

STEPHEN D. YEW, D.M.D.

A GENTLE APPROACH TO DENTISTRY

1220 N. Jantzen Ave.
Suite 480, Second Floor

Hours: Tuesday - Saturday 8 am-5 pm

Phone: 289-1215

BETTER HEALTH CHIROPRACTIC CLINIC

"A Total Personal Health Concept"

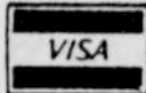


Rena Sandler, D.C.

- Deep Muscle Work
- Exercise/Prevention
- Sportsmedicine

222-2888

Doctor on 24 hour page for emergencies



812 SW Washington, Suite 800
Workers' Comp & Auto Insurance Cover Chiropractic Care
Insurance Accepted



227-6047
M-F 8-6
SAT 9-12

"Now open in Northwest Portland."

NORTHWEST VETERINARY HOSPITAL

SUSAN D. MORGAN, V.M.D.

1320 NW 20th Avenue

Portland, OR 97209



Girlfriend
Productions

proudly presents

LAURA DAVIS

Co-author of "The Courage to Heal: A Guide for Women
Survivors of Child Sexual Abuse"

IN A DAY-LONG WORKSHOP FOR Women Survivors of Child Sexual Abuse

Sun. April 23, 10 am - 5 pm
YWCA, 1111 SW 10th

\$50 - \$65 sliding scale/some scholarships available.

This workshop is open to non-perpetrating women survivors,
and is limited to 80 participants.

A benefit for Portland Women's Crisis Line
For information call 281-4635

NAME _____ PHONE _____
ADDRESS _____ AMT. ENCLOSED \$ _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

Make checks out to:
Portland Women's Crisis Line
and mail to:

Girlfriend Productions, 1734 NE Hancock 97212

just news

AIDS and the media

The New York Times virtually ignored the AIDS story for the first three-and-a-half years of the epidemic because of homophobia on the part of its editor

BY ANNDÉE HOCHMAN

Coverage of AIDS stories by newspapers, television, and radio nationwide in the last seven years soared and fell depending on journalists' perceptions of how close the disease was to home. Los Angeles *Herald-Examiner* editorial editor James Kinsella told a group of journalists in Portland last month.

About 70 reporters, editors, and broadcasters, mostly from media outlets in Oregon and Washington, discussed "What Happened to the AIDS Crisis?" in a day-long symposium sponsored by the local Society of Professional Journalists and the Cascade AIDS Project.

The symposium brought news professionals, health administrators, and activists together to examine issues ranging from "The Economics of AIDS; Who Pays and Who Profits" to "Guilt, Innocence, and the Language of AIDS."

For journalists, driven by the pressure of daily deadlines and the quest for "new" news, covering AIDS demands special endurance and perspective. Following spotty coverage during the early years of the epidemic, AIDS has become a heavily-covered story, with writers and broadcasters examining the medical, social, political, economic, and human-interest aspects of the disease.

This coverage tended to peak and drop depending on the perceived threat of AIDS to journalists themselves, their own social circles, and their audiences, said Kinsella. He recently spent a year studying how journalists covered AIDS and wrote a book, *Covering a Plague*, due out in the fall.

The New York Times, a paper with the clout to set agendas for public decision-makers, as well as other media, virtually ignored the AIDS story for the first three-and-a-half years of the epidemic because of homophobia on the part of its editor, Kinsella said. Abe Rosenthal, the *Times*' executive editor at the time, "made it clear that AIDS was not an issue to be covered," Kinsella said. The first page-one *New York Times* story about AIDS did not appear until May 1983, when the Centers for Disease Control had already tallied 1,450 cases and 558 deaths from AIDS.

The death of Rock Hudson in 1985 provoked a barrage of coverage, as did indications that heterosexual transmission of AIDS was on the increase (assertions that later were disputed).

Homophobia, provincialism, and an inflated sense of mission as "educators" kept many in

the press conservative about publishing AIDS stories, Kinsella said. Newspapers hesitated because, Kinsella said, the epidemic "hadn't hit their communities yet . . . The question should have been: 'What's happening out there?' The more we treat AIDS in the context of our duty to educate, the more we obfuscate what this disease is about. We should be led by one rule: what's news?"

Earlier in the conference, a discussion among three journalists, Tom Koberstein of the Cascade AIDS Project and Bob McAllister, AIDS coordinator of the Oregon Health Division, revealed that the question of what constitutes AIDS news may prompt many answers.

The group debated the treatment of three hypothetical news stories that involved ethical, legal, and journalistic judgments. The most heated discussion followed this scenario: A prominent attorney in your town dies at the age of 40. The cause of death is rumored to be AIDS. His family calls you, the journalist, and asks you not to publish AIDS as the cause of death, saying it could have damaging results for the man's children. Meanwhile, the attorney's lover calls you, provides some information for your story and asks to be named as a survivor in the article.

Although the journalists voiced different decisions on using the lover's name and how to identify him ("companion, longtime friend, lover") they seemed to agree that withholding AIDS as the cause of death only adds to the stigma surrounding the disease.

Koberstein told the group about some of the more subtle ways news stories about AIDS can stigmatize those who suffer from it.

"The language used to write about AIDS has served to construct AIDS as a moral issue," he said, pointing to uses of the word "victim" and language that "draws a distinction between those who are innocent and those who are guilty." He also cited the bewildering euphemisms used by many newspapers and broadcasters to describe how AIDS is transmitted. Squeamish journalist wrote "body fluids" when they meant "semen, blood and vaginal secretions" and "sexual contact" when they meant "oral sex, anal sex, et cetera."

Koberstein also objected to the wide use of the term "risk groups." Although certain populations may be statistically more likely to get AIDS, he said, this term tends to further prejudice. "We've wanted to say that anyone is at risk if he or she engages in certain behavior."

Northwest Gay and Lesbian Sports Festival dates set

Gay and lesbian athletes from around the country and the world will gather in Seattle this summer for a multi-sport extravaganza that will serve as a tune-up for Gay Games III in 1990. The 1989 Northwest Gay and Lesbian Sports Festival, offering opportunities in at least ten sports, is scheduled for the July 1-4 holiday weekend.

The Northwest Gay and Lesbian Sports Festival is the second largest multi-sport event for lesbian and gay athletes. Only Gay Games attracts more athletes. In 1987, the Festival's first year, 900 athletes participated. By 1988, the number had increased to 1200.

Seventy percent of the participants are from out of state. This year, competition is scheduled

in sports such as swimming, diving, women's softball, tennis, bowling, croquet, volleyball, running, water polo, and golf. Other sports tentatively scheduled include darts, soccer, track and field, rugby, martial arts, women's basketball, and flag football.

The 1989 Northwest Gay and Lesbian Sports Festival occurs just 13 months before Gay Games III is scheduled to occur in Vancouver, BC, Canada. Seattle is just a short hop from Vancouver, and Festival organizers have worked closely with Game officials to help promote the Gay Games.

Team Seattle, organizers of the Festival, plans several Festival-wide events during the course of the weekend.

Entry forms for Sports Festival events will be available in March. Information about the 1989 Northwest Gay and Lesbian Sports Festival or entries for events can be obtained by writing to: Team Seattle, 1206 E. Pike St., Ste. 1505, Seattle, WA 98122, or by calling (206) 322-2777.