presidency than any other

>potential Republican candidate. "She's been inside of five
administrations.

>She knows Washington like the back of her hand. ... People have an

>impression of her that is so warm and solid and sound that nobody else can

>touch her."

> The COLUMBUS DISPATCH reported that Ohio Democratic Reps. Sherrod
Brown

>and Dennis J. Kucinich are likely targets for elimination when Ohio
redraws

>its congressional district boundaries following next year's census. Ohio
is

>expected to lose one of its 19 House seats as its population growth is

>outstripped by that in other states. Ohio Republicans are expected to

>control the redistricting process.

> The LOS ANGELES TIMES reported that a battle is brewing over whether a

>House panel's report on American technology transfers to China will be made

>public. Until details are released, the paper said, it "will be impossible

>to know whether the committee has come up with groundbreaking revelations

>or is pulling together and giving a new boost to information that has

>already been on the public record for many years." Rep. Christopher Cox,

>R-Calif., who chaired the Select Committee on Technology Transfers to the

>People's Republic of China, estimated that half of the classified report

>has already appeared in the press. "I want to declassify essentially the

>whole thing," Cox told the paper.

>

> NOTED & QUOTED:

> No. 1: "Those arrangements [for a trial] are going to be discussed this

>week and we'll wait to see how that works out ... but as of now we are

>planning to give that speech on January 19. I think the president enjoys

>the time of year he gets to spend with every member of Congress, and would

>seriously miss that hour."

> - White House spokesman Joe LOCKHART, asked whether President Clinton

>would deliver his State of the Union address to a joint session of Congress

>with an impeachment trial under way in the Senate.

> No. 2: On this day in 1996, House Republican leaders drew up a

plan to end

>a 20-day partial government shutdown by returning 280,000 federal workers

>to their jobs with back pay. The House approved the package of three

>stopgap spending bills the next day (PL 104-92, PL 104-91, PL 104-94).

>

>- 30 -

>

>~~~~~

>Editor: Kinsey Wilson

>Senior Editors: Martha Angle, Randy Lilleston, Ian McCaleb,

>Jeff Plungis, Kathleen Silvassy and Randy Wynn

>Reporters: The staff of the CQ Daily Monitor and CQ Weekly

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>

>-----

>David Stevens

>Senior Representative

>Congressional Quarterly Inc.

>1414 22nd Street, NW Washington, DC 20037

>Phone: (301) 571-7235 Fax: (202) 785-4415 E-mail: dstevens@CQ.com

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4 Jan 1999 17:07:08 EST

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Mon, 04 Jan 1999 17:07:06 -0500 (EST)

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for comstock_d@a1.eop.gov; Mon, 04 Jan 1999 17:06:34 -0500 (EST)

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by caffeine.public.hq.nasa.gov (8.7.5/8.7.3) with SMTP id RAA21161; Mon,

04 Jan 1999 17:05:11 -0500 (EST)

X-Sender: bbernste@mail.hq.nasa.gov

To: (Recipient list suppressed)

X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0 (32)

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