



Kiki With a Legendary HIV Advocate

Maven Lee shares his HIV story while promoting balls, serving runway and starring on reality TV.

October 1, 2021 By [Trent Straube](#)

The house and ball scene is back in vogue. Although they shot to world fame over three decades ago with Madonna's megahit "Vogue" and the documentary Paris Is Burning, ballroom dance competitions and their communities have returned to the cultural spotlight by way of the reality show *Legendary* (Megan Thee Stallion is a judge) and the drama *Pose*, which is set in AIDS-ravaged 1990s New York City and centers Black and brown queer characters. (The series aired its final season this past summer.)

Since balls remain popular among minority LGBTQ folks—a population that sees disproportionate rates of HIV—the events offer a unique opportunity for HIV outreach. To learn more, we spoke with Maven Lee, 31, an HIV advocate in St. Louis who has been living with the virus for a decade and has been involved in ballroom and kiki events across the nation. (Kiki is a more youth-oriented twist on ballroom that allows for more experimentation.)

Maven Lee has been walking balls for 12 years. He's legendary for the category of runway. [Courtesy of Maven Lee](#)

Last weekend, Lee brought voguers and his vocal skills—he's also a singer—to the Tower Grove Pride celebration in St. Louis. But you don't need to live in the Gateway City to check out his moves. Lee also stars in season 2 of the reality series *The Kiki Show*, now available (for free!) on Vimeo.

How did you get into HIV advocacy?

I was part of a house here in St. Louis called the House of Efficacy, and it was centered around HIV prevention and outreach more than on walking balls, which is a little bit unusual. I started volunteering at an HIV organization called Project ARK on behalf of my house, and I started learning about HIV. I ended up getting a job at this organization as a peer advocate.

I thought I knew it all and was protecting myself. I was dating around and things like that, and there was a situation when everything I knew went out the door. I trusted someone, and I was vulnerable, and, honestly, that's how I ended up becoming positive.

It was an interesting situation, because I was working at an organization that tells you this is what you're supposed to do [to stay HIV negative] and how you handle situations. But none of that mattered when my feelings and emotions and heart came into the conversation and I trusted someone. I then realized that I had to nuance what I was being taught when I said it to other people because it's not that simple. We need to speak to folks like they're real human beings because it's not as easy as "Protect yourself. Use a condom." When you talk from real experience, you start to say things differently.

Did working in the HIV field prepare you for the diagnosis?

Absolutely. At one point, I was disappointed in myself and angry. And folks made me feel this way. They were like, "How dare you make this mistake? You're supposed to know better." I also felt like me becoming positive opened the door [for me to] be a positive light for so many people. I'm able to live a very healthy life, I'm undetectable and I'm doing well. Who's to say this was not something I'm supposed to experience?

How long did it take before you started disclosing your status?

When I was told my results, honestly, the first thing I did was call my house father and call my grandmother and biological father—actually, he’s my uncle, but he raised me as his son. I told them immediately. But I don’t think my family really understood. They didn’t necessarily judge me, but they haven’t talked about it since.

Like a week later, I participated in a retreat for Black and brown men who have sex with men, and we were all sitting around and sharing information, and for some reason, I felt compelled to say, “Hey y’all, last week I found out I was positive.” This was 2011. So I disclosed that day. I saw how difficult it was for folks I know who had HIV—the hurt and confusion of having that conversation every time they met someone—so for me, I wanted to get that monkey off my back immediately. It was a relief to me.

Do you get to tell your HIV story on The Kiki Show?

I do. In the beginning, it’s what they focus on. And there are like four others who are HIV positive on the show.

[Editor’s note: You can watch the first episode of the show below; all five episodes are available [on Vimeo](#).]

What is the show about? Is it a voguing competition?

It was filmed in Philly—the first season was in Atlanta, when I lived there—the second season is individuals battling against each other, unlike regular balls, where it’s house competing against house. And it’s folks from different regions competing against each other in three categories: runway, vogue and tag-team performance.

While in Atlanta you also participated in AIDSWatch, the advocacy event in which folks travel to Washington, DC, to meet with elected officials. And apparently you were going by the name Omar?

I identify by various aliases. That year I represented both Georgia and Missouri. I was particularly excited to be an ally for trans issues that year.

From left: Richard Hutchinson, Tori Cooper, Senator Tammy Baldwin, Maven Lee and Keiva Lei Cadena at AIDSWatch in Washington, DC
Courtesy of Maven Lee

Tell us about your history in the balls, especially in the Midwest.

I've been walking balls for 12 years. I'm legendary for the category of runway. To be a legend or icon, you have to be deemed as such. I've walked in every major ballroom city in the country and abroad.

Ballroom is everywhere. It has grown so much in the last few years. I've been to balls in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, Chicago and Detroit. We have had some very successful balls in St. Louis. We have a mainstream ballroom scene and a kiki ballroom scene—they're a little bit different. In St. Louis, we treat the kiki ballroom scene more as a practice for the mainstream scene. Our kiki balls are like 50 to 70 people. In some cities, the kiki scene is almost bigger than the mainstream ball. New York's kiki ballroom scene gets 500 to 700 people in attendance. Our mainstream ballroom events get like 200 to 400 folks.

HIV advocate Maven Lee of St. Louis promotes kiki and ballroom events across the nation. *Courtesy of Maven Lee*

Finally, you organized a successful ball in St. Louis during Black Pride this summer, and you're planning events at historically Black colleges and universities. Does this cross over with your HIV work?

I consult with several LGBT centers and HIV service centers here in St. Louis. Some of the HIV agencies like to throw balls because lots of young LGBTQ folks of color come out to balls and pageants, so [it's an opportunity] to get people tested for HIV and connected to services.

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