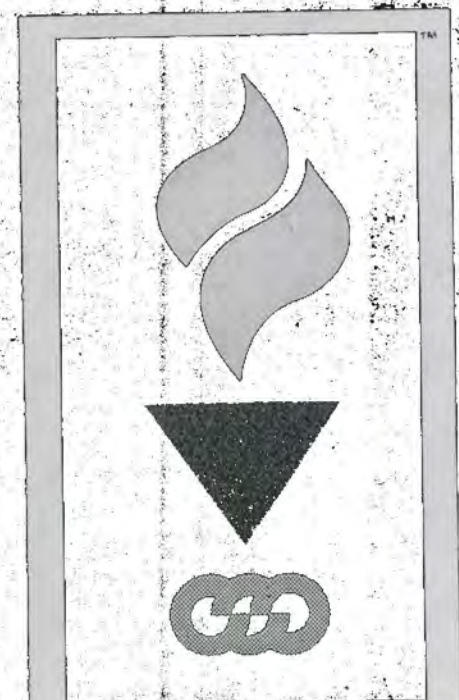




Gay Games IV

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

G A Y G A M E S I V



Unity '94

October 25, 1993

R. Paul Richard
Deputy Staff Secretary
The White House
Washington, D.C.

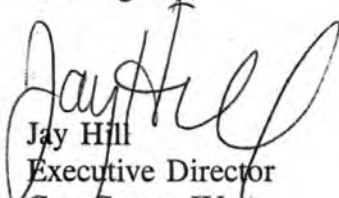
Dear Paul,

It was very nice to meet you. I hope you came away from our conversation with a better understanding of Gay Games IV.

Gay Games IV will have an enormous impact in breaking down negative and harmful stereotypes about lesbians and gay men; in promoting positive role models, especially to lesbian and gay youth; in affirming the spirit, enthusiasm and well-being of lesbians and gay men; in promoting fitness in our community and showing what HIV-positive individuals can do; in promoting international cooperation among lesbian and gay cultural and athletic groups; in outreaching to numerous countries where lesbian and gay visibility is minimal or non-existent; and in establishing "mainstream" major corporate sponsorship for the lesbian and gay community.

We are quite interested in a possible White House tour. I will follow up.

Best regards,


Jay Hill
Executive Director
Gay Games IV

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Unity '94

G A Y G A M E S I V

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Christopher C. Fowler
Director of Public Information

NEW YORK IN '94 INC.
IS THE ORGANIZING
COMMITTEE FOR GAY
GAMES IV.

Sports & Cultural Festival

SPORTS

▼ Gay Games IV will feature over 31 individual and team sports, including:

Aerobics	In-Line Skating	Sport Climbing
Badminton	Judo	Squash
Basketball	Marathon	Swimming
Billiards	Martial Arts	Table Tennis
Bowling	Physique	Tennis
Cycling	Powerlifting	Track & Field
Diving	Racquetball	Triathlon
Figure Skating	Soccer	Volleyball
Flag Football	Softball (slow pitch and	Water Polo
Golf	women's fast pitch)	Wrestling
Ice Hockey		

CULTURAL FESTIVAL

▼ The greatest assemblage of lesbian and gay art and cultural works ever presented:

Architecture and Design	Painting & Sculpture
Cabaret and Comedy	Performance Art
Classical Music	Photography
Dance	Pop Music
Drag Performances	Readings by Noted Authors
Film	Theatre
Folk Art & Crafts	Video
Gay History & Cultural Heritage	and a wide variety of social events!

VENUES

▼ Negotiations are now under way to finalize venues for all Gay Games IV & Cultural Festival events. Some of the possible venues include: the U.S. Tennis Center, Columbia University, Central Park, New York University, Madison Square Garden, Yankee Stadium and Shea Stadium.

Travel

Gay Games IV has signed Pride Tours as the official travel supplier for **Gay Games IV & Cultural Festival**.

Pride Tours is a wholesale travel package supplier that works hand-in-hand with the International Gay Travel Association (IGTA). Working closely with **Gay Games IV** and the City of New York, Pride Tours will produce wholesale travel packages which will be sold to the general public via IGTA agents across the country and around the world.

Pride Tours plans to produce packages in every economic bracket: from high-priced packages featuring luxury accommodations, Broadway Show tickets and other premiums, to budget packages at some of New York's most economic hotels. Pride Tours expects to have packages available for the public by late summer, 1993.



The IGTA is an international network of travel industry businesses and professionals dedicated to the support of its members who have joined together to encourage gay and lesbian travel throughout the world. The IGTA is committed to the welfare of gay and lesbian travelers and to "shrinking the gay globe."

For more information about Pride Tours and **Gay Games** wholesale packages, or to locate your nearest IGTA agent, call Pride Tours at **1.800.368.8412**.

What They're Saying

"Gay Games IV & Cultural Festival is a powerful vehicle for attacking homophobia and for displaying our power and pride. The Games are about triumph of all gay men and lesbians, individually and collectively, in sports, culture and spirit. Gay Games IV will change the way the world thinks about us. The time and place for Gay Games IV are right."

Martina Navratilova, tennis superstar and human rights activist

"Winning a gold medal at the 1984 Olympics was everything I always hoped it would be. But participating in the Gay Games was, in many ways, the most satisfying and gratifying experience of my athletic career."

Bruce Hayes, Gay Games and Olympic swimming gold medalist

"The Gay Games are without question the most inclusive sporting event in the world, boasting five times the number of athletes who participated in the '92 Winter Olympics."

Mayor David N. Dinkins, New York City

"I believe that, through the Gay Games, we can take our community to an even higher and more powerful level of pride."

Virginia M. Apuzzo, Executive Deputy Director, New York State Division of Housing & Community Renovations

"The Gay Games are an inclusive event which bring together many communities in a very positive environment. This environment provides an unparalleled opportunity for marketers and advertisers to reach the affluent gay and lesbian community."

Jack Sansolo, marketing consultant and former President, Hill Holliday Advertising

"The Gay Games represent another crucial opportunity to present to the world our best and brightest. This will be an extraordinary showcase for the talented and skilled lesbians and gay men of our community to knock down the walls of prejudice and bigotry."

David Mixner, special advisor to President Bill Clinton

"My Olympic involvement was the pinnacle of my physical career. However, working with the Gay Games was really the pinnacle of my emotional career in sports. Gay Games was just a delight, to find people playing for their health and their body."

Betty Baxter, Olympian and Gay Games participant, and candidate for the Canadian Parliament

"Living in New York City, the epicenter of the AIDS epidemic, it's very easy to be consumed by a sense of despair, loss and futility. As an athlete affected by HIV, working and training for Gay Games IV in 1994 provides a great reason to get up each morning and take the necessary steps to stay alive and healthy."

Brent Nicholson Earle, founder and runner for American Run for the End of AIDS

Economic Impact



The City of New York

Economic Policy and Marketing Group
Office of the Deputy Mayor
for Finance and Economic Development

161 William Street, 10th Floor
New York, NY 10038
(212) 619-5000 Ext. 2610

Economic Impact Estimate For Gay Games IV & Cultural Festival

The Economic Policy and Marketing Group of the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Finance and Economic Development/City of New York first estimated the direct expenditures associated with the Games. These are expenditures which would not have happened in the City if the event were not held here. Participant and business spending that will be directly associated with the Games are estimated at \$55 million.

Next, the \$55 million in direct spending was run through the City's input/output model. This model is designed to estimate the complete effects on all sectors of the City's economy of an initial change in direct spending; that is, the sum total of the chain of spending the Games will ultimately create. The model is actually a set of economic equations supplied by the United States Bureau of Economic Analysis that was specifically designed for the five-borough economy.

According to the model, the \$55 million in direct spending to be pumped into the City's economy will produce another \$56 million in indirect and induced spending, or additional economic activity.

Therefore, the total economic benefits - direct, indirect and induced - of the Games are estimated at \$111 million.

History

Challenge '82

The Games were conceived in San Francisco in 1980. Dr. Tom Waddell first introduced the idea at a gay and lesbian community dinner, passing out fliers inviting people to a planning meeting. Waddell, a decathlete from the 1968 Mexico City Olympics, dreamed of a sporting event based on the philosophy that "doing one's personal best should be the paramount goal in any athletic endeavor." Production for **Gay Games I** began just 18 months before Opening Ceremonies. **Gay Games I** attracted more than 1,300 athletes from 179 cities and 12 nations for participation in 14 sports.



TRIUMPH IN '86



Triumph in '86

Waddell continued to lead the planning and production of **Gay Games II** under the auspices of the San Francisco Arts & Athletics, Inc., which organized for the '86 Games. **Gay Games II** featured 3,482 women and men from 259 cities and 16 nations competing in 17 sports. Although only the second actual production of the Games, **Gay Games II** was the largest international amateur sporting event held in North America that year. At the Closing Ceremonies of **Gay Games II**, Waddell presented the Games flag to members of the Vancouver organizing committee, the Metropolitan Vancouver Athletic and Arts Association, which had successfully bid for **Gay Games III**.

Celebration '90

Gay Games III in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada matched the previous Games' growth by doubling the number of participants from the '86 Games. From August 4 - 11, 1990, more than 7,300 athletes, 1,500 cultural participants and 50,000 spectators gathered in Vancouver to compete in more than 31 sporting events. Athletic and artistic participants came from 30 nations, and for the first time many events were officially sanctioned. In fact, two world records were set in swimming in Vancouver that remain on the books today (Mike Mealiffe, 50-54 age group, 50m and 100m butterfly).



Gay Games IV

Unity '94

At the Closing Ceremonies in Vancouver, the torch was passed to New York City and **Gay Games IV** in 1994. The bid from New York in '94, Inc. (the organizing committee for **Gay Games IV**) included a 75-page bid document, video and over 40 letters of support from a variety of sources, including Governor Mario Cuomo and Mayor David N. Dinkins. **Gay Games IV** will occur in New York City immediately preceding the Stonewall 25 Celebration. The Games will run from **June 18 - 25, 1994**, and the Stonewall Celebration will fall on June 26, the last Sunday in June, which is the traditional Gay Pride Day.

The Federation of Gay Games

The Federation of Gay Games is the direct outgrowth of San Francisco Arts & Athletics, the group Dr. Tom Waddell founded to create and produce **Gay Games I** and **II**. The Federation has a 45-member all-volunteer Board of Directors, which includes representatives from **Gay Games I, II, III, and IV**, plus sport and cultural leaders from Australia, Canada, France, Germany, The Netherlands, New Zealand and the United States.

The Federation is dedicated to one thing: making sure the **Gay Games** always happen, and making sure they always happen in strict accordance with the original principles and concepts of the Games, emphasizing participation over winning, and "inclusion" rather than "exclusion."

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Gay Games Tribute to Martina

She's one of our heroes, and she's coming to New York to support Gay Games IV.

The Gay Games Tribute to Martina will be held July 28 at Madison Square Garden. The evening will be a tribute to Martina and a celebration of the lesbian and gay community benefitting the largest amateur athletic sporting event in the world! As a special promotional bonus, the event will be prominently listed on the marquee in front of the Garden on Seventh Avenue for six weeks leading up to the event. It will mark the first time "gay" and "lesbian" have ever appeared on the board.



dance party produced by Julie Tolentino, the famous New York promoter and model in Madonna's book *Sex, Red, Hot and Blue's* "Safe Sex" Poster and Gran Fury's "Kissing Doesn't Kill" Poster. The dance will feature co-gender Go-Go dancers and the music of D.J. Tony C. (formerly of Xenon and Studio 54 and producer of hits with artists such as Whitney Houston and Kriss Kross).

The evening will begin with cocktails and dinner at 7:00 pm followed by dessert and a tribute to Martina at 8:30 pm. Dance ticket holders can join the festivities at 9:30 pm. Tickets for the dinner, dessert and dance are available through the Gay Games office at \$300 (prime seating), \$225 (select seating) and \$150 (limited seating). Dessert and dance tickets are \$100. Tickets for the dance are \$25 in advance and \$35 at the door, and are available through Ticketmaster at 212-307-7171.

Tickets are available — call for yours now!

To find out more information about The Gay Games Tribute to Martina, or to see if you can volunteer to help produce the event, call Rebecca Cole at the Gay Games office at 212.633.9494. See you there!

The Sports Page

p3

March on Washington

p5

Corporate Sponsorship

p8

To accommodate all the lesbians, gay men and friends who love Martina, we have planned a three-tiered event. Cocktails and an intimate dinner with Martina and other celebrities and sports stars will be held in the elegant Club Grill. The dinner crowd will then join with dessert ticket holders in the Play by Play Sports Lounge where Martina will be honored by Dick Schaap and other celebrity guests.

The evening will be topped off by a spectacular

Sports Sunday

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1993

In the Pink: Gay Games Are Opening Closets as Well as Doors

It was three years ago that Bruce Hayes, then a man frightened by his own sexuality, took control of his fear. He summoned every ounce of courage he had, certainly more than it took him at 21 years of age to win a gold medal in swimming at the 1984 Olympics, and told the world the truth about himself: he was gay.

Unlike many homosexuals, Hayes was both gay and an athlete — two words that he had never dared to combine in the same sentence. But after living a lie for nearly 30 years, he found an institution where being a gay athlete was not only tolerated, but celebrated. It was the Gay Games III in Vancouver, British Columbia, that allowed Hayes a comfortable atmosphere in which to be himself.

"I think of the Gay Games as having changed my life," said Hayes, an active participant and supporter for the 1994 Gay Games to be held in New York next summer. "In 1990 I was just getting back into swimming. I

had gotten out because it was so scary to think of being an out gay man. But when I heard of the Gay Games, I realized there was finally an event that actually melded the two aspects of my life. For the first time I faced what it would be like to come out publicly, and you know what? The world didn't come to an end."

Emphasis on Visibility

Even though Gay Games IV, an international, Olympic-style athletic and cultural festival, won't come to the New York metropolitan area until next summer, it already is receiving attention.

"We have really placed an emphasis on raising our visibility, so that the Gay Games doesn't seem frivolous," said Christopher Fowler, director public information director for the Games IV.

The Gay Games were founded in 1982 by the late Dr. Tom Waddell, a decathlete in the 1968 Olympics who

dreamed of a sports event based on the philosophy that "doing one's personal best should be the paramount goal in any athletic endeavor."

In the first San Francisco Games of 1982, approximately 1,300 athletes participated. In 1986, with the competition again held in San Francisco, the number of athletic participants jumped to 3,482. At Hayes's Gay Games III in Vancouver, the number was 7,300.

Navratilova Backs Games

Gay Games IV are expected to attract more than 15,000 athletes alone. Last week at Madison Square Garden, a tribute to Martina Navratilova raised an estimated \$250,000 for next summer's event.

"The Games are about the triumph of all gay men and lesbians, individually and collectively, in sports, culture and spirit," Navratilova said. "Gay Games IV will change the way the world thinks about us."

Promoters of the Gay Games IV expect the 15,000 athletic participants to come from 40 countries and compete in 31 individual and team sports. In addition, the accompanying cultural festival is expected to attract thousands of artists and performers as well as 500,000 spectators over the nine-day period of June 18-25.

Fifteen venues have already been secured for most of the Gay Games IV events, including two major locations: the U.S.T.A. Tennis Center at Flushing Meadow and Asphalt Green, the new swimming facility in Manhattan. But the Games' directors are still working on securing venues at Yankee and Shea Stadiums for the opening and closing events.

Today, Hayes admits that while his move to come out of the closet was one of the best moments of his life, the atmosphere in which he did so was quite different from the one now, merely three years later.

"When I was in Vancouver you'd

pick up the paper or watch the news and see nothing about the Gay Games," Hayes said. "It was very discouraging at the time. I felt invisible, almost non-existent. That's why I've tried to become so much more involved in the Games — to bring it to the forefront of attention."

Making Up for Lost Time

By becoming such a big part of the Gay Games, both as a participant and a promoter, Hayes has found a way to make up for lost time.

"When I was a kid growing up in Texas, I was always aware that I was somewhat different," Hayes recalled. "But I couldn't pick up the paper and read about gays, and there weren't any gay role models, let alone gay athletes. If I knew then that someday there would be a whole community of people just like me that would come together in a sporting event like the Gay Games, it would have meant the world to me."

Center-Court Star at Center Stage

In the twilight of her professional tennis career, Martina Navratilova steps forward with a new mission: serving as a voice for lesbians and gay men.

By KIMBERLY J. McLARIN

DRESSED in jeans, a black jacket and recycled shoes, Martina Navratilova floated up the escalator into the hot, white light of the television cameras, some kind of blond, casual goddess rising from the sea.

Smiling but moving as fast as one of her groundstrokes, she blistered through the tony, largely gay crowd waiting breathlessly to see her in the upper reaches of Madison Square Garden on Wednesday night. A few mumbled hellos and she was gone, tucked safely away inside one of those rooms reserved for stars like her at times like these.

It seemed her miniature fox terrier, K.D. (Killer Dog) had become agitated by all the lights and noise and people gathered at the Paramount for A Lesbian and Gay Tribute to Martina, a fund-raising event sponsored by the Gay Games IV and Cultural Festival, an Olympic-style sporting and cultural event that will be held around New York City next June. This was announced by Ms. Navratilova's handlers-for-the-night, identified by the I'm-Very-Serious looks they wore chiseled on their faces. Ms. Navratilova also needed a moment to recover from the crush.

THE photographers grumbled. Some people who had paid money to be there grumbled. But Marge Sherwin did not grumble. She trembled. After years of admiring Ms. Navratilova as much for her honesty about being a lesbian as for her tennis game, and after a hellish two-and-a-half-hour commute from her home on the East End of Long Island to attend this tribute, Marge Sherwin had found herself and her camera right in Ms. Navratilova's path.

Did she see her?
"Yes! Yes!"
Did she get a picture?
"Oh yes, yes, yes," Ms. Sherwin squealed. "My heart is going madly."

Initially closed-mouthed, then quietly open about her homosexuality, Martina Navratilova has grown increasingly vocal about being a lesbian and active in the gay-rights movement. She spoke at the April gay-rights rally in Washington. She joined the American Civil Liberties Union in a lawsuit against an anti-gay-rights measure in Colorado and vowed to move out of Aspen if the measure was not



Martina Navratilova was caught in a swirl of Fellini-esque lights, noise and people at A Lesbian and Gay Tribute to Martina.

overturned. Her name adorns a recent fundraising mailing from the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force. She has become the gay-rights poster child of the 1990's.

"Dear Martina," reads the response card bearing her picture. "You can count on me to come to the side of gay men and lesbians who need support in this critical civil rights battle."

Ms. Sherwin said, "Because she's been so honest about her life style, she's given us all a little boost."

But being the darling of the gay-rights movement is a time-consuming diversion for a 37-year-old athlete still slugging it out in the girlish world of women's professional tennis (she is currently ranked No. 4 in the world).

"I say no a lot," she said. But "I've got to practice what I preach and this feels right."

Ms. Navratilova's leadership role is especially pleasing to lesbians fighting to become more prominent within the movement.

"We've been doing grunt work forever, stuffing envelopes and other things," said Vivian Shapiro, a co-chairwoman of the Legacy Fund, a lesbian advocacy group in New York.

"The wives of the gay-rights movement," said Lys Marigold, the other co-chairwoman. Ms. Shapiro said: "There's never been any sense that lesbians have a strong economic base." "We want to say we're here and we want to make an impact, economically."

Ms. Navratilova's own economic impact is as big as Boris Becker's serve. Although she says her sexuality has cost her untold millions in potential endorsements, her face means big bucks in the gay community. Ms.

Navratilova's presence on Wednesday helped raise more than \$250,000 for Gay Games IV. A private tennis lesson with her raised \$30,000 alone during a rambunctious auction.

Emerging from the secluded room without her dog but with the Olympic swimmer Bruce Hayes, City Comptroller Elizabeth Holtzman and Billie Jean King, a mentor, Ms. Navratilova faced the crowd. She is smaller than she seems on television, with softer features and a smile that — surprise — is not at all strained. She is wry and funny and apparently, a lesbian sex symbol. "She's hot," observed one woman in the crowd.

Ms. Navratilova said she liked the concept of the Gay Games, which are open to everyone, and hoped they would move society toward acceptance of homosexuals. She said,

"Sports is a wonderful way to bridge differences between people." She said athletes were not as homophobic as people might think, at least not female athletes.

"I don't know what it's like in the N.F.L. or the N.H.L.," she said. "I know a hockey coach, and he says there are no gay men playing hockey."

"Please," she said, rolling her eyes. "Wake up and smell the coffee."

Laughter.
"It's like, 'Don't ask, don't tell.' They have that in the N.H.L. too."

Laughter.
"The media thinks that if you're a female athlete you're automatically gay. And if you're a male athlete, then obviously you're

Being the
darling of the gay-
rights movement is a
time-consuming
diversion.

straight. I happen to be gay, but 90 percent of the women on tour are not."

Murmurs of assent.

Someone asked if Ms. Navratilova was seeing anyone. The room erupted in catcalls and whoops, and several women screamed out, "I'm available!" and "I'm single."

"Can I answer that?" said Ms. King, laughing, but she did not answer.

"Let's just say I'm having a wonderful time in Atlanta, playing and getting to know people," Ms. Navratilova said, referring to her stint with the Atlanta Thunder of World Team Tennis.

Later Wednesday, Ms. Navratilova was praised over a \$225-a-plate dinner.

"One thing I love about Martina is she demands acceptance on equal terms for all of us," Ms. King said. "Not tolerance, but acceptance. Because she is comfortable in her own skin, she helps all of us be more comfortable in ours."

When it was finally her time to speak, Ms. Navratilova said: "When I get all these accolades for being true to myself, I say, 'Who else would I be?' I can't be Chris Evert."

ROBERT LIPSYTE

A Week That Unites 3 Disparate Athletes

The beepers worn by philosophers, psychologists and ethicists went off like car alarms this week as Vince Coleman, Reggie Lewis and Martina Navratilova all made powerful personal statements. Commentators and sidekicks used words like "symbol" and "lesson" and "role model." It was the kind of week that will spawn fresh sources in courses on sports sociology, history and medicine and renew the basic questions: Whose body is it anyway, and at what point is the individual responsible?

Coleman is the least interesting and most accessible case. For all his character flaws, the Mets' outfielder is not playing below potential merely to make fans unhappy. It makes him unhappy, too, and if that causes him to act out in foolish, immoral and possibly criminal ways, it is understandable, if not excusable.

But it is his choice. He is not a helpless victim of society, circumstance or natural grass. Now, true, Coleman has the platform from which to swing golf clubs at more important teammates and throw firecrackers at fans because recent Mets managers, including the blustery incumbent, have not been able to control the clubhouse, and because Mets ownership has been unwilling to take the financial hit and either off-load Coleman at fire-sale prices or ease him off the roster and into serious counseling. The hope has been that Coleman would come around or be bought before he self-destructed. Meanwhile, the team self-destructed around him.

The Mets' attacks on the news media, verbal or physical, are not a local phenomenon. Such hostility has become more commonplace as the volatile combination of jock entitlement and journalist ambition transformed the locker room, always an edgy meeting ground, into a combat zone. The news media often deserve what they get, for their passive-aggressive behavior and their ultimate cowardice: Why not declare a no-news day and let the boys play with each other in silence? It's not as if important information is being withheld. Anyone who cares enough can go to the game or listen to it.

The full story of the death of Reggie Lewis is important information. But the frenzy to mark a killer, even if the late Celtics captain himself is charged with a kind of suicide, re-

flects the need for a quick answer before we have to wonder why a 27-year-old may have decided that life with the ball was worth the risk of death.

Blame the Celtics: did they do enough to stop him from coming back? Blame his personal physician; was he also chasing the game? Blame a consumer-driven, winning-is-everything society; did coaches, recruiters, agents, fans all push Lewis to go for it or be gone?

And then there was Martina on Wednesday night at what can only be called an official coming-out party. The tennis star was honored at Madison Square Garden in what was billed as a lesbian and gay tribute benefiting Gay Games IV and Cultural Festival.

Billie Jean King, who along with Muhammad Ali has been a prototype athlete-as-social-catalyst, framed Martina in this elegant way: "Because she's comfortable in her own skin, she helps all of us be more comfortable in ours. She's out there for all of us."

The games, founded by Dr. Tom Waddell, a decathlete on the 1968 United States Olympic squad who died in 1987, were described by Martina as "a powerful vehicle for attacking homophobia and for displaying our power and pride. Gay Games IV will change the way the world thinks about us."

The games (originally called the Gay Olympics, and guess who changed that) are scheduled for New York City next June. More than 15,000 athletes are expected to compete (the events are open to all, regardless of sexual orientation) in such sports as aerobics, flag football, in-line skating, physique, softball and sport climbing, as well as the traditional track and field events and ball games. Mayor David N. Dinkins spoke Wednesday night, although it was not clear whether he was campaigning for the gay and lesbian vote, the estimated \$55 million the games will bring into the city or a chance to hit with Martina.

That last item actually went for \$30,000 at the charity auction. One of her racquets was sold for \$18,000. The cocktail party and dinner dance at The Paramount reportedly raised \$250,000 of the games' reported \$5.5 million budget.



Ozler Muhammad/The New York Times

Martina Navratilova at a benefit for Gay Games IV with Bruce Hayes, Olympic gold medalist; Jay Hill, director, and Billie Jean King.

Watching Martina, talking to her, it seems at once natural and forced to link her with Vince Coleman and Reggie Lewis. Here is a white woman in an individual sport who defected from her native country for a freedom that seemed, at the time, more commercial than ideological, if such differences are always clear.

Black male team sports players like Vince and Reggie are stereotypically considered, by much of the news media, as gladiators who should be grateful for their salvation.

Yet Martina has not always been a press pet. A jock with a rock star aura and look, she has worn her crankiness with the media like a protective vest. Wednesday night, the organizers of the event kept happily whispering the mantra "Martina is in a good mood. Martina is in a good mood," as well she was.

And watching Martina play so passionately over the years makes it clear that even Reggie Lewis could not have wanted the ball more than she.

Are they different because Martina stands for something besides herself? As a role model, forthright and brave, Martina has become a bridge between sports and so-called real life, between people who think they are different from each other.

Vince declared emotional bankruptcy: he is no longer able to conduct himself properly, he seemed to be saying, and would like some help. Let's hope he gets it.

Reggie made the wrong decision, arguably it was his to make, but that's assuming he had all the right information.

And Martina kicked high. It was her week.

Sunday Newsday

THE LONG ISLAND NEWSPAPER

SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1993 • \$1.25 • SUFFOLK

TIMEOUT

SPORTS

Gay Games IV: A Celebration

Coming out. For gay and lesbian athletes, it's about embracing personal struggles as well as triumphs. It means exploding myths deeply entrenched in the insular, homophobic world of sports.

A generation of homosexual athletes is craving for role models who demonstrate that not every champion is cut from the same cloth. Martina Navratilova, who was honored this

week at Madison Square Garden as part of a fundraiser for Gay Games IV, talks about being true to oneself. Her message has begun to spread as athletes and sports figures realize how much they can influence others.

Bruce Hayes, anchor of the U.S. men's 800-meter relay team that won a gold medal in swimming at

the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics, said coming out was akin to being reborn.

"I don't think I realized how heavy a burden it was until it was lifted," he said. "I imagined the worst possible scenario. I think I underestimated people."

Hayes publicly acknowledged his sexuality in 1990 during the Gay Games in Vancouver.

Former National League umpire Dave Pallone came out in 1988, and he says he was fired because of it by then-league president Bart Giamatti. Now he speaks at universities and is writing his second book, tentatively entitled "Outcry," about the need for gay and lesbian role models. He enjoys reaching out to young people who may be going through the same turmoil he experienced.

"I wasn't as outgoing as I am today," Pallone said. "I was very shy... the everyday run-of-the-mill kid



Newsday / Kathy Kmonicek

Bruce Hayes, Martina Navratilova, Billie Jean King, Jay Hill and Elizabeth Holtzman at a Gay Games fundraiser

from the neighborhood. I kind of put [my sexuality] in the back of my mind to concentrate on baseball."

Pallone admires Navratilova for her courage, not only because she is the only active athlete on this continent to come out publicly, but because she refuses to stay silent on controversial issues such as gays in the military, Colorado's anti-gay Amendment 2, the double standard that exists for women and homosexuals who contract AIDS.

And Billie Jean King credits Navratilova, her protege, with helping her wade through the questions. "As a friend, Martina has helped me understand my own sexuality," King said at the dinner. "I've had many strug-

gles with it over the years."

The tribute to Navratilova ("I just try to do it for all the right reasons and keep going," she said) raised \$245,000 for Gay Games IV. The projected cost is \$6.5 million. More than 15,000 athletes, gay and straight, are expected to compete in New York next June 18-25.

The first Gay Games, in 1982, attracted more than 1,300 athletes from 179 cities and 12 countries. The inaugural event was the project of 1968 Olympic decathlete Tom Waddell, who saw his creation through until he died of AIDS in 1987.

Given the increasing number of participants, it seems only fitting that the theme of Gay Games IV be uni-

ty, an invitation for athletes to leave the closet and celebrate.

Perhaps it is asking a lot of athletes to risk the ostracism and possibly lost revenue that could come with such disclosure. But those who are out say it's better than living a lie.

"Now I enjoy sports so much more," Manhattan's Todd Whitley said. He'll compete in aerobics, inline skating and softball at Gay Games IV.

Whitley, 28, came out to his parents three years ago ("They were just waiting for that last wedding") and said his father is learning to accept it.

"With time comes understanding," the son said.

Laura Price is a staff writer.

MY TURN



Laura Price

THE NEW YORK TIMES **SPORTS** THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1993

'94 Gay Games In New York

Although she will be playing tennis and not competing in the tournament, Martina Navratilova was honored at Madison Square Garden last night during a fund-raiser for the Gay Games IV and Cultural Festival that will be held around the New York metropolitan area next summer.

"I'm just trying to help bring more money and visibility to the games," said Navratilova. "Sports is a wonderful way to bridge differences, and the Gay Games is just another way to show people we are just like everybody else."

The Gay Games, which will take place next June 18 through June 25, are an international Olympic-style sporting and cultural event. "It's open to all — gays, lesbians, straights — we don't discriminate," Navratilova said.

Gay Games making it to Apple

By **BARRY MEISEL**

Daily News Sports Writer

Martina Navratilova will have a legitimate excuse when she declines an invitation to play tennis next June in Gay Games IV. She'll be prepping for Wimbledon.

Nevertheless, Navratilova — the sole openly homosexual athlete in North America active in his or her sport — believes that when Gay Games IV takes place throughout the metropolitan area June 18-25, 1994, mainstream sports society will notice.

"They're not taking us very seriously. Then again, this is going to help put us over the edge," Navratilova said last night before being honored at a dinner at the Garden's Paramount Theater. "This is another step in the right direction. Whether it's going to put us over the edge, I don't know. But it's helping. Sports is a wonderful way to bridge all kinds of differences."

More than 15,000 athletes are expected to compete in 31 events next year in Gay Games IV, an Olympic-style competition open to gay and straight athletes. Mayor Dinkins, Controller Liz Holtzman and former tennis great Billie Jean King were among the dignitaries on hand for "A Lesbian and Gay Tribute to Martina" last night.

Gay Games was created in 1982 by Tom Waddell, a 1968 U.S. decathlete who died of AIDS in 1987. Games I and II

were held in San Francisco, after the U.S. Olympic Committee won a legal fight that prevented the Games from being called the Gay Olympic Games.

Bruce Hays, the 1984 U.S. Olympian who anchored the gold medal-winning 800-meter relay team in Los Angeles, won a gold medal in Gay Games III in Vancouver. He believes that bringing the games to a variety of stadiums in New York, which Martina called "the mecca of sports," will legitimize the event in mainstream society.

"This is going to establish the Games as a major international competition" said Hays, who called the competition in Vancouver "Double-A" compared to the Olympics.

Navratilova was asked if she believes sports is the most homophobic segment of our society today.

"Not within the athletes themselves. At least I don't see it on the women's tour," she said. "I don't know what it's like in the NFL or hockey. I know a hockey coach, and he says, 'There are no gay men playing hockey.' And I'm like, 'Please, wake up and smell the coffee. You just don't know about it.' It's like don't ask, don't tell. They have that in the NHL, too."

"We're just breaking down some barriers. This is another way of showing people we are just like everybody else. Same problems, same issues, same joys, same sorrows."

DAILY NEWS

NEW YORK'S HOMETOWN NEWSPAPER

Friday, July 30, 1993

HOT COPY

Love-30 (Thousand)

Martina Navratilova was spontaneously sold at the Gay Games IV benefit on Wednesday night and she went for 30G.

During the benefit's auction, Navratilova jumped on stage and announced that she wanted to offer a tennis lesson and dinner with her as an auction item — but the winner would have to come to Aspen to take advantage, er, of the prize. No problem. One woman with lots of dough won with a bid of \$30,000 — airfare and hotel accommodations not included.

Then, shortly after **Billie Jean King** praised Martina for demanding "acceptance on equal terms for everyone," Martina blurted out — in front of the 525 largely gay and lesbian audience members — that gays and lesbians were "getting more accepted by the 'normal' crowd." Although she made visual quotation marks with her fingers when she said "normal," the crowd started jeering her and shouting, "We're normal!"

Martina told us, "As long as there's prejudice, hatred, there will be divided groups. This helps do away with these factions. Sports has no boundaries." (Just Olympics and Gay Games.)

G A Y G A M E S I V

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Thursday, July 29, 1993

CONTACT: Chris Fowler
212.633.9494

"Lesbian & Gay Tribute to Martina" Nets More Than \$250,000 for Gay Games

New York, NY -- In a rousing tribute ceremony that lasted 90 minutes, Mayor David N. Dinkins, Billie Jean King, ABC-TV's Dick Schaap, Gay Games Executive Director Jay Hill, Women's Sports Foundation Executive Director Donna Lopiano, and Gay Games Cultural Festival Director Willa Taylor thanked, applauded, saluted and honored tennis great and civil rights champion Martina Navratilova at Madison Square Garden Wednesday evening, July 28.

The event raised approximately \$255,000, which will go towards funding the production of Gay Games IV & Cultural Festival, scheduled for June 18 - 25, 1994 in venues throughout New York City.

The event raised money through ticket sales to the dinner and tribute ceremony, as well as a dance which immediately followed the tribute. More than 500 people attended the dinner & tribute, and an additional 750 people attended the dance -- bringing the evening's attendance figures to over 1,200 people.

Highlights of the evening included Comic/Emcee Karen Williams; the singing group BETTY; the Lavender Light Choir; entertainer Napua Davoy; a special debut of a new song by Phyllis Hyman; an energy-packed dance with promoter Julie Tolentino and DJ TONI C.; and moving speeches by Dick Schaap, Donna Lopiano, Billie Jean King, and Martina Navratilova.

During the evening's tribute, Robert Woolley of Sotheby's Auction House auctioned off four items: an hour of tennis with Mayor David N. Dinkins, which brought \$3,500; a swimming lesson from Gay Games spokesperson and Olympic and Gay Games Medalist Bruce Hayes, which went for \$4,250; an amazing \$18,000 was offered for a signed tennis racket of Martina's; and in a special surprise, Martina herself offered to give a one-hour tennis lesson, which brought a tremendous \$30,000.

Photographs of the evening (b&w and color) are available upon request from the Gay Games office by calling Chris Fowler, Director of Public Information at 212.633.9494.



Unity '94

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COMMITTEE FOR GAY
GAMES IV.

G A Y G A M E S I V

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

July 28, 1993

Contact: Chris Fowler
Director of Public Information
212.633.9494

Mayor David N. Dinkins Announces Gay Games IV Venues



Unity '94

New York, NY --At a press conference today at City Hall, Mayor David N. Dinkins announced the signing of two major venues for Gay Games IV: USTA Tennis Center at Flushing Meadow and Asphalt Green, the new swimming facility in Manhattan with an Olympic-sized pool. Venues were announced for an additional fifteen sports at the press conference.

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FX 212.633.9488

In announcing the first set of major venues signed, the Mayor also stated his enthusiastic endorsement of the Games. "The Gay Games are without question the most inclusive sporting event in the world. It is so fitting that these Games are to be conducted here in New York City, where we recognize diversity as a critical component of civic strength."

Gay Games Executive Director Jay Hill also spoke at the press conference, announcing additional venues for sports including Billiards, Bowling, Cycling, Figure Skating, Flag Football, Golf, Ice Hockey, In-Line Skating, Martial Arts, Judo, Physique, Softball, Squash, Table Tennis and Wrestling. (A complete list of venues is attached.)

Representing the Women's Sports Foundation -- which has officially endorsed the Games and assisted in the production of the Games' "Lesbian & Gay Tribute to Martina Navratilova" -- Yolanda Jackson, Director of Athlete Education and Development read a brief message sent from Martina Navratilova:

"I am delighted that the USTA National Tennis Center will be a venue for the Gay Games in New York next year. There is nothing like the atmosphere of Flushing Meadow, and I am happy that the participants will be able to experience the crowds and special feeling of one of the most exciting locations for tennis in the world. For those who have not played at Flushing Meadow before, just one warning: Watch for those airplanes. There's also nothing like playing tennis when you feel as though you are on a runway. Thank you, National Tennis Center."

Gay Games IV & Cultural Festival is an Olympic-style sporting and cultural event open to all. More than 15,000 athletes and thousands of cultural participants are expected to participate in 31 team and individual sports. Gay Games IV will occur from June 18 - 25, 1994 in venues located throughout the New York City Metro area.

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NEW YORK IN '94 INC.
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GAMES IV.

Gay Games IV & Cultural Festival Venue Update

Major Venue Announcements

Tennis	USTA National Tennis Center Flushing Meadow, Queens
Swimming, Diving, Water Polo	Asphalt Green 555 E. 90th St., Manhattan

Additional Venue Announcements

Billiards	Amsterdam Billiards 344 Amsterdam Avenue, Manhattan
Bowling	Hudson Lanes Jersey City, New Jersey
Cycling	Central Park Manhattan
Figure Skating, Ice Hockey	Abe Stark Arena Coney Island, Brooklyn
Flag Football, In-Line Skating	Prospect Park Park Slope, Brooklyn
Golf	Split Rock Golf Course & Pelham Golf Course Bronx
Martial Arts & Judo	Roseland Manhattan
Physique	Paramount Theatre Manhattan
Softball	Randalls Island & Central Park, Manhattan
Squash	New York Sports Clubs Brooklyn & Manhattan
Table Tennis	Mammoth Billiards 550 Eighth Avenue, Manhattan
Wrestling	New York University, Coles Center Manhattan

USA TODAY

NO. 1 IN THE USA . . . FIRST IN DAILY READERS

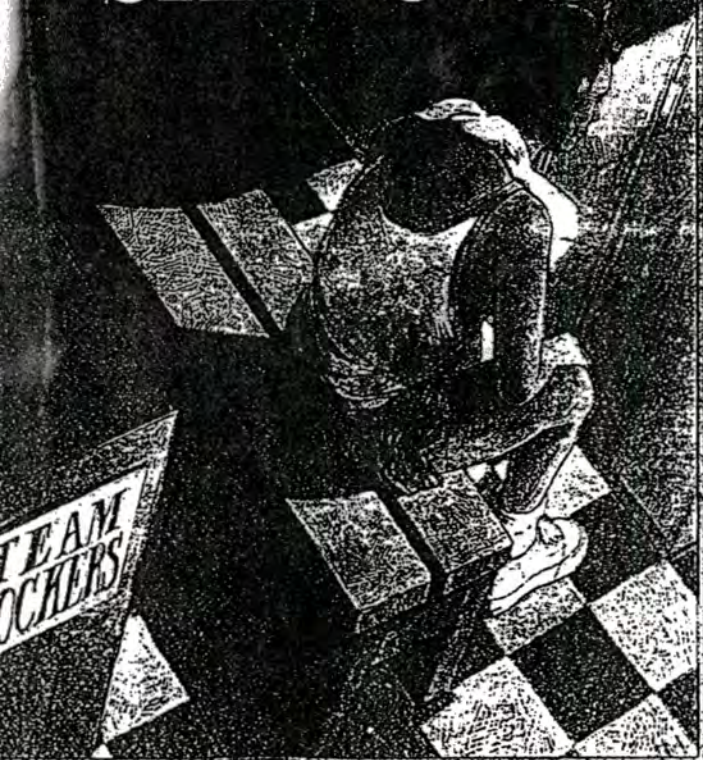


Sports

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1993

GAYS IN SPORTS

STILL IN THE SHADOWS



By Web Bryant, USA TODAY

COVER STORY

The credo: Don't ask, don't tell

MORE ON 2C

- Swimmer speaks up
- Film avoids issue

ON 4A

- Military fallout

By Erik Brady
USA TODAY

Gay men and lesbians now proclaim their sexuality in some walks of life, but rarely in sports.

Last month, Roberta Achtenberg became assistant secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the first admitted lesbian in a federal office requiring Senate confirmation. The month before, thousands of homosexual men and women marched in a civil rights demonstration in Washington, D.C.

They were teachers, bankers, journalists and more. But if many were from the world of sports, few, save tennis star Martina Navratilova, said so.

That's because there is an unwritten rule in sports very much like the one being discussed for the U.S. military these days: Don't ask, don't tell.

"The parallels between sports and the military are clear," says Brian Pronger, author of *The Arena of Masculinity: Sports, Homosexuality and the Meaning of Sex*. "Both are an environment where a lot of men or women work together as a team, shower together and sleep in the

Please see COVER STORY next page ►

Sexuality issues remain hot topic

Continued from 1C

same rooms, be they barracks or hotels."

Pronger, who teaches in the University of Toronto's School of Physical and Health Education, adds another parallel: Predominantly male sports like football and boxing are a metaphor for war, their soldier-athletes embodying the masculine ideal of western culture.

Pronger makes the case in his book that traditional masculinity is the major symbolic message of sports, and that this same masculinity is the object of erotic desire for gay men. "That desire is paradoxical," he writes, "being at once a reverence for and a violation of masculinity."

Gays say the percentage of homosexuals in sports is not much different than it is in the world at-large. And yet there are few openly gay men or lesbians in sports.

"Professional sports clubs don't want homosexual athletes compromising their masculine image," Pronger says. "Homosexual athletes know that and keep their sexuality a secret."

A similar dynamic is at work for lesbians, says Mariah Burton Nelson, author of *Are We Winning Yet? How Women are Changing Sports and Sports are Changing Women*. She devotes a chapter to lesbians in the LPGA who, she says, hide their sexual orientation because they are afraid the tour could lose its sponsors.

"There is sexism at work here, too," Nelson says. "Most of these women don't make so much money that they can afford to take a courageous stand."

One who has taken a stand is Navratilova, perhaps pro sports' only active openly gay athlete. "What our movement needs most, in my humble opinion," she said at April's gay rally in Washington, "is for us to come out of the closet."

Last month, when a Dallas firm surveyed fans to find which athletes are the most popular, Navratilova was tops among active female tennis players.

"Homosexuals are made to think if they come out, the sky will fall on them," Nelson says. "This proves that doesn't happen. Americans respect people who are open about who they are."

Pronger thinks something else is afoot, as well.

"There seems to be a mainstream tolerance for lesbians in sports that isn't there for gay men," he says. "If you think of the mainstream as a male-centered world, which it is, then lesbianism is seen as kind of kinky, the stuff of male-oriented pornography, whereas gay men are seen as a threat to sports' macho image."

Dave Kopay, a running back

Authors agree lesbians often were true pioneers in women's sports

Mariah Burton Nelson was disappointed in last summer's comedy hit *A League of Their Own*.

"Many of the women who played in that league were lesbians," Nelson says, "but the movie would have you think they were all heterosexuals."

Author Lois Browne also said in her 1992 book *Girls of Summer* that some who played in the All American Women's Baseball League of the World War II era were lesbians.

The movie made much of the fact that players were sent to Helena Rubenstein's charm school — an attempt by the men who ran the league, Nelson says, to smooth over the butch edges of some players.

That's not just an anachronism from the 1940s. When I played for the California Dreams (of the defunct Women's Pro Basketball League), they sent the players to John Roberts Powers charm school. I boycotted. Some colleges still give women's teams 'media training,' which includes how to project a 'feminine' image, which is a code word for heterosexual."

Nelson says sports was long an enclave for lesbians because it allowed them to be themselves.

"Lesbians were often pioneers in women's sports," Nelson says. "Now that women's sports has become socially acceptable, you could say that lesbians helped pave the way for the many straights who play today. Maybe the straight women should thank us for that."

— Erik Brady

for five NFL teams from 1964-72, created a stir in 1975 by saying he was gay. If there are gay players in the NFL today — and Pronger insists there are — they don't feel comfortable saying so.

But Pronger concedes there are probably fewer gay men in team sports than in individual sports because of what he calls the homophobic culture of team sports.

"Football is especially homophobic," Pronger says. "A football coach calls his players faggots and pansies when he wants to motivate them."

"Boys with an emerging gay sensibility learn in high school that team sports can be a cruel place for them. Some are drawn to other sports, like swimming and track, where they can compete on their own."

But even these sports can be hard on closeted gays.

Swimmer Bruce Hayes, who won a gold medal at the 1984 Summer Olympics, says, "If you had a bad workout, a slow time, someone would say they 'swam like a fag.' They wouldn't think anything of it. It was assumed everyone was straight."

"The vocabulary of sports is not just homophobic, it's borderline gay-bashing."

Hayes swam in the 1990 Gay Games III, where he won seven gold medals. Gay Games IV, an Olympic-style festival with 31 sports, will be in New York next June. The first two Gay Games were in San Francisco and the last in Vancouver.

"The Games exist specifically because of homophobia in the sports world," says Gay Games spokesman Christopher C. Fowler. "It's not OK to be gay in sports."

If it were, he adds, there would be no need for the Gay Games. As it is, organizers expect 15,000 athletes next year, including Hayes.

"It's important for gays to compete like this," Hayes says. "One of the stereotypes about gay men is that they're a bunch of sissies. It's threatening for some straights to think of gays as athletes or soldiers."

Discussions about gays in the military, or in sports, almost always lead to the showers. Pronger figures such talk is as illusory as shower-room steam.

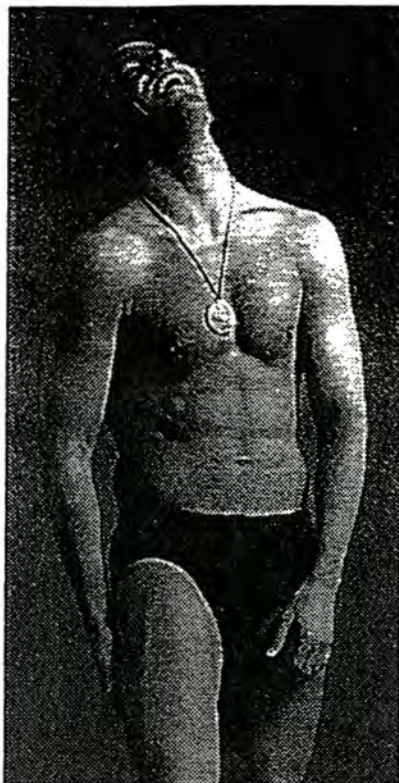
"In the military, you hear the argument, 'If you let gay men in the showers, just think what will happen,'" he says. "The fallacy, of course, is that they're there now, you just don't know it. And what's happening? Nothing."

"I'm not saying showering together is not a homoerotic world. Goodness knows it is — or can be. To what extent is up to each individual. But it doesn't lead to anything. People function quite well with it."

Forget the military, adds Pronger: "Straights who belong to health clubs are already showering with gays, whether they know it or not. Gay men are often more interested in toning muscles than straights are, so they're at the clubs. There's no big deal."

Except issues of sexuality are always a big deal. President Clinton found a cultural fault line when he pushed the military's gay ban as an issue. Sports are, if anything, a deeper part of the American social fabric.

"Eventually, gay athletes will feel comfortable coming out of the closet," Hayes says. "But I'm afraid that day will be a long time coming."



By Beverly Parker
BRUCE HAYES: This ad for the 1994 Gay Games IV in New York City features the former Olympic gold-medal swimmer.

MAY 3, 1993

Newsweek

EXCLUSIVE:
THE INSIDE STORY OF
CLINTON'S FIRST 100 DAYS

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Gay Clout: The New Power Brokers

Thirty men and women—from politicians to artists—who have emerged as influential advocates of gay and lesbian causes

start in the gay-rights movement in the '70s when he worked to defeat anti-homosexual laws in California.

David Mixner
Business consultant
Sometimes called the "most powerful gay man in America," Mixner and his L.A.-based ANGLE, a network of wealthy gay professionals, raised roughly \$1 million for Bill Clinton in 1992.

Barney Frank
Congressman
Surviving a 1990 House reprimand for his involvement with a male prostitute, the Massachusetts Democrat has played a key role in lobbying to end the military ban on gays.

Joan Nestle
Academic
Cofounded New York's Lesbian Herstory Archives, the largest and oldest collection of lesbian artifacts. She edits books and teaches courses about lesbian literature at Queens College.

Roberta Achtenberg
City official
A prominent lesbian civil-rights attorney and San Francisco supervisor, she was recently nominated as a HUD assistant secretary.

Ross Bleckner
Artist
A Soho painter also active in publishing, he has used his considerable reputation to help foster new gay talent. Some of his own paintings comment on the AIDS epidemic.

Michelangelo Signorile
Columnist
A writer for the influential gay bi-weekly *The Advocate*, he was an early champion of "outing"—publishing the

names of closeted gays and lesbians.

Randy Shilts
Author
Best-known for "And the Band Played On," his 1987 book on the AIDS epidemic, Shilts, who is now battling AIDS himself, just published a book about gays in the military.

Dorothy Allison
Novelist
A finalist for the 1992 National Book Award, the author of "Bastard Out of Carolina" has said she's faced years of marginalization because of her sexual orientation.

David Geffen
Entertainment mogul
A latecomer to gay activism, he's made up for lost time with big bucks: \$1 million to AIDS Project L.A. and seed money for a new group fighting the Pentagon's ban on homosexuals.

Hilary Rosen
Lobbyist
A record-industry executive and lobbyist in Washington, Rosen is a Beltway power broker who sits on the board of the Human Rights Campaign Fund, the gay PAC.

Bill T. Jones
Dancer
With Arnie Zane, his partner and lover who died of AIDS in 1988, Jones created innovative modern dances about homosexuality and AIDS. He's choreographing a new dance about the terminally ill.

Donald Suggs
Media watchdog
A former journalist who now polices his colleagues in the press, Suggs has led

highly successful campaigns against anti-gay bias in everything from newspaper articles to rock lyrics.

Susie Bright
Author
An irreverent journalist who cofounded the lesbian erotic magazine *On Our Backs*, she has also written a collection of essays, "Susie Sexpert's Lesbian Sex World."

Tony Kushner
Playwright
"Angels in America," his acclaimed gay theatrical epic, opens on Broadway next week. The first part, "Millennium Approaches," won the 1992-93 Pulitzer Prize for drama.

Phil Wilson
Gay advocate
Founder of the L.A.-based Black Gay and Lesbian Leadership Forum, Wilson was instrumental in forging an alliance between homosexuals and the NAACP.

Martina Navratilova
Tennis star
The nine-time Wimbledon champion and Aspen resident became vocal and added her name to an ACLU class-action suit when Colorado voters passed an anti-gay-rights law in November.

Jay Hill
Sports administrator
Hill is organizing Gay Games IV, a 1994 New York City sporting festival that's expected to attract 30,000 athletes and half a million spectators from around the world.

Nan D. Hunter
Law professor
A lesbian who has been

active in health and gay-rights issues since the '70s, Hunter is the founder and former director of the ACLU AIDS Project. She now teaches constitutional law and federal court procedure at Brooklyn Law School.

Urvashi Vaid
Activist
Dubbed the "Pasionaria" of the gay-rights movement, Vaid recently stepped down as head of the National Gay & Lesbian Task Force and moved to Cape Cod to write a book about gay politics.

Tim McFeeley
Lobbyist
Executive director of the Human Rights Campaign Fund, which raised \$750,000 for candidates in the 1992 elections. A longtime activist, he's now pushing for a federal gay-civil-rights bill.

Larry Kramer
Playwright
A gadfly and founder of Gay Men's Health Crisis and ACT-UP, he has written plays—most notably "The Normal Heart" in 1985—essays and speeches decrying the AIDS epidemic.

Marlon T. Riggs
Filmmaker
A Berkeley professor who makes controversial films, his documentary on gay black men, "Tongues Untied," was used in Pat Buchanan's ad campaign against George Bush.

Timothy Sweeney
Health official
Executive director of Gay Men's Health Crisis, Sweeney got his

Patricia Ireland
Feminist leader
A flight attendant turned feminist, Ireland became president of NOW in 1991 and is working to forge links between the women's movement and gay and lesbian rights.

Torie Osborn
Activist
A former street activist with an M.B.A., Osborn heads the National Gay & Lesbian Task Force. She brokered the historic meeting between Clinton and gay leaders.

Donna Minkowitz
Journalist
A longtime activist, she has made a career out of covering gay politics for *The Village Voice*. She's writing a book for teenagers on gay culture.

Diane Abbutt
Lawyer
An attorney specializing in real-estate and business law, Abbutt was a founder of the L.A. power circle ANGLE.

John Boswell
Historian
A Yale professor, he authored the myth-shattering "Christianity, Social Tolerance and Homosexuality" in 1980.

Thomas Stoddard
Lawyer
The coordinator of the Campaign for Military Service was among gay leaders who met with Clinton.

Rich Tafel
GOP organizer
The president of the Log Cabin Federation, a national gay Republican organization with about 6,000 members.

Advertising Age

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January 18, 1993

Anyone not advertising
to an audience this big,
this affluent, this influential,
just isn't thinking straight.

Gay Games IV is the fastest growing athletic and cultural event in the world, with more participants than the last Olympics. From June 18 through 25, 1994, Gay Games IV will draw more



Gay Games IV

than 15,000 participants from over 40 countries to New York City. With 500,000 spectators attending, this will be the largest event ever organized by the gay and lesbian community.

GAY GAMES IV. THE WAY TO REACH THE AFFLUENT GAY MARKET.

To learn more about advertising and promotional opportunities,
please call Jay Hill at 1-212-633-9494.

GAY GAMES IV

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

July 6, 1993

Contact:

Chris Fowler
212.633.9494
Harold Levine
212.688.6671

Nora Beverages/Naya Water Sign Sponsor Deal With Gay Games IV & Cultural Festival

New York, NY - The largest corporate sponsorship deal ever for a single gay and/or lesbian event was announced jointly today by Gay Games IV Executive Director Jay Hill and Stu Levitan, Vice President/General Manager of Nora Beverages USA.

Nora Beverages, based in Stamford, CT, importer and distributor of Naya Spring Water, will be an Official Sponsor of Gay Games IV & Cultural Festival, and Naya Spring Water will be the Official Bottled Water of Gay Games IV & Cultural Festival. Nora Beverages receives the privilege of using the Gay Games logo in their advertising and promotion, and Naya will be the bottled water served at the Games.

"Naya has long supported the lesbian and gay community with remarkable courage and integrity," commented Hill. "Naya has proved in this sponsorship deal that marketing to the lesbian and gay community makes good business sense. They've sponsored individual Games events before -- especially our Gay Pride float -- and we're pleased to welcome them as an overall sponsor of Gay Games & Cultural Festival."

"We launched Naya in the San Francisco market via the Games and it's been a very beneficial relationship for us," added Naya's Levitan. "The gay market makes a lot of business sense for Naya and we've had good success with the Gay Games in reaching that market. We have hard data that backs it up."

In signing a sponsorship deal, Naya joins other Games sponsors Out Magazine, Maxx Condoms and APP, a mail order pharmacy and manufacturer of nutritional supplements. Several more sponsorship deals are currently under negotiation and will be announced later this summer, says Hill.

Gay Games IV & Cultural Festival is an international Olympic-style sporting and cultural event open to all. More than 15,000 athletes and thousands of cultural participants will participate in 31 team and individual sports and a variety of cultural activities. Gay Games IV will take place from June 18 - 25, 1994 in venues located throughout the New York City metropolitan area.

For more information about the Gay Games, call 212.633.9494; travel, 800.368.8412; merchandise, 800.622.0066.

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NEW YORK IN '94 INC.
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G A Y G A M E S I V

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
May 15, 1993

Contact: Chris Fowler
212.633.9494
Harold Levine
22.688.6671



Unity '94

Gay Games IV & Cultural Festival Signs APP as First Major Corporate Sponsor

New York, NY - Gay Games IV & Cultural Festival Executive Director Jay Hill announced today that the organization has signed American Preferred Plan, or APP, as its first major corporate sponsor for the June 1994 international athletic and cultural event. APP is a mail-order pharmacy and manufacturer of the Targeted Nutraceuticals line of nutrition supplements based in Farmingdale, New York.

"We are excited that APP is supporting the Games," commented Hill. "As one of the industry leaders in providing prescriptions through the mail, APP has a remarkable record in the pharmaceutical market. And their work in increasing the convenience of acquiring medication for people with AIDS through home-delivery has addressed a tremendous need that is very important."

Adds APP spokesperson Owen Frager, "We believe the Games offer us the perfect opportunity to market our services and products in a positive and uplifting way. And it puts the focus on health and nutrition. Everyone, not only people with HIV, can benefit from better nutrition, a program of regular exercise, and a positive attitude. The Games means all of these things."

APP is dedicated to relieving both the financial and emotional stress associated with maintenance medications. It is a free membership organization which virtually eliminated out-of-pocket prescription costs for most insured members. For those who don't have prescription insurance coverage, medications can be purchased through APP at substantial discounts.

- more -

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In addition to its prescription services, APP offers a line of high quality nutritional supplements developed by clinical nutritionist Carl Germano with the specific needs of HIV and AIDS patients in mind. Targeted Nutraceuticals, as the line is called, is formulated to be hypoallergenic, and tablets are uncoated for easier absorption into the system.

As part of the sponsorship arrangements, APP will be using the distinctive Games logo on their packaging, advertising, and promotional material. Gay Games IV supporters will also receive a special discount on purchases of Targeted Nutraceuticals -- just by mentioning the Gay Games when placing their order.

Gay Games IV & Cultural Festival is an international Olympic-style sporting and cultural event open to all. More than 15,000 athletes and thousands of cultural participants will participate in 31 team and individual sports and a variety of cultural activities. Gay Games IV will take place from June 18 - 25, 1994 in venues located throughout the New York City metropolitan area.

For more information about the Games, call 212.633.9494. For more information about APP, call 1.800.227.1195.

#

City To Get '94 Gay Games

By Sylvia Moreno
STAFF WRITER

Gay Games IV — the so-called gay olympics of competition from badminton to basketball — comes to New York City in 1994, Mayor David N. Dinkins announced yesterday.

The 10-day event, which is expected to attract 15,000 athletes and 500,000 spectators and produce a \$111 million windfall for the city, will coincide with the 25th anniversary of what activists consider the hallmark of the contemporary gay and lesbian rights movement, the Stonewall Rebellion when police and gays fought outside a West Village bar. The games, to be held at sites throughout the city from June 25 through July 4, will overlap "Stonewall 25," an official commemoration, and will also feature a cultural festival that will feature as many as 5,000 artists and performers.

The games are open to everyone, not just gays and lesbians, and Paula Pressley, executive director of New York in '94, the games' organizer, said there are no qualifying matches. Entry is open to anyone who has "a love of sports and a respect for the differences and choices of others," said Dinkins.

But the competition is expected especially to attract athletes like Bruce Hayes, who swam his way to a gold medal with the United States 200-meter relay team at the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles as a "frightened" 21-year-old.

"My Olympic experience was everything I always hoped it would be," Hayes, now 29 and a public relations executive, told a crowded City Hall news conference yesterday. "But in one way it was bittersweet because all the



Photo by John Gastaldo

Bruce Hayes, 1984 Olympic gold medalist and gay, will compete.

time that I was training and competing, I had to hide a part of myself which was that I was gay because I feared that I would be ostracized by teammates, that it would interfere with my training and my mental preparation, and I was just very frightened."

Hayes retired from competition in 1984. But after moving to New York City in 1988 and learning of the Gay Games, he competed in the third competition in Vancouver in 1990, winning six gold medals for swimming.

"I can honestly say that that experience . . . was in many ways the most satisfying and most gratifying experience in my athletic career," Hayes said. "That's why I'm here today and that's why I feel it's so impor-

tant that athletes like myself get involved with the Gay Games. Hopefully, we'll shatter some of those stereotypes that gay people aren't athletes, because we are."

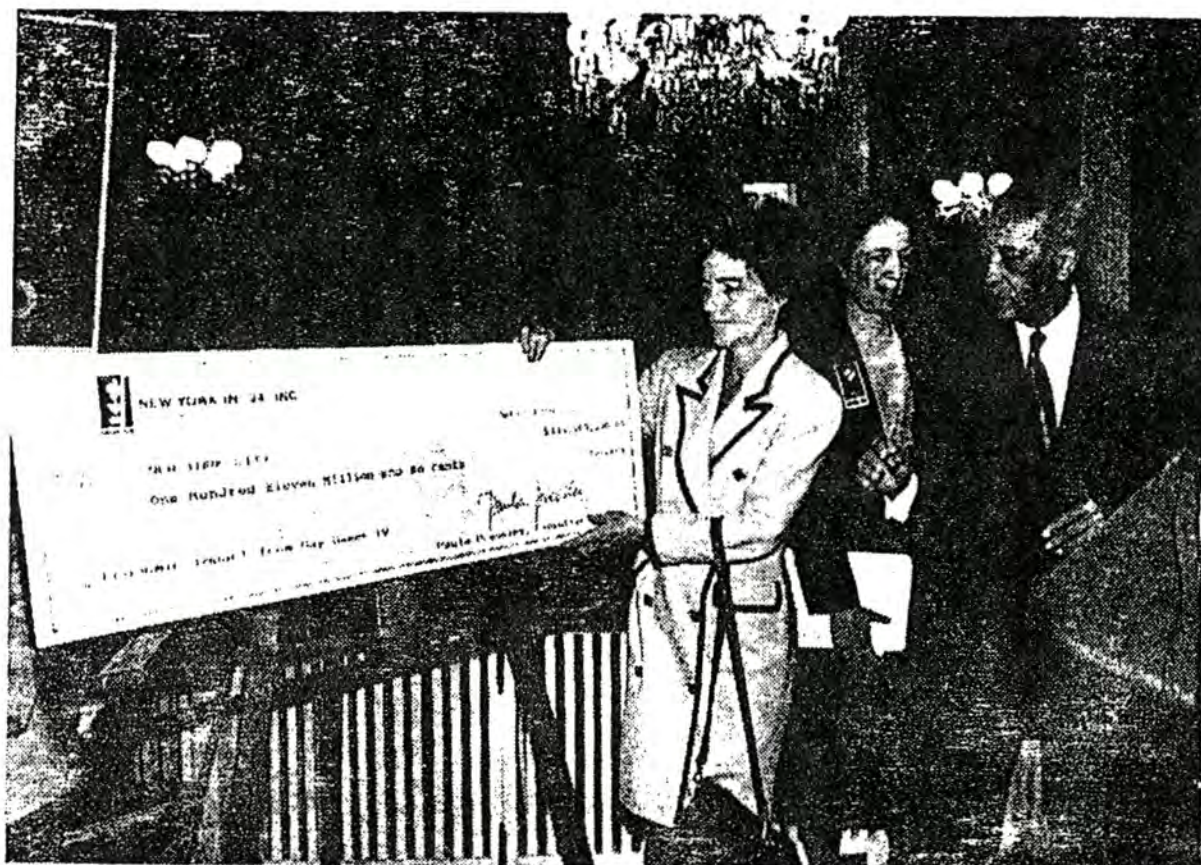
The Gay Games were founded in 1982 by Dr. Tom Waddell, a decathlete who finished sixth at the 1968 Olympics in Mexico City who died of AIDS in 1987. Gay Games I and II were held in San Francisco; the third in Canada. New York City beat Amsterdam, the Netherlands, and Sydney, Australia.

No sites have been reserved yet for the 24 sporting events, but Pressley said attempts would be made to obtain Shea or Yankee stadiums for the opening and closing ceremonies.

"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1992



Diin Pran: The New York Times

Mayor David N. Dinkins announcing that the city will be host to the 1994 Gay Games, an amateur sporting competition expected to draw athletes from 40 countries. With him were Ruth W. Messinger,

center, Manhattan Borough President, and Comptroller Elizabeth Holtzman. Ms. Holtzman displayed a symbolic check for \$111 million, which sponsors of the games say will be the financial benefit to the city.

New York City to Hold Gay Games in 1994

By MARVINE HOWE

New York City is to hold Gay Games IV in 1994, an amateur sporting competition that is expected to draw as many as 15,000 athletes from 40 countries, Mayor David N. Dinkins said yesterday.

Welcoming the Olympic-style sporting event, Mayor Dinkins told a City Hall news conference that the games would contribute more than \$100 million to the city's economy and serve as an opportunity "to promote tolerance, understanding, respect and openness among all people."

Inspired by the Olympic Games, the Gay Games, which are to be held from June 25 to July 4, 1994, will feature 40 individual and team competitions, including basketball, cycling, triathlon, volleyball and wrestling, the organizers said.

Half a million spectators are expected for the games, which will be held at various sites in the five bor-

An event meant to foster pride in gay athletes.

oughs and possibly in New Jersey, Long Island and Westchester County.

The games were created as an alternative to the Olympic Games and as a way to celebrate the contributions of homosexuals to sports and to foster gay pride, the games' organizers say.

Paula Pressley, executive director of the Gay Games IV, said the Gay Games would be open "to all persons regardless of sexual orientation, H.I.V. status, physical disability, nationality or religious belief."

Potential competitors can register

for the games through the New York in '94 office, 135 West 20th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011.

The games' organizers have been prohibited by the United States Olympic Committee from calling their event the Gay Olympics. The ban was upheld in 1988 by the United States Supreme Court.

In making the announcement on the games, Mr. Dinkins urged President Bush to rescind the "misguided H.I.V. exclusionary rule" which prevents people with the H.I.V. virus from visiting the United States for more than 10 days or from immigrating here.

The games began in San Francisco in 1982 and were held there again in 1986. In 1990 they were moved to Vancouver, British Columbia. Some 1,300 athletes participated in the first games and the number has doubled for each event, the organizers said.



With a hand from Lewinstein (left) and Rikki Streicher, Waddell opened Gay Games II.

THE DEATH OF AN ATHLETE

Tom Waddell, 49, was a doctor, a soldier, an activist and an AIDS victim, but above all, he was a man of Olympian spirit

BY DICK SCHAAP

IN THE DAYS WHEN TOM WADDELL LAY dying of AIDS, a friend asked Jessica, his daughter, who is almost four, what she would like to do when she grows up, and Jessica, who is very blonde and very beautiful, widened her blue eyes and said, "Everything."

She is truly Tom Waddell's daughter. He did everything.

He lived only 49 years, but his life was an adventure that led him from Paterson, N.J., to Addis Ababa and Odessa, to Bora Bora and Jedda, an adventure that filled him with wonderment and excitement, with incredible pleasure and occasional pain. Self-pity was not in him. Thirty-six hours before he died, he folded his hands on his lap and said, as he had said so many times before, "Well, this should be interesting."

He never spoke again.

Waddell was an extraordinary athlete. He was a college football player, a gymnast and, above all, a decathlete gifted enough to make the U.S. Olympic team at the age of 30 and to finish sixth

in the 1968 Games in Mexico City, behind only one other American, the gold medalist Bill Toomey.

He was also a paratrooper in the U.S. Army and a physician specializing, ironically, in infectious diseases—at one time the ship's doctor on a Scripps Institution of Oceanography expedition to the South Pacific, at another the personal physician to the brother of the king of Saudi Arabia.

"Many days, after I was long gone and tired, the macho Olympic champion," Toomey said of their track and field tours together in Africa and South America, "Tom would go to a local hospital and work all night on patients with tropical diseases."

His acquaintances ranged from Adnan Khashoggi, the billionaire Saudi businessman—"Adnan," Waddell once said, aboard Khashoggi's private jet, "at the risk of offending you, I'd like to talk to you about your weight"—to Alan Cranston, the senator from California, a track and field buff, who was the last person to talk to Tom on the telephone before he slipped into his final coma.

They had met when Waddell was a decathlete. In 1984, when Cranston withdrew from the presidential race, he flew from New Hampshire to California, then thanked his supporters in a speech that he delivered in Waddell's cavernous San Francisco home, originally a German-American social and athletic hall and more recently the site of concerts and readings that Tom presented for his friends.

In 1982, Waddell conceived and organized his most ambitious project, the Gay Olympic Games, an athletic festival dedicated, but not restricted, to homosexuals, an event designed to foster both gay pride and the Olympic ideal: "To educate people through sport in a spirit of better understanding. . . ."

The U.S. Olympic Committee obtained an injunction against Waddell's use of the word *Olympic*. He was forced to call his competition simply the Gay Games, which distressed him. "I say Gay Games to a gay person," he said, "and you know what reaction I get? Just imagine: Drag races? Pocketbook races? What do you mean, Gay Games?" Tom laughed. He could poke fun at his own sexuality—and at his own athletic ability. At Gay Games II, in 1986, a few weeks after he learned that he had AIDS, he won the gold medal in the javelin but shrugged off his achievement. "It's a technique event," he said.

Waddell believed passionately in the concept of the Gay Games, a chance to shatter homosexual stereotypes, a chance to dignify and motivate homosexual athletes, a chance to bridge the gap that had long existed between gay men and women.

Waddell, who had always loved women, gay and straight, as friends and equals, bridged the gap personally, too. He met Sara Lewinstein, a fine athlete herself, a bowler and a softball and racquetball player who served with Tom on the committee that administered the Gay Games. She shared his zest for sports, and she shared his dream: Each had been searching for someone with whom to have a child, someone they liked and respected and admired. As they came to know one another, Sara asked Tom, "How would you like to have a baby with me?"

Tears came to his eyes, and immediately he said yes. "I felt like I had proposed," Lewinstein said.

After the first Gay Games ended, long before Waddell even suspected he had AIDS, he and Sara went away together and conceived a child. Jessica was born in August 1983. She was Tom and Sara's greatest adventure. Although they did not live together, they married, and Jessica divided her time between their two homes.

"I can't come up with enough superlatives to tell you what it is like to be a daddy to this little girl who is the most remarkable thing that's ever happened to me in my life," Waddell said. The happiest day in his final year was the day he learned that neither Sara nor Jessica carried any trace of the AIDS virus.

A few weeks before he died, Jessica helped her father walk from his bed to the bathroom, held his hand, guided him and then, in the final week, when he could not rise from his bed, Jessica told Sara she was going to help Daddy walk again. She said she knew she could do it.

A few hours before he lost consciousness, Tom called Jessica to his bedside to say goodbye. He told her how much he loved her, then handed her a small and sparkling crystal ball. "A wizard lived in this house before me," he told his daughter, "and he left behind this magic ball, which I am now giving to you." He did leave magic, a magic presence that even a three-year-old could sense. "I know Daddy is dead," Jessica said at a gathering last week that celebrated his life, "but I wish the angels could bring him back. I miss Daddy."

I miss her daddy, too. I knew him for only seven months, but he may have been the most impressive human being I ever met. Certainly he was the most impressive athlete. He combined strength and sensitivity, intelligence and courage, compassion and competitiveness, in dazzling doses. He contradicted all the stereotypes of both the athlete and the homosexual.

I met Tom Waddell because

Athletes came to San Francisco from all over to take part in the games.

I wanted to do a story about him for ABC's 20/20 program. I met him when he was dying. When I started to research his story, I called a United States Olympic Committee official, an old friend, and asked him how I could get in touch with Toomey. He asked me why I wanted to reach Toomey, and I said I was doing a story about Waddell.

"Why do you want to do a story about some fag and some dyke having a kid?" the USOC official asked.

That was a disease Waddell combated all his life, the disease of ignorance and prejudice.

"I've got AIDS," Tom told me the day I met him, "and I look at the statistics. I look at what that means and I can freak out, which isn't going to do me any good at all, or I can say this is what *is*."

He spoke calmly, rationally, soothingly. Deep into his illness, he still looked like an athlete. "I've got approximately seven months between episodes of pneumocystis [the painful lung infection that strikes AIDS patients]," he continued. "Am I going to put my head under the sheets and scream and yell and cry? No. I can't do that."

"I have my tears. I can lie here at night thinking: Gee, Jessica's three years old. If I could only somehow be around when she's 18, and I can see her



Waddell met Sara while planning the first Gay Games; Jessica was born a year later.

in her first chiffon dress. And I think about it, and I cry, but that's good for me. I mean, that's good for anybody—to cry. And then you have to say, O.K., now let's get on with what I think is real. And what is real is that there are still things to be said, things to be done."

Waddell was born Tom Flubacher into a religious German-American Catholic family in Paterson, in 1937. His father drove a bus. His mother ran a delicatessen. He never saw a book read in his home nor heard a phonograph played. He attended Ramsey (N.J.) High School, and he suspected he was the only homosexual in the entire school.

"I liked who I was," he said. "I liked what I felt. I didn't want any of that to change. But I didn't want to be this bizarre social and physical outcast. I wanted to be liked. I wanted to have lots of friends, and I realized the way I was going to do that was not through my intellectual capacity—because I didn't feel any at the time—but through an athletic capacity, and that came easily to me."

When Tom entered his teens, his parents split up, and for a while he lived, quite happily, with his father. But soon he began spending time with a local couple, Hazel and Gene Waddell, who had hired him to perform chores around their home. Tom moved in with the Waddells when he was 15; they legally adopted him six years later.

Gene Waddell had been one of the



Three Jacksons, a tumbling team that once performed on the top of the Empire State Building; later, he, Hazel and another woman put on a comic vaudeville acrobatic act that played the Palace in the '40s. Gene taught Tom gymnastics. Hazel taught Tom ballet.

"I really wanted to be a dancer," he said later, "but in the '50s, when I was growing up, who were the ballet dancers? They were faggots. It was not something I could easily identify with at the time, and I was just too frightened."

Tom briefly studied ballet in New York City, but after a male dancer propositioned him, he fled from the classes and threw himself into sports. He set a high school record in the high jump and leapt 21 feet in the long jump and earned a scholarship to Springfield College in Massachusetts. Springfield's specialty was phys ed. Tom intended to become a coach.

In his sophomore year at Springfield, Waddell was cocaptain of the gymnastics team. The other cocaptain, Don Marshman, a premedical student, was his roommate and best friend. "I loved him," Tom said. "There was nothing sexual about it, nothing physical. He had a wonderful girlfriend, and the three of us were inseparable."

Tom and Don, called the Gold Dust Twins at Springfield, became New England cochampions on the flying rings. One afternoon they went into the gym to work out, just the two of them. Marshman began practicing giant swings on the rings. Suddenly, he lost his grip. He flew off the rings, crashed into the mat headfirst and snapped his neck. Waddell raced to him and held him and saw blood trickling from his ear. Don looked up at Tom with horror, and then his face went blank and he died. Tom was in shock for weeks, then decided that he was not going to study coaching. He switched to premed, Don's major.

In football, he made the All-East team one week during his junior year when, with a diving catch of a pass from Porky Plumb, the quarterback, he scored a touchdown against the University of Connecticut. In track and field, he was a one-man team, jumping, hurdling, vaulting and throwing weights. In a meet against Amherst College, Waddell outscored the entire Amherst team.

While he was at Springfield, he had homosexual experiences, but they were quick, clandestine, off-campus encoun-

anything and everything; well, almost. How I wish you had been able to confide in me your emotional and physical leanings. I would have understood. . . . Plus, it would have helped me. I spent a lot of years wondering what was wrong with me that you couldn't find me attractive.

"I admire the wonderful things you've accomplished in your life. I offer you a friendship of long ago, renewed."

Tom cried when he read the letter. He cried because—30 years earlier—he had made a woman, a human being, wonder about herself. He cried because, long ago, he had inflicted pain.

He graduated from Springfield in 1959 and took a job at a children's camp in the Berkshires. That summer he fell in love for the first time, with a man. Waddell was 21 years old, and he fell in love with a 63-year-old socialist named Friedrich Engels (Enge) Menaker. Menaker ran a neighboring camp for adults, called the Farm, which was a haven for intellectuals and radicals.

Waddell came to the Farm a jock, a political conservative, an Eisenhower Republican. Menaker taught him, nurtured him, shaped him, radicalized him. Enge knew opera, art, literature; actually knew Hemingway from the days of the Spanish Civil War. He was brilliant, charismatic, manipulative, compassionate, demanding. Coming, as he did, from a different

world, a different generation, he warned Waddell never to admit that he was a homosexual. Tom never lost his love for Menaker, and two years ago he mourned when his friend died at the age of 90.

After his summer on the Farm, Waddell did a year of postgraduate work at Springfield, taught and took the required premed courses he was lacking, then tried out for the 1960 U.S. Olympic team as a decathlete. He competed against Rafer Johnson and C.K. Yang.



Waddell's adoptive father (top) did an act high atop the Empire State Building.

ters, nothing even approaching a relationship. He did enjoy several close relationships with women. A few fell in love with him. None suspected he was gay.

"Thoughts of you have been with me off and on over the past 30 years," one woman wrote to Waddell the day after his story appeared on 20/20. "Now I think of you again, this time with much sadness, but still with great admiration and pride. You were my best and closest friend, and I loved you dearly. . . ."

"We were always able to talk about

two magnificent athletes, but Waddell was not yet talented enough to challenge them. They went to Rome, and he went to medical school at the New Jersey College of Medicine.

He earned his M.D. in 1965, served an internship, then went into the Army. After completing his military medical training, he volunteered for airborne training. Every jump terrified him, but he made dozens. When he got orders to go to Vietnam, he told his commanding officer he was morally opposed to the war and would rather go to prison. He seemed certain to face a court martial but, for some reason, the Army changed his orders. He was sent to Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C., to study tropical diseases.

In 1968 the Army sent him to California to train for the Olympic trials. He had not attempted a decathlon in more than five years but, somehow, he made the U.S. team. "He's that kind of man," Toomey said. "When he sets his mind to something, it happens."

Waddell joined a magnificent Olympic team that included Bob Beamon and Lee Evans, John Carlos and Tommie Smith, Al Oerter and Dick Fosbury. His roommate in Mexico City was Jim Ryun. "They were all heroes to me," Waddell said of his teammates. "I had to keep pinching myself. Is this real? I can't believe this is really happening to me. It was ecstasy."

At the Opening Ceremonies in Mexico City, his spirit soared. "When we marched into the stadium," he said, "I felt like a rock and roll star. I'm strumming away on my guitar, and everyone's going crazy for me."

He knew exactly what he wanted to accomplish. "I wanted to do my best," he said. "I didn't care how I did vis-à-vis the other athletes. I just wanted to break all my personal records."

Remarkably, he broke five of them—five PR's in 10 events, spurring him to a total of 7,720 points, another personal best, which placed him, at the time, among the top 10 American decathletes ever. He couldn't have been happier if he had finished first.

After the Games, Waddell was discharged from the Army and reported to Georgetown University Hospital in Washington to begin his residency. When the head nurse, Sue Ellen Manning, heard that the new resident was a



In the '68 Olympics in Mexico City, Waddell, at age 30, finished sixth in the decathlon.

single, handsome Olympic athlete, she winced. "Just what we need," she said. When Waddell, on his first day, walked into a door and opened a gash in his forehead that required stitches, Manning's opinion of him sank even further.

Within a week she was in love with him—as a doctor and as a man. Tom took Sue Ellen to the Farm, and the experience changed her life, too. She also came under Menaker's spell, even gave up her nursing career for a year to work at the Farm. Her love for Waddell never diminished. When he lay dying, she told

Waddell turned to medicine after a friend died.



the man she lives with in Washington that she had to go to San Francisco, and he understood.

During the last week of Tom's life, Sue Ellen spent each night in a chair facing his bed, ministering to him, sleeping only sporadically, working along with Dr. Bill Strull and, of course, Sara and Jessica and all the other people who, because they loved him, wanted to ease the pain that had become his constant companion in the final weeks.

Waddell had continued to compete into the '70s, but a knee injury destroyed his hopes of trying for the Olympic team in 1972. By the mid-'70s, Tom was openly gay—so open, in fact, that in 1976 he and Charles Deaton became the first gay pair to be featured in the Couples section of PEOPLE magazine.

Before the article appeared, Waddell wrote to some 200 friends, alerting them. He lost only one friend: He did not hear from Toomey for more than 10 years. Bill's reaction was not uncommon; he refused to believe that Tom was gay, that a man who was his friend and competed in his sport, could possibly be a homosexual. This year, when he heard that Waddell had AIDS, Toomey was devastated, and he reached out to contact Tom once again. But Toomey still

had doubts. He wondered if Waddell could have contracted AIDS from his work as a physician, treating AIDS patients in San Francisco. Tom told him no, Bill, it didn't happen that way.

From 1974 through 1981, Waddell worked for the Whittaker Corporation, a Los Angeles-based firm that had extensive dealings in the Arab world. As Whittaker's medical director, he shuttled between California and Saudi Arabia, Lebanon and London, recruiting doctors, purchasing supplies.

In 1981, after living in Dubai for six months, Waddell quit Whittaker and returned to San Francisco. Soon he was immersed in the work that led to the Gay Games and to his meeting Sara. It was also through the Gay Games that he met a feisty public relations man and fund-raiser named Zohn Artman, who worked for Bill Graham, the rock promoter. Artman and Waddell developed a loving and often tempestuous relationship. Zohn learned that he had AIDS two weeks after Tom was diagnosed. Neither blamed the other.

Zohn loves Jessica almost as much as Tom did, and he loves to spoil her, to buy her dresses from Neiman-Marcus. "Jessica loves to come home from school and put on those dresses," her father

once said. "You know, she's really privileged. I don't want to say overprivileged because I think we're very careful about what she does. She interacts with lots of other kids. There's a 90 percent chance she's going to be straight. Fine. The thing we want is for her to grow up feeling she loves herself."

Tom and Sara grew to love each other during their four years together. As Tom's death approached, no one anguished more than Sara, whose father had died of cancer when she was a child.

The final weeks of his life were torture for Waddell. The Supreme Court of the United States, by a vote of five to four, ruled in favor of the USOC, against the Gay Games' use of the word *Olympic*. Tom said it wasn't really a defeat, that the mere fact that the case had gone to the Supreme Court had exposed the pettiness and silliness of the USOC's homophobic position. The Supreme Court didn't dampen his spirit. But AIDS did.

Waddell endured his third bout of pneumocystis. He battled a tumor in his liver. He suffered the constant headaches caused by meningitis. Worst of all, Jessica had chicken pox and couldn't visit him for a week.

After his daughter recovered, after he had a chance to watch her sit on his floor and leaf through her Sesame Street books, after he called Gene and Hazel Waddell and dozens of his friends, after

he made sure his finances were in order and, in a mother-hen way, had plotted everyone else's future, he made the conscious decision that it was time to die.

On Tuesday, July 7, 1987, Waddell took himself off all medication, off the painkillers that blurred his memory, off the AZT that kept the AIDS virus partly in check. He went to the hospital the next morning and received three units of blood to give him a spurt of strength.

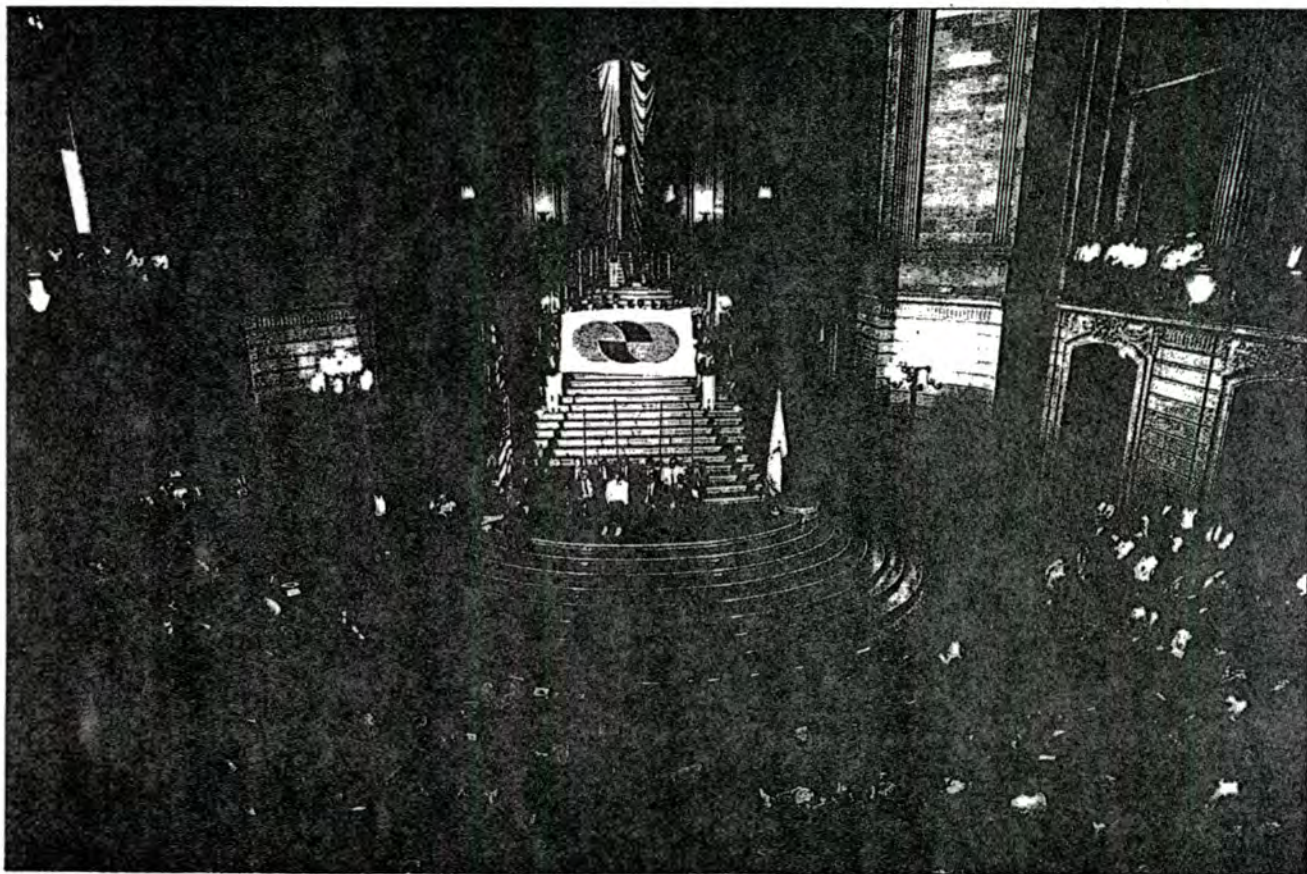
Then he went home and for a day and a half we sat and talked, about his dreams—the ones he had lived, the ones he had not. When he was satisfied that he had finished sharing his story, he rested. Then he slipped into the final coma.

He died on Saturday, July 11, and four days later, in the converted social and athletic hall in the Mission District of San Francisco, in the home that he had so painstakingly decorated, a couple of hundred of his friends gathered to tell stories about the man they loved, the man who was—in Zohn's words—the role model for every homosexual in San Francisco, the man who had spent so much of his abbreviated life breaking down myths about homosexuals.

Tom Waddell was quite a man. ■

Last Saturday, a tribute to Waddell was held in the rotunda of San Francisco's City Hall.

Dick Schaap, a correspondent for ABC News, is at work on a book about Tom Waddell, to be published by Knopf.



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G A Y G A M E S I V

U'94 BRIEF

Register Now!

For those of you who have been waiting -- patiently or not -- for the chance to become an officially registered participant of Gay Games IV, the wait is almost over!

Within the next month, we will be mailing out registration books to everyone on our lists, as well as mailing them in bulk to team representatives, community centers, clubs, bars and anywhere else that will take them. Our goal is to make the registration book itself available to as many people as possible through as many venues as possible. In particular, we want to make the book available to people who haven't been involved in the Games before, and we need your help in distributing them.

"I have heard from many teams that they expect the number of participants to triple from Vancouver," commented Operations Director Roz Quarto. "That would mean over 21,000 athletes! That's incredible.

The Barcelona Olympics had less than eleven thousand."

21,000 athletes would be terrific, but the facilities in New York just aren't equipped to handle that many athletes. For that reason, we are encouraging everyone to send in their registration materials as soon as possible -- especially in some of the more popular sports.

Cultural Festival

p 3

Venues

p 4

A Tribute to Martina

p 6

The process for registration will be clearly outlined in the registration materials you will receive in the mail. The most important thing to remember, however, is this date: December 31 is the last day to register *without a late fee*. Mark your calendars!

In the meantime, we ask everyone to hold their sport-specific questions. The names and phone numbers of all the sports chairs will be in the registration book. Only they will be able to answer all the detailed questions about the sporting competitions. So if you want to know exactly what events will be included in cycling or swimming or track & field, please be patient.

August 22 marked 300 days to the Games. Start (or continue) your training now! See you next June!

Outreach

Searching for Lesbians & Gay Men From Around the World

Part of the thrill of the Gay Games is the international camaraderie that exists when lesbians and gay men are brought together from the four corners of the world.

In fact, as an international event, the Gay Games is one of the VERY few chances individuals in our community have to relate with other gay men and lesbians from other countries and other cultures. And we want the Gay Games message to be spread to lesbians and gay men around the world.

We've had some good press coverage in Europe, and even better in Australia and New Zealand. Interest there is great, and we've gotten word from local teams in those areas that are planning on attending. But we haven't had very much exposure or interest from the following areas: most Asian countries, African countries, and Latin and Central American countries.

If you have friends, relations and/or any contact with gay men, lesbians or anyone who would be interested in learning more about the Gay Games, call and let us know. We will send them our newsletter (all correspondence is packaged so as not to indicate the nature of its contents), and ensure that they receive our registration booklet.

If you are interested in helping with our Outreach, please call Chris Fowler at 212.633.9494; or write the Gay Games office at 19 W. 21st Street, Suite 1202, New York, NY 10010.