Agnos Task Force’s Plan To Step Up AIDS Fight

By Elaine Herscher and Randy Shilts
Chronicle Staff Writers

A top-level San Francisco task force on the AIDS virus has called for up to $152 million in additional funds this year for prevention, early treatment and long-term care.

The task force’s detailed, 24-page report — due to be released today— advances the most comprehensive plan of any city to date in dealing with the AIDS epidemic. It calls for an aggressive program drawing on resources from both the public and private sector to finance its goals.

At Age 35, Disneyland Is A Role Model

Walt Disney Co. begins Disneyland’s 35th birthday celebration today by announcing new attractions and a new theme area.

The park, which draws 13 million visitors a year, has become a role model for every service business that wants customer satisfaction. So many companies want to study Disneyland’s methods of employee training and motivation techniques that there is now a side business in management consulting.

For a look at this unique side of Disney’s world, see Chronicle Staff Writer Jon Berry’s report in Business, Page C1.

INInside

Key Ruling

By Supreme Court on Admissible Evidence

See Page A2

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TASK FORCE PLAN TO FIGHT AIDS IN S.F.

From Page 1

The report is designed to be the city’s blueprint for its AIDS policy. There will be a joint hearing for all city departments involved in how to implement the plan.

'Most Crucial Part'

Francis called the proposal for early intervention and counseling of people with human immunodeficiency virus, known as HIV — before they come down with one of the life-threatening diseases that mark an AIDS diagnosis — "the most crucial part" of the task force report.

"Without early intervention, it’s not going to work," said Francis. "But when the doctor calls, the patient might not respond for some reason."

Task force member Kathie Fisher, who is managing partner at the law office of Morrison & Foerester, is a private insurance company.

"Every time I try to raise money for AIDS or start an education program, I can’t include all the people who want to get involved," Fisher said.

Fisher and others have also agreed to help increase the number of hospital beds for AIDS patients by lobbying against high hospital reimbursement rates from the federal government and private insurers, which pay as little as $35 a day.

Several of the task force members will help present the report today, but one of the biggest tasks is for several to serve as a reminder of the epidemic. Jon Cole, the only person with AIDS to serve on the task force, is too ill to attend, Francis said.

WOMEN GET DRUNK FASTER

From Page 1

found, women get about 30 percent more alcohol into the bloodstream than men of similar weight who drink the same amount. Considering the men are generally bigger than women, Lieber said, the finding means that one drink for a woman has the same effect as two for a man.

For years, physicians have considered the liver the primary organ for degrading alcohol that enters the bloodstream. It has also been known that women have higher alcohol concentrations than men after drinking equivalent amounts of alcohol. However, a study found that alcohol degrades more readily in women than in men.

The greater susceptibility of women’s livers to the effects of a drink was usually explained by citing the smaller size of many women and a smaller volume of distribution for alcohol, because women’s bodies have more fat and less water than men’s.

The new findings draw attention to an overlooked role for the liver of the stomach in reducing the amount of alcohol that enters the circulatory system.

Enzyme Breaks Down Alcohol

Several years ago, the Bronx researchers found that the human stomach lining of men contains an enzyme, called gastric alcohol dehydrogenase, an enzyme that breaks down alcohol, making them longer and productive.

Medical Insurance

To make sure private insurers will provide the medical treatment, Francis said, the city will seek assurances from the insurers that they will pay for early AIDS treatments.

Frank Alvarez, a top administrator for the city’s major insurer, Kaiser Permanente, sits on the task force and has already endorsed the recommendation, Francis said.

The task force also suggested that the city tap volunteers. "I have a whole organization of people who want to get involved," said task force member Kathleen Fisher, who is managing partner at the law office of Morrison & Foerester, with 1,000 employees.

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Army Colonel Could Be Jailed on Gay-Related Charges

By Randy Shilts
National Correspondent
Colorado Springs

A highly decorated Army colonel facing a court-martial next week could go to a military prison for 65 years if found guilty of charges stemming from the fact that he is gay.

The court-martial proceedings against Colonel Edward Modesto, set to begin Monday, follow seven months of gay-related investigations and prosecutions at the dusty Fort Carson Army base. These probes have resulted in the discharges of three other soldiers and pending charges against another.

An Air Force major from a nearby base who was identified as gay during the course of the investigation committed suicide before charges could be filed against him, according to Modesto's attorney.

The current investigation follows growing numbers of purges of gays on military bases throughout the United States in recent years.

In addition, the case has drawn considerable attention because Modesto, an oral surgeon, is a high-ranking officer and because the trial follows growing numbers of purges of gays on military bases throughout the United States in recent years.

The current probe follows growing numbers of purges of gays on military bases throughout the United States in recent years.

Writing on Bathroom Wall

According to court documents, the investigation into gays at Fort Carson started in March when military police arrested Army Captain Robin Kerr, who was advertising for sexual partners on the wall of a park rest room at Fort Carson.

Protected by a grant of immunity, Kerr gave Army investigators a list of other military personnel whom he thought were gay. Among them was Modesto, whom Kerr had met at a local gay bar.

A raid on Modesto's home, which he shared with his lover, yielded scores of gowns and wigs. Modesto said the clothing belonged to his lover, who performs locally as a female impersonator, but the Army has retained the adornments as evidence against the colonel.

The Army also filed charges against Modesto in connection with a series of six flashings in Colorado Springs by a man wearing a blond wig.

Modesto's attorneys said that although numerous witnesses in four of the indecent-exposure incidents said the colonel was not the flasher, the Army charged Modesto in two others.

Modesto also faces a drug charge. Investigators found a photograph of Modesto smoking a cigarette in the raid on his home, but no drugs or drug paraphernalia were found in his home, said Modesto's attorney, Walter Gerash.

"It's ridiculous — it's insane," said Gerash, a Denver civil rights lawyer. "This case is based on homophobia. Unfortunately, I'm looking to see what military justice is to the extent of what military music is to music."

Most of the charges stem from Modesto's acknowledged bisexuality. Nine of the charges against the colonel — each, of which could be punished with five years of hard labor and prison — are related to alleged violations of the military's regulations against homosexuality or conduct or against any "conduct unbecoming an officer."

Although military policies usually allow officers to resign when facing such charges, all branches of the service sometimes prosecute and jail lesbian and gay personnel who have been found to violate the rules.

Of the six soldiers who have been charged in the Fort Carson investigations, only Modesto is facing trial.

'It Leans to Racism'

Some say the Army has singled out Modesto — who received numerous commendations before his arrest in March and had a flawless military record — because he is Chicano.

"Of all the people involved in this sting, he's the only person of color," said Henry Montoya of Denver's Gay & Lesbian Latino Alliance. "He's taking the brunt for everybody else — it leads to racism. How can that be justice?"

The Army maintains that it is only enforcing its 48-year-old ban on homosexuals in the service.

"It is the Department of Defense policy that homosexuality is incompatible with military service," Howard said. "Homosexual acts by a soldier are a criminal offense under military law."

Meanwhile, gay rights organizations and civil liberties groups have been slow to support Modesto because of his admission that he performed twice in drag to raise money for a Colorado Springs hospital for AIDS sufferers.

"We're for allowing gay people in the military, but we don't want to be seen as defending the right of gay soldiers to go drag," said one attorney against the military's gay exclusion policy who asked not to be identified.

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SHERRITT'S, ROBERT

Ray Johnson and Robert Shields, two street performers, discuss their hobbies of juggling and performing on the streets of San Francisco. (M) Ja 15 - D, 3:2 SHIELDS, ROBERT

Alameda CA Police Chief Robert Shields, whose department is steeped in a controversy over racism, denies statements in several depictions that he has degraded women and instructed his staff not to hire them, fearing hiring white male police officers and being ridiculed in his career to get to the top. (L) N 24 - B, 1:6 SHIELD, [illegible]

The California Supreme Court ruled on Nov 21, 1991 that the heirs of two Scandinavian men who died after repeatedly going to Shell oil inc health clinics must pursue litigation in their home countries. Shell already faces hundreds of suits over the allegedly defective devices. (L) 18:5 SHILLS, RANDY (BLYNTER)

Randy Shills urges men who don't want to be Persian Gulf war veterans to claim they are homosexual if they are drafted. (M) Ja 9 - A, 21:4 SHIRLEY, TONY

The December 1991 issue of Forbes magazine reports on how the use of microwave ovens in the military's anti-gas devices has been a success. (L) 18 - A, 1:1 SHIRLEY, DONNA

San Francisco Chronicle reporter Donna Shirley, who covered the Persian Gulf War, was awarded a $230,000 settlement. (M) 1991 - A, 1:3 SHIRLEY, DONNA

The Shirely's Park Street homeless shelters have been moved temporarily to a building owned by Hastings College of the Law while the North of Market Street and Hotel Homeless Church's proposal to use its parish hall as a shelter for homeless men two weekends per month during the winter of 1991-92. Residents are opposed because they believe that a shelter would increase crime and reduce property values. (M) Ag 26 - A, 1:7 SHIRLEY, DONNA

San Francisco Chronicle reporter Donna Shirley, who covered the Persian Gulf War, was awarded a $230,000 settlement. (M) 1991 - A, 1:3 SHERMAN, BRAD

Greg Lucas comments on the headline-grabbing blunder that Brad Sherman, chairman of the California Highway Patrol, had two drinkable legal limits of alcohol in his blood, a California Highway Patrol officer said. (M) Ag 13 - A, 1:11 SHERMAN, BRYAN

Bryan Sherman, the driver of a bloody wreck in rural Contra Costa County that killed eight people, was found to have twice the legal limit of alcohol in his blood, a California Highway Patrol officer said. (M) Ag 13 - A, 1:11 SHERMAN HOUSE (RESTAURANT)

Patricia Unterain reviews The Sherman House restaurant located at The Sherman House hotel at 2160 Green St in San Francisco. (L) My 5 - DAT, 1:17 SHERRY, NORM

C. W. Nevis discusses the controversy over the decision which the San Francisco Giants will need regarding the selection of a pitching coach for the 1992 season. Manager Roger Craig wants to retain incumbent Norm Sherry, but general manager Al Rosen prefers David Forst who has never been a pitching coach. (M) Ja 17 - D, 2:1 San Francisco Giants pitching coach Norm Sherry and third-base coach Terry Forst were fired Oct 1, 1991. (M) O 2 - D, 1:5 SHEVARDNADZE, EDUARD

The former Soviet foreign minister Eduard Shevardnadze will have on the reform initiated by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev. (M) Ag 5 - B, 1:3 SHEVERDZNADEZ, [illegible]

The petition of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will have on the reform initiated by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev. (M) Ag 5 - B, 1:3 SHEVENZADZE, [illegible]

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With the national spotlight abruptly cast on AIDS again by Earvin "Magic" Johnson's disclosure that he is infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, advocates for AIDS causes expressed hopes Nov 7, 1991 that renewed attention will mobilize badly needed money against the epidemic. (L) N 8 - A, 22:5 SHIMMIRI, MANKH AL-

Mankh al-Shimmiri, a radar technician in the Kuwaiti air force, was sentenced to death without ever talking to his lawyer by the military court after being charged with joining Iraq's army and providing information that hurt Kuwait's independence struggle during the Iraqi occupation. (M) Ja 27 - A, 10:4 SHINING PATH-PERU

On Jan 18, 1991, the US Army discharged reserve officer Donna Lynn Quick, 35, for being a lesbian. The relationship between the military and homosexuals during the Persian Gulf crisis is detailed. (M) 1991 - A, 3:5 In interviews with 60 gay men and women stationed in the Persian Gulf, virtually all expressed support for the military's desire to serve. At the same time, however, they voiced their frustrations with the military's anti-gay rules which force them to remain silent about their sexuality. (L) P 18 - A, 1:1 Shining Path’s recommendations to our military personnel in the gulf, 40 members of Congress have signed a letter asking President Bush to immediately rescind the military’s ban on beating gays from serving in the armed forces. (L) Mr 18 - A, 1:1 Shining Path is on the administration support "all our military personnel in the gulf, 40 members of Congress have signed a letter asking President Bush to immediately rescind the military’s ban on beating gays from serving in the armed forces. (L) Mr 18 - A, 1:1 Shining Path is on the administration support "all our military personnel in the gulf, 40 members of Congress have signed a letter asking President Bush to immediately rescind the military’s ban on beating gays from serving in the armed forces. (L) Mr 18 - A, 1:1 Shining Path’s recommendations to our military personnel in the gulf, 40 members of Congress have signed a letter asking President Bush to immediately rescind the military’s ban on beating gays from serving in the armed forces. (L) Mr 18 - A, 1:1"
Military May Defer Discharge of Gays

Pentagon has 'operational needs' in gulf

By Randy Shilts
Chronicle National Correspondent

In recent weeks, however, the Chronicle has learned that when several gay reserve personnel told commanders that they are gay, the commanders have responded that they must first be sent to Saudi Arabia, although they may be discharged when they return home.

On Wednesday, Reserve Support Specialist Donna Lynn Jackson of San Diego became the first gay reservist to go public. Although Jackson, who serves with the 129th Evacuation Hospital unit at Fort Ord, said she was eager to serve in Operation Desert Shield, she has also asked for Army assurances that she will not be discharged once she returns.

(A final determination of Jackson's case was pending yesterday, but Captain Tom Barlow, a legal advisor at Fort Ord, said Jackson is being attached to an administrative unit that is permanently stationed at the base.)

Lawmaker's Charge

Representative Gerry Studds, D-Mass., the most outspoken critic of the military's gay ban in Congress, said yesterday, "It is the lowest form of hypocrisy for the Pentagon to maintain that gays and lesbians are unfit for military service while it sends them off to risk their lives in the gulf. And it is utterly inconceivable to me that these same men and women, upon the loyal completion of their tours, will be kicked out of the service because they are gay."

Mary Newcombe, staff attorney with the Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund, a gay advocacy group, said: "I'm ecstatic that this shows that the military knows that gay and lesbian soldiers are extremely well qualified to serve in the armed forces."

Some gay reservists facing possible service in the gulf said they feared that their homosexuality, which they had been able to keep secret during weekend reserve tours, could make them the subject of harassment once they are sent to the close quarters of Saudi Arabia.

"I talked to a military lawyer, and he said the only way I could get out was if I was willing to become a court case," said one West Coast reservist whose commander intends to retain gays in his unit for the duration of the gulf crisis.

"I don't want my face all over the front page," he said. "What would happen to me if I still had to go after all the publicity?"

A Pentagon spokesman, however, was not sympathetic. "You have to wonder about the ethics of people who sign up, take the benefits and then want out. It's not right," he said.

Based on the results of about

Full Battle Lost

In one recent exercise at a California military training ground, a brigade-size Army unit of almost 2,000 men was ordered to breach a "triangular strongpoint" occupied by a far smaller mock-Iraqi unit. The American force lost roughly one-third of its numbers, a full battalion, sources said.

Experts Say in Some A U.S. Casualties Could'

By Douglas Jehl
And Melissa Healy
Los Angeles Times

With U.S. Forces, Saudi Arabia

American troops, preparing for possible war, have begun practicing assaults on mock-ups of the massive Iraqi fortifications they might have to storm in the Saudi Arabian desert, and in some of those exercises, projected casualty rates have exceeded 50 percent killed or wounded, knowledgeable military sources said.

American combat engineers, working from satellite photographs and other intelligence data, have built full-scale models of the Iraqi positions and will soon add trenches flooded with blazing oil - a grim feature of the defenses Iraq has erected along the Kuwaiti border.

When soldiers launched attacks on these fortifications, the results have starkly underlined the potential costs of a ground war against the more than 270,000 Iraqi infantrymen dug into elaborate positions that stretch the full length of the Kuwaiti border and some 100 miles into Iraq itself.

Members of the Missouri National Guard played on Saudi see-saws
dailies
Army Discharges Lesbian Who Challenged Ban

By Randy Shilts
Chronicle National Correspondent

A lesbian reservist who challenged the military's ban on gay soldiers was discharged from the Army at Fort Ord yesterday.

Reservist Donna Lynn Jackson was given an honorable discharge because of her acknowledged homosexuality, said her attorney, Mary Newcombe of the Los Angeles office of the Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund.

The Jackson discharge marks a retreat from earlier Defense Department statements that it may "defer" gay-related discharges during the Persian Gulf war. However, gay-rights advocates said they are aware of several other cases of gay military personnel whose discharges apparently are being delayed.

Jackson, a support specialist with the 129th Evacuation Hospital, was not available for comment. Newcombe said the San Diego woman had decided not to challenge the discharge in court.

The case drew national attention last week when Jackson announced that her commander planned to send her with her reserve unit to the Persian Gulf, even though Jackson had informed him that she is gay. The commander planned to wait to initiate proceedings against her after she returned.

At the same time, a Pentagon spokesman said the Defense Department might delay the discharges of other gays from the armed services if they were necessary to fulfill the "operational needs" of their units during the crisis. Under normal circumstances, gays are separated from the military as soon as their sexual orientation becomes known.

An outpouring of criticism from gay-rights advocates followed the Pentagon statement. Gays complained that it is hypocritical to allow gays to fight for their country and then discharge them when their services are no longer needed. The Defense Department then pulled back from its earlier position and said it will move quickly to separate homosexuals from the military.

"The policy on gays continues to be a sensitive issue. It is the military's position that homosexuality is incompatible with military service," Defense Department spokesman Bill Caldwell said yesterday.

However, gay-rights advocates yesterday said they are monitoring the cases of other gay service personnel whose discharges appear to have been delayed during the gulf war.

"Jackson's case could be an exception because she got so much publicity," said Paul DiDonato of the National Gay Rights Advocates. "When something gets hot, they'll dump it."

Newcombe, who says she is now advising other gay reservists, added, "The military is still willing to use people, send them off to fight and discharge them when they get home."

Pentagon spokesman Caldwell, however, countered that the Defense Department will "absolutely not" keep gays in the service now and discharge them at the end of the gulf hostilities.

Ex-Official Investigated

Los Angeles

Authorities are investigating whether Patric Mayers, former president of the city's Building Advisory Appeal Board, was improperly paid to help a theater chain obtain approval for construction plans, the Los Angeles Times reported Thursday.

Associated Press
Bush Asked To OK Gays In Military

40 House members want president to reverse ban

By Randy Shilts
Chronicle National Correspondent

Calling on the administration to support "all our military personnel in the gulf," 40 members of Congress have signed a letter asking President Bush to immediately rescind the military's policy of banning gays from serving in the armed forces.

The letter, sent to the White House on Friday, said 50,000 lesbians and gay men served in Operation Desert Storm, despite the military's "archaic and destructive" regulations against them.

"Many patriotic gays and lesbians choose to enter the military anyway, concealing their sexuality in order to serve," said the letter, which The Chronicle obtained yesterday.

"They have risked their lives for our country while being told in no uncertain terms that if the Iraqis don't get you, the U.S. military will."

The letter was written by Representative Gerry Studds, D-Mass., who is openly gay. It was signed by 39 other House members, mostly Democrats.

A White House press spokesman declined to comment on the letter yesterday, saying the president would not have a response until he returned to Washington.

Back Page Col. 5

Early Signs That Unity Is Being Pried Apart

Moscow

Millions of voters cast their ballots yesterday for or against preservation of the Soviet Union in the country's history, but the result seemed likely to fall short of the overwhelming support for a renewed union that President Mikhail Gorbachev was seeking.

Interviews outside polling places and early results suggested that most voters said yes to "the preservation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as a renewed federation of equal sovereign republics."

But a big minority appeared to be voting no, and Gorbachev was in danger of sustaining embarrassing losses or close calls in the country's three biggest cities, Moscow, Leningrad and the Ukrainian capital of Kiev.

The results will not be announced until at least Wednesday, the government news agency Tass reported.

Russian voters, meanwhile, appeared to try to save the Soviet Union for the right people.

"If there is no attempt to save it, we should try, for the world," a voter said after voting.

Long-Awaited Storm Rain to Bay, Snow

A long-awaited Northern California storm knocked down power lines, set boats adrift and brought an immense snowstorm to the Sierra.

The storm was far from the deluge that had been predicted. By 11 p.m. yesterday, about 1.33 inches of rain had fallen in Pacifica, 0.73 inch in San Francisco, 0.83 inch in Kentfield, 0.58 inch in San Rafael and a half-inch in S.

The storm was far from the deluge that had been predicted. By 11 p.m. yesterday, about 1.33 inches of rain had fallen in Pacifica, 0.73 inch in San Francisco, 0.83 inch in Kentfield, 0.58 inch in San Rafael and a half-inch in S.

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Let us consider the contradictions involved in serving a renewal of the law that it was imposed to suppress people calling for the rejection of an unwelcome political system, especially if it is not more than the majority of the people of the territory of the democratic system that has the right to sustain a coalition to suppress people calling for the suppression of their career.

The letter seemed wide-spread over just what was the supposed law on the two political systems. The arrival of the majority law has the right to suppress people calling for the suppression of their career.

The two-page letter compared the current exclusion of gays to the military’s racial segregation policies, which were overturned by President Harry Truman in a 1948 executive order. The letter asked Bush to issue a comparable order for gays.

"Mr. President, you have praised our service personnel and encouraged us to support each and every one of them fully and proudly," the letter said. "We urge you to afford our gay and lesbian troops that same well-deserved respect and to end the military's shameful discrimination."

Seven Northern California Democrats signed the letter: Barbara Boxer of San Francisco, Nancy Pelosi of San Francisco, Don Edwards of San Jose, George Miller of Martinez, Ron Dellums of Berkeley, and Robert Matsui and Vic Fazio, both of Sacramento.

Other prominent signers include Los Angeles Democrats Henry Waxman and Mel Levine; Pat Schroeder, D-Colorado, a ranking member of the Armed Services Committee; and Stephen Solarz, Ted Weiss and Charles Rangel, all of New York. Three Republicans signed the letter: Bill Green of New York; John Miller of Washington; and Connie Morella of New Jersey.

Lot's of Candidates in Massachusetts

Holyoke, Mass.

More than two dozen candidates have their sights set on this spring’s race for the late Representative Silvio Conte’s congressional seat in western Massachusetts, open for the first time since 1958.

Unless the GOP hangs on in the special election, Massachusetts will have the largest all-Democrat delegation in Congress.

Associated Press

Minesweepers to Gulf

Paris

Minesweepers from Belgium, Britain and France currently operating in the northern Persian Gulf will be joined by seven others next month, including ships from Germany, Italy and the Netherlands, the French navy said yesterday.
Debates AIDS Tests

Pentagon Memo Urged Reversing Ban On Gays in Military

Army says the officer's opinion is his own

By Randy Shilts
Chronicle National Correspondent

An Army memo drafted last year sought to reverse the military's ban on gay soldiers and to set forth guidelines on how to handle homosexual personnel.

The ideas were contained in a memo written by a high-level Army officer concerned that federal courts might force the military to change its 40-year-old policy, according to Pentagon officials.

Pentagon Department and Army spokesmen denied yesterday that they have any plans to change current regulations excluding gays from the armed forces, but defense policy experts said the document reveals deep divisions within the Pentagon on the controversial issue. It is the first known document to draw up detailed contingency plans for allowing gays to serve in the armed forces.

The memo, submitted by Chief of Staff Gen. Herbert J. Kriehl, revealed that 40 percent of the Army's 198,000 soldiers are gay, lesbian or bisexual, and that 20 percent would be excluded from service.

"It's a very revealing document," said William O'Connor, a lawyer for the Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund, "It's a very practical blueprint for how the policy should be practiced once it is changed."

The memorandum plays down many of the arguments that the policy has never been used to deny entry to gays, lesbians and bisexuals.

"The memorandum, noting that the military is not adverse to gay rights, presents new arguments about the necessity of the ban," O'Connor said.

The memorandum also dismisses "the Pentagon's assertion that gay men are a threat to national security. "Current research has not identified that homosexual personnel are any greater security risk than their heterosexual counterparts," it says.

The four-page memorandum was among 100 pages of documents released last week to lawyers for Joseph Steffan, a former Naval Academy midshipman who is challenging the government's policy of banning gays from the armed forces.

Army's Response

An Army spokesman said yesterday that the proposed directive was written "on its own initiative" by an officer working for the defense chief of staff, and that the memo was not in the process of being drafted.

"It's not in the hands of anyone," the spokesman said.

But Lawrence Korb, who served as assistant defense secretary for manpower during the Reagan administration, said the policy proposal revealed "the first crack in the opposition" to allowing gays in the service.

"What has been presented to the public is a unified stance that the military is untenable opposed to allowing gays in the service and that there's no discussion of the matter," Korb said.

"That's the goal of the department," the directive said.

The Defense Department at first refused to release the memorandum and did so only after Steffan's lawyers obtained a federal court order demanding the release of all materials relating to policy discussions of gays in the military.

Under military policy, lesbians, gay men or bisexuals are subjected to discharges, often under less than honorable conditions, and sometimes imprisoned.

"The Department of Defense policy is that homosexuality is incompatible with membership in the armed forces," the directive said.

"The Defense Department has no plan to change its policy," Korb said.

The policy has come under mounting challenges in the courts and Congress during the past two years. There are growing indications that many commanding officers and Pentagon lawyers are beginning to favor regulations against gay service members.
**Ambition to Lead Derailed Her Career**

Colonel Margaret Cammermeyer had looked ahead to July 14 as an important day in her life — the 30th anniversary of the start of her military career.

But when that date finally arrived three weeks ago, it marked another, more somber moment in what has been a distinguished tenure in the Army, the National Guard and the National Reserve. It was the date when Cammermeyer began to recommend that she lose her officer's commission.

The highly decorated Cammermeyer, the chief nurse of the National Guard in Washington state, had been accused of no wrongdoing. Her offense was that she had said she was gay when asked during a 1989 investigation for a security clearance.

By anybody's standards, the 49-year-old Cammermeyer, now a nurse at the Veterans Administration hospital in Tacoma, has a stellar military record.

During her six years of Army active duty, she won a Bronze Star in the Vietnam War. She holds a doctorate in nursing. In 1985, she was selected from among 34,000 nurses nationwide to be "VA Nurse of the Year."

It was her ambition to be come chief nurse for the entire National Guard that brought her under investigation for the upgraded security clearance that she needed in order to take necessary Army War College courses.

"I never wanted to be put in a position where I could be blackmailed," she said. "There was never any question in my mind that when asked, I'd tell the truth."

That was when Cammermeyer found herself in what gay rights lawyers call the central catch-22 of the policies excluding gays from the military.

Military regulations ban gays from the service in part because they are deemed vulnerable to blackmail. However, if they remove that threat of blackmail by stepping forward and acknowledging their sexual identity, they face the loss of their security clearance and an end to their career.

At her two-day hearing in June, Lawrence Korb, assistant defense secretary for manpower during the Reagan administration, and George Koss, Cammermeyer's commander, pleaded that the colonel should be allowed to continue her military career.

The panel deciding the issue, however, ruled against her. The Department of the Army must approve the board's recommendation before it is final, but such approval in gay-related cases is routine. Once the final determination is made, Cammermeyer plans to sue.

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**Post Gulf War II**

From Page 1

Major Doug Hart, a Defense Department spokesman, decided to pursue gay cases are usually made at the local base command level, not out of the Pentagon.

Under department regulations, homosexuality is "incompatible with military service" because the presence of gays would undermine the "good order, discipline and morale" of the armed forces: The Pentagon also says gays are security risks because they are deemed vulnerable to blackmail.

Paradoxically, the heightened activity to root out gays comes at a time when Defense Secretary Richard Cheney appears to be distancing himself from anti-gay regulations.

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**Bit of an Old Chestnut**

In three public appearances in the last five days, Cheney referred to the policy as something he had "inherited." He dismissed the notion that gays are security risks, long a central justification for the policy, as "a bit of an old chestnut."

Yesterday, he told a television interviewer that he has no problems with gays serving as civilian employees in the highest levels of the Department of Defense. He has stopped short of calling for an end to the ban on gays in the uniformed services.

Despite the softening of the Pentagon's official posture toward gays, gay veterans' groups are receiving numerous calls from homosexual service members being interrogated in a variety of gay-related investigations across the country. For example:

- Army investigative agents from San Francisco's Presidio fanned out across the country during the past three months in a federal probe that included women stationed in Sacramento, Kansas, Georgia, Louisiana and Saudi Arabia.

- Air Force security authorities in San Antonio and city police, attempting to find gay service personnel, have raided gay bars and detained customers — mostly civilians — until they determined whether service-aged patrons were carrying military identification.

- Two weeks ago, an Army panel in Seattle moved quickly to recommend the discharge of a highly decorated colonel who served as chief of nurses for the Washington National Guard — despite pleas by her commander and a former assistant secretary of defense.

- Air Force investigators have launched a probe of gay airmen at Sheppard Air Force Base in Texas.

- An investigation at Fort Irwin ended in tragedy last month when an Army sergeant killed his former lover, who had become a prosecution witness against him, and then shot himself.

Such probes are conducted by military investigators, usually at least two at a time, in joint operations with metropolitan police forces, several officers might be assigned to a suspected site.

"They're after the queer again," said Miriam Ben-Shalom, national chairwoman of the Lesbian and Bisexual Veterans Campaign. "They're out people now."

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**Shattered Hopes**

An Army investigator in Saudi Arabia has shown that the war might mean the end of the policy. The Air Force has suspended implementation of the policy.

The most common inquiry to come to the HRC is the pursuit of gay and lesbian service people. Investigators are asked to conduct a regional headquarters' Criminal Investigation Division in the months after a person's discharge.

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Proposed Bill Would End Ban on Gays in Armed Forces

By Randy Shilts
National Correspondent

Twenty-nine members of Congress introduced legislation yesterday to end the exclusion of homosexuals from the armed forces.

The bill, called the Military Freedom Act of 1990, would forbid discrimination against gays in the service and is the first legislation ever proposed against the 40-year ban on homosexuals in the uniform.

The long-standing Pentagon exclusion has been the focus of increasing opposition in recent years. Just last night, a naval flight officer announced publicly that he is homosexual and will go to court to challenge the military's policies against gays if the Navy moves to discharge him.

"We can be silent about such invidious discrimination no more," said Representative Patricia Schroeder of Colorado, a ranking Democrat on the House Armed Services Committee and the bill's chief sponsor. Gay troops "put themselves at risk twice every time they answer a call to service."

"First, they put their lives on the line for their country. Second, they risk being transfixed if their sexual orientation is discovered."

Support from Gay Veterans

Appearing with Schroeder at the Capitol Hill press conference announcing the bill were 10 members of Congress, leaders of various gay-rights groups and gay veterans of World War II, Vietnam and Operation Desert Storm.

"My service to the Army has been above reproach, yet at any moment I could have been called into an office, interrogated, investigated, stripped of my responsibilities and discharged from the Army for a private life that in no way affected my ability to lead soldiers," said Army Captain Michael Gary, a gay West Point graduate who is now in the reserves. "The policy must be changed now."

The armed forces first promulgated its regulations barring the presence of homosexuals in 1943, during the massive mobilization of troops for World War II. A Pentagon spokesman said yesterday that the Defense Department opposed the new bill, noting that its policies on gays have been upheld in court.

"We have a directive in place that we feel is proper," said Lieutenant Colonel Doug Hart. "We have no plans to change it."

The Defense Department policy states that the presence of homosexuals would undermine the "discipline, good order and morale" of the military because most soldiers would not take commands from gays or want to be housed with or be in any way affected by a gay person in a way that might affect my ability to lead soldiers," said Army Captain Michael Gary, a gay West Point graduate who is now in the reserves. "The policy must be changed now."

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"The intent to engage"

Under Defense Department policy, anyone who has ever participated in a homosexual act at any time in their lives can be discharged, as well as anyone who has ever had a "desire" or "intent" to engage in a homosexual act. Over the past decade, between 1,400 and 2,000 soldiers have been discharged under the policy every year, according to Pentagon statistics.

In a recent case, the Navy is investigating 40 sailors stationed aboard the amphibious command ship Blue Ridge and the aircraft carrier Independence for homosexuality. So far, from just this one investigation, 11 enlisted sailors have been processed for discharge, two have been court-martialed and an officer has been "implicated" in homosexual acts, a Navy spokesman said yesterday.

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Cost of U.S. Military’s Policy on Gays

New study cited as proof that 49-year-old ban is ‘colossal waste’ of money

By Randy Shilts
National Correspondent

The military's policy of discharging gay soldiers cost the government an estimated $77 million to train and replace troops in 1990, according to a new congressional study.

The Defense Department disputed the estimate, saying that it did not need to replace gay soldiers who were discharged. A Pentagon spokesman said last night that the department has no plans to alter the 49-year-old ban on gays in the armed forces.

The study, which noted that the costs probably were greater than it estimated, challenged the Defense Department's claim that the presence of homosexuals in the military would disrupt the "good order, discipline and morale" of American troops.

Critics of the ban on gays in the military said the report, which was obtained by the Chronicle yesterday, proved that the policy represented a "colossal waste" of government money.

The two-year study by the General Accounting Office, Congress' investigatory agency, found that 17,000 service members were discharged between 1980 and 1990 for being gay.

The number of gays discharged in 1990 was 322, for an estimated replacement cost of at least $27.4 million, the study said.

"In fiscal year 1990, recruiting and initial training costs associated with the replacement of personnel discharged for homosexuality were estimated to be $30,500 for each enlisted person and $120,772 for each officer," the study said.

When these figures are extrapolated for all 17,000 discharges noted in the previous decade, the cost to train and replace these soldiers amounted to $486 million.

The GAO report cautioned that the actual cost of the policy is probably higher because the Defense Department said it could not furnish the agency with figures on how much it spends to investigate and process discharge cases. Between 1986 and 1990, Pentagon investigators conducted 3,663 gay-related investigations, the report found.

Other unknown additions to the costs, the study said, include "out-processing and court costs" of those discharged.

Defense Department's Defense

In a written response, the Defense Department argued that the report overstated the cost to the government. Because the military has been undergoing a reduction in personnel over the past several years, it has not needed to replace discharged soldiers for homosexuality.

The GAO investigators also wrote that the actual number of gays discharged for homosexuality may be much higher. Officers are allowed to resign, permitting them to have discharge records that do not allude to homosexuality, the study said, and field commanders may be able to process out gay soldiers under regulations other than the gay policy.

The Defense Department did not dispute this conclusion.

"We always knew the anti-gay policy was wrong," said U.S. Representative Gerry Studds, an openly gay Democrat from Massachusetts who was among the members of Congress who requested the study. "Now we also know what we suspected, that it is a colossal waste of our money."

The report also found wide disparities in how the different branches of the military enforce the policy. Although the Navy has only 27 percent of the nation's military personnel, it accounts for 51 percent of all gay-related discharges, the report found.

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The Most Resistant Branches

Critics of the policy contend that the Navy and Marine Corps are the most resistant to allowing women in their ranks and are using the anti-gay regulations to expel them disproportionately.

According to Pentagon policy, "homosexuality is incompatible with military service" because "the presence of such members adversely affects the ability of the military services to maintain discipline, good order and morale."

The policy also cites privacy considerations among service members "who frequently must live and work under close conditions affording minimal privacy." As another reason for excluding gays, the report found.

Allies Allow Gays to Serve

The GAO also probed the gay-related policies of a number of NATO allies, and found that gays are permitted in the armed forces of most nations, including France, Germany, Netherlands, Japan and Sweden. Canada has suspended its policy of discharging gay members.

Critics of the ban said that the U.S. military is out of step with our allies, and "We've known for years that gay people are no disruption to good order, discipline and morale," said Senator Tom Harkin, a Democrat from Iowa.

"Even as we speak, there are approximately 200,000 gay people in uniform, and I have not noticed any disruptions in good order and discipline," he said.

Christopher John, assistant secretary of defense for manpower, said, "The courts consistently have found that the military interests underlying the policy — good order, discipline and morale — are substantial and that the military concern about homosexuality has a basis in fact."
SHELLEY KEVIN

Liberal Supervisor Kevin Shelley won the contest for president of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors in the District 8-2 race in October. Shelley defeated the incumbent, Supervisor Mike Gisler, with 55% of the vote.

A source in the District 8-2 campaign said that Shelley's victory was due in part to his ability to bridge the gap between the city's African American and Latino communities. Shelley has been a strong advocate for affordable housing and social services in underserved neighborhoods.

Shelley's campaign also benefited from the endorsement of local labor unions, who saw him as a potential ally in their efforts to gain better wages and working conditions for their members.

Shelley's victory was seen as a significant victory for the progressive wing of the city's political spectrum, and his election is expected to have a significant impact on the city's political landscape in the coming years.

SHERMAN, ART

San Francisco Supervisor Art Sherman, a liberal Democrat, is facing his second term in office. Sherman, who represents District 9, is known for his work on issues such as affordable housing, transportation, and education.

In his first term, Sherman was instrumental in the creation of the San Francisco Transportation Authority, which is responsible for managing the city's public transit system. He also played a key role in the development of the city's first comprehensive affordable housing plan.

Sherman is expected to face a tough re-election battle in November, as he faces a challenge from a conservative challenger who is running on a platform of reduced government spending and increased business regulations.

SHERMAN, VICKIE

All-women's fishing trip out of California's Monterey Bay, led by artist Vickie Sherman, is discussed. Photo: (L) 17 - C, 12.

SHERARRIS, MIKE

Mike Sherrard will replace San Francisco 49ers wide receiver John Taylor, who suffered a broken leg in the Sept. 20 game against the New York Giants. Photo: (M) 21 - 12.

SHERWIN, ELISABETH (BYLNER)

After nearly a year of legal wrangling, a trial date is expected to be set in 1992 in a lawsuit brought by science farsk K. K. against the University of California-Davis and biochemistry professor Roy D. O. Overgrowth is seeking a repeat of patent ownership and alleged sexual harassment. Photo: (F) 24 - B, 14.

SHIFFLET, STEVEN

In a series on the emphasis movement in the U.S., an article documents the success of Steven Shifflet, a person with AIDS, to end his life with the help of a friend. (Part 1 of 2c series). Photo: (L) 19 - 0.

SHILLS, RANDY (BYLNER)

The Military Freedom Act of 1992 was rescheduled for May 19 in Congress. If passed, the bill would end the exemption of homeless veterans from the armed forces. (L) 20 - A, 8.

The military's policy of discharging gay soldiers and other government as estimated 52,000 to 60,000 to draft replacement troops in 1990, according to a new congressional study. (L) 20 - A, 8.

Randi Shifflet reverses the American policy by offering an imaginary scenario in which a bill that is 90% nonhomosexual rights roles over the other 10% who are homosexual. (L) 21 - A, 17.

SHIN BET-ISRAEL

The Israeli police said Feb. 5, 1992 that they had begun an investigation of the death of Matta Ako, a Palestinian prisoner in the West Bank, while he was under interrogation by Shin Bet, Israel's internal security service. Some believe he died of torture. (F) 6 - A, 12.

SHINING PATH-PERU

Anermal of ur self-defense formed by