A Fear That Interest In Iran Affair May Fade

By Michael Harris

Television’s desire to continue finding something new to air poses the danger that its reporting on the Iran-Contra scandal may fade away before the facts are in, veteran CBS news producer warned yesterday.

“There is an inherent danger that television will move onto its next story syndrome,” Benjamin Burton, former vice president of CBS News, said in a program sponsored by the Gannett Center for Media Studies at the Mark Hopkins Hotel.

“The administration keeps playing on that inclination,” he added.

Burton and other speakers agreed that the story is much too important to be allowed to fade away, despite polls showing that a large portion of the public believes the press is devoting too much attention to the scandal.

“I think the story has everything in it but sex,” said Thomas Winship, president of the Center for Foreign Journalists and retired editor of the Boston Globe. “It has immense implications, and I think the press has been fair and accurate with no calls for impeachment or resignation.”

He contrasted the coverage of the Iran scandal and the reported diversion of arms sales profits to the Nicaraguan Contras with the earlier tendency of the press to “smoother through the constant, daily stone- walling by the White House” of controversial issues.

Winship said he found only one exception in the record of general fairness — a story in the Lowell (Mass.) Sun that quoted unidentified sources as saying $5 million from Iran arms sales had been diverted to right-wing candidates in November’s election.

Robert C. Maynard, publisher of the Oakland Tribune and a former editor at the Washington Post, said it was understandable why the American press had to wait for the news of the arms scandal to break in a Beirut newspaper.

“If I had been an editor at the Washington Post and a reporter had come in and told me that story about Iran, I would have asked the legal psychiatrist to examine the fellow,” Maynard said. “I wouldn’t have believed it.”

Until the story of the Iran scandal broke, Maynard added, the public was unwilling to believe anything unpleasant about the Reagan presidency.

“There was too much of a disposition to say, ‘There they go again, hounding the president,’” Maynard said.

The Gannett Center, which began operations a year ago on the Columbia University campus in New York, was established to study the press and technological changes affecting its future. The program in San Francisco was its first meeting on the Pacific Coast.

Reagan Reportedly Testifies He Can’t Recall Iran Arms OK

From Page 15

said.

Presidential spokesman Larry Speakes said yesterday that Reagan had met with Wallison and his aides to “refresh his recollections” from a chronology that Wallison prepared.

Herbert Hutu, spokesman for Tower panel, said after the meeting, “Keeping with its practice, the board will not divulge comments made to it by any of the people with whom it meets.”

Hutu said the board had not decided whether it would accept an invitation from Reagan to meet again. The board originally asked for 90 minutes with the president.

Former Hostage In Iran Says U.S. Cannot Bargain

By Randy Shilts

The ranking diplomat among the former Iran embassy hostages said last night that the administration must “make credible by action” America’s policy of not bargaining for hostages.

Speaking at the World Affairs Council in San Francisco, former Ambassador Bruce Laingen, one of 52 Americans held hostage for 14 months by Iranians, condemned “the commerce of hostage taking.”

The career diplomat was the highest-ranking diplomat at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran in 1979 when revolutionary students seized the embassy personnel, starting the 14-month hostage drama that beset the Carter presidency.

Laingen noted that today is the sixth anniversary of the day he and the other Iran hostages were welcomed back to the United States with a lavish White House party given by President Reagan.

“Six years to the day later,” Laingen said, “we have another president caught up in Iran.”

The role of the Iranian government in the fate of the U.S. hostages has come under a harsh spotlight again in recent weeks because of the revelations that the Reagan administration sent arms to Iran in hopes of obtaining the release of U.S. hostages in Lebanon. Laingen said that the only feasible policy for dealing with terrorists is the traditional American posture of not bargaining for hostages.

“It seems imperative that we return to our previous policy and make it credible by action,” said the 62-year-old envoy. “That assuredly excludes anything that appears to involve anything like trading arms for hostages.”

Laingen, who has served in a variety of Foreign Service posts since 1949, said he is worried that terrorism is “front-paging” U.S. foreign policy, diverting it from a broader approach to Middle Eastern affairs.

“Terrorism is bad, but you’ve got to keep your cool,” said Laingen.
Big Push by Gays to Put Brit in Congress

By Jerry Roberts and Randy Shilt

Homosexual rights leaders were gearing up yesterday to make San Francisco's special congressional election a crusade to promote AIDS research and elect an outspoken gay to Congress.

Gay Supervisor Harry Britt, according to supporters, was preparing to start a nationwide fund-raising campaign among gays to help finance his race for the Fifth District seat of the late Representative Sala Burton.

"It would be an historic victory of national significance," said Victor Basile of the Human Rights Campaign Fund, a Washington-based gay lobbying group.

Although most of the chief contenders in the fast-moving race to succeed Burton would not discuss politics yesterday, at least publicly, several candidates were lining up support and mapping strategy a few hours after the 61-year-old congresswoman died of cancer late Sunday.

Registrar of Voters Jay Patterson said that candidates could begin registering to run today. Governor Deukmejian has two weeks to set the date for a special election, which Patterson said will probably be scheduled on April 7 or April 14.

"This thing is rapidly speeding forward," said one political consultant. "There's only 60 days until the election and nobody wants to waste any time."

Mayor Dianne Feinstein, who had been urged to make the race by supporters who see her as the strongest potential candidate, said yesterday that she will not run.

"I have every intention to finish my term as mayor," Feinstein said, adding that she fears that a bench-clearing brawl between Democratic congressional candidates will "split not only the Democratic Party but the city of San Francisco."

Besides Britt, fellow Supervisors Bill Maher and Carol Ruth Silver have said they expect to run.

Hispanics Lose Watsonville Vote

By Thomas G. Keane

A federal judge in San Jose has struck down an attempt by Hispanics to replace Watsonville's at-large system of electing city council members.

Three Hispanic residents had sued the city because no Latino has ever been elected to the City Council, even though more than half of Watsonville's residents are Hispanic.

"I'm disappointed with the outcome," said Waldio Rodriguez, a former farm worker who was one of those suing the city, "thought we proved everything in court that we had to." An appeal is under discussion, he said.

In a 22-page decision issued late Friday, U.S. District Judge William Ingram ruled that the at-large election system does not discriminate against Hispanic citizens.

"There is no evidence that Watsonville has been unresponsive to the needs of the Hispanic community," Ingram wrote. "Indeed, the evidence reveals the contrary."

Although Ingram noted that voting patterns in Watsonville were racially polarized between white and Hispanic voters, he said Latinos still had a fair chance to win a seat on the council.

"There is no evidence that the at-large council elections have enhanced the opportunity for discrimination against the Hispanic group by the use of majority vote requirement," Ingram wrote. "There is no evidence of racial appeal, whether subtle or overt, in political campaigns."

Watsonville City Attorney Don Halle called the ruling "a victory for the entire city — Hispanics and non-Hispanics alike." He added that the city will make a more concerted effort to get minority residents more involved in the political process.

The lawsuit, which was filed in 1985 by the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund, had sought to replace the at-large system with seven independent voting districts.

Under the proposed plan, at least two of the districts would have overwhelmingly Hispanic constituents and therefore would be likely to elect a Hispanic mayor.
A First-Ever Test Of AIDS Drugs on Healthy S.F. Gays

By Randy Shilts

San Francisco researchers will start next week recruiting healthy gay men infected with the AIDS virus — but showing no symptoms — for unprecedented tests of possible treatments.

The drug trials, which are slated to begin next month, will be the first treatments administered to men who have no symptoms of AIDS or ARC, a complex, even though they are infected with the virus.

The researchers hope the early treatments will prevent the men from developing the fatal disease and provide hope for the 1 million to 2 million Americans who are thought to be infected with the AIDS virus but have yet to develop the syndrome.

The two drugs being tested, AZT and Acyclovir, have shown some success in treating AIDS. Researchers hope they will prove even more effective on people who have yet to experience the devastation of the immune system that precedes the onset of AIDS or ARC.

"By the time you get to treating somebody with AIDS or ARC, an immunological downward spiral has been set in motion," said Dr. Harry Hollander, director of the AIDS Clinic of the University of California at San Francisco, where the study will be conducted.

"The idea is to nip it in the bud before the events that lead to the demise of the immune system are set in motion," he said.

The study is being conducted by the San Francisco Department of Public Health, the national Centers for Disease Control, UCSF and Burroughs-Wellcome Co., the firm that makes the two drugs.

Researchers have launched the trials in part because of unsettling new data indicating that far higher numbers of men infected with the AIDS virus will develop AIDS than previously thought.

By monitoring the blood drawn from nearly 6,700 gay men who participated in trials for a hepatitis B vaccine in the late 1970s, local scientists have spent the past months tracking the path of the AIDS epidemic through the gay community.

In fact, this hepatitis cohort, as it is called, has provided some of the most important epidemiological data gathered anywhere on AIDS.

Now that nearly 10 percent of these 6,700 men have died of AIDS, the study has revealed some of the most depressing insights into the future of the epidemic.

"Two years ago, two-thirds of the men in the study had no symptoms of AIDS or ARC," said Paul O'Malley, director of the San Francisco City AIDS Research Project.

"Now there's been a complete turnaround. Only one-third are symptom-free."

According to O'Malley, one in four participants in the study were infected with the AIDS virus, for at least six years have developed AIDS. An additional 35 to 40 percent have developed ARC, which is increasingly viewed as a precursor to the syndrome.

Taken together, these statistics portend many more AIDS cases in San Francisco than previously expected — if scientists are unable to find a way to keep people infected with the virus from getting AIDS and ARC.

"It's bleak information," said O'Malley, who has worked for nearly a decade with the hepatitis cohort. "It's what makes us want to try this new approach. If you wait until these AIDS-infected people get AIDS or ARC, it's late in the game to start trying drugs on them."

O'Malley said the health department will start running advertisements next week in gay newspapers to find more of the men who participated in the hepatitis research.

So far, the health department has contacted 2,000 of the men, but many are no longer at their old addresses. People who participated in the hepatitis study will have first crack at participating in the first trials using the combination of the two drugs. The department has established a special hot line (800-557-3722) to handle inquiries.

"With these people, we have their blood stored already from testing we did in the 1970s, so we can get an idea of when they were infected with the AIDS virus," said O'Malley. "That's crucial information."

Only about 20 people will be allowed to participate in the first phase of the trial, which will determine whether the combination of AZT and Acyclovir has harmful side effects, said Hollander.

If the 10-week phase of testing shows no ill effects, Hollander said, he expects a second phase to begin in July with 400 to 600 men participating. Again, these men would be drawn from among people who were part of the hepatitis study.

The federal government predicts that more than a quarter-million Americans now infected with the virus will go on to develop AIDS by 1991 if no treatment is found. Scientists feel that the new study is an opportunity to see whether they can view the coming years with hope or despair.

"Of course, nobody yet knows what the long-term side effects of taking these drugs might be," conceded O'Malley. "But one of the study participants told me that he knew what the long-term side effects of being infected with this virus are, and he's willing to take the chance."
The manufacturer says it is possible to misuse any self-defense technology.

*Chronicle reporter Bill Wallace contributed to this story.*

**S.F. Permit for 'Epic 1' Disco Stalled Again**

*By Randy Shilts*

Plans to build a posh San Francisco dance club in the South of Market neighborhood hit another snag last night when the Board of Permit Appeals upheld the city's revocation of its building permit.

The hearing on the revocation of various permits for the proposed Epic I, which owners are promoting as a "dance club of world-class quality," was only the latest twist in the two-year civic drama over the disco.

Both sides left the hearing saying that the conflict between the club's developers and anxious neighbors appeared to be no closer to a finale.

The proposal for a disco at Seventh and Harrison streets first stalled last year when owners lost their lease for off-street parking. Because the club lost its parking, the Department of Public Works revoked the club's electrical, plumbing and building permits.

Meanwhile, substantial opposition to the club had also coalesced among neighbors worried about noise and late-night crowds. Most outspoken were the owners of the adjacent San Francisco Studios, the city's largest film sound stage, who said that putting a dance club next to a sound stage was like "putting a shooting gallery next to a hospital."

Last night, attorneys for Epic's owners said it was unfair to revoke the permits after the owners had spent $400,000 to improve the property.

Critics of the disco argued that most of the construction on their club was done outside the law, because the owners did not have appropriate permits.

The board voted to let Epic keep its electrical and plumbing permits, because the work done under those permits already was completed. In a 3-to-1 vote, however, the board upheld the city's revocation of a building permit.

The issue next goes before the City Planning Commission, because the club's developers need an exemption from the South of Market Plan to build the disco. "The process continues," said Epic developer Jay Masters. "The project goes on."
Police Panel Rejects Report on Killing of Black Man

By J. L. Pimsleur

and Randy Shilt

In an unexpected move, the San Francisco Police Commission last night rejected an Office of Citizen Complaints report that exonerated two police officers in the fatal shooting of a young black man last May.

The action puts the two bodies at odds in a reversal of roles, with the commission apparently taking a more critical view of officer conduct than that taken by the complaint panel, the traditional police watchdog agency.

In rejecting the report, Commission President David Sanchez said: "At this point, the commission feels there were too many questions raised that need further clarification."

At issue is a killing that prompted outrage in the black community and led to the filing of a multimillion-dollar lawsuit against the city.

Last May 20, two undercover police shot and killed Larry Lumpkin, 23, in an Ingleside District parking lot after they had cornered him driving in a stolen car. According to police reports, Lumpkin, who had stolen goods in his possession, tried to run over the two officers with his automobile as they attempted to arrest him.

The officers opened fire and Lumpkin died instantly from a shot to the back of his head. The district attorney and police chief found that the shooting was justifiable.

However, a controversy in the neighborhood ensued. Witnesses said that Lumpkin was not trying to hit police but only to escape, although his car was blocked by the police car.

Witnesses also said that Lumpkin, who was unarmed and still strapped in his safety belt, posed no real danger to the plainclothes policeman. According to witnesses' accounts, the police officers shouted, "Nigger, you're dead," as they shot Lumpkin.

The family filed a $10 million wrongful death suit against the city, Police Chief Frank Jordan, and the two officers, Brian Oelmen and James Miller.

Community outrage mounted and after a group submitted 1,000 signatures asking for an investigation into the shooting, the Police Commission asked the Office of Civilian Complaints to investigate the shooting.

Complaint agency director Frank Schuster issued the 200-page report on the investigation to the commission three weeks ago, exonerating the officers.

Schuster said after reviewing the evidence, he concluded that the officers were in danger from the car being driven by Lumpkin, that Lumpkin was fleeing from an attempt to arrest him for a felony, and they acted in accordance with the written regulations of the department.

The Police Commission has not released a copy of the report. However, Attorney John Crew of the American Civil Liberties Union said last night that he remains "seriously concerned about the lingering questions" regarding the complaint panel's investigation of the Lumpkin shooting.

A major complaint is that the agency had not included the Police Department's own tape recording of the incident as evidence. Schuster said he did not include the tape because independent voice experts could not confirm whether it was Lumpkin's voice on the tape.

Said Crew, "Those who have heard the tape report that Lumpkin is heard saying, "OK, OK. I'm cool. I'm cool." A voice is heard, 'You're dead,' and then gunshot sounds."

He said Lumpkin's sisters identified their brother's voice and questioned the necessity for a voice expert. Crew also objected to the agency's failure to hold a hearing to consider witnesses' accounts.

Last night, the commission did not outline its reasons for rejecting the report. Sanchez would say only that the commission has "questions that have not been answered" about the complaint panel's methodology and procedure.

The commission said it would review the document in executive session and issue further instructions to the OCC. Schuster indicated that the full commission expected to make a definitive statement within 30 days and set a date for another public hearing.

At issue is the killing that prompted outrage in the black community and led to the filing of a multimillion-dollar lawsuit against the city.
Big Issues, Big Crowd at AIDS Talks

By Randy Shilts

Chronicle Correspondent

Atlanta

When the national Centers for Disease Control said three weeks ago that it would convene a conference to study the world's worst public health crisis, it expected a collegial gathering of 200 health officials.

Instead, 900 health officials, AIDS doctors and gay leaders converged on Atlanta for this week's meeting, followed by reporters from more than 100 news organizations. As CDC spokesman Don Berthod said that the public had been "suckered" by the conference, it had to take in thousands of reporters and others who wanted to attend.

The conference came as a number of events -- including the death of pianist Liberace -- have conspired to push the 6-year-old AIDS epidemic to the national consciousness. There is also increased awareness of the threat the AIDS epidemic poses to heterosexuals.

Despite the brouhaha, Dr. James Curran, director of the CDC's AIDS Activities Office, cautioned that the gap between proposing policies and putting them into action has often been vast and insurmountable. "These are ideas we have been discussing for two years," says Curran. "What will be crucial in the coming months is whether they continue to be just that -- ideas."

Only one issue seemed settled: Virtually every significant health official in the nation opposes mandatory AIDS testing.

CDC officials' suggestions that the test might be required for people applying for marriage licenses were widely criticized as too costly and unlikely to do much to halt AIDS. CDC officials then denied that they had ever seriously considered such an option.

That trial balloon got blasted totally out of the sky," said Dr. David Werdegar, San Francisco's director of public health.

Conference workshops agreed on a number of other key issues that face the AIDS future:

- All people seeking treatment at venereal disease clinics or drug centers should be encouraged to be tested for the deadly virus.
- The test should be routinely offered to all pregnant women seeking prenatal care in clinics or at obstetricians' offices. Those in high-risk groups, such as intravenous drug users, would be a special focus.
- Women of child-bearing age should be routinely tested at family planning centers so that women infected with the AIDS virus can be advised on "options" they can take to avoid bearing an AIDS-infected child.
- Federal and state health officials should be "in the forefront of" those demanding both strict guarantees of confidentiality of AIDS test results and legislation banning discrimination against people infected with the virus.

Because AIDS testing has been found to have a profound psychological effect on people who are infected, all the workshops agreed that any attempt to encourage more widespread testing be accompanied with extensive counseling programs.

Federal AIDS researchers want wider use of the antibody test to track and help thwart the spread of the disease. The recommendations do not have the force of policy, however, they will be influential in establishing AIDS policy throughout the country.

It is on two key points -- counseling and legislation to assure confidentiality and avoid discrimination -- that the momentum for wider antibody testing might stall.

A number of local health officials indicated they would not pursue aggressive testing unless the counseling component was in place. However, counseling is costly, and local and state health agencies say that they will need federal funds to pay for it.

CDC spokesmen concede that they can't get the funds to finance the counseling.

Most health authorities involved with the fight against AIDS also acknowledge that testing will not serve as a solution to the AIDS virus. However, legislation assuring AIDS test confidentiality and banning discrimination may also be politically unfeasible.

For example, CDC director Dr. James Mason said he would propose such federal legislation, but he acknowledged he may not find support within the Reagan administration. The Justice Department ignored CDC opinions last year when it issued a ruling saying discrimination against AIDS sufferers did not violate federal law.

On the state level, the movement also goes against the stringent safeguards of confidentiality that public health officials demand. A number of legislatures, including California's, are considering bills to protect AIDS testing and allow the release to public health agencies of names of those infected with the virus.

Perhaps the most explosive issue involves the testing of women at prenatal clinics.

"Nobody wants to use the word abortion, but that's what we're really talking about here," said Dr. Sheldon Landesman of the Downstate Medical Center in Brooklyn. "If you're going to be telling women who are infected that they should consider aborting their fetuses, that has a lot of social implications."

The issue is particularly painful for family planning centers that are already being criticized for informing women of the option to have an abortion for other reasons. A doctor active in family planning groups said, "This is one new problem we don't need."

Meanwhile, gay groups remain critical of the current state of AIDS testing, saying the federal government is not providing enough money for research and for the release of critical AIDS data.

"This is another round of public health pain," said Michael Callen of the National Association of People With AIDS. "They throw out a crazy idea like mandatory testing and kick it around. While they debate the finer points of premarital testing, we're on the roller coaster of suffering. We need more attention to basic issues of treatment and research."

Taken together, such complexities frequently have left AIDS policy mired in indecision and inaction. As the conference closed yesterday, Dr. Callen said, "I'm concerned that the public debate on AIDS has not been as intense as it should be."

Wilson Seeks Panel for AIDS Policy

By Larry Liebert

Chronicle Washington Bureau Chief

Washington

Senator Pete Wilson called yesterday for a "medical war cabinet" to marshal forces against the AIDS epidemic.

Wilson, a California Republican, is among a group of senators introducing legislation to create a national advisory panel on AIDS.

"There is a fragmented response to the AIDS crisis," Wilson said. He proposed a prestigious panel of experts that would receive $3 million a year for five years to set national policy in combating the fatal disease.

The senator said that the panel, which would be set up by the Institute of Medicine at the National Academy of Science, would end "unnecessary and wasteful duplicative effort" while encouraging the adoption of the most promising research and treatment.

In a significant provision likely to be cheered by gay leaders, Wilson's bill would support "participants" that the president would support the measure.

Wilson's co-sponsors in the Senate include Republicans Alfonse D'Amato of New York, Lowell Weicker of Connecticut and David Durenberger of Minnesota and Democrats Sam Nunn of Georgia, Carol Moseley Braun of Illinois and Frank Lautenberg of New Jersey.

San Francisco's Mayor Dianne Feinstein also has worked with Wilson on the new legislation.

At a press conference, Wilson called AIDS "today's nightmare and tomorrow's catalyzer."

The White House memo

On the AIDS War

Atlanta

President Reagan has decided to support a federal campaign to educate the public about the dangers of AIDS, but only if the campaign stresses the responsible sexual behavior necessary to keep the disease from spreading among men and teaches children to avoid sex, according to an internal White House memorandum.

The memorandum from Attorney General Edwin Meese to the Domestic Policy Council, dated Feb. 11 and made available here yesterday by congressional sources, is the first indication that Reagan has been engaging in strategy to combat the AIDS epidemic after months of criticism that he has been inactive on the issue.

However, disagreement over details of the plan has delayed its release, according to federal and congressional sources.

The educational campaign, which is being planned by the Centers for Disease Control, would be the most ambitious effort yet to combat the spread of the immunodeficiency syndrome.

 Ivory in its more far-reaching proposals, the new plan will try to send educational material about AIDS to every household in the country, warning that AIDS is a potential problem for anyone who engages in "risky sexual or intravenous drug practices."

Other parts of the plan focus on educational efforts aimed at the schools and groups with high risk of exposure to AIDS, such as workers who counsel or care for AIDS patients or who treat intravenous drug users, and in inner cities, where drug use and premarital sex are more common than in other parts of the country.

The plan reportedly has been held up because of a debate between Surgeon General C. Everett Koop and Education Secretary William Bennett over the proper federal role in issues that involve sex education and practices.

The information "should encourage responsible sexual behavior based on fidelity, commitment and maturity, placing sexual activity within the context of marriage," the memo says. "It should teach that children should not engage in sex and should be encouraged not to know the spread of immunodeficiency syndrome."

New York Times
New State Try To Curb AIDS Among Addicts

By Robert B. Gunnison, Chronicle Correspondent

Sacramento

In a step aimed at preventing the spread of AIDS among drug users sharing hypodermic needles, the Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs, in announcing the new regulations, said that the rules will cut the time former methadone patients have to wait before returning to a clinic and the period for which an addict must document past drug use. Methadone clinics will be allowed to expand their patient load if they maintain staffing levels.

Veatch said he had no idea how many more addicts would seek treatment under the loosened rules. "These types of addicts are really hard to reach," he said.

Veatch reaffirmed his opposition to handing out free sterile needles to drug users. "We don't see any evidence that handing out clean needles has any benefit whatsoever," he said.

Dr. James Sorenson, chief of substance abuse services at San Francisco General Hospital, hailed the new state rules. "Addicts can very well be the bridge from groups at risk to the heterosexual community," he said.

Sorenson said the number of drug addicts suffering from AIDS, AIDS-related complex or infected with the virus has grown dramatically in the past year, from seven out of 160 methadone patients in February 1986 to 27 among 179 patients last month.

"Slowing the spread of AIDS in drug users will slow it among non-drug users," he said. "One in five addicts in our methadone clinic have sex partners who are not drug users."
Old Warriors on the Wing Again Over M

These two BT-13 trainers, which were skimming over Hamilton Air Force Base yesterday, will be part of the Bay Area’s April 4 and 5 celebration of Army Days, the Sixth Army’s answer to the Navy’s popular Fleet Week. More than 100,000 visitors are expected at the two-day show, where more than 100

The Young ‘Burnouts’ Who Chose Suicide

By James S. Newton
New York Times

Bergenfield, N.J.

On their last night alive, Lisa and Cheryl Burress turned to their closest friends:

Early Tuesday evening, hours before the two sisters and two other friends sat in a car inside a locked garage, turned on the engine and killed themselves, they made as many as 30 phone calls, their friends said yesterday.

Sometimes, the girls hinted that suicide was on their minds. But they never said so outright:

Lisa “would drop little hints, but no one would have guessed,” said one friend, a sophomore at Bergenfield High School. She chatted casually but also said:

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S.F. Negotiating to Acquire Old Hospital as AIDS Center

By Randy Shilts

San Francisco health officials are negotiating to convert the city’s once Public Health Service Hospital in the Richmond District into a regional AIDS treatment center. The Chronicle has learned:

The move comes at a time when the city Department of Public Health and AIDS service groups are concerned that the huge numbers of Bay Area AIDS cases will soon overwhelm them. The only other AIDS hospital in the country is a private facility in Houston.

The treaty, whose key points have already been accepted by the Soviets, calls for elimination of all intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Each of the superpowers could retain 100 warheads on intercontinental-range rockets.

U.S. Proposes Much Tougher Missile Checks

Washington

The Reagan administration submitted proposals to the Soviet Union yesterday for on-site inspection and other stringent verification measures to police the medium-range nuclear missile treaty now being negotiated in Geneva.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has endorsed the principle of on-site inspection. He has even reportedly told U.S. visitors that the Soviets may be “more demanding” in their verification proposals, which have not yet been submitted.

But few U.S. officials believe that the Kremlin will accept the U.S. package in all its detail.

The package of verification measures was outlined by Charles Redman, the State Department spokesman. They are a late submission to a U.S. draft treaty put forward March 4.

The treaty, whose key points have already been accepted by the Soviets, calls for elimination of all intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Each of the superpowers could retain 100 warheads on intercontinental-range rockets.

Test score:

120 San Franciscans last year because they ex- pected to be call-ins.

The 24th of the year of Appeals in S.F. was the test that invalidated the same.

The appeals office in S.F. has been asked to promote certain inspectors unless they come from S.F."

“1 think we’ll have,” said City Attorney Warren. She said whether to ask the Inspector General or the U.S. Supreme Court.

The case is in a 14-year-old lawsuit, a department’s affirmative action suit. It began with a Public Advocate’s firm calling for fewer women and men.

All parties reached an agreement a few years ago, then the city hired and promoted minority women and men in the clerical ranks.

Page 16 Col. 1
S.F. DICKERING FOR REGIONAL AIDS TREATMENT CENTER

The move comes as community groups are having trouble attracting the volunteers and private funds needed to keep up with the city's growing AIDS caseload, while doctors at San Francisco General Hospital warn that facilities there are "showing signs of wear."

More than 3,000 AIDS cases have been reported in San Francisco. About 750 more people have been diagnosed with the disease in surrounding Bay Area counties, and the numbers continue to increase.

The significant factor causing the most apprehension among planners, however, is research on the virulence of the AIDS virus. Scientists originally thought that only that year's cases would be affected, but over 500 will need hospitalization at any given time.

The high vacancy rate at the city's hospitals bodes poorly for the relatively ill AIDS patients, officials say. The most pressing problem, however, is with people who need skilled nursing care and not expensive hospital rooms.

Currently, nonprofit and volunteer groups provide home health care, visiting nurses, hospice workers and emotional support to such patients. However, many of these - such as the Shanti Project and Hospice of San Francisco - will not be able to keep up with the growing number of AIDS patients, said Werdegard.

In recent months, the number of new clients has exceeded the number of new volunteers and the ability of Shanti to train them. Although Shanti still can provide immediate emergency counseling to newly diagnosed patients, each month sees a growing waiting list of people who need the same.

Public agencies are also hard pressed.

San Francisco General's pioneering out-patient AIDS clinic sees more patients than any other unit in the hospital. Dr. Paul Volberding, clinic director, recently told the hospital's AIDS clinic and AIDS ward are "showing signs of wear."

"We're facing a real crisis now," said Volberding. "We're feeling the strain, and it can't last much longer."

Werdegard is not the first to suggest converting the Public Health Service Hospital to an AIDS care institution. In 1984, an AIDS research group at the University of California at San Francisco noted the expected increase in numbers of AIDS cases and began a campaign to take over the hospital.

"The effort didn't get anywhere because most people did not believe the epidemic would get this bad," said Conant. Fortunately, the AIDS epidemic has always lived up to our worst predictions."
Far from being a monolithic power bloc, gay politics is an amalgam of contentious factions that frequently seem to share little more than mutual distrust.

Without already knowing something about them, it is difficult to make your way through the Byzantine array of personal grudges and ideological nuances that separate the factions.

The oldest gay political organization that still wields clout in San Francisco is the Alice B. Toklas Lesbian/Gay Memorial Democratic Club, organized by gay backers of liberal presidential candidate George McGovern in 1972. The Toklas club tends toward moderate Democratic politics and is aligned most strongly with Mayor Dianne Feinstein.

It was the Toklas club's antipathy for Harvey Milk that led Milk to organize the San Francisco Gay Democratic Club in 1977. This was renamed the Harvey Milk Lesbian/Gay Democratic Club after Milk was assassinated in 1978, and its president, Harry Britt, became Milk's successor as supervisor. The Milk club's politics tend to be more liberal than Toklas'. For example, the Milk club is expected to endorse Assemblyman Art Agnos for mayor; Toklas members will tend to support moderate Supervisor John Molinari.

Leaning further to the left is the Stonewall Democratic Club, which carries less clout, but gets a lot of gay press because of its aggressive pursuit of its agenda. A number of Stonewall club organizers are leaders in the Mobilization Against AIDS, a group that has taken a leading role in pressuring the government for more AIDS funds.

On the conservative side, the 10-year-old Concerned Republicans for Individual Rights lacks the power of the Milk or Toklas clubs, although it does have a significant voice in Republican circles.

The Non Partisan Alliance, a political action committee, was organized four years ago in an attempt to cultivate gay political fund-raising ability. Last year, the alliance gave $50,000 to statewide and local candidates who supported gay rights.

Distrust of the mainstream media runs high in the gay community, giving added leverage to the city's three gay newspapers. The two most powerful papers are the weekly Gay Area Reporter and the Sentinel. The monthly paper Com!
L.A. Meeting Told Of More Suicides By AIDS Patients

By Randy Shits
Chronicle Correspondent

Los Angeles

Suicide by AIDS patients emerged yesterday as a growing concern among health professionals attending a national conference on the disease.

Tracing their work with suicidal AIDS patients, two Los Angeles physicians said that doctors need to determine whether between patients who attempt suicide as an impulse of despair and "neural suicides," who see death as preferable to the ravages of undiagnosed AIDS.

"Most of my patients consider suicide," Steven Buchingham, director of the Immune Care Center of Hollywood Community Health Center, told a workshop at the National AIDS Forum in Los Angeles.

Psychologist Judith Saunders said, "If people exploring suicide is a way of exploring the issue of control over their lives. They bring it up as a way of getting into how they can deal with the upside of having this disease."

She said some patients discuss the suicide option because it gives them a sense of control over their destinies at a time when they have felt "helpless, hopeless, and out of control."

However, when a depressed patient talks of suicide, "you have to pay attention," she said.

Buchingham, discussing the death of a patient who invited his friends and family to his house to drink champagne and watch his favorite movie, "The King and I," when the King was over, he went into his bedroom and swallowed a fatal dose of sleeping pills.

"That was a rational suicide," Saunders added. "He decided what he wanted to do, took charge of his life, and chose a death in a way that was meaningful to him. There were no signs of depression or despair."

The presentation was part of the 1994 National AIDS Forum, which has drawn 1,000 participants from eight service groups in the United States, Canada, Australia and Europe.

Sponsored by the National Lesbian and Gay Health Foundation, the conference featured 250 workshops on issues involving AIDS and gay health.

AIDS and Hookers - A New Study

A National Centers for Disease Control study of prostitutes in seven American cities, including San Francisco, found they are at no higher risk for AIDS than other sexually active women.

The study, a survey of 835 prostitutes in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Atlanta, Colorado Springs, Miami, and Newark, N.J., found 98 women who tested positive for infection with HIV, the virus associated with AIDS.

Prostitutes in New York and Chicago showed high rates of infection (5.6 percent and 18.7 percent, respectively) compared to the rate of infection among all women in those cities.

The infection rate among San Francisco prostitutes was lower than Miami and New York, but higher than the other four cities.

The lowest rate of infection was found in Los Angeles, but the women included in the study worked at basement brothels that discharged prostitutes who tested positive for AIDS antibodies.

Under an agreement reached yesterday by health and law enforcement officials, San Francisco will no longer confiscate condoms that prostitutes carry to prevent the spread of AIDS and other diseases.

Vice officers have routinely taken the condoms as physical evidence during arrest for prostitution as required by guidelines established by the district attorney's office.

In recent months, however, the prostitutes often have received the condoms from a Department of Public Health clinic as a private organization under contract to the city.

In a letter delivered yesterday to District Attorney Ario Smith, Associate Director of Health Tom Peters called condoms the "only tool available" to combat AIDS.

Peters argued that the need to control the deadly disease outweighs the value of the condoms as evidence.

The conference was also at a time when health officials were discussing the potential for a massive outbreak of drug-resistant strains of gonorrhea and tuberculosis.

AIDS patients, health officials said, are particularly vulnerable to acquiring these infections, which are more difficult to treat than those in the general population.
**OBITUARIES**

__Arkos__

will be held today in the presence of the family. Mr. Arkos, the outdoors man for many years, was a member of the San Francisco Gnome Club and a member of many other organizations. He had been retired many years. He is survived by a brother-in-law, Alvin Schafer of San Leandro, and several nieces and nephews.

The funeral will be at 11 a.m. tomorrow at Sorenson Brothers Chapel, 1148 B Street, Hayward. Entombment will be in Mount Eden Cemetery.

Anni Frind-Speling

New Orleans

Anni Frind-Speling, a European opera star of the 1920s who broke off her singing career to avoid collaborating with the Nazis, died Wednesday at age 87.

Mrs. Speling, who sang under her maiden name of Anni Frind, was a leading soprano of the 1920s at opera houses in Munich, Drusden and Berlin. She also starred in light operas, performing the role of Adela in Max Reinhardt's famous production of Strauss' "Die Fledermaus" 200 times.

After Adolf Hitler rose to power in 1933, she ended her singing career to work as a nurse in her father's medical practice in Nixdorf, Bohemia, now part of Czechoslovakia.

After World War II she met Joseph Speling, an Austrian refugee who had been imprisoned by the Germans. They married in 1945 and emigrated to the United States in 1951, shortly before Czechoslovakia fell under Communist domination.

They settled in New Orleans, where Mrs. Speling taught voice at Tulane University from 1954 until her retirement in 1983.

__Guillermo del Toro__

in the late 1980s, he took up the cause of the city's public transit system, the San Francisco Municipal Railway. His efforts helped secure funding for the construction of new streetcars and other improvements.

The real salt said a nephew took over for many years.

__Italian AIDS Projection__

Rome

Italy can expect 1,000 new cases of the killer disease AIDS by the end of this year, health experts said in a report yesterday. One hundred and two hundred new cases have been recorded in the first three months of 1987.

**Surprising Study of AIDS In Black Men**

Randy Shilts

Black gay men participating in a San Francisco study were more likely to be infected with the AIDS virus than white men, said they were not any more likely to engage in most high-risk behavior for AIDS, researchers reported yesterday.

Warning that the finding is "preliminary and tentative," Dr. Warren Winkelstein of the University of California School of Public Health has noted that the disproportionately high rate of infection of black men in a local AIDS study could not be explained by their sexual behavior or intravenous drug use.

The data, to be published today in the Journal of the American Medical Association, compares the infection rates and risk behaviors of ethnic groups participating in the San Francisco Men's Health Study.

Sixty-five percent of the 29 black men in the study were infected with the AIDS virus. Forty-eight percent of the 700 white men were infected.

When Winkelstein compared the behavior that typically leads to AIDS infection, he found that "black men were less likely to have shared needles or to have had more than 10 sexual partners in the past two years than the white men studied. They were more likely than white men to have engaged in passive anal intercourse in the past.

The numbers are small, so I don't think there's much to be made of these studies with larger numbers of people bear this out, this might indicate some inherent susceptibility to infection or the presence of some risk factors that have not been previously identified." said.

Nationally, blacks have made up a disproportionately high proportion of AIDS cases, accounting for 21 percent of AIDS casualties. However, most of these cases have been linked to intravenous drug use in urban ghettos.

**Funeral Notices**

HUBBARD, Margaret (Peggy) Jones — On April 10, 1974, at home in Ashland, Oregon, Mrs. Hubbard (nee Transportation, David R. Hubbard) of Seattle, Wash., 75, sisters of Claudia N. Clark of Money, Mo., and John H. Hubbard of Oregon, Ga., and a brother, J. W. Hubbard of Johnson County, Neb.

SPRECHER, Paul — In this city, April 5, 1974, Mr. Sprecher, of 1548 Sutter St., home in San Francisco, Calif., and a brother, John Sprecher of Portland, Ore.

Services will be held Sunday, 11:30 a.m. at Elders Home Cemetery, Chapel, Comal, California. Interment in Elders Home Cemetery, Chapel, Comal, California.
Kids Who Are Teaching Their Parents About AIDS

By Randy Shilt

Sixteen-year-old Asha Rubin worries that her mother still has not gotten the message about the necessity of condoms in the age of AIDS.

"My mother doesn't know anything about AIDS," complains Rubin, a sophomore at Berkeley High School whose mother is getting divorced.

"She's as bad as I was two years ago, back when I thought only white homosexuals got AIDS," Rubin sighed. "If she starts dating again, I'm going to be giving her lectures about condoms. I only hope she listens to me."

AIDS anxiety is spreading at Berkeley High School, but many students say they are less concerned about themselves than about parents who have yet to catch on to today's dangerous sexual realities.

Teacher Nancy Rubin, who is not related to Asha, said she noticed the teenagers' concern during frank discussions about the epidemic of acquired immune deficiency syndrome in her social living class, a required course for all Berkeley High sophomores.

"The kids can handle the information — they want to know about AIDS," said Rubin. "What I've found is a tremendous amount of concern about their parents. Many have single parents who are dating, and a lot of the kids seem much better informed about the AIDS epidemic than their parents."

"One sophomore said she put Rubin's 20-question, true-false AIDS quiz to her single mother — and mom flunked."

"My mother doesn't know anything about AIDS," she said. "Her boyfriend refuses to wear a condom. I'm always screaming that he must not care a bit about her if he won't even do that, but she won't listen."

Students say such episodes have convinced them that conservatives who oppose AIDS education in the schools, such as U.S. Education Secretary William Bennett and anti-feminist organizer Phyllis Schlafly, are "out to lunch."

"Phyllis Schlafly would say you should teach sex education at home," said Rachel Laws, 10, a sophomore. "It wouldn't work. My mother couldn't teach me anything about AIDS when she doesn't know anything about it herself."

Graphic discussion of the epidemic has changed how students will approach their sexuality, students say.

"I tell my friends now that if I hope I die a virgin," said Mario Davis, 18, a senior. "My sisters have boyfriends, but not me, and the concern about AIDS has definitely had a role in it."

"For 16-year-old Marnya Kasow, the threat of AIDS became real when a former art teacher died of the disease."

"It was scary, and it made it more realistic," said Kasow, a junior. "I've been going with a guy for two years. I think I'm always going to be much more interested in long-term relationships."

Not all teenagers share such sentiments, Davis concedes. Last year, a friend who was dating a drug dealer suddenly found strange spots on her arms and grew fearful that she had contracted AIDS, she said.

"She wouldn't talk to her parents or see her doctor about it, even though she was convinced she had it," said Davis. "In the end, she didn't have it, but it sure brought the problem home to me."

Teenagers now joke about catching AIDS from each other's cans of cola, the way earlier generations teased about cooties, but instructor Rubin said the level of AIDS awareness among Bay Area high school students could be a model for their elders.

"The other night I went out with a man who wouldn't drink from the same cup as I, because he knew I had gay friends," said Rubin.

"Then, he started telling me how he had unprotected sex with a woman he had not seen in years. So, even though he was worried about sharing a cup which does not spread AIDS — he wasn't worried about the sex, which is how you do get AIDS. Altogether, the kids seem much more aware than that."

Birth Defect
Claim by Nurse
In AIDS Dispute

By Kevin Leary

Nurse Norma Watson, 43, who lives in Hercules and has worked at the hospital since 1981, said her 8-month-old son's ailments were caused because the hospital forbade her to wear a protective mask and gloves while treating AIDS patients when she was pregnant.

Watson won $5,000 in a worker's compensation case against the city yesterday, saying her close work with AIDS patients caused severe birth defects in her newborn baby.

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Watson won $5,000 in a worker's compensation case against the city yesterday, saying her close work with AIDS patients caused severe birth defects in her newborn baby. She was one of four nurses at the city-run hospital who complained to the state labor commissioner that they were working under unhealthy conditions because they were discouraged from wearing protective gear when dealing with patients with AIDS.

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Senate Seeks Presidential Panel on AIDS

By Randy Shilts

The U.S. Senate has voted unanimously to ask President Reagan to establish a 14-member presidential commission on AIDS.

The resolution was authored by minority leader Senator Robert Dole, R-Kan., and was co-sponsored by a bipartisan group of 41 senators from every part of the political spectrum.

Although it gained little attention when it was adopted as a non-binding "sense of the Senate" resolution last Friday, it was welcomed yesterday by AIDS researchers as a "huge step forward."

"Such a commission can write the nation's war plan for the AIDS epidemic," said Dr. Marcus Conant, chairman of the California Department of Health Services AIDS Task Force. "It's the kind of thing that should have been done five years ago, but thank God it looks like it might be happening now."

The White House press office had no comment on the resolution yesterday, saying, "Nobody here knows anything about it."

The idea of a presidential commission on AIDS was proposed several years ago, but gained momentum on Capitol Hill last year after the National Academy of Sciences released a scathing report criticizing the Reagan administration's handling of the AIDS epidemic.

Saying that the federal response has been slow, inadequate and poorly coordinated, the academy proposed a presidential commission of experts to forge a coordinated national policy against the epidemic.

In recent months, Republican Senators Pete Wilson of California and Ted Stevens of Alaska have proposed legislation calling for such a commission.

A Dole aide said last night that...
AIDS

From Page 1

the senator proposed the resolution so the Senate could "expedite" the message to President Reagan without going through the formalities of passing legislation.

Dole will send a personal message to Reagan today, the aide said, asking the president to move quickly to establish the commission. A resolution similar to the one passed by the Senate will soon be proposed in the House.

Yesterday in San Francisco, Wilson said: "The commission will be a driving force to get responsibility fixed for this epidemic."

Wilson proposed such a commission to President Reagan a year ago, but the White House rejected his suggestion.

The Senate resolution calls on Reagan to appoint the commission by July 10. Commission members would include leaders from religious, business, labor, public health and scientific groups. The bill also specifies the inclusion of representatives from the National Academy of Sciences and the insurance and pharmaceutical industries.

The commission, as proposed by the Senate, would be mandated to study every aspect of public policy involving AIDS, including AIDS prevention education, how AIDS care should be financed and safeguards to protect AIDS patients' confidentiality and civil rights.

The commission also would be empowered to study coordination of federal scientific research and how to streamline international efforts to fight the AIDS epidemic worldwide.

Under the Senate resolution, the stated federal policy goal would be to "make a major commitment of resources consistent with the recommendation of the National Academy of Sciences." The academy has called for the federal government to spend $2 billion a year on AIDS research and prevention programs.

"I think this represented a growing awareness by our elected representatives that we have a growing problem that needs a firm national policy," said Dr. Mervyn Silverman, president of the American Foundation for AIDS Research.

The vote comes at a time that AIDS is becoming increasingly visible as a national issue, with both liberal and conservative politicians staking out their positions.

After years of virtual silence on the AIDS epidemic, President Reagan has begun discussing the problem.

Amy Carter's Day in Court

Amy Carter, daughter of former President Jimmy Carter, griped the witness stand while testifying yesterday during her trial in a county court in Northampton, Mass. She is charged with disorderly conduct.

TEXACO AND PENNZOIL STOCK

From Page 1

the giant oil company plenty of time to work out a settlement, they said.

However, Pennzoil vowed yesterday to challenge Texaco's bankruptcy petition as an abuse of the federal laws designed to protect struggling companies from creditors. Pennzoil lawyer Joe Jamail said after the court hearing in Houston that Pennzoil would file legal objections to the bankruptcy within two days.

Jamail and Texaco attorneys exchanged barbs outside the courtroom after the hearing was recessed.

"It's a sham," said. "It is a ploy to keep our own money from flowing to slide in.

Texaco attorney Ed Slezak said, "You lied," referring to the company's concussions. "You lied, Mr. Jamail, in your report for the U.S.

In their court hearing, Judge James Conlon, hearing, saying that the purpose of the hearing was to re-

James Salerno Inc., had a bankruptcy judge hear hearings on the company's financial condition.

Even if Texaco's fight in the stands to be

BODEGA BAY SEWAGE SPILL

From Page 1

"go on for weeks," he said.

Warning signs prohibiting swimming or wading were posted along state and county beaches. The public also was warned not to eat shellfish taken in the area.

In addition to the protest,
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The vote comes at a time that AIDS is becoming increasingly visible as a national issue, with both liberal and conservative politicians taking out their positions.

After years of virtual silence on the AIDS epidemic, President Reagan has begun discussing the problem in recent weeks. Vice President George Bush last week endorsed mandatory AIDS testing for all people seeking marriage licenses.

The Senate resolution drew an unusual array of co-sponsors, ranging from conservatives such as Republican Senators Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, Orrin Hatch of Utah and Warren Rudman of New Hampshire to such liberal senators as Democrats Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts and Alan Cranston of California.

Also co-sponsoring the bill were Democratic presidential contender Bill Bradley of New Jersey and Republican candidate Joseph Biden of Delaware. Dole is expected to be a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination. Wilson is up for re-election to the Senate next year.

"The strong bipartisan support is indicative of the determination and the pervasive support of Congress to provide direction against AIDS," said Dole when he introduced the measure.

Other observers viewed the bipartisan support as reflecting growing public concern over the epidemic nationally.

In a speech in San Francisco last week, White House pollster Richard Wirthlin said that when he asked six months ago what was the most important problem facing the United States, not one person in 9,000 mentioned AIDS.

"But in a more recent survey, completed earlier this month, seven out of every 100 people cited AIDS as the No. 1 problem.

Concessions will be anchored off city property and celebrants will wave out to get their refreshments.

From Page 1
"We're looking for bacteria contamination, but at what level we don't know yet," said Vath. He said biological samples were taken yesterday, but test results will not be available before Thursday.

The exceptionally high concentration of sewage could pose a severe threat to aquatic life, according to a spokesman for the Bodega Bay Marine Lab operated by the University of California.

The marine life most threatened by bacteria are the clams, crabs, sardines and crabs that populate the Bodega Bay harbor, said Tuck Vath, an inspector for the water quality control board.

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The spill occurred at Doran State Beach, a popular swimming and surfing spot about a mile south of the town of Bodega Bay.

Workers in the nearby plant were in the process of transferring sludge from a holding pond into a digester, said Robert Tanneco, senior engineer for the North Coast Water Quality Control Board.

"... A valve was left open and the sludge ran over the top and into the marsh," Tanneco said. "We're investigating the whole situation to see if there's any negligence."

"It couldn't have happened at a worse time," he said. "A lot of people were planning to come up for Easter."

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Vath said the sludge has so far been confined to the marsh, but some of the liquid already is escaping into the bay. "There's no doubt in my mind that some of the sludge will escape, too," he said.

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Reagan Set to OK AIDS-Policy Panel

By Randy Slitta
and Larry Liebert

President Reagan is expected to create a national commission to lead the fight against AIDS, congressional sources told The Chronicle yesterday.

Reagan's Domestic Policy Council, in a private White House meeting last week, recommended that the president issue an executive order setting up a panel on the disease, an aide to Senator Pete Wil.

An aide to Senate Minority Leader Robert Dole said Congress 'wants a broad-based commission that's not biased in any direction.'

Wilson said in Washington yesterday.

'It's my understanding that the executive order is on the president's desk in Santa Barbara and awaits his signature,' said another Wilson aide, who is traveling with the Republican senator in Southern California.

The Washington aide, who has been negotiating with the White House on details of the proposal, said Reagan is expected to announce formation of the commission as early as next week.

Reagan's approval was considered all but certain because of the endorsement by the Domestic Policy Council, which is made up of key advisers and cabinet officers who carry considerable influence with the president.

The Senate unanimously approved a resolution last week urging creation of a presidential panel to deal with the AIDS crisis. A number of scientific and public health groups, including the prestigious National Academy of Sciences, also have urged Reagan to appoint a commission that could forge a national policy on AIDS spending and education.

The proposed commission would also look into such issues as whether AIDS victims suffer discrimination in jobs and housing.

In a speech to a gay political group in West Hollywood yesterday, Wilson urged Reagan to sign the executive order for an AIDS commission, saying the panel could develop a 'coordinated national strategy' to fight acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

'The enormity and complexity of the problem preclude any single lab, government agency or health organization from providing a comprehensive solution,' he said.

Wilson urged Reagan last October to sign an executive order to set up a commission, but the idea attracted little interest in a White House that had remained studiously silent about the disease.

Wilson and other members of Congress then proposed legislation to create a panel of medical, scientific and public health experts to coordinate national policy for research and education about AIDS.

The idea of creating a national commission has been steeped in political conflict, like most matters concerning AIDS and its victims — the vast majority of whom have contracted the disease through homosexual acts or intravenous drug use.

In recent weeks, Senate minority leader Robert Dole of Kansas and potential GOP candidate for president, attempted to frame new legislation for an AIDS commission.

Soon, one participant in negotiations said, 'Dole was hearing from gay groups and right-wing groups and everyone else saying, I have my type of people represented on the commission, He basically threw up his hands.'

The negotiations intensified last week after word spread on Capitol Hill that the Domestic Policy Council had agreed in principle to the commission.

California Senator Alan Cranston, who worried that Reagan might appoint conservative ideologues to the panel, insisted that representatives of public health groups, the National Academy of Sciences and an AIDS service group be included on the commission.

Cranston's language was included in the final, nonbinding Senate resolution, which was co-sponsored by 41 Democratic and Republican senators. It passed unanimously without debate last Friday.

An aide to Dole said the resolution was intended to inform Reagan that Congress 'wants a broad-based commission that's not biased in any direction. If he's going to do it, we want him to understand that no one segment should dominate the debate.'

Both Cranston and Representative Henry Waxman, D-Los Angeles, chairman of the House health subcommittee, said yesterday that they would pursue legislation to establish congressional panels that would present 'independent' evaluations of federal AIDS policy.

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**LARGEST SELECTION OF MINOLTA MADE ACCESSORIES IN CALIFORNIA**
A Plan to Test Immigrants For AIDS

By Randy Shilts
Chronicle Correspondent

New York

The Reagan administration is weighing plans to require the AIDS antibody test of every immigrant, The Chronicle has learned.

The proposal would cover those arriving from overseas to stay as immigrants and the four million or so people already living in the country who are expected to apply this year for legal status under the new immigration law.

The administration is preparing guidelines that would recommend the use of the AIDS test for every patient before admission to hospitals and for people applying for marriage licenses, Dr. Lowell Harmison, deputy assistant secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, said yesterday in an interview before taping a television news show.

"The general trend is toward realizing the need for the use of the test in a wide variety of situations," said Harmison, the administration's third-ranking health official.

Harmison said that the proposal to require the AIDS test of aliens seeking immigrant status is "under active discussion" at Health and Human Services, the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Department of Justice.

He said the regulations can be added to the health requirements for immigrant status by HHS order, without congressional action.

He did not say when the immigration regulation would be enacted, if the administration decides to go ahead with it.

Administration sources have said that support for the regulations is based on health and economic reasons.

"The economic reason is that we're afraid people might come to the United States, get AIDS and then become an economic burden on society," said an administration health official, who asked not to be identified. "(And) we don't want America to become a haven for foreign AIDS patients."

Harmison also said the administration is working on guidelines for state governments concerning use of the test in other situations.
Harmison also said the administration is working on guidelines for state governments concerning use of the test as part of the admissions process at hospitals and in applications for marriage licenses. The guidelines, however, would not have the force of law, he said.

"A lot of jurisdictions are looking to the federal government for guidance on policy and it's proper for us to give it," he said, adding that no final guidelines have been set.

Proposals for mandatory testing of immigrants have not found wide support in the scientific community.

"The economic reasons are legitimate, but I would question how much such testing would do to help the epidemic," said Dr. Roy Widdes, director of the National Academy of Sciences' Committee on a National Strategy on AIDS.

"The number of people coming to the United States who are infected with the AIDS virus is probably minuscule compared to the number of American citizens who are," he added. Widdes also warned that such mandatory testing might lead to comparable testing of American tourists in other nations.

"The United States is a net exporter of AIDS," he said. "This sets us on a slippery slope."

California Assemblyman Art Agnos, D-San Francisco, questioned the cost of such an undertaking.

"Testing would cost a tremendous amount of money," Agnos said. "At $40 a test...I question whether it would be cost-effective."

Agnos also cautioned that deportation of longtime alien residents with AIDS could pose problems for the United States internationally. "We would be seen as exporting America's health problems to China or Mexico or Europe."

Helen Sklar, an attorney with the Immigrant Legal Resource Center in Palo Alto, called the idea "overbroad. The test is for whether you were exposed to the AIDS virus, not whether you have AIDS. You could end up excluding people without ever being able to determine whether they will contract AIDS."

The discussion of immigrant testing comes at a time when the Reagan administration is forging a higher profile on AIDS issues. Last week, Vice President George Bush called for requiring the test of all people applying for a marriage license.
S.F. AIDS War Shows Results, Studies Say

By Randy Shilts

San Francisco's intensive "safe sex" education efforts have dramatically reduced the percentage of gay men getting infected with the AIDS virus, according to three studies of local gay men.

One study, conducted by the San Francisco Department of Public Health, found that less than 1 percent of a test sample of 276 gay men in the city became infected with the AIDS virus last year.

A second study, conducted by the University of California at Berkeley in conjunction with the National Institutes of Health, indicated that less than 5 percent of those infected have developed AIDS.

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Move Reverberates at BofA

The debt crisis could not come at a more annoying time for BankAmerica chief executive A. W. Clausen. The company is continuing to lay off workers and sell off valuable assets, and the price of its stock keeps sinking. In addition, there have been several shakeups in the executive suite in recent months.

"The whole situation," Rudman said, "is a disaster..."

At the time, funds were being cut off by a colossal review of December 1986, in which the administration disbursed by Congress and other direct or indirect assistance to the

Garwood, 83, of the three witnesses for a meeting with President Reagan on April 1986, in which she gave an

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S.F. WAR ON AIDS

From Page 1

2,094 gay men surveyed became infected with the virus in 1986. This compares with an annual infection rate of 13.4 percent in 1983, before the city's health department and the gay community launched AIDS risk-reduction campaigns.

"Clearly, the data point to the fact that massive education and community involvement are a tool in reducing the risk of getting AIDS," says Dr. George Lemp, surveillance director for the AIDS office at the San Francisco health department.

"This shows that people respond to education," he added.

Epidemiologists cautioned, however, that the studies also indicated that about half of the estimated 70,000 gay men in San Francisco are infected with the AIDS virus. To some extent, the low level of new infections may reflect the saturation of the virus.

"Saturation has played some role in it," said Lemp. "It's very hard to determine how much of a factor that is."

Even with the decrease in the numbers of new AIDS infections, the infection rate of local gay men is one of the highest in any group in the United States.

By studying the blood of 276 gay men who enrolled in hepatitis vaccine trials in 1976, the San Francisco health department has been able to follow the spread of the AIDS virus through San Francisco gay men, the population that comprises 95 percent of local AIDS cases.

The study, conducted with the National Centers for Disease Control, has tested samples of blood stored since 1976 for antibodies to the AIDS virus and collected new samples from participants every year for AIDS tests. Antibodies to the AIDS virus usually appear within several weeks of infection with the virus. However, the disease typically takes 5 years to manifest itself.

"Studying antibody test results, therefore, can give clues to the risk of AIDS infection, even before it emerges in AIDS cases."

Testing of blood collected in 1976 showed that 12.5 percent of men studied already were infected with the virus. By the time the epidemic was detected in 1981, one in six men studied were infected.

By 1982 and 1983, the number of people infected with the virus appeared. Dr. Warren Winkelstein, a principal investigator of a federal study of San Francisco men, has figured that 13.4 percent of local gay men were infected in each of those years.

Both Winkelstein's data and the San Francisco hepatitis study show that the numbers of new infections have plunged in the wake of San Francisco's AIDS education programs, which are the most intense prevention efforts anywhere in the United States.

"This shows that people who were not-infected learned how to avoid infection with the virus, and that the people who were infected did not disseminate the virus further," said Winkelstein. "We attribute the result to the prevention efforts."

A third study of local gay men, conducted by epidemiologists at San Francisco General Hospital, also has found a negligible increase of AIDS-infected gay men in 1986.

Both the health department and UC studies show that about half of local gay men are infected with the AIDS virus. That translates to between 15,000 and 20,000 men. At least one-third of them—and possibly more—will come down with AIDS in the next five years, according to researchers.

Researchers said the value of the studies is to demonstrate to other regions of the country that AIDS education campaigns are effective.

The low levels of new infection have prompted at least one local AIDS education project to disband, saying its work seems to have been accomplished.

Since 1985, the Stop AIDS Project has sponsored hundreds of small discussion groups on strategies of changing behavior to reduce the risk of contracting AIDS. Some 6,900 gay men have attended four-hour sessions, designed to create peer support for eliminating unsafe sexual practices.

The organization, which was financed by the city health department, will hold its last meetings next month and dissolve on June 30.

North Korean's Chinese Trip

Beijing

North Korean President Kim Il Sung arrived yesterday for an official visit to China and called on South Korea and Washington to take "practical steps" to ease tension on the Korean peninsula.

The official Xinhua News Agency quoted President Li Xian-ning as saying that China "firmly supports" Kim's proposal for high-level political and military talks between North Korea and South Korea.

The measure would also require the administration to report to Congress on the rules of engagement and readiness of U.S. military forces in the Persian Gulf and on any cooperative arrangements with other countries to protect common interests.

The measure would have the force of law only if also approved by the House and signed by the president, or if a veto is overridden by Congress.

White House press aide Marlin Fitzwater said President Reagan does not "have any problem with reporting in this manner." He said the administration would object if Congress were to demand that the report be made under the provisions of the War Powers Resolution.

Byrd said it was appropriate for the United States to protect Kuwaiti shipping in the Persian Gulf. But noting that the area is "an obviously hostile environment" because of the fighting between Iran and Iraq, he added:

"If our operations are not conducted in such a way as to recognize the gravity of the threats which face our warships and men, and if appropriate measures are not taken to protect our forces, then we should think twice, and three times, about putting ourselves harm's way."

Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, speaking at a news conference, defended the decision to permit Kuwait to place 11 of its tankers under the U.S. flag and U.S. national protection.

"He said assistance to Kuwait is in the U.S. national interest because Iraq's attempted "intimidation" of that country, if successful, would lead to "actual or psychological interruption" of oil flows, resulting in global inflation and recession similar to that experienced due to the oil shocks of the 1970s."

"He said the United States is not seeking to provoke Iran, but only to defend important U.S. interests in the area."

Memorial Service

Reagan, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and other senior officials will attend a memorial service for the 37 dead sailors at 8:30 a.m. EDT today at Mayport Naval Station, Fla., the home port of the Stark. The ceremony will be broadcast live by U.S. television networks.

The Pentagon said that the guided-missile frigate Groves, which had been scheduled to return to the United States next month, had been ordered to stay in the gulf until August.

"We have had a whirlwind of petty issues and meetings and debate on the subject. And it was not only the administration, but also Congress that made this decision," said White House spokesman Mike McCurry.

"We have the best of intentions, the best of intentions, but we have a lot of work to do."

"We have the best of intentions, but we have a lot of work to do."
Large Firms Report Bans on AIDS Bias

By Randy Shilts

A number of the nation's large corporations have adopted policies banning bias against employees with AIDS, a survey has found.

Two-thirds of 195 firms answering the survey said they would not discriminate against an employee who had AIDS. Only 30 companies, however, had such policies in writing. An additional eight companies reported that such policies are "in development."

Released yesterday, the survey conducted by the National Gay Rights Advocates is the most comprehensive look so far at how the nation's major employers are coping with the AIDS epidemic.

"The most important point of the survey is that it shows that a policy of nondiscrimination in regards to AIDS has become part of mainstream corporate America," said Ben Schatz, director of the AIDS Civil Rights Project of the San Francisco-based gay-rights advocacy group.

"There's a perception that only a few avant-garde employers, mainly in San Francisco, are reacting pro-actively to the AIDS crisis," said Schatz. "Our survey found corporations from Salt Lake City to Richmond, Va., who are on record against discrimination."

The group surveyed personnel directors from the top 1,000 corporations as listed in Fortune magazine. Of these, 195 responded, Schatz said.

Among the companies with written nondiscrimination policies are Bank of America, CBS, Chevron, Citicorp/Citibank, du Pont, GTE, NYNEX, Prudential Life Insurance, Westinghouse, Quaker Oats and Weyerhaeuser, according to the survey.

Companies that say they do not discriminate but do not have a written policy include AT&T, Aetna Life, Chrysler, Exxon, Deere, General Foods, Clorox, Xerox and General Dynamics.

Schatz cautioned that it would be difficult to assess whether the companies that answered the survey represent an accurate cross-section of American business, because 84 percent of the companies surveyed declined to answer. He said that this was not an unusual response rate to any survey, but he added that some employers may want "to dissociate themselves from what they see as a controversial issue."
S.F. Facility

Cranston Hopeful On AIDS Hospital

By Randy Shilts

Legislation to convert San Francisco's Public Health Service Hospital into an AIDS care facility could gain "final congressional approval "within weeks," Senator Alan Cranston said yesterday.

In a San Francisco press conference, the California Democrat said he was "encouraged" by negotiations with other senators on the issue and expects the Senate to approve a bill to shift control of the hospital to the city Health Department.

The legislation was approved by the House last week.

City officials have sought the 300-bed hospital at 16th Avenue and Lake Street in the Richmond District for use as a skilled nursing facility for AIDS patients who do not need acute-care hospital beds but who are too sick to be at home.

The facility would include an ambulatory outpatient care clinic.

The hospital, which was closed in 1981, is now used as the headquarters of an Army foreign language school. The Army holds title to the building.

Cranston said he discussed the transfer of the hospital from the Army to the city last week with Senator Sam Nunn, D-Ga., chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, who "indicated he had no reservations" about the plan.

"Nothing is ever certain in Congress, but I expect this to pass, possibly as swiftly as within the next few weeks," said Cranston.

Cranston also said that a $900 million AIDS appropriations bill introduced two weeks ago by Senator Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., included the $15 million it would "take," to bring the hospital up to code. He said he will support the bill by the city's public health director, Dr. David Werdegar, for more federal funds to pay for the expensive treatments for AIDS patients.

"San Francisco should be given a helping hand by Washington if it gets the hospital," Cranston said. "The city can't afford — and shouldn't be expected — to finance this on its own."

In an appearance with Werdegar, Cranston also endorsed a plan to establish a comprehensive federal AIDS research center in San Francisco to work on finding a vaccine and cure for the disease.

Army officials have said they would be "unhappy" at losing the hospital, which would serve as an overflow hospital from Letterman Army Medical Center in Presidio in the event of a national emergency. Cranston said he is confident that Army objections "could be worked out."

Robber Convicted In San Mateo County Killed at Folsom

Associated Press

Folsom, Sacramento County

A 48-year-old robber died of stab wounds after he was attacked by other inmates at Folsom Prison, authorities said.

Dennis L. Murphy, serving a three-year sentence for robbery in San Mateo County, was pronounced dead at a hospital on Monday after he was stabbed repeatedly in the neck and back as he was leaving his cell for a shower, prison officials said.

Guards fired three warning shots while breaking up the attack, according to authorities, who are questioning two inmates in connection with the assault.

The attack occurred in the new section of Folsom Prison, which was designed to give guards better control of inmates.
Milan Panic, president of ICN, said the company will have no comment until the FDA has finished its review of the case. He said, "We will have no debate or fight with the commissioner in the press. We trust our data will be fairly evaluated."

Ribavirin is a drug that fights virus infections, and ICN Pharmaceuticals sought to sell the drug as a treatment for acquired immune deficiency syndrome. At a widely publicized news conference yesterday, Panco said the drug has been available for medical use in this country for 14 years. The drug is used in the United States to treat patients with a variety of viral infections, including hepatitis C and some types of respiratory virus infections.

In another charge made against the company at yesterday's hearing, Dr. Bernard Bhani, director of the Kings County Addictive Disease Hospital in New York, said three company officials made a "sleazy and illegal" approach to him, suggesting that he use ribavirin to treat AIDS patients even though the drug was not approved for that use.

Dan Michels, director of the FDA office of compliance, said the agency has evidence that the company's sales representatives did encourage doctors to prescribe ribavirin to AIDS patients, even though it was not approved for that purpose.

Tests on Patients

Last year, the company began tests of the drug in two groups of AIDS patients. One test was in 163 patients with an early form of AIDS called lymphadenopathy syndrome (LAS) in which patients are infected with the AIDS virus but show few symptoms. A second test was in 215 patients with the symptoms of weight loss and weakness characteristic of the early-AIDS syndrome called AIDS-related complex (ARC).

The experiments were carried out with patients getting three different treatments — some getting no drug, some getting 600 milligrams of the drug per day, and some getting 800 milligrams per day. Neither doctors nor patients were supposed to know which patients were supposed to know which patients were given the drug.
Big AIDS Conference in D.C.

By Randy Shilts

American scientific and public health leaders are gathering in Washington, D.C., to hear the latest advancements in AIDS research at the Third International AIDS Conference.

The highlights of the five-day conference are expected to be depressing studies on the virulence of the AIDS virus and the spread of the disease through equatorial Africa.

Conference organizers said 6,000 researchers and health officials from every continent have registered to hear 250 research papers and see results from 1,000 other studies during the week.

Leaders of increasingly militant AIDS groups plan a panoply of demonstrations, including a mass "arrest-in" at the White House on Monday, to dramatize their frustration with federal AIDS policy.

Scientists do not expect the announcement of breakthroughs in the development of a cure or vaccine that might end the epidemic.

The annual conferences, which are co-sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and the World Health Organization, have become a central forum for AIDS researchers to meet and exchange information in the rapidly advancing arena of AIDS research.

The Northern California delegation will be among the largest.

Scientists planning the conference expect three general themes to dominate.

The first — and most depressing — is that the AIDS virus is far more virulent than researchers initially believed.

Drawing largely on long-term studies of San Francisco gay men, researchers believe that a majority of the people infected with the virus will die, barring breakthroughs in treating the disease.

The second area will better define the extent of the epidemic in Central Africa. Some studies reportedly show that the AIDS-virus infection rate is as high as 10 percent in impoverished cities in such nations as Zaire, Uganda and Rwanda.

The third theme will focus on the disease's spread among intravenous drug users in this country.

Studies show that the AIDS virus has become virtually pandemic in the slums of New York and New Jersey, where the disease is spread among intravenous drug users and their heterosexual sexual contacts.

AIDS organizers have pledged to take advantage of the international spotlight cast on the conference to protest the Reagan administration’s slow response to the disease.

At least 100 gay leaders, including some from San Francisco, plan civil disobedience actions at the White House on Monday, where they hope to be arrested. New York City gay radicals plan to disrupt the conference Monday afternoon with "red tape protests" to show anger with delays in approving AIDS drugs.
New AIDS Treatment Shows Promise

By Charles Petit and Randy Shilts
Chronicle Correspondents

Washington

Government researchers are about to start human trials of a new AIDS treatment that may block the virus from infecting immune system cells and could even lead to a successful vaccine, the researchers told an international AIDS conference yesterday.

The treatment, called Peptide T, sounds almost too good to be true. "We can't announce any cure or any vaccine. But, we have a new substance with enormous promise," said Candace Pert, a psychopharmacologist with the National Institutes of Mental Health.

The news follows a test in Sweden in which three of four desperately ill AIDS patients improved dramatically. The fourth patient died after choosing to withdraw from treatment, said Pert.

The research team cautioned

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CIA Operative Told of Helping Contras

New York Times

Washington

The head of the CIA office in Costa Rica has told congressional committees that his immediate superiors at the agency in Washington knew he coordinated air drops of weapons to the rebels in Nicaragua, according to testimony made public yesterday.

The CIA employee, Jose Fernandez, made his remarks in testimony in closed session Friday to the congressional committees investigating the Iran-Contra affair. A transcript of the testimony was censored over the weekend by the CIA.

His testimony was the most direct evidence yet of the role the CIA played in aiding the Contra rebels, and it indicated, according to two senior senators, that officials of the agency deceived Congress last year about the agency's activities in Nicaragua.

Fernandez, who worked under the alias Tomas Castillo, is still officially the CIA station chief in Costa Rica. But he testified that he was recalled to Washington after the
A THIRD AIDS VIRUS IS DISCOVERED

From Page 1

that only large-scale human testing can show whether the laboratory phenomenon will be fulfilled, "but I think the message is arriving on something here," said Dr. Frederick Goodman, scientist director of the National Cancer Institute. Goodman will run the clinical trials at his institute and he wondered about the National Cancer Institute.

Human trials, approved late last week by the Food and Drug Administration, should "start in a few months," Goodman said.

In tests on laboratory cultures of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), the AIDS virus, the substance "almost completely blocked the infectivity of the virus," Pert said. Furthermore, the Swedish test showed few side effects.

Two days ago, Dr. Michael Ruff, an immunologist in Pert's group, finished studies in laboratory animals that suggest that the peptide not only can block the action of the AIDS virus directly, but may also create an immunity to further infection.

Third AIDS Virus Found

Also revealed yesterday at the packed Third International Conference on AIDS was the identification of a third AIDS virus, which does not show up on traditional antibody tests.

Dr. Robert Gallo — a National Cancer Institute researcher who shares credit for identifying the AIDS virus for the AIDS epidemic, engaged in the search for the virus in Nigeria and that there is no known reason to fear that it will spread across the world like HIV-1 has.

However, he said, blood infected by the new virus showed no antibody for the virus. He is responsible for virtually all AIDS cases in the Western Hemisphere and most cases in the rest of the world.

The new virus also had only a slight reaction to antibody tests for HIV-1, a variant recently identified in Nigeria.

Gallo said workers in his laboratory analyzed samples of the virus taken from blood in 10 Nigerians living in a rural area, all of whom suffered from signs of immune deficiency and other AIDS symptoms.

The growing list of HIV viruses shows that "AIDS-entered man long ago, probably centuries ago," Gallo said. And, many other researchers believe that there are different strains of human immunodeficiency virus, or HIV, in different areas of the world that may lead to a new AIDS epidemic.

How New Therapy Works

The Peptide T substance, meanwhile, is a close copy of a natural brain nerve growth hormone called VIP. The resemblance is what led Pert, a specialist in brain chemistry, to give the nerve growth hormone's structure to a portion of the AIDS virus.

In laboratory tests, Pert said, it binds with the same molecules on the outside of human immune system T-cells that are used by the virus to gain entry. The hope is that the drug will bind to these entry points, the so-called T-4 receptors, on human immune cells, closing the door to invading viruses.

Because the peptide — a type of small protein — is chemically similar to part of the outer envelope of the AIDS virus, Pert's group thinks it can be used to stimulate an immune system that would attack the virus. Animal tests "look extremely promising," Ruff said.

The meeting here dwarfed organizers' plans and jammed meeting rooms with unexpected crowds. Four thousand scientists, public health officials and AIDS organizations had been expected, but more than 8,000 showed up by midday yesterday with more on the way, and the 800 representatives on hand turned the meeting rooms and hallways into a maze of TV cables and reporters chasing interviews.

New Data on the Disease

The conference is producing an avalanche of data, said scientists have learned more about AIDS in a shorter time than before any other disease in history. But there is little to comfort those already infected with the virus, because new tests and vaccines remain years away and new drugs, including the Peptide T treatment, are still in the early stages of testing.

Included in the data released yesterday were studies that found:

- More than three out of four men who died with the AIDS virus for six years showed symptoms of AIDS-related infectious diseases, according to one San Francisco study.

- Reduction in stress appeared to strengthen the immune systems of AIDS-striken men.

- The most significant epidemiological research has been released yesterday from long-term follow-up of a large group of San Francisco gay men whose blood was stored in 1978 and 1980 as part of a hepatitis B study.

Of the 63 men who have been infected for an average of 7.5 years, 30 percent have developed AIDS, 24 percent have had AIDS-related conditions, or ARC, and an additional 27 percent have lymphadenopathy, an inflammation of lymph nodes that often precedes AIDS. Only 30 percent of the men showed any clinical symptoms of infections or AIDS.

Another study of San Francisco gay men, conducted by the University of California, Berkeley, found that 10 percent of men from the National Institutes of Health, also found that the virus progresses faster in the immune system, leading to increasingly serious health complaints that precede the development of AIDS.

Scientists earlier had hoped that, as with most viruses, HIV would result in disease only among a small percentage of those infected.

Shift in Strategy

The data showing that people infected with HIV are falling ill in increasingly large numbers are moving researchers to shift strategies for AIDS treatment toward people who are infected with the virus even though they may not yet show clinical symptoms of AIDS or ARC.

Other disheartening news came from scientists monitoring the spread of AIDS in Africa, where the virus is believed to have originated.

- One South African study of 3,200 mine workers from Natal, a traditional home of Malawi found that 37 percent were infected with the AIDS virus.

Screening in Zimbabwe has found that 2 to 3 percent of blood donors are infected with the virus. If this sample is representative for that nation's 10 million people, 200,000 to 300,000 are infected with the virus. A majority of those under a year and a half ill with AIDS or ARC in the next five years.

Gallo said that such infection rates hold the potential for "genocide" for some Central African nations.

According to a study by the University of Zimbabwe, the major risk factors for AIDS infection there involve heterosexual promiscuity and a history of having a venereal disease that involved a genital lesion. The presence of such lesions has led some scientists to theorize that heterosexual transmission of the disease is exacerbated in Africa by such lesions permitting blood contact between sexual partners.
Worldwide AIDS Drive Urged

By Randy Shilts
Chronicle Correspondent

Washington

A World Health Organization official called yesterday for a multimillion-dollar international campaign against the AIDS epidemic, which could grow to 3 million cases by 1991.

Dr. Jonathan Mann, director of the WHO Special Program on AIDS, pleaded for increased foreign assistance for underdeveloped nations, particularly in Africa, where the epidemic is spreading rapidly.

"AIDS will bring our global confidence to the edge," Dr. Mann told 7,000 scientists and health officials gathered in the third International AIDS Conference.

No "Safe Zones"

So far, 112 nations, some on every continent, have reported 51,000 AIDS cases to WHO. "AIDS threatens all countries, and there are no geographical 'safe zones' and no racial exceptions," Dr. Mann said. As many as 10 million people already may be infected, he said.

"Global AIDS control will require billions of dollars over the next three years," he said. "The alternative is to abandon the world's poor countries, which are thought to have originated in central Africa, has infected large portions of urban populations in that region.

According to one study released yesterday, 8 percent of all 108,000 health care workers in the sprawling city of Kinsasha, Zaire, were infected with the AIDS virus last year.

Nearly 4 percent of hospital workers were infected, researchers found.

Scientists warn that such rates of AIDS infection could be the harbingers of many hundreds of thousands - if not millions - of AIDS cases on the continent in the near future.

African Reluctance

Efforts to control the disease, which is spreading, is large - a great majority of heterosexually infected people have been hampered by the reluctance of many African governments to even admit to the problem.

The government in Zaire, which is thought to be the hardest-hit nation in the world, refuses to admit to any AIDS cases within its borders.

Mann conceded that the 4,000 cases in 25 African nations have officially reported to WHO are only "a small portion" of the area's true AIDS cases. "Official reporting is not a political act - it's a symbolic act to acknowledge the problem is there," he said.

The underdeveloped world would need huge assistance programs from governments and from private sources, such as foundations, to mount the international prevention campaign that is needed, Mann said.

In new studies released yesterday, the spread of HIV in the United States, the Centers for Disease Control has found that young blacks and African American families in areas with high concentrations of intravenous drug users are at the greatest risk for contracting AIDS through heterosexual contact.

Patient Statistics

Dr. James Curran, director of CDC AIDS programs, told the conference that black women have an AIDS risk 30 times greater than that of white women who are infected, he said.

Hispanic women face a 25 times greater risk of transmission, he said.

Black account for 48 percent of heterosexual transmission cases reported to the CDC, Curran said.

As of the nearly 1,000 AIDS cases stemming from heterosexual contact, about 20 percent have been linked to sex with an intravenous drug user, he said. "Sexual men about heterosexual transmission of AIDS" to women, Curran said.

Most of the 500 children born with AIDS in the United States also were infected prenatally by mothers who were either intravenous drug users or the sexual partners of AIDS-infected drug abusers, he said.

Heterosexual Sex

"About 4 percent of the nation's 90,000 AIDS cases have been linked to heterosexual sex. More than half of these cases have occurred in New York and New Jersey, where the numbers of intravenous drug users with AIDS continue to soar."

"If we want to do something about heterosexual transmission of the disease, it's clear we have to confront the problem of drug abuse," Curran said.

He predicted that by 1991, AIDS will be the nation's second-largest cause of years of potential life lost among men and women ages 14 to 49.

Last year, AIDS was the eighth-ranking cause of years of potential life lost among all Americans, he said.

The AIDS virus has been found worldwide, but the virus itself is not new. It was in Kongo in 1926.

The virus is in many species of nonhuman primates. It has been hampered by the reluctance of many African governments to even admit to the problem.

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What's more, Gibraltar's low introductory interest rate made it easier for us to qualify. We could afford the bigger house we really wanted.

We also found we could depend on Gibraltar people. Our loan officer guided us each step of the way. Explained all our options; helped us fill out the application. And kept us well-informed right up to approval.

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Now it's your turn! First, call your Agent or Company Certified Loan Officer at 1-800-327-EXEC, Ext. 221. He can tell you how Gibraltar can help you qualify. And fast. That's our Guarantee.
Uganda Doctor Recalls How ‘Slim’ Spread

By Randy Shilts

Correspondent

Washington

For Dr. Samuel Okware, watching the spread of AIDS in Uganda has been like witnessing a relentless invader, marching deeper and deeper into his homeland.

"AIDS is moving about 50 miles a year, marching toward the sea," sighed Okware, director of communicable disease programs in the Uganda Ministry of Health.

"It is as clear to me as the daylight that you can see the point at which it started and watch it as it moves."

Okware, who also heads Uganda's National AIDS Committee, was in Washington yesterday to address the Third International AIDS Conference and plead for help in the fight against AIDS both for his nation and for his beleaguered continent.

The fight began for Okware in September 1982, when a handful of smugglers in a tiny fishing village on the banks of Lake Victoria fell ill with a mysterious wasting disease. They apparently had contracted the ailment across the lake in Tanzania, where they had sold their contraband and made use of local prostitutes.

The ailing men returned to their homes 40 miles inland and took their disease with them, spreading the virus further.

By 1984, Ugandans understood that a new disease was among them. They called it "Slim" because its victims wasted away from diarrhea caused by gastrointestinal parasites that devastated immune systems could no longer hold in check.

The trek of the disease followed the route of the Trans-African Highway. As truck drivers traveled into the interior and back toward the urban areas, they spread the disease further, Okware said.

"At each truck driving station, no matter how crowded the truck drivers might look, they have (prostitutes) for tender loving care," said Okware.

Studies have found that 33 percent of Ugandan truck drivers are now infected with the AIDS virus, he said. More than three-quarters of prostitutes in southeastern Uganda also are infected.

Last year, the first cases of AIDS were reported in the capital of Kampala, and the Ugandan government started its own safe sex campaign, urging citizens to "graze only in one field."

The program, Okware said, has met with some resistance.

"In many African cultures, it is considered priceless to love and be loved," Okware said. "Even if one partner is known to be infected with the AIDS virus," he said, "some lovers would prefer to die together in respect for their cultures."

Unlike most African governments, which largely prefer to deny that AIDS exists, Uganda has taken an open and aggressive posture toward fighting AIDS.

The government now reports 1,183 AIDS cases, compared with just 17 reported cases in 1983. Okware hopes that his nation has caught the epidemic early enough to be able to thwart the encroachment that appears to have marked the AIDS problem in other central African countries.

We built the best reputation by building the best leather sofa.
AIDS Researcher's New Risk Estimate For Transfusions

By Charles Petit and Randy Shila

Washington

The risk that the AIDS virus is in blood used in transfusions is much higher than the federal government has said, a California researcher reported yesterday.

The risk could range from one in 34,000 to one in 46,000, said Dr. Daniel Kleinman, associate medical director of the American Red Cross chapter in Los Angeles.

The estimate differs from those of the U.S. Department of Health, the American Red Cross, and the government's National Blood Bank Foundation, which estimate the risk at one in 100,000 to one in 100,000.

The new estimate for risk in the United States blood banks, even if correct, "is no reason to panic at the prospect of a transfusion," Kleinman said. "But, it does show that if you know you are going to need blood, it is a good idea to store some of your own." The report came on a day when researchers at the mammoth Third International Conference on AIDS devoted many sessions to the great variety of problems facing nations whose blood supplies may be infected with the AIDS virus.

While representatives of the U.S. and other industrialized nations worry whether screening out 99.99 percent of the virus is safe enough, representatives of nations in central Africa hoped to find ways to begin screening in areas where AIDS is epidemic.

L.A. Study

Kleinman based his estimate on the 400,000 units of whole blood collected each year in areas of Los Angeles served by the Red Cross. Although Southern California has a higher-than-average number of people at high risk for AIDS — such as homosexuals and intravenous drug users — does the county as a whole, "the figures are probably a prudent guide," because obvious high-risk individuals are excluded from donating and all blood there is subjected to rigorous screening.

The AIDS screening problem has a flip side that threatens to erode supplies drastically. Up to 90 percent of those whose tests say they carry the antibody do not actually carry the virus. Yet, such donors are now automatically screened from having their blood used.

Blood banks do tell donors unless they ask whether their blood tests are positive, so many regular donors whose tests triggered one "false positive" may have their blood thrown away after every subsequent visit and not know it.

Gradually, such accumulating exclusions may eat away at the pool of regular donors, who provide up to 76 percent of supplies in U.S. blood banks.

Better Tests

Michael Busch of San Francisco's Irwin Memorial Blood Bank described attempts to recognize such blood donors by using more expensive and advanced tests to discover whether there is really any danger of AIDS. In one test series, 50 out of 57 excluded donors were not actually carrying the virus.

Worldwide, 75 million units of blood are donated to blood banks each year, said Anthony F.H. Britten of the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, headquartered in Geneva.

Some 42 million units, including 12 million units in the United States, are collected in North America and Europe and are rigorously screened. An additional 27 million units in Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and China are not screened but come from populations that still have low AIDS rates.

The worst contamination of blood supplies is likely in parts of South America, the Caribbean and sub-Saharan Africa, Britten said, "where in many places there is no screening at all."

Neta—Niallame of Kinshasa, Zaire, said modern laboratory facilities are virtually impossible to develop quickly in many African nations, and that an attempt to exclude HIV-carriers by interviewing them to find risk factors failed utterly to prevent tainted blood from reaching hospital blood banks. Interviews rigorous enough to exclude most dangerous blood would force 70 percent of blood to be thrown out.

Niallame said African countries urgently need a cheap test that does not require refrigeration or sophisticated use.

Du Pont's Kit

Hope for such a test came yesterday from the Du Pont company, which said it is testing a kit no bigger than a pocket-watch that will cost 50 cents a dose and is designed mainly for Africa.

The kits will be made in Europe, a company spokesman said, marketing in Africa could start within a year, although approval for use in the United States is probably much further off due to regulatory hurdles here.

One AIDS researcher, asked what he would do if injured and in need of blood in Central Africa, replied, "Crawl to the airport."

Other Developments

In other scientific developments:

— A CDC study of prostitutes in seven American cities found that prostitution cannot be linked to infections with the AIDS virus. Prostitutes who are infected appear to have contracted the virus from intravenous drug use, not their commercial sexual activity, researchers said.

— An expert on AIDS among intravenous drug users also told the conference that statistics on death rates from AIDS probably underestimate the real mortality from the human immunodeficiency virus by between 50 and 100 percent because they often are not listed as AIDS deaths.

— Traditionally, society has shown little concern about the intravenous drug use problem," the researcher said. "If we’re going to be serious about controlling this epidemic among heterosexuals, we must be serious about controlling this intravenous drug problem."

Sabin at AIDS Conference

Dr. Albert Sabin, the developer of the oral polio vaccine, attended the Third International Conference on AIDS in Washington.

Soviets Didn't Show Up for the AIDS Conference

Washington

The new Kremlin spirit of openness may not extend to AIDS.

The Soviet delegation failed to show up at the huge Third International Conference on AIDS. Their absence caught meeting organizers by surprise.

"Until the middle of last week, we were assured they would be here," said Dr. George B. Galasso of the National Institutes of Health, the chairman of the conference.

The expected delegation of more than a dozen Soviet health experts, including members of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, was to have included Dr. Viktor Zhubanov of the D.1. Virology Institute.

In response, an Organization for Health experts, including members of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, was to have included Dr. Viktor Zhubanov of the D.1. Virology Institute.
S.F. Sets Income Limit For Free AIDS Drug

By Randy Shilts

San Francisco will limit free distribution of the drug AZT to AIDS patients who earn less than $334 a month, requiring others to pay for it on a sliding scale based on their income.

The city Health Commission has approved a plan requiring patients who do not qualify for free AZT under the Medi-Cal or the state’s medically indigent adult program to pay for “their fair share” for the expensive treatment.

The city arrived at the policy for fear that San Francisco might become “a magnet” for AIDS sufferers throughout the nation seeking free AZT, said Phillip Sowa, executive director of San Francisco General Hospital.

AZT, which is marketed under the name Retrovir, is the only drug approved by the federal government for treatment of AIDS or severe AIDS-related complex, or ARC. It has been shown to slow the replication of the AIDS virus and extend the lives of AIDS sufferers.

AZT is extraordinarily expensive. A full dosage costs at least $900 a month, or nearly $11,000 a year.

Although costs are covered by both Medi-Cal and the medically indigent adult program, it appeared that AIDS and ARC patients who do not qualify for such programs would be unable to afford AZT. There were calls for the city to provide free AZT for all patients, but, Sowa said, such a project could cost as much as $3 million a year. The mayor’s budget allocated only $450,000 for AZT.

“This policy is not designed to bring anyone to destitution,” said Sowa. “The attempt of the program will be to assure that the people who have some capacity to pay for the drug will bear their fair share of the costs.”

Hospital eligibility workers will determine the size of co-payments, Sowa said. Patients also will be required to make their part of the payment before they receive the drug, he said.

The policy was criticized by local organizations fighting the AIDS epidemic.

“The city shouldn’t put a dollar figure on this and then say this is how many lives we can save,” said Paul Boneberg of the Mobilization Against AIDS. “Instead, they should make the commitment to save people’s lives first and then figure the dollar amount. In any other emergency, the city would not put its citizens in that position.”

Sowa said the state and federal governments need to begin sharing the costs of the epidemic.

A bill to provide $30 million to help buy AZT for middle-income patients who do not qualify for government assistance programs has been approved by the U.S. Senate and awaits final congressional approval.

State Senate OKs Bill to Help Find People at Risk of AIDS
S.F. AIDS Patient
Gets Experimental
Marrow Transplant

By Randy Shiltz

San Francisco doctors have performed a bone marrow transplant on a local AIDS sufferer in a highly experimental attempt to reconstitute the patient's devastated immune system.

Researchers at the University of California at San Francisco, where the procedure took place, hope the treatment will lead to the development of a cure for AIDS, an incurable disease that has so far claimed the lives of more than 100,000 people in the United States.

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Bruce Zander, director of the bone marrow transplantation program at the medical center, said the patient, who is in his 20s, will be under observation for at least six months to determine if the treatment was successful.

The patient, who has not been publicly identified, was admitted to the hospital last week with a high fever and was undergoing chemotherapy for his disease. He was previously enrolled in an experimental drug trial but dropped out of it because of side effects.

If successful, the treatments could mark the first time doctors have been able to reconstitute the immune system of an AIDS sufferer, opening the possibility of a natural life span.

Using the AZT regimen, the allograft institute already has performed five such transplants in Bethesda and 10 more sets of identical twins are scheduled to be enrolled in the program.

Zander performed the local transplant because the allografting process involves the use of a healthy twin instead of the patient's own bone marrow. But this is still a highly experimental process and the patient will be monitored closely.

The patient will be kept in isolation for at least six months to prevent any risk of transmitting the virus to others. The patient's bone marrow was removed from his identical twin brother and transplanted into his own body.

The goal of the treatment is to restore the patient's immune system so that his body can fight off the AIDS virus. If successful, this would be the first time such a treatment has been attempted.

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Researchers at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md., have reported success in using bone marrow transplants to cure AIDS in some patients. But these experiments have involved patients who were already receiving chemotherapy for their disease.

The AZT regimen involves the use of AZT, a drug that inhibits the reproduction of the AIDS virus. It has been approved by the Food and Drug Administration for use in treating AIDS patients.

The drug works by preventing infected cells from reproducing, which helps to slow the progression of the disease. But it does not cure the disease and patients must continue to take the drug indefinitely.

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intended to vote in violation of club
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Gay Group to Pray for
Pope’s Enlightenment

By Randy Shills

A gay Catholic group announced plans yesterday for a
visit to pray for Pope John Paul II’s “safety and enlightenment”
throughout the pontiff’s 17-hour stay in San Francisco in
September.

Thomas Carroll, western regional director of Dignity, a na-
tional group of gay Catholics, said the
group will not participate in pro-
tests against the pope but will pray
throughout the papal visit on Septem-
ber 17 and 18.

Dignity members remain angry
about the pope’s letter to Catholic
bishops last year in which he said
homosexual activity is “an intrinsic
moral evil” and “intrinsically disor-
dered.”

Since the letter was sent, Car-
roll said, 13 Dignity chapters have
been ordered to stop meeting on
church property within their vari-
ous dioceses. In San Francisco, the
diocese still allows Dignity to use
church facilities.

“We will be praying not only
for the safety of the pope, but for
his enlightenment as well,” Digni-
ty’s Carroll said.

Dignity also will hold a Mass at
the Palace of Fine Arts on the eve of
the papal visit, he said.

“We are a nonconfrontational
organization. We are a religious or-
nization,” said Carroll. “While we
don’t always agree with his views,
the pope is nevertheless the chief
shepherd of our church.”

Meanwhile, a spokesman for
the coalition that plans to sponsor a
series of local protests against the
pope during the visit, said yesterday
that his group’s decision to sign a
pledge of nonviolence with the
archdiocese was not a sign that “the
gay community is going to roll over
and play dead” when John Paul ar-
ives.

“All this talk of violence has
been cooked up by people who don’t
want us to demonstrate,” said attor-
ney John Wahl of the Papal Visit
Task Force. “You won’t see any vio-
ence from us. We’re not into that
game.”

numbers.
Close Look at the AIDS Commission

By Randy Shilt

When a presidential AIDS commission first was proposed, supporters hoped, for a panel of high-powered researchers and public health experts who could write a comprehensive plan to battle the epidemic.

Such a goal seems well beyond the reach of the presidential commission. Rather than infuse scientific reasoning into policy debates that have become so politically charged, some appointments are likely to further polarize the controversy.

One member, for example, is Dr. Thomas Crenshaw, a New York attorney who helped lead opposition to allowing students with AIDS to attend San Diego public schools in 1986 and who has mocked the promotion of condoms in AIDS prevention campaigns.

The administration apparently favored ideological credentials over experience when choosing the commission members. Rather than infuse scientific reasoning into policy debates that have become so politically charged, some appointments are likely to further polarize the controversy.

One of the only commission members with a well-articulated position on AIDS blood testing is Penny Pulren, a conservative Illinois legislator who opposes mandatory testing bills that draw opposition from health officials.

The presence of the president of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. may also tilt the panel because the life insurance industry advocates use of the blood testing in screening applicants.

The strangest appointment is that of one of the only two members who have any research background in AIDS, Cary Servas, who reported last year that he had a “cure” for AIDS based on health foods, vitamins and an anti-viral drug tested for herpes. Servas is editor and publisher of the Saturday Evening Post.

Authorities Stunned

The composition of the panel stunned AIDS authorities, who had hoped that there would be better representation from the public health and scientific communities.

Political leaders have preferred framing the AIDS debate over issues such as blood testing. Public health leaders, however, maintain that AIDS will be controlled through public education efforts and more comprehensive research programs to find treatments and a vaccine.

The conflict between these two views has demonstrated that the public health community must present a single, unified front to the elected leaders of the country.

Many hoped that the President's Commission on the Human Immunodeficiency Virus—Epidemic would bridge these growing conflicts.

That, however, is not likely to happen. In fact, Democrats private complained yesterday that the commission was constituted to advance the “Republican agenda” on AIDS.

Panel's Problems

AIDS experts say the challenge of the commission will be to confront these crucial problems:

TREATMENT COSTS

With the bulk of the nation's AIDS cases concentrated in a handful of locales, some city governments are struggling under the expense. The administration has said such costs are a local problem, but local health officials insist that the federal government will have to pitch in.

EDUCATION AND PREVENTION

The federal government still has not begun its long-awaited comprehensive AIDS prevention program under the expense. The administration has said such costs are a local problem, but local health officials insist that the federal government will have to pitch in.

VACCINES AND RESEARCH

Although money is now streaming into this basic research, scientists say the federal government's efforts suffer from the lack of coordination. Red tape and bureaucratic snafus also are slowing down research and the release of promising treatments.

Given the dearth of commissioners familiar with such complexities, however, few AIDS researchers are optimistic that the commission will tackle these more complex issues.

THE AIDS COMMISSION

- COLEEN CONWAY-WELCH of Nashville, Tenn., a professor and dean of nursing at Vanderbilt University.
- WOODROW A. MYERS JR., health commissioner for the state of Indiana.
- CARDINAL JOHN O'CONNOR, archbishop of New York.
- CORY SERVAAS of New York City, editor and publisher of the Saturday Evening Post.
- BURTON JAMES LEE III of Greenwich, Conn., a practicing physician at the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York, specializing in the treatment of lymphomas.
- MARK LILY of New York, a professor and chairman of the Department of the Albert Einstein Medical Center and a former board member of the Gray Men's Health Crisis organization.
- FRANK LILLY of Washington, D.C., former chief of naval operations and commander in chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet.

Nicaraguan in S.F. for Advice on AIDS

By Randy Shilt

A top Nicaraguan health official came to San Francisco yesterday to get AIDS and AIDS advice on how to deal with AIDS in his embattled nation.

Although the Central American country has yet to report any AIDS cases — in part because it isn't considered a full-fledged AIDS epidemic — a widespread AIDS death test loses its purpose in Nicaragua, said Dr. Leonel Arguello.

"We're sure we have cases" of people infected with the AIDS virus, said Arguello, who is chief of epidemiology and infectious diseases for the Nicaraguan Ministry of Health. "We have 100,000 tourists a year coming into the country. It's a matter of time before we see cases of AIDS."

The Sandinista government has launched a campaign of explicit AIDS prevention education on television and in newspapers, Arguello said. Gays are cooperating with the government's disease prevention efforts, he said.

"We're trying to learn from the experience of other countries, and we are in San Francisco because this city has one of the most successful AIDS education programs," Arguello told a press conference.

Arguello met with San Francisco's former public health director, Dr. Mervyn Silverman, who is now president of the American Foundation for AIDS Research, and was presented with a carton of 5,000 non-lubricated condoms from the Bill Kraus Memorial Fund, which is working to establish AIDS education programs in Nicaragua.

The fund is named for a San Francisco gay leader who died of AIDS last year, and who had an aide to the late Representative Sala Burton.

Texas University Drops Bible Classes

Austin

University of Texas campuses will drop any official connection with Bible courses taught by instructors who are selected or paid by religious groups.

The change stems from a legal opinion that Attorney General Jim Matlab issued last May, and UT presidents were notified of the policy this week, said James Duncan, executive vice chancellor for academic affairs.

Associated Press
Clinic Ordering AIDS Tests For Its ‘High Risk’ Patients

By Randy Shilts

In an apparent violation of state law, a San Diego health center is demanding compulsory AIDS tests for patients who appear to be at “high risk” of contracting the disease.

With its policy to require patients to have “proof of non-infection,” the San Diego American Indian Health Center apparently is the first private agency in California to require AIDS testing.

The agency quietly established its policy about six months ago after tested will not be treated by the center, Forquera said. “We would refer that person to another clinic,” he said.

People who take the test and prove to be infected with the AIDS virus would also be denied service at the center and directed to “a clinic that is able to take care of people who may be infectious,” he said.

The nonprofit agency, which is financed in part by state and federal money, provides primary health and dental care to between 6,000 and 7,000 Native Americans in the San Diego area.

Forquera said that “only two or three people” had been asked to take the AIDS test and that “it didn’t create any controversy.”

However, a number of AIDS law experts said the policy was “patently illegal” and violated state and federal laws.

Leonard Graff, legal director of the National Gay Rights Advocates, said, “It is patently illegal under both California and federal law.” Under the federal law and the recent interpretation by the Supreme Court, contractors who receive money from the federal government cannot discriminate on the basis of a disability or a perceived disability. That is what this organization is doing.

Larry Bush, aide to San Francisco Assemblyman Art Agnos, the author of the state law, that bans forced AIDS testing, said the policy marked the first time a private agency in California had required AIDS testing as a prerequisite for getting services.

“We keep track of these issues, and this is the first agency that has tried to get away with this,” said Bush. “The law does not allow discrimination or the use of the antibody test for admission to any programs.”

Pliny Young, manager of the Civil Rights Office of the State Department of Health Services, said that her office would not take action against the agency unless it receives a discrimination complaint from someone denied service.

Ron Rowell, director of the San Francisco-based National Native American AIDS Prevention Center, pledged that his group was pressuring the federal agency that funds the clinic to prod the center into changing its policy.

“If we have to file a formal complaint, that’s what we will do,” said Rowell. “This is absolutely intolerable. We want to prevent the spread of this kind of panic and ignorance to other Indian clinics.”

Agency director Forquera said he “cleared this through our lawyer,” though he conceded that attempts to line up support from other health agencies were unsuccessful.

“We consulted with the Centers for Disease Control and a number of people when we developed this particular policy,” he said. “Nobody wanted to give us a definitive anything. We had to take some definitive action, so this is what we took.”

For his part, Forquera also predicted more health agencies would move to enact such regulations.

Organizations can’t be requiring the test before they give service. We have no mandatory testing in this state

its health-care personnel became increasingly concerned about contracting AIDS, said center executive director Ralph Forquera.

After being informed of the policy yesterday by The Chronicle, Thelma Frazier, chief of the Office of AIDS in the California Department of Health Services, said: “That is absolutely against the law.”

“Organizations cannot be requiring the test before they give service,” continued Frazier. “We have no mandatory testing in this state.”

Under the Indian center’s policy, an AIDS test could be demanded if a center staff member determines an applicant is in a “high-risk profession,” has a “high-risk lifestyle” or is related to anyone who has an infectious disease such as hepatitis or AIDS.

Any person who refuses to be

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Record Month for AIDS Cases in S.F.

By Randy Shilts

A record number of AIDS cases was reported last month in San Francisco as the deadly epidemic continued to take a higher toll.

The city Department of Public Health said yesterday that 143 new cases were reported in the month of July, or about 50 percent more cases than in June, when 86 cases were reported.

Sixty-four AIDS deaths were reported last month, compared with 61 in June, the department said.

Dr. George Lemp, chief of surveillance for the department's AIDS office, said that the numbers of reported cases traditionally jump in July and August, and he cautioned that no meaningful analysis could be drawn from a single month of reports.

However, Lemp added that, even given the seasonal fluctuation, the number of new reports was beyond what the department had predicted "even on the high side of our projection" and that it was an indication that the six-year epidemic's curve of death had yet to reach a plateau.

"It's another surge," said Lemp. "The epidemic is continuing the trend upwards. There's no indication of any leveling off."

Altogether, 3,546 San Franciscans have been diagnosed with acquired immune deficiency syndrome since the discovery of an AIDS-related skin cancer in a BART ticket agent first alerted physicians to the local appearance of the disease in 1981.

Of these patients, 2,094 have died.

All but five of last month's reported AIDS cases were gay men, the health department said. Two of the new cases were heterosexual intravenous drug users, and two others were blood transfusion recipients. One other case is still under investigation.

As of July 27, 39,283 people have been diagnosed with AIDS nationally during the epidemic. Of these, 22,548, or 57 percent, have already died, according to the federal Centers for Disease Control. The nation's AIDS caseload is expected to surpass 40,000 this week.

Arriola said one physician visited the inmates who had tested positive only once a week.

But Dr. Nick Poulas, the chief physician at Vacaville, denied the allegations. He said two doctors were now visiting those inmates once a week.

He said "a majority" of the infected inmates refused to take their medicine. "We pick up bags of medicine— I mean sacks of it," he said.

Steve Fournier, a guard at Folsom, said that the first time he saw a 1985 AIDS information pamphlet prepared for department employees was yesterday at the hearing.

"There's more misinformation out there than accurate information," Fournier said.

He said a long-delayed AIDS pamphlet was given to employees with their paychecks at the end of July.

"Somebody was sitting on it," Khoury admitted. "There was a mistake."
Clinic's AIDS-Testing Policy Probed

By Randy Shilts

State authorities said yesterday they are investigating a San Diego health agency that has a policy of compulsory AIDS testing for patients who appear to be at high risk for the disease.

Gino Lera, chief of the Rural Community Health branch of the California Department of Health Services, said that investigators from the state agency will go to the San Diego American Indian Health Center today to seek clarification of the policy, which has been in effect for six months.

Under the policy, which was revealed yesterday in The Chronicle, prospective patients who indicated they might be at risk for AIDS or other infectious diseases are ordered to present "proof of noninfection" before they can be treated. The center provides primary medical and dental care to Native Americans in the San Diego area.

People who decline tests or who test positive for one of the diseases are refused treatment.

Lera said such a policy apparently violated state laws banning mandatory AIDS testing as well as regulations that forbid state contractors from discriminating against potential patients. The center receives about $100,000 in funds each year from the state Indian Health Services agency that Lera administers.

"I'm hopeful that if they did it, they did it innocently and they'll withdraw" the policy, said Lera. "Otherwise, I'll talk to our legal department to cancel the contract."

Ralph Forquera, executive director of the San Diego center, said that if the policy is illegal, he will rescind it.

Although the policy was enacted amid growing staff concern about testing AIDS-infected patients, Forquera said review of records indicated that only one person had so far been forced to provide "proof of noninfection."

"That was for hepatitis and the test came back negative and we treated him," said Forquera.

Loss for Environmentalists

New Altamont Wind Farm Is OKd

By Kathy Bodovitz

Wind-power advocates won out over protectors of the kit fox yesterday when the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors approved plans for 106 windmills in the hills near the Altamont Pass.

The decision ends a two-year battle between the property owner and five environmental groups that claim the project will destroy a unique wildlife habitat.

Last week the company withdrew from the project, saying only that the wind farm is no longer in its interest. But a spokesman for property owner Tony Souza said at least three other companies are interested in developing it.

Meanwhile, five environmental groups — People for Open Space, the Contra Costa Greenbelt Congress, the Mount Diablo Chapter of the Audubon Society, the Preserve Area Ridgeline Committee of Livermore and the Alameda County Audubon Society — just don't need anymore."

Moreover, under a federal law designed to promote alternate energy during the mid-1970s, the utility must buy the wind power at prices well above the market rate.

However, Supervisor Tom Powers said that just because there is an energy glut now, "I have a hard time squaring that with long-range planning. Maybe oil prices will go sky-high in six months."
S.F.'s Colombo Building to Be Razed
Office Tower Will Replace Landmark

By Randy Shilts

The historic Colombo Building at the foot of Columbus Avenue will become another lost San Francisco memory, because of a decision by the City Planning Commission to allow its demolition.

The two-story triangular building at One Columbus Avenue, which was a 1920s speakeasy and the birthplace of the nation's environmental movement, will be torn down to make way for an eight-story office building.

The razing is part of a deal worked out between the mayor, the building's owner, the Four Seas Investment Corporation, and the Citizens Advisory Committee on the International Hotel, according to the City Planning Department.

Under the agreement, Four Seas would build 126 units of low-income housing on the former International Hotel site if it could destroy the Colombo and replace it with the office tower.

"In order to have the scale of housing and office development contemplated in the agreement, they would have to build over the site of the Colombo Building," said planning coordinator Lois Scott of the Planning Department.

The commission quietly approved the replacement of the building at its July 9 meeting.

At the Colombo yesterday afternoon, tenants recalled the building's glory days and mourned the passing of another bit of San Francisco's colorful history.

Edwin Cheng, who has operated his Seaboard Trading Company out of an office on the second floor for 20 years, pointed out the two doors on either end of the narrow hallway of offices.

"Back in '20s this was a speakeasy, and the old Hall of Justice was just around the corner," said Cheng. "If there was going to be a raid, they'd get a tip from the Hall about which floor doors the police were coming in and everybody would leave through the other door."

Downstairs, the vegetarian restaurant was once the site of the Ecology Center.

"This really is symbolic — the last border of North Beach," he said. "Where are writers supposed to write in North Beach? In a cafe? Good luck."

Although the 74-year-old building shows the deterioration that has marked its recent years, preservationists bemoan the loss of another classic building.

"It's a good example of quality San Francisco architectural design of that era — it's a handsome and formal building," said Mark Ryser, executive director of the Foundation for San Francisco's Architectural Heritage.

"This is another example of the city tearing out space for artists," sighed Joe Kane, an author and freelance writer.

Literary agent Dora Williams said the Colombo Building tenants have been "like a family."

The foundation proposed three years ago to designate the edifice as a city landmark. The city's Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board unanimously recommended such designation to the Planning Commission. The commission, aware of the longstanding deal between the city and Four Seas, decided against granting the status.

"It's really a mistake to take a building like this and wipe it off the map and replace it with an eight-story office building," Ryser said. "It's a bad policy."

At the Planning Department, staffers characterized the conflict as being between preservation and the city's need for low-cost housing, particularly in the Chinatown area. Coordinator Scott added that the proposed replacement was designed to complement the old Transamerica Building across the street.

"In this case, there's a piece of architecture on the site that will complement its detail and historical setting," she said.

In her plant-filled office in the Colombo Building, literary agent Dora Williams frowned at the thought of moving, not believing that the new terra cotta building would really replace what will be lost when the bulldozers come to destroy the Colombo.

"It's like a family here," said Williams. "Everybody helps each other. We're very close. It's not like other office buildings, but it looks like there's nothing we can do."

Where are writers supposed to write in North Beach? In a cafe? Good luck," said one of the unhappy tenants.

Insufficient Time

Pope Won't Beatify Serra During Visit

Navarro added, "The pope has date's intercession. In Serra's case,
S.F. Hookers Who Made AIDS History

By Randy Shilts

As she stood on a corner in the Tenderloin, Elizabeth Prophet looked like any other prostitute trying to interest potential johns as they cruised by in their cars.

To AIDS researchers nationwide, Prophet was much more than that.

The short, slender, brown-haired woman was a pivotal figure in the epidemic — the first person documented to have been infected with the AIDS virus in America and the person who led to the discovery that AIDS could strike infants.

Prophet's arrest record for prostitution dates back to 1974, when she was a 22-year-old beginner. That started a series of arrests for crimes related to prostitution and intravenous drug use.

A Trip to UCSF

Prophet began her trek into the history books of the AIDS epidemic in 1978 when her 11-month-old daughter was brought to the University of California at San Francisco. The child was suffering from immune system problems. Her doctors were baffled and stored blood samples from the child for further study.

Prophet, who used several aliases, piled up more arrests as she worked out of the seedy, gray stucco Bristol Hotel on Mason Street. She also became pregnant again and again.

Her second child was born in 1979, and a third was born in April 1982. Within two months, the third child was shown suffering from severe immunological problems, including infections that were commonly associated with AIDS patients.

At that time, however, the epidemic was just a year old and doctors had only recently established that it could strike intravenous drug users.

Blamed on Genes

Except for a handful of doctors in the New York City area, who were largely ignorant of the risk of AIDS transmission even though studies have not supported the perception that vast numbers of them are spreading the virus.

Within six months, Prophet's third child died of the disease — a discovery that shook the medical community.

Earlier Than Anyone

This gave Prophet the sad distinction of having been infected with the virus earlier than anyone else in America. Other people who were probably infected earlier, but this was not documented by blood tests because stored blood samples were not available. Epidemiologists who interviewed Prophet say the woman maintained that she had never left San Francisco during 1976 and 1977.

The presence of this pneumonia, the most common AIDS disease, prompted UCSF doctors to contact the federal Centers for Disease Control.

The youngest daughter became the central case that confirmed the fact that AIDS-infected mothers could pass the disease to their children in the womb.

CDC experts say the Prophet children were crucial in determining this because they were conceived by different fathers. This all but eliminated the chance that they suffered from an inherited immunodefect.

By the time the CDC announced this research breakthrough, the eldest child had died and Prophet also was suffering symptoms of immune deficiency. She continued to work the streets and shooting drugs, even as the other two daughters fell increasingly ill.

In 1984, when the AIDS blood test became available, doctors returned to the blood samples they had stored on the three children and found that all three were infected with the AIDS virus. This meant that Prophet was infected in 1977 and possibly as early as 1976, the year that the AIDS virus is believed to have entered the United States.

They took her to the San Francisco General Hospital emergency room and demanded that she be given an AIDS test.

The test, however, was not yet available, and even if it had been, hospital workers would not perform it without the patient's consent. The officers ordered her to visit the hospital's AIDS clinic and bring documentation to her health care.

In an interview at the time with The Chronicle, Strangis conceded she had early AIDS symptoms but said she would have to continue working the streets to support herself and her boyfriend, who was also an AIDS. Both were heroin addicts.

"I don't like the idea of maybe giving this to someone else, " she said, "but I don't have any way to survive other than to work the street."

The appearance of a working prostitute with early AIDS symptoms quickly exploded into what one AIDS expert called "a monster of a public health issue" as authorities debated whether Strangis should be kept from working.

Drug Program Dropout

The controversy died down, however, when Strangis enrolled in a drug rehabilitation program and secured a loan from the San Francisco AIDS Foundation.

Once her story was out of the headlines, Strangis dropped out of the drug program. She was arrested for prostitution-related offenses five times more often in the next nine months.

The last arrest came less than four months after Strangis died of AIDS-related meningitis at San Francisco General on Jan. 21, 1986.

When asked how her middle-class childhood in a San Francisco suburb brought her to a life of prostitution, drugs and AIDS in the Tenderloin, she had a simple explanation.

"It's drugs," Strangis said. "It's like they say on TV: you get in, and you can't get out."
By Randy Shilts

The federal government is pulling back from a plan to send AIDS information brochures to every household in the nation, the nation’s highest-ranking health officer said yesterday.

The plan, which Surgeon General C. Everett Koop had announced in a visit to Sacramento in March, would have been similar to AIDS education programs of almost every European nation. Koop said he hoped the mailings would go out in October.

Yesterday, however, Dr. Robert Windom, the assistant secretary for health of the Department of Health and Human Services, said the matter will be referred to the presidential AIDS commission, which is scheduled to issue its first report October 23.

"Some people think there's a question of sensitivity of people receiving this kind of information in the mail and whether it might be throwing money away if people get it and toss it out," Windom said.

Windom also said that President Reagan spurned the advice of his own top health officials in selecting members of the presidential AIDS commission.

Windom said his office advanced a list of possible appointees to the White House but "none of them" made it on the commission.

The commission, appointed by Reagan last month, has come under heated criticism from AIDS researchers and health experts for being composed largely of conservatives with little expertise in AIDS or health issues in general.

Several members were apparently selected because of their ties to Republican Party fund raising, and others hold views that contradict policy established by the federal health establishment.

Of particular concern to health experts was the role played by Representative William Dannemeyer, a conservative Orange County congressman, in nominating at least two commission members.

Dannemeyer, who supported the unsuccessful LaRouche AIDS initiative on the California ballot last year, nominated a San Diego sex educator, Dr. Theresa Crenshaw, who favors restrictions on where people exposed to the AIDS virus can work and go to school.

He also nominated Illinois Representative Penny Pufall, whose AIDS views have drawn substantial criticism from medical experts.

Windom, himself a Reagan appointee and chief of the U.S. Public Health Service, dismissed Dannemeyer's views on controlling AIDS as "overly emotional." However, Windom said during a Chronicle interview that in selecting the commission, "(Reagan) listened to Dannemeyer."

When asked to evaluate the quality of the 13-member commission, Windom said, "I don't have any opinion one way or another," although he said he hopes that some members "get educated" about AIDS during their service on the panel.
Ivory Coast Trip May Boost Feinstein's Political Stock

By Randy Shilts

Dianne Feinstein's six-day Ivory Coast tour, with a large local delegation that leaves tomorrow, carries substantial political significance.

This last official international trip for the globe-trotting mayor will not only shore up her credentials as a politician focused on international trade but also help build her California political capital.

Among the 65 San Franciscans leaving for Abidjan tomorrow morning are a good share of the city's black leaders, eager to be on hand when the city formally links up with its first African sister city.

Previous sister city visits have helped the mayor bolster her ties with the local Chinese, Japanese, Latino, Irish and Italian communities.

The Abidjan sojourn will give Feinstein the opportunity to strengthen relations with the city's blacks at a time when the mayor, whose term expires in January, is actively considering a possible run for governor.

In the black community, meanwhile, the junket has been greeted with unprecedented enthusiasm. Most American blacks trace their heritage to this part of western Africa, where the native farmers proved easy prey for 18th century slave traders.

"This is the first time we've gone into a black country for a sister city," said the Rev. Cecil Williams, chairman of the San Francisco-Abidjan Sister City Committee.

"People want to go back to the people with whom we share our roots," he said. "We were separated from each other by slavery and now we have the chance to get to know each other once again."

Although Ivory Coast has preserved its traditional culture, particularly as it is expressed through dance and crafts, Abidjan itself

"the Paris of Africa." The city, the largest in Ivory Coast, has emerged in recent years as thoroughly modernized and Western, in part because of the strong presence the French have maintained in the country.

The nation's people have remained unabashedly francophile, and the government has aggressively pursued commercial ties with the West.

"The Ivory Coast is one of the rare success stories of Africa," said Dr. Peter Duignan, director of the African/Middle East program at the Hoover Institution. "By African standards, the government is stable and it has encouraged a free-market system that has allowed for sustained growth since independence."

The country's economic strength also imbues the journey with some commercial significance.

The Cote d'Ivoire's honorary consul in San Francisco, business- man Edgar Osgood, says the Bay Area's chocolate industry consumes 1,000 tons of cocoa a month, much of it from the Ivory Coast, the world's largest exporter of cocoa. The country's second largest cash crop is coffee, some of which also flows to Bay Area business.

"Right now, the cocoa and coffee are shipped through New Jersey," said Osgood, who operates an international trade business from Pier 22. "We'll try to work out agreements to get these shipments directed to the Port of San Francisco."

Other delegation subcommittees will forge agreements for cooperation in education and health efforts, as well as cultural exchanges.

The youngest member of the delegation, 11-year-old Anthony Bell, will make a less formal effort at international diplomacy by taking 50 teddy bears to hand out to Ivory Coast children. Feinstein chose him to make the trip from among children at a Hunters Point neighborhood recreation center.

"This will be an adventure," Anthony said. "I can hardly wait to see what kids are like over there."

ANC Leader in Canada

Ottawa

Oliver Tambo, leader of the outlawed African National Congress, arrived yesterday for talks. 

Reuters
11-Year-Old Delegate Is Star of Sister-City Trip to Ivory Coast

By Randy Shilts
Chronicle Correspondent

Abidjan, Ivory Coast

San Francisco's youngest goodwill ambassador, 11-year-old Anthony Bell, peered from the jetliner window at the lush tropical foliage and mud-roofed huts of Senegal — his first glimpse of Africa.

"This is neat," said Anthony, a seventh-grader at All Hallows School who was invited by Mayor Dianne Feinstein to join the six-day tour to install Abidjan as San Francisco's newest sister city. "It's something to think that this is where black people came from."

And moments later, when the plane touched down on African soil for the first time, the largely black San Francisco delegation burst into enthusiastic applause.

"This is my motherland," said Dr. Caesar Churchwell, a Mission District dentist. "I get a feeling I can't explain when I come here. You feel you belong — these are your people."

85-Member Group

Most of the black participants of the 85-member sister-city delegation that arrived here yesterday afternoon echoed those sentiments in a day of official greetings that featured young Anthony Bell as the delegation's star attraction.

In welcoming the delegation to the Ivory Coast, Abidjan Mayor Ernest N'Komi Mobio embraced Anthony and told the group that because of the new sister-city agreement, to be formally inaugurated in a ceremony today, "All the people of Abidjan are married to all the people of San Francisco."

Glancing down at Anthony, Mobio added, "We are not married yet, but we already have a child."

While Ivorian news photographers snapped his picture, Anthony was asked what he thought of all the attention. He grinned, and replied: "I love it."

Although the official purpose of the trip is to help forge business and cultural links with Abidjan, one of the most prosperous cities of West Africa, many members of the delegation also had more personal reasons for journeying to the part of Africa that was home to the forebears of most American blacks.

A Sense of Pride

"This is where our original home was — 300 years ago," said Maxwell Gillette, assistant to the president of the San Francisco Community College District. "You get a sense of pride being here. It gives us a chance to regain a past that has been denied to us."

Dr. Ahisma Sumchali, a post-doctorate fellow in Stanford University's department of surgery, said coming to Africa gave her "a feeling that this is where it started — you're coming back."

"It's an emotionally overwhelming situation," she said. "It's the first thing I thought of when the wheels touched the runway. I'm accepted here."

In this bustling city of 2.5 million, the arrival of the sister-city delegation has been a major news topic for the past week. When Mayor Feinstein arrived on Saturday, she was greeted by a performance of native dancers.

Getting Acquainted

The Ivorian hosts say that their enthusiasm for the San Francisco delegation stems in part from the chance to become acquainted with American blacks.

"They are our brothers, our lost brothers," said N'Ductu Mireille, a Abidjan City Council staff member, as she greeted the Californians under the hot tropical skies on the airport runway.

"We don't know each other very well now, but we would like the opportunity to become acquainted again," she said.

Churchwell said his first day in the Ivory Coast brought him back to the time when, on another trip to Nigeria, a tribal chief gave him his African name, Omowally.

"It meant 'Son, Come Home,'" Churchwell said. "That's how I feel today — the son has come home."

New Military Chief

Kuala Lumpur

Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Seri Mahathir Mohamad's brother-in-law, General Tan Sri Hashim Ali, will be appointed head of the country's armed forces soon, Malaysia's national news agency Bernama reported yesterday.

Reuters
S.F.'s Newest Sister City

Joyful 'Twinning' Ceremony in Africa

By Randy Shiltis
Chronicle Correspondent

Abidjan, Ivory Coast

San Francisco and the city that calls itself "the Paris of Africa" were "married" yesterday in a noisy celebration of tribal drums and native dancers.

As she stepped from her car to begin the sister-city ceremony, Mayor Dianne Feinstein was greeted by the chiefs of 17 of Ivory Coast's major tribes, wearing heavy golden crowns and bearing elaborately carved, gold-topped scepters.

More than 100 dancers in grass skirts, exotic masks and colorful headdresses leaped and swayed to the scores of drums that pounded out a welcome to the delegation of 85 San Franciscans.

Inside the formal "twinning" ceremony, pledges of good will flowed like the Russian River at flood stage. Ivorians praised all things San Francisco, from the Golden Gate Bridge to the Bay Area's "beautiful natural harbor."

"Now is the time to consummate our marriage between San Francisco and Abidjan," said Mayor Ernest N'Koumo Mobo of Abidjan.

"Beyond all the official speeches, we open the doors of the City Treasu to you so that you may understand our values of peace and brotherhood among men," he said.

Noting that most of the members of the San Francisco delegation are black, Feinstein said, "For this community, this is a very emotional trip."

"It is a people looking for the roots of the tree their forfathers planted. Now that tree is growing strong and tall, but the tree must always be nurtured through its roots."

The two mayors signed the official Acte de Jumelage, and Feinstein was presented with an ivory-encrusted key to the city and made an honorary Abidjan citizen. Feinstein gave Mobo a Tiffany clock, a crystal engraving of the San Francisco skyline and a brown tie with little Golden Gate Bridges all over it.

For the remainder of the day, the delegation broke into groups with local officials to continue to forge the memorandum of agreement that will lay out the future relationship of the cities.

"In a meeting with the education minister, San Francisco educators agreed to extensive student exchange programs with Abidjan, the finest city in the Ivory Coast and one of the most modernized cities of black Africa."

The mayor focus of future aid from San Francisco, however, is in the field of health.

Despite its economic success as the commercial "miracle" of West Africa, the Ivorian government has not placed much priority on building its public health system, leaving the nation with a high infant mortality rate and an average life expectancy of only 47 years.

At a briefing in the American Embassy yesterday morning, Feinstein said she hopes the delegation will be able to organize a massive fund-raising program in San Francisco to equip a public health clinic for the poor of Abidjan. The clinic for such a clinic has already been built with American foreign aid, she said, but there have been no funds to purchase any supplies.

"That appears to be something tangible we could do to help the people here," Feinstein said.

Few Agent Orange Cases Are Found

WASHINGTON REPORT

New Policy
On Military
Feinstein Gets an African Namesake

By Randy Shilts
Chronicle Correspondent

Abidjan, Ivory Coast

Her body still aching from childbirth, Dao Minata smiled weakly when the famous woman from San Francisco walked into the maternity clinic of the poor village of Abobo Baoule.

Minata's 3-hour-old daughter was alive in part because of care provided by the clinic, which was constructed by the local women's movement, and the young mother wished that she could name her daughter in honor of the woman who seemed to have so much influence in America—San Francisco Mayor Dianne Feinstein.

Feinstein, who normally the personification of composure, was near tears when she lifted tiny Diane Minata and talked with her mother.

The poignant moment reflected the powerful effect San Francisco's first woman mayor is having on the women of Ivory Coast, home of a fledgling African feminist movement.

Women have achieved a much more visible role in this nation in recent years and have welcomed Feinstein as a harbinger of what could come.

Yesterday's visit to Abobo Baoule, an impoverished collection of huts rooted with corrugated tin near the outskirts of Abidjan, high-lighted the accomplishments of women in the Ivorian community.

With money raised by local women, the 4-year-old local chapter of the Association for Ivorian Women built the maternity clinic and prenatal care facility.

"Women in the Ivory Coast have come to understand the issues here and learned how to work for their advantage," said Clementine Yabou, leader of the local chapter of the Association for Ivorian Women. "Because of this, we have made great advancement."

Today, 10 of the 175 members of the National Assembly, the nation's one-chamber congress, are women. Two of the 10 communities that make up the Abidjan metropolitan area have women mayors.

Compared with Western nations, however, feminist politics are still at a rudimentary level.

Most efforts are devoted to survival issues, particularly prenatal care. Ivory Coast still has a high infant mortality rate and it is not uncommon for women here to die in childbirth.

That is why the maternity clinic in Abobo Baoule has become the pride of local feminists and was proudly displayed yesterday to Feinstein and other members of the San Francisco sister city delegation.

Before touring the clinic, Feinstein made an honorary tribal queen of the village and draped in colorful Ivorian robes.

It was the cheers from this ceremony that reached Dao Minata at the clinic, where she had delivered her daughter three hours earlier.

When Feinstein came to greet her moments later, she pointed to the child and said through an interpreter that she would name the infant Diane. Feinstein was speechless as she looked and cradled the infant.

Tomorrow, the 85-member San Francisco delegation will visit the Ivorian capital of Yamoussoukro, where they are scheduled to meet with the nation's president, Felix Houphouet-Boigny, before the six-day tour concludes.

Feinstein ratiﬁed the recall effort by a huge margin, cleared off major opposition in a fall election campaign and mounted a second term. From that point, she said, she never really lacked conﬁdence in her leadership ability.

"After the recall was the ﬁrst time I really loved campaigning," she said. "The problem with being a centrist is that the criticism is leveled. Well, your base is a mile wide and an inch deep, and in heart of hearts, you always believe that's true. I no longer believe that's true and it took me a long time to get there."

In her second full term, Feinstein became a national political ﬁgure, making the covers of news magazines and, during the 1984 Democratic national convention being selected as the ﬁrst woman to run for vice president.

But she resisted the temptation to run for higher ofﬁce during her

Points: custom amount ($10 plus saving wou}
Sister-City Delegates Agapo At the President’s Homes

By Randy Shilts
Chronicle Correspondent

Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast

After devoting much of the week to studying the poverty of Abidjan slums, Mayor Dianne Feinstein and a large delegation of San Franciscans spent Thursday touring the sumptuous palaces of the nation’s elite.

The daylong tour of Yamoussoukro, the new national capital that is touted as the “ideal African city,” dramatized the vast disparity between the very rich and very poor in the Ivory Coast.

The visit was part of the six-day sojourn by the mayor and 85 San Franciscans to create a sister-city relationship between San Francisco and Abidjan, the largest city in this nation of 10 million.

In the early part of the week, the group visited the urban slums of Abidjan, where residents are largely without the most rudimentary medical care and lack even sanitation except what sewage the open ditches can carry away.

President’s Palace

On Thursday, however, the group was given a tour of two of the palatial homes of President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, who has led the nation throughout its 27 years of independence.

The president’s private residence, on the plantation where he was raised, is a gargantuan four-story marble palace decorated in medieval Flemish tapestries and 17th century European paintings.

Dr. Henry Ritter shook his head sadly as he looked at the president’s substantial collection of Chinese jade and ivory carvings. A day earlier, Ritter had visited an Abidjan hospital in which children were suffering from tetanus and life-threatening complications because the government has not conducted a national childhood immunization campaign.

“I’m very concerned when we’re asked to give funds to poor people and then we come to this palace,” he said.

Said businessman Bernie

FELIX HOUPOUET-BOIGNY
He moved the capital

Low Jr., “Why are they coming to us for money? Why don’t they just melt down one of these rooms?”

The Official Residence

The next palace was the president’s official residence, in which he greets foreign dignitaries. Along with paintings by Renaissance Dutch artists, there were elaborate bathroom fixtures that appeared to be gold-plated as well as jewel-encrusted golden sabbards for the president’s ceremonial sword and dagger.

Surrounding the presidential palace was a broad moat where the president’s 1000 “sacred” crocodiles are fed live fowl to the delight of tourists. On the opposite side of the moat are the hovels where the poor live, their children playing in the dirt they share with their goats and chickens.

Later in the afternoon, the delegation visited the construction site of what will be a basilica second in size only to St. Peter’s in Rome. When completed in two years, the church, which is Houphouet-Boigny’s pet project, will be taller than the Bank of America building and have room for 30,000 worshipers.

The Leader’s Monuments

The palaces and sprawling buildings of Yamoussoukro are largely commemorations of Houphouet-Boigny, who was born here when it was a village of 500 people.

By this continent’s standards, the 82-year-old president is an enlightened ruler, according to African experts. His government has invested heavily in education while a laissez-faire attitude toward the free market has created one of the most successful economies of all black Africa.

In 1960, Houphouet-Boigny moved the seat of government from Abidjan, where one-third of Ivorians live, to his hometown of Yamoussoukro, where relatively few people lived. Immense building projects were launched for the new capital, which is named after the president’s mother.

‘Expensive Ghost Town’

So today, Yamoussoukro is a huge city of broad boulevards and many empty houses where no one lives. Americans in the Ivory Coast call this city “the world’s most expensive ghost town.”

When greeting the sister-city delegation, Yamoussoukro’s Mayor Banny defended the city’s extravagance by saying his nation wanted to create “the ideal African city.”

“We built this city for all the black people who have been spread all over the world, and all of the black people who have been denied the right to build great and beautiful things,” Banny said.

‘A Good Role Model’

Although some in the San Francisco delegation were stunned by the vast gap between the opulence of Yamoussoukro and the poverty in which millions of Ivorians live, others agreed with Banny.

“You can’t appreciate how great this is if you’re not black,” said Dr. Henry Lucas. “When you look at history, black people have been led to believe that they are capable of nothing. This will create a good role model.”

“I think this is the most wonderful thing I have seen on this trip,” he said.
Dr. Henry Ritter shook his head sadly as he looked at the president's substantial collection of Chinese jade and ivory carvings. A day earlier, Ritter had visited an Abidjan hospital in which children were suffering from tetanus and life-threatening complications of measles because the government has not conducted a national childhood immunization campaign.

"I'm very concerned when we're asked to give funds to poor people and then we come to this palace," he said.

Said businessman Bernie Lucas: "If I were going to spend my money on a palace, I'd build it in my backyard."

The palace and sprawling buildings of Yamoussoukro are largely monuments of Houphouet-Boigny's pet project, which was to be taller than the Bank of America building and have room for 30,000 worshipers.

"I think this is the most wonderful thing I have seen on this trip," he said.

Feinstein's Pledge to Sister City

By Randy Shilts
Chronicle Correspondent

Abidjan, Ivory Coast

Mayor Dianne Feinstein yesterday pledged to start exchange projects to help provide badly needed health assistance to Abidjan, San Francisco's new sister-city.

"We want this memorandum to be more than words on a piece of paper," Feinstein said, in signing the agreement that laid out the two cities' responsibilities. "We want it to be a sign of faith between two great cities and two great people."

After the ceremony, Feinstein and four other members of the San Francisco sister-city delegation dined with President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, who has led this West African nation for the past 27 years.

Among the exchanges that were outlined in the agreement were promises that San Francisco would provide:

- Exchanges of both faculty and students in the fields of science, nursing and medicine from the University of California campuses in San Francisco and Berkeley.
- Technical assistance in pollution, waste management and sanitation.
- Instruction on tourist promotion from the San Francisco Convention and Visitors Bureau.
- The immediate benefit for Abidjan, a bustling city of 3 million, was the $35,000 collected in an impromptu fund-raising session among members of the sister-city delegation.
- The funds will be used to purchase an incubator for premature infants for a neighborhood health center and 21 grinders that can produce attieke, a staple of the Ivorian diet.
- The inspiration for the grinders came when Feinstein visited a poor village earlier in her trip and local residents explained how the women once stood for hours in the tropical heat, beating the casava tubers into attieke with heavy wooden pounders.

When the work is done by machines, which cost about $4,000 apiece, the women are free to make much more attieke, which is a starchy food somewhat like couscous. Once sold on the streets, the profits are split between the women and the village commune, which has used such funds to build their first health clinics.

Feinstein said each machine can provide up to 200 jobs for the village. The goal she announced yesterday was to raise enough money to buy the grinders for Abidjan's 21 attieke-producing villages.

"The significance of the machine is that it gives villagers a major source of employment, livelihood and food production," Feinstein said. "It's a tangible, practical contribution we can make."

Feinstein and the delegation were scheduled to fly out of Abidjan last night and arrive in San Francisco this morning.
UC Doctors Seek Volunteers for AIDS Vaccine Test

By Robert B. Gunnison and Randy Shilts

Preparations are being made for the first human trials of a vaccine geared to helping boost the immunity of people infected with the AIDS virus. Researchers at the University of California at Davis announced yesterday.

Doctors hope the vaccine, developed with advice from polio vaccine creator Dr. Jonas Salk, might prod the body of an AIDS-infected person to create antibodies to fight the virus, which it left unchecked, kills its victims by destroying their immune systems.

Dr. Neil Flynn, who is chief of the AIDS unit at University Medical Center in Sacramento, cautioned, however, that preliminary tests of the vaccine on chimpanzees and rhesus monkeys have not given any indication of the vaccine's possible efficacy.

"I retain the skepticism of the scientist," he said. "The chances are greatest that it will make no change whatsoever" in the health of the test subjects. "None of us can see the (vaccine) as being curative."

Flynn said his research group hopes to begin vaccinations on 40 volunteers in January, pending approval by the Food and Drug Administration.

So far, the FDA has approved only one potential AIDS vaccine for human trials. The tests on that compound, which was developed by a small Connecticut biopharmaceutical firm, MicroGeneSys, are slated to begin next month under the auspices of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

Like most other AIDS vaccines in development, the MicroGeneSys vaccine is made of a genetically engineered copy of only a portion of the AIDS virus.

The UC Davis vaccine, however, would follow the strategy used by Salk in making his historic polio vaccine and be made of whole AIDS virus that had been inactivated in an effort to render it harmless, Flynn said.

Tests on primates indicate that the inoculations "seem to bring up some antibodies," Flynn said, though it remains to be seen whether they made neutralizing antibodies which were capable of fighting the virulent AIDS microbe.

It is still unknown, therefore, whether "these antibodies help a human being," he said. "We have no idea of whether it will be effective."

Flynn said his center is seeking 40 volunteers, preferably from the Sacramento area, who were infected with the AIDS virus but who are not suffering symptoms of AIDS or AIDS-related complex.

The center is looking for volunteers who are "motivated by a sense of altruism," because, Flynn said, "we don't expect they will derive much benefit personally."

Half the volunteers would be injected intramuscularly with the vaccine, probably in the arm, and the other half with a placebo.

Other scientists working on the project also were privately started at yesterday's announcement, saying it was premature and might raise "false hopes" for an AIDS cure.

Flynn said his group decided to hold a press conference in order to garner volunteers for the tests. Volunteers interested in undergoing the UC Davis experiments once FDA approval is given should call 916-453-3282, Flynn said.

The only AIDS vaccine which is currently undergoing tests in humans was developed by Dr. Daniel Zagury, a French researcher, who has inoculated himself and several French and Zairian volunteers with the substance. No results from these tests have yet been released.
The report was prepared by a team of physicians and epidemiologists at the Harvard School of Public Health headed by Paul D. Cleary and Dr. Harvey Fineberg, the school’s dean.

Vice President George Bush, campaigning for the presidency, has already called for mandatory premarital AIDS screening nationwide, and legislation being pushed by conservatives in Congress and in nearly 30 state legislatures also seeks to make the tests compulsory. The premarital tests already are required by law in Illinois and Louisiana, and in both states medical experts are backing attempts to seek court

In any single year, the Harvard group concluded, mandatory premarital screening could detect fewer than 0.1 percent of individuals infected with the AIDS virus. There would be at least 350 “false positive” results each year, and more than 100 infected individuals would be told they were probably not infected as a result of “false negative” test results.

If one member of a couple planning marriage received a “false positive” test report, the consequences would be “devastating,” the Harvard team noted, and infected individuals who were falsely reassured that they were not infected would then feel encouraged to continue behavior that places others at high risk for the lethal disease.

S.F. AIDS Cases Rise — New Definition Adds Some

By Randy Shilts

A new definition of what constitutes AIDS pushed the number of newly reported AIDS cases in San Francisco last month to the second highest total ever recorded, health officials said yesterday.

Dr. George Lemp, chief of the surveillance branch of the health department’s AIDS Office, said 124 new cases of AIDS were reported last month, as well as 84 AIDS-related deaths.

The only month with more cases was July, with 143.

About 18 percent of the new cases fell under the expanded definition of AIDS-adopted last month by the national Centers for Disease Control.

Under that new definition, a number of conditions which were once categorized as severe forms of AIDS-Related Complex, or ARC, were reclassified as AIDS.

The new definition was spurred by doctors’ complaints that many people were dying of AIDS-virus infection without ever being included as AIDS statistics under the CDC’s strict reporting criteria.

Of the 22 local AIDS sufferers who were reported under the new definition last month, Lemp said, 10 were suffering from AIDS dementia and three were stricken with the AIDS “wasting syndrome.” The remaining cases were suffering from a variety of other opportunistic infections.

Beyond the added caseload from the AIDS redefinition, Lemp said the statistics show that ever-increasing numbers of San Franciscans are falling victim to the epidemic.

“We expect a 10 to 20 percent increase (in reported cases) from the inclusion of what was formerly called severe ARC,” said Lemp.

“On top of that increase, we had already projected an increase in cases even without the new defini-

A luxurious ca
pre-seaso
Where else
In the first game, which lasted five innings, the Giants used power hitting, home runs, and superb pitching to dominate the Cardinals.

The Giants beat them up, kicked sand in their faces and treated them as if they were a troop of Boy Scouts who had wandered into the wrong part of town.

The Giants jumped all over starting pitcher Joe Magrane with doubles by Chili Davis and Bob Brenly, a timely single by Will Clark and one of those patented nasty-looking home runs by Jeffrey Leonard, the left fielder they call the Hac Man.

At the end of three innings, the Giants had a 5-2 lead in the Bay Area Series with the Giants trailing 1-0.

Clare Luce Dies at 84

Clare Boothe Luce, 84, who became one of the most powerful American women of the 20th century through her writing and politics, died of cancer yesterday at her home in Washington.

For the obituary, see Page A6.
Miracle Girl

Four-year-old Cecelia Cihan, the sole survivor of the Northwest Airlines crash that killed 156 people near Detroit on August 16, played with a teddy bear yesterday before being released from an Ann Arbor hospital. Cecelia was released to the custody of her court-appointed guardians, Rita and Frank Lumpkin of Birmingham, Ala. Rita Lumpkin is the sister of Cecelia’s mother, who died in the crash along with her husband and Cecelia’s 6-year-old brother.

GAY S LOBBY

From Page 1

San Francisco politicians joined the gay political to show their support.

Supervisor John Molinari, a candidate for San Francisco mayor, held a press conference to say he was lobbying for funds for the proposed AIDS hospital in the Richmond District.

“I don’t want to mix what I’m doing here with mayoral politics,” Molinari said. “I’m not here to upstage the other mayoral candidates.”

The other major mayoral candidate, Assemblyman Art Agnos, is slated to arrive in Washington tonight. He will hold a fund-raising breakfast before joining the march tomorrow morning.

Lieutenant Governor McCarthy, who is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senate, told participants at Pelosi’s briefing that “you all will be making history this weekend.”

Second Abduction
Of Iranian Who
Misled His Kidnappers

The man McCarthy would like to replace, U.S. Senator Pete Wilson, also met with California gay constituents and faced tough questioning on his support for Judge Robert Bork for the U.S. Supreme Court.

“How can you say you support nondiscrimination against gays when you have said you will vote for the confirmation of Judge Bork, who is homophobic?” asked one critic.

Wilson retorted, “I would not support him if he were homophobic or racist.”

Wilson will not join the gay march in Washington, but his office said he plans to tour the AIDS ward of San Francisco General tomorrow afternoon.

FARLEY/Phil Frank

IN PREPARATION FOR THE NOV. 3 ELECTION, SUPPORTERS OF PROP. W DO SOME LAST MINUTE RESEARCH ON THE PROPOSED 7TH & TOWSEND STADIUM SITE.

Ambient temperature? A very pleasant 78 degrees.

Windy velocity? A balmy 2.4 miles per hour.

Barometric pressure? Steady at 29.9.

Okay... just one more thing...

What’s that?
New Head of AIDS Panel Wants Experts Not Named

By Randy Shiltis
and Colmbra Sirlas
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The new chairman of President Reagan’s controversial AIDS commission yesterday told a congressional senator that he will fight to have more medical experts named to the embattled panel.

Retired Admiral James Watkins, a commission member who was elevated to chairman on Wednesday, made that stand during a 90-minute meeting with Republican Senator Pete Wilson.

Watkins also said he would resign if the White House does not back his choices to fill two panel vacancies, according to one participant in the meeting who requested anonymity.

Wilson told a reporter later that if the White House does not name replacements with established medical credentials, he will back the creation of a separate congressional commission to examine federal AIDS policy.

White House press aide Gary Bauer, who administers supports Watkins and his views that AIDS experts should sit on the commission, said, "It’s not my job to guarantee what the president’s decision will be.”

The resignations earlier this week of Drs. Eugene Mayberry and Woodrow Myers, Jr., as chairman and vice chairman of the troubled Presidential Commission on the HIV Epidemic spurred a flurry of behind-the-scenes maneuvering among both Democratic and Republican lawmakers.

In the meeting with Wilson, Watkins, a former chief of Naval operations, said two experts on AIDS have been asked to join the commission. If they accept and are appointed, a Wilson aide said, their names will be announced.

The two resignations reportedly followed clashes of personalities and ideology in the 11-member panel.

Even before the resignations, the commission had been plagued by controversy. Health experts and gay-rights groups had complained that a majority of the commissioners lacked any expertise in AIDS and were appointed for their conservative political credentials.

The departures of Mayberry, the chief executive officer of the Mayo Clinic, and Myers, the Indiana state health commissioner, further deprived the panel of two members with medical expertise.

Remaining members include Richard Devos, a top campaign contributor to conservative candidates; Colleen Conolley-Welch, the wife of the Minnesota chair of the George Bush for President campaign; Cory SerVaas, the conservative publisher of the Saturday Evening Post; and Dr. William Walsh, the uncle of Secretary of Education William Bennett.

Mayberry reportedly resigned from the commission over differences with Walsh and SerVaas.

Another panel member, Dr. Frank Lilly, a New York City geneti¬cist, is also considering resigning from the panel if the two new appointees are unsatisfactory, friends said yesterday. He is the only gay commissioner and the only panel member with background in biomedical research.

New AIDS Commission

Meanwhile, both Republican and Democratic congressional leaders said yesterday that the panel’s new troubles would revolve legislation to create another AIDS commission.

“With the resignations, I don’t have much hope for anything of significance coming out of the commission, unless there’s a complete housecleaning,” said Senator Alan Cranston, D-Calif., who heads the commission’s full congressional panel.

One bill, authored by Representative Roy Rowland, D-Ga., would create a national commission on AIDS.

Under the Rowland bill, five of the new panel’s members would be appointed by House leaders, five by Senate leaders and five by the president. A majority of the commission members would have to be AIDS experts.

Because four of the congressional appointees would be selected by Republican leaders, with five more appointed by Reagan, the GOP could have control over nine of the 15 seats. Given this, the Rowland bill drew broad bipartisan support in the House of Representatives, where it was passed in August on a 350-0 vote.

After the vote, the White House said the president might veto the bill, saying it would duplicate the work of the presidential AIDS commission.

The measure is now before the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee. Committee staff member Michael Iskowitz said yesterday that the presidential commission’s troubles may encourage some Senate Republicans to support the Rowland bill.

Republican leaders were re-examining a proposal by Wilson that calls for the creation of an independent commission of experts under the auspices of the National Academies of Sciences. The bill was left in committee after Reagan appointed his commission in May.

Wilson said he will know “within about a week” whether the White House is backing Watkins’ demand for AIDS experts on the panel. If Reagan does not, he will move ahead with his own legislation.

“We’ll wait, not very long, but we’ll wait,” Wilson said.

“The White House was late in acting on the presidential commission,” and unhappily, it appears that almost nothing has been accomplished in the almost four months since the commission was formed,” he said.

Potential Candidates

Meanwhile, nationwide health campaigns and legislators were circulating names of potential replacements for the two resigned commissioners.

The most prominent was Dr. Edward Brandt, who served as assistant secretary for health in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services during the first four years of the Reagan administration.

Although Brandt is a conservative, he sometimes clashed with Reagan budget official on issues of AIDS spending. His support for ex-
SHIELDS, MARK

Mark Shields column offers "psychic" predictions concerning Iowa caucuses (M) Ja 31 - WOR, 4/1

SHIFFRIN, SEAN

Professor of Berkeley's top graduate, 19-year-old Sean Shiffrin, who is youngest recipient of school's highest honor; photo (M) My 20 - A, 6

SHIFSTONE, ROUSSE

Feature on microbiologists Moshe Shiffrine and Randy Dorian, who say they are the first to cultivate Alaskan delicacy covered by chefs worldwide called truffoles; photo (M) N 16 - FOOD, 1/2

SHITE MOISLEMS

Arab hijackers of Kuwaiti airliner release 32 more hostages in Iran but warn that 50 remaining hostages are in danger if Kuwait fails to release 17 Shia Moislem (M) Ap 7 - A, 25/5 Hijackers holding Kuwait Airways jet release one of 32 hostages on tenth day of ordeal in which terrorists have threatened to kill their captives unless 17 Shia Moislem prisoners in Kuwait are released; photo (M) Ap 15 - A, 23/3

Three-week war with Shia Moislem militias is halted by Syrian troops move into slums of southern Beirut, raising hopes for release of 18 hostages being held by Hezbollah; photo (M) My 8 - A, 1/5

SHIKIBU, IZUMI

Katy Butler reviews collection of love poems "The Ink Dark Moon" by Women of Ancient Court of Japan, Osaka, and Hiroko Ino and Isamu Shikibu; illus. (L) F 14 - REV, 6/1

SHILTS, RANDY

Randy's commentary on new militancy in California's gay community inspired by frustration over AIDS policy; illus. (M) Ja 2 - A, 3/5

Panel of experts and scientists suggest that AIDS might be form of undiagnosed syphilis (M) Ja 13 - A, 7/5

John Carman column about miniseries dramatization of Chronicle writer Randy Shilts' book "And the Band Played On," planned for air in May 1989; photo (M) Ja 14 - E, 1/1

San Francisco homosexuals are putting their fears aside and opting to take AIDS tests; photo (M) Ja 25 - A, 1/1

Article about Positive Action Healthcare, first private medical U.S. to treat healthy persons infected with AIDS virus; photo (M) Ja 26 - A, 4/1

Luis Johnson and Alex Cabarga, sentenced to prison after kidnapping and sexually molesting 2-year-old Consol (CA) girl, ask Calif. Court of Appeals to overturn conviction (M) F 18 - B, 7/3 Gay organizers schedule conference of 200 homosexual leaders to meet near D.C. to issue national call (M) F 22 - B, 8/5

President's AIDS commission plans to ask Reagan to allocate billions of dollars for patient care programs, drug-rehabilitation facilities, and development of new AIDS drugs (L) F 23 - A, 1/1

Article on newfound regard for presidential AIDS commission (L) F 24 - A, 16/1

Expert AIDS conference says AIDS epidemic in central Africa could cause net decline in population; AIDS situation in Soviet Union is worsened (L) Mr 9 - A, 4/1

Economists warn growing AIDS caseloads in underdeveloped countries could seriously affect world trade (L) Mr 10 - A, 4/1


Article about World Health Organization's efforts to fight AIDS epidemic, led by Dr. Jonathan Mann (M) Mr 12 - B, 8/1

Article on Alex Cabarga, who is serving 20-year sentence at Sonoma Correctional Training Facility (CA) for 35 crimes including kidnapping and child molesting; photos (L) Mr 20 - WOR, 12/1

San Francisco Chronicle reporter Randy Shilts and Angie Cannon receive awards for special writing achievements (Sy 5 - A, 14/5

Dr. Luc Montagnier, who won Nobel for AIDS drug research; photo (M) My 11 - A, 4/1

Major political of AIDS in presidential election; candidates' positions are outlined; chart (L) Je 2 - A, 8/1

About 7,000 scientists are expected in Stockholm (Sweden) for Intl. Conference on AIDS where 13,000 new studies are slated for release (M) Je 11 - A, 4/1

Researchers at Fourth Intl. Conference on AIDS in Stockholm (Sweden) report on new treatments that can delay development of AIDS in persons infected with virus; photo, graph (L) Je 13 - A, 1/1

Evidence presented at Fourth International Conference on AIDS suggests that AIDS virus becomes more virulent as period of infection grows longer; photo (L) Je 14 - A, 1/5

Data presented at Fourth Intl. Conference on AIDS shows that AIDS infection is spreading fastest among intravenous drug users (L) Je 15 - A, 1/1

AIDS research veterans gather in Stockholm for Fourth International AIDS Conference (L) Je 16 - A, 4/1

Fourth Intl. Conference on AIDS in Stockholm (Sweden) is attended by 7,000 persons from 140 nations (L) Je 17 - A, 1/1

World leaders call for end to discrimination against persons with AIDS as Fourth Intl. Conference on AIDS concludes (M) Je 17 - A, 8/1

Patricia Holt column on distracting use of sound effects for books on tape; includes reviews of "Imagining Katrina," by Lawrence Thornton, and "And the Band Played On," by Randy Shilts, and other photo (M) O 26 - E, 5/1

AIDS fighters believe President-elect George Bush will be better than Pres. Reagan in war on AIDS; photos (L) N 18 - B, 3/1

"AIDS leaders upset by report by Naval Investigative Service agent on secret briefing in which he said most Americans spying for USSR are homosexuals" (M) D 7 - A, 1/1

SIMSHATU, YOICHI CLARK

Feature on Japan's dying Showa era, aging Emperor Hirohito, and growing feminism (M) Ja 3 - A, 8/4

Japanese rice farmers face increased competition from cheaper U.S. rice and wheat products; photo (L) S 5 - C, 5/1

Article on Japan's new defense strategy and military buildup, signaled by Defense Agency leadership shakeup; photos (L) O 12 - BRI, 1/1

Japanese attempt to understand mysterious Shinto religion as they begin to make preparations for crowning of new emperor, Akishino; photos (L) O 28 - BRI, 6/1

SHINER, LEWIS

Michael Berry reviews science fiction novel "Deserted Cities of the Heart," by Lewis Shiner; photo, map (M) S 5 - F, 5/5

SHINOFF, PAUL

Feature on Red Sea resort Elat in Israel; photo, map (M) F 21 - T, 1/1

SHINTO, HISHI

Article on implications for American manufacturers of retirement of Hishahi Shinto, president of Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. (M) Ja 19 - C, 1/1

SHINTO RELIGION

Japanese attempt to understand mysterious Shinto religion as they begin to make preparations for crowning of new emperor, Akishino; photos (L) O 26 - BRI, 6/1

SHIP ACCIDENTS & SAFETY

Scientists say contamination from wreckage of ship off Calif. coast has destroyed surrounding sea life (M) Je 22 - A, 7/1

Divers near Seattle say tanker barge that sank leaked 46,200 gallons of oil (M) F 2 - A, 12/2

U.S. District Court judge dismisses indictment against David C. Hicks, captain of oil tanker that collided with fishing boat in 1986, killing three people, and says case should be closed; story refile similar charges (M) Mr 11 - B, 7/4

Claus Von Wendel, who has been shipwrecked near Berkley, CA, for over four years, is under pressure from local officials to cast off; photo (M) Ap 15 - A, 9/1

Luxury liner Affordable Viking Star rescues Taiwanese fishermen victimized by fire (M) Se 8 - A, 15/6

Keystone Tanker Ship Co. agreed undisclosed sum to family of man who was killed when one of company's tanker struck fish farm off Point Pinos, Calif. in 1968 (M) Je 25, 1981

Coast Guard fears two sailors a Frederick Bay, Alaskan, are believed drowned in fishing; Coast Guard says man is Commercial fisherman Fred Co. Kevin Clausen and Gurcharan hours in long after vessels were last capszdes (M) D 14 - A, 6/5

SHIPPING

see Maritime Industry

SHIPBUILDING

San Francisco shipbuilding bank Friedeman Co. buys nine percent (CA) shipping firm American Shipyard Co. (L) Aug 14 - C, 1/5

SHIPS

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Harbors

Peru

Ships Accidents & Safety

Submarines

California Coastal Comm. grants permit for late 20th century ship from Drakes Bay feature on Sovereign of the Seas ship ever being final of its kind; checklist (L) Ja 17 - T, 7/1

Signet Corp. shipping and transp. uses San Francisco Bay Port to promote its Cruise Line Co., company name (S) Ja 22 - C, 3/1

U.S. Customs officials seize out of bounds after extensive search cruise ship Elizabeth 2; photo (M) Ja 28 - Hawaii's Sen. Daniel Inouye informed him that battle destroyed by Pearl Harbor instead of P F 4 - A, 1/2

Feature on trip around world of ship Lene Marie; photos (L) F Comment by former San Francisco O'Keefe Steinmetz justifies use of Bay as home port for USS Miss (L) O 27 - A, 9/1

San Francisco Mayor Art Agnos announces ship in may begin to越野 tour to newtt of Shipyard Port News (M) Mr 14 - A, 11/1

San Francisco Mayor Agnos is planning to begin battlehip Missoula to San Francisco is beginning to look like new to people (M) O 19 - E, 7/1

Editorial calls for San Francisco to develop alternative sources of federal funding if home porting is lost due to his opposition (S) Calif. Sen. Pete Wilson wants off from battlehip Missoula to San Francisco to begin looking for other state port (M) N 29 - E, 7/1

Peruvian ship MV Palma remains financed by creditors who are $769,000 in unpaid tax debt (M) Mr 5 - U.S. Court of Appeals ruling that C. Everett (WA) may hurt Navy's (M) homeport USS Missouri in San Juan would require similar dredging (L) Stinson Delaplane column on crn 9 - E, 10/1

House and Senate Armed Services report that clean-up of toxic waste at San Francisco's Hunters Point Naval base cost over $70 million, further on to home-port USS Missouri the (S) 5/1

Feature on sing-a-long programs a century school C.A. Thayer wrote at San Francisco; illus. (M) Mr 20 - A, 12/1

U.S. Coast Guard square-rigged sailboat prepares to arrive in San Francisco for part of Australia's bicentennial celebrations (M) Mr 25 - A, 4/1

Editorial notes arrival in San Francisco of Coast Guard square-rigger sails (M) Mr 26 - A, 14/1

Coast Guard eagle glides into S after long voyage from Australia (M) 27 - B, 9/1

Coalition of business and labor (CA) Fray Agnos to again battlehip Missoula to San Francisco (L) A, 6/1

Feature on Royal Cruise Line em. romancers; photos (L) Ap 8 - B, 11/1

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