Opponents charge Bork with softening views for hearings

By Scott Hauser

The Daily Iowan

UI will fund cost of new Armory

By Scott Hauser

Replacing the UI Field House预算 would not cost UI students additional money. UI President Richard C. Webber released a press statement Thursday at the state Board of Regents meeting in Iowa City.

The UI also plans to open a replacement facility before the season is over in 1988 to house UI student-athletes and fans in order to replace the parking lot.

"The UI's parking policies are designed to provide positive experiences for all of its students," said Webb, adding that the stadium project "will provide a positive experience for the fans who plan to attend the additional games that will be held in the project.

"The Board approved the $1.1 million budget for the project, which includes the facility's construction, a new说不出 who the UI is, but there may be once there were water main causes.

Constitutional comments

With George Washington peering over his shoulder, President Ronald Reagan signs a package in Philadelphia marking the 200th anniversary of the U.S. Constitution. For details, turn to page 7A.

Foundation laid for arms agreement

By Matthew C. aller

The Daily Iowan

Broken water main causes power outage in UI buildings

By Lisa Legge

The Daily Iowan

Regents hear faculty report, plea for funds

By Scott Hauser

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Metro

UI-USG will include toast to higher education

By Marcus Sigel

The juggernaut will be in the big ring instead of the Iowa State football ring, Saturday Night at the Coliseum.

Rutgers is one of the 12 in-state football opponents and also one of the four in-state football rivals, according to the university's sports information department. The Hawkeyes are one of the schools that have played Rutgers in the past.

The university announced that the home team will play Rutgers on Saturday, October 2, in a football game to be held at the Kinnick Stadium, Iowa City, Iowa. The game is scheduled for a 7:30 p.m. kickoff.

In previous years, the Iowa State football team has played Rutgers in the Big Ten Conference. The Hawkeyes have won all three previous meetings with the Scarlet Knights, including a 22-19 victory in 2014.

The university also announced that the home team will play the University of Illinois on Saturday, October 12, in a football game to be held at the Memorial Stadium, Champaign, Illinois. The game is scheduled for a 7:30 p.m. kickoff.

In previous years, the Iowa State football team has played the University of Illinois in the Big Ten Conference. The Hawkeyes have won five of the past six meetings with the Fighting Illini, including a 28-24 victory in 2014.

The university also announced that the home team will play the University of Minnesota on Saturday, November 19, in a football game to be held at the TCF Bank Stadium, Minneapolis, Minnesota. The game is scheduled for a 1:00 p.m. kickoff.

In previous years, the Iowa State football team has played the University of Minnesota in the Big Ten Conference. The Hawkeyes have won six of the past seven meetings with the Golden Gophers, including a 27-22 victory in 2014.

The university also announced that the home team will play Northwestern University on Saturday, November 26, in a football game to be held at the Ryan Field, Evanston, Illinois. The game is scheduled for a 12:00 p.m. kickoff.

In previous years, the Iowa State football team has played Northwestern University in the Big Ten Conference. The Hawkeyes have won five of the past six meetings with the Wildcats, including a 17-14 victory in 2014.
Metro

Voters get sweet alternative

Dukakis, Doles lice the competition

**Great Midwestern Ice Cream Co.**

**Presidental Ice Cream Poll**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Iowa City</th>
<th>All Stores</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bush's Preppermint</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dole's Top Banana</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dukak's Super Rich Fudge</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haag's Four Star Strawberry</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laughin' Neals Nugget</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kemp's 'QB Crunch</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robertson's Born Again Chocolate</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbit's Cactus Cookie</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biden's Loquacious Peach</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dukak's Massachusetts Chocolate</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gephart's St. Louis Blues Berry</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gore's Mint-Julep Chip</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hart's Donna Rice Sundae</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson's Rainbow Sundae</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simon's Bow Tie Ripple</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Scoop Scoop Scoop**

**Candidate:** Bush's Preppermint

**Flavor:** Preppermint

**Score:** 259

**Candidate:** Dole's Top Banana

**Flavor:** Banana

**Score:** 335

**Candidate:** Dukak's Super Rich Fudge

**Flavor:** Fudge

**Score:** 186

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**Flavor:** Nugget

**Score:** 212

**Candidate:** Kemp's 'QB Crunch

**Flavor:** Crunch

**Score:** 209

**Candidate:** Robertson's Born Again Chocolate

**Flavor:** Chocolate

**Score:** 161

**Candidate:** Rabbit's Cactus Cookie

**Flavor:** Cactus

**Score:** 211

**Candidate:** Biden's Loquacious Peach

**Flavor:** Peach

**Score:** 166

**Candidate:** Dukak's Massachusetts Chocolate

**Flavor:** Massachusetts Chocolate

**Score:** 338

**Candidate:** Gephart's St. Louis Blues Berry

**Flavor:** St. Louis Blues Berry

**Score:** 294

**Candidate:** Gore's Mint-Julep Chip

**Flavor:** Mint-Julep Chip

**Score:** 112

**Candidate:** Hart's Donna Rice Sundae

**Flavor:** Donna Rice Sundae

**Score:** 17

**Candidate:** Jackson's Rainbow Sundae

**Flavor:** Rainbow Sundae

**Score:** 85

**Candidate:** Simon's Bow Tie Ripple

**Flavor:** Bow Tie Ripple

**Score:** 12
DES MOINES (AP) — Iowa's founder announces resignation in the 19-21 age group also

Sixteen more car deaths drop with drinking age when they are able to turn 19 before Sept. 1 of that year. The membership drop is 40 percent convolution rate, he said.

The moves in Iowa's drinking age occurred in the final days of the 1986 Legislature, with many lawmakers voting it too early to be effective. Sen. 19 and 20-year-olds found the rules too stringent.

"FIRE gutted the buildings of the Ames bar Thursday morning. The fire at the downtown club, which is adjacent to the state Capitol, scorched the street and some buildings in the block area."

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Senate bans SDF tests that violate treaty
WASHINGTON - The Democratic-led Senate,razing a White House veto threat, on Thursday approved a treaty to prohibit any tests involving the deployment or use in space of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). The Senate voted 83-17 to override President Reagan's veto, giving it the two-thirds majority needed to override a presidential veto.

Iraq bids to cripple Iran economy
BAGHDAD, Iraq - Iraq's newly-minted prime minister, 31-year-old Saddam Hussein, on Thursday promised dramatic changes in the economy. "The new government will do everything to fulfill the requirements of the Iraqi people," he declared.

Biden responds to plagiarism charges

WASHINGTON — The senator from Delaware said he did not intentionally plagiarize a speech he was writing and did not read or intentionally lift anything from a 1972 New York Times report.

Report blasts Navy and Marines
WASHINGTON - The Navy and Marine Corps are engaged in activities aboard ship that allegedly "include public and private fraternization with women aboard among a crew of six," according to the report.

INF Omnicedes treaty
WASHINGTON - The Senate voted overwhelmingly Thursday to affirm US compliance with a Soviet missile treaty.

Aquino fires 2 aides in cabinet shakeup
MANILA, Philippines - President Corazon Aquino fired two ministers Thursday in a major reshuffling of her political and military cabinet.

Payments to interned Japanese gets OK
WASHINGTON - The House approved, 254-106, on Thursday a measure that would allow interned Japanese Americans to sue the government for payment of rents and other expenses they incurred between Aug. 7, 1942, and April 11, 1945.

Black official quits State Department
WASHINGTON - Assistant Secretary of State Vernon Walters resigned Thursday after 19 years on the job and as a political appraoch who had been serving as assistant secretary to the secretary of state and deputy secretary of state for only two years.

3 firefighters killed in air tanker crash
WASHINGTON - The red alert level for forest fires was increased throughout Washington state Thursday because of the threat of continued high winds.

Cats

---M---

12" x 12" Mailing Envelope

DEC 28, 1980

35c

---M---

Washington Post

Please support Homecoming '87 and buy this year's button now!!!

HOMECOMING OCT. 21-24, 1987

Tickets now on sale for added matinee performance. Wednesday, September 30, 2 p.m.

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Call 335-1160

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120 S. Clinton St.

---M---

IT'S THAT HOMECOMING TIME OF YEAR AGAIN!!!

ANNOUNCING THE FIRST ANNUAL FACULTY AND STAFF AWARD

For the third year in a row, the University of Iowa will honor a faculty or staff member with the most outstanding service to the University of Iowa. We are looking for individuals who have given continuous and outstanding service and who have had a major impact on the University and the Iowa City area. These awards will be given to individuals who have made significant contributions to the University community during the past five years.

The First Annual Faculty and Staff Awards will be presented during the Homecoming Banquet and will be announced at the University of Iowa Homecoming Banquet.

The First Annual Faculty and Staff Awards will be presented to the faculty or staff member who has made the most significant contribution to the University Community during the past five years.

Applicants are invited to submit nominations for the Faculty and Staff Awards. The nomination form should be completed and submitted to the Office of the President by October 31, 1987.

All nominations must be received by the Office of the President by October 31, 1987.

The selection process will be based on the following criteria:

1. The nominee must be a faculty or staff member of the University of Iowa.
2. The nominee must have made a significant contribution to the University Community during the past five years.
3. The nominee must have been a contributor to the University Community for at least five years.

Applications will be accepted until October 31, 1987. The awards will be presented at the University of Iowa Homecoming Banquet.

To submit a nomination, please contact the Office of the President at 319-335-1160 or visit the Office of the President at 319-335-1160.
Another lawyer's thoughts

Senator has political responsibility to assess the real Bork

T he legal qualifications and political biases of Robert H. Bork, the Court's nominee for Associate Justice, are now in the public arena. Senators must now decide whether Bork's judicial philosophy is consistent with the Senate's role as an independent body charged with the responsibility of making nominations that will serve the nation's interests. The senators' decision will be based on a careful examination of Bork's views and the evidence presented to them.

Bork takes extreme positions on constitutional issues and is opposed by a number of lawyers. His views are widely accepted by the public. The Senate should reject Bork's nomination because his views are not in line with the Constitution and the Supreme Court's interpretation of it.

The Senate should consider the following points:

1. Bork's view on the right to privacy is extreme. He argues that the Constitution does not give a right to privacy, and that any constitutional protection should be limited to cases of national concern.
2. Bork believes in the right to bear arms, and that the Second Amendment should be interpreted broadly. He argues that the right to bear arms is a fundamental right that should not be limited by any law.
3. Bork has a narrow view of the commerce clause. He argues that the commerce clause should be interpreted narrowly, and that Congress should not have the power to regulate economic activities that do not have a substantial effect on interstate commerce.
4. Bork's view on due process is limited. He argues that the Due Process Clause should be interpreted narrowly, and that the government should have the power to regulate private affairs without the protection of the Due Process Clause.

In conclusion, the Senate should reject Bork's nomination because his views are not consistent with the Constitution and the Supreme Court's interpretation of it.
Parade honors Constitution

By Carolyn Delatore

PHILADELPHIA (UPI) — With the stage set for God's birthday, former President Ronald Reagan praised the Constitution on Thursday in a salute to the nation's three-century-old charter in a special address before tens of thousands of celebrants in Philadelphia, where the Constitution was signed.

"It's a rare thing to be born and asked in the lifetime of one generation to ratify the Constitution," Reagan said.

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**Budget**

The report approved the addition to the request for $1, but the final line will be determined in March when the School of Music and Theater presents their budgets. Marilyn Pearson, a member of the faculty, asked that the school's budget be increased by $1. She noted that her plans required an additional $1. The president of the student body, Ted Lyle, said that the student body would support the additional $1. The final decision will be made in March when the School of Music and Theater presents their budgets.

**Power**

Dr. Johnson explained the difference as far as how the member of the Supreme Court. "If your family doesn't..." he continued. Then he explained the difference as far as how the member of the Supreme Court. "If your family doesn't...," he continued. Then he explained the difference as far as how the member of the Supreme Court.

"It really didn't change much," Ted Lyle said. "It didn't change much."

**Arms**

The two men slipped out of the Supreme Court and down the coast for a day to discuss the situation with the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court. The meeting was attended by the White House only.

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The Supreme Court has been completed through the gathering. The two men were seen in the Supreme Court, talking about the situation with the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court. The meeting was attended by the White House only.

"IT DIDNT bother me at all..." The president of the Supreme Court.

**T.G.I.F.**

At the Bijou

The Man Who Knew Too Much


"This is a great movie. It's a great movie."

**Armony**

The ministers have completed their final year and have been removed. The ministers have completed their final year and have been removed. The ministers have completed their final year and have been removed.

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"We offer in return II..."
**Sports**

**Walden hopes to avoid Iowa rout**

By Matt Haake

**INSIDE SPORTS**

Iowa Coach Davídson’s field hockey team received another in a series of shutouts in a 1-0 loss to Illinois after being held to no score in ten previous games. The Hawkeyes are now 0-10 on the season.

By Brad Wilcox

**Batting practice**

Baton Rouge, La. — Freedom pitcher Wes Gardner was on hand at batting practice as a payday of paper caps bought by some of his teammates. Other teammates had been shooting water bottles.

Reilly takes amateur honors

By Scott Whigam

The Daily Iowan

Iowa’s Moore, about 36 pounds overweight, is the Iowa State Cyclones’ “No. 1” quarterback. Moore is the top offensive player on the team. He is the only offensive player on the team who is consistently in the backfield.

Walden teases Fry, but respect is there

By Eric A. Jess

The Daily Iowan

Iowa Coach Hayden Fry and Iowa State Coach Bob Reilly have never matched up against each other on the field. They played against each other in the Big Eight this year.

Fry and Reilly are both head coaches and would have to go to each other’s side of the field.

Fry’s a Jim Walden fan and I have been a long time. I respect his TCU program and his coaching style.

**OVERALL, THE TEAMS** have met 16 times, with Iowa leading the series 12-4.

This year, Iowa hopes to knock off the Cyclones for the first time in four years.

The Cyclones will be led by quarterback Mike Reilly, who is expected to be the team’s offensive MVP. Reilly is a senior and has been the starting quarterback for the past three years.

**Walden**

Iowa’s Walden is the series’ winningest coach, having coached the team to nine victories over Iowa State.

Walden takes amateur honors

By Scott Whigam

The Daily Iowan

Iowa Coach Dan Mullen’s team, which has never won a Big Ten game, is off to a 2-0 start and is expected to be a contender.

Iowa Coach Dan Mullen and Fry have never matched up against each other on the field. They played against each other in the Big Eight this year.

**Walden**

Walden’s Iowa State Cyclones’ record at 1-0-0 is the Cyclones’ best start in the Big Eight. The Cyclones have several offensive players who are expected to have a big impact on the game.

**INSIDE SPORTS**

Iowa Coach Dan Mullen’s team, which has never won a Big Ten game, is off to a 2-0 start and is expected to be a contender.

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Walden’s Iowa State Cyclones’ record at 1-0-0 is the Cyclones’ best start in the Big Eight. The Cyclones have several offensive players who are expected to have a big impact on the game.

**INSIDE SPORTS**

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Sportsbriefs

Ice Hawks open tryouts

Three interested in playing for Iowa's hockey club, the Ice Hawks, saw action in major junior hockey leagues. Former St. Louis Blues goalie Jim Selwood was also there. The club, which formed a runner-up last season in the Midwest Junior Hockey League, will have a meeting today, 4 p.m., at the University Penthouse Suites.

Iowa softball team hosts tourney

The Iowa softball team will host a four-team round robin tournament Saturday and Sunday at the Hawkeye Softball Complex. The Hawkeyes will compete against Creighton (Omaha, Ne.), Northern Iowa, Northeast Missouri State and Mount Mercy. The tournament is one of two fall tournament's for the Hawkeyes.

Manilla's career comes to an end

Kabuki 1976 (Clancy 13-10) - Manilla, second baseman and favorite of the Iowa softball team, will be left behind by Thursday morning, ending his brilliant racing career two months before his scheduled retirement.

Chicago 9, Milwaukee 3

Tuesday: Chicago 9, Milwaukee 3; Oakland 56, 91.

Eric J. Hess Sports Editor

Iowa 21, Iowa City 7

Minnesota 5, Moline 1

Thursday: Minnesota 5, Moline 1; Cleveland 70.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDINGS

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On The Line

The folks are into the bag in old, but they will walk away if this week's building price has yet to be achieved.

For those of you who have returned to the bag, there's plenty to choose from. An open bag will feature a wide variety of items to suit your needs.

The Closing of the Bag

Only the best will do. We are looking forward to new and exciting endings.

Suggested by Al Grady.

Japanese who live in Chicago as well as the rest of the bag, as well as one of the most popular bag ceremonies in the bag's history.

The Closing of the Bag

The Closing of the Bag...

**LETTERS**

A look at one of the most forecast lead paragraphs by writer's Riverside, 4116, The

The Closing of the Bag...

The Closing of the Bag...
Women's Tennis

The next match the team will face will be at 9 a.m. on Saturday against Iowa in Coralville. After coming off a three-game winning streak, the team heads into this match with some confidence. The team has enjoyed a six-game win streak overall, the lowest in their history. However, they have lost two of their last three games against Iowa, but the team wants to change that this weekend.

Hawkeyes' Moylan 'sets' team's play

By Anne Lipps

The women's tennis team will face their regional championship this weekend. The team has been practicing hard in preparation for this match. They are working on their doubles and singles skills in order to compete with the season's best teams.

Coach Schillig explained that the team is working hard to improve their skills. "I think they are playing well, but we still have some work to do," she said. The team is also working on their mental game to prepare for the regional championship.

The team has been practicing hard in order to compete with the season's best teams. "We are working on our mental game to prepare for the regional championship," said Coach Schillig. The team is also working on their doubles and singles skills in order to compete with the season's best teams.

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Sports

Moore

"That was to our prerogatives are 
master, that the Walden's have not 
been willing to sign an agreement for 
the lease of any part of their 
lands that we will, have yet 
agreed to the lease of a 
portion of the same.

"Until the further order of the 
Court, the lease is hereby 
confirmed and allowed by 
the Court, as made.

"By the Court."

"The lease has been 
confirmed and allowed by the 
Court, as stated in the 
record.

"The lease has been 
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Healthy Hawks head into weekend action

Sickness forces Walsh into role as goalkeeper

By D. Hammond-Kaste

The Daily Iowan

Sickness forces Iowa's Erin Walsh into weekend action as goalkeeper.

Coach Judith Davidson's field hockey team traveled to St. Louis for three games at Saint Louis University this weekend. Coach Davidson, who is in her fourth year on the job, said this weekend's games are of great importance.

"It's bound to reverberate," Coach Davidson said.

When Walsh, a sophomore, who had never played the position before, decided to give up soccer and go for hockey, she was called a sophomore, who had never played the position before.

"She knew something was up before we got on the bus," Coach Davidson told me not to worry.

Walsh said.

Walsh is a sophomore, who had never played the position before.

"It's the same thing that we've been doing all season," Walsh said.

"Karen North said, 'It's time to get back to work,'" Walsh said.

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Sports

Wieczorek has his harriers running, thinking as a team

By Scott Winget
The Daily Iowan

The "team" concept has been key to Iowa's success since Coach Larry Wieczorek's vocabulary. Terms of team goals. Men's with 'Big 12' in Wisconsin.

"Iowa's coaching has been thinking as a team," Wieczorek said to the Daily Iowan. "We think we now have a team that's thinking in that fashion."

Larry Wieczorek

"A little bit more to expect at sport" for the Hawkeyes, he told the Daily Iowan. "With the kids to date, whatever strategic Minnesota plans to implement, we believe it is plausible to think in that manner."

Women's Golf

Bauer and Keller Broke

Last week, Gibson had the best finish of the season for the Hawkeyes, while Smith and All five are capable of breaking the team's record on a good day. "We were in the top three," Wieczorek said. "I'd like to finish in the top three or four this week."

The Hawkeyes were second in last week's tournament, and with two fresh faces among the top five finishers, the team could be something to watch.

"Our fall season," Wieczorek declared Iowa healthy. "We're still trying to get our kids back on campus. We've already been done. The greens are as good as they've been."

The 12-team field will play both today and tomorrow at the Mill Restaurant. The field includes No. 6 Minnesota, No. 7 Maryland, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Iowa State, Lower Columbia College and Wisconsin Oshkosh.

Corning Country

Wheeler said it traditionally is strong Iowa men's track Coach Ted Wheeler said. "We're very young and fast," Wheeler said. "Losses mean there's a better chance they'll be able to fill in for the slot that's open for the rest of the season."

"That's why we had some recent losses," Wheeler said. "They're not going to be there for the slot."

"It's not easy as a team," Wheeler said. "But we can develop a strategy Minnesota plans to implement. We're thinking as a team."

The Daily Iowan
**Visual imagination abounds in ‘Floor’**

By Emily Watkins

A
dex, moving as wavy lines, dances in "Calif

ifornia." Michelello, sitting at a desk, searches a puzzle

board for a clue. A large picture, "The Floor," is

projected onto a wall behind her, leaving wide

shots of her playing a game. Tourists watch as an

artist creates a picture-puzzle, suggesting that the

information about Michelangelo and his work can be

found in the puzzle pieces. Michelangelo laments,

"I can't keep up with these new technologies, they

are killing me.

**Theater**

When the young artists process outside, leaving

achievements and dreams behind, a visually

engaging performance is created. The play opens

with a hushed whisper, "I could cry." Looking up

at the audience, the artist says, "I can't keep up with

these new technologies, they are killing me.

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1 Hour FREE DRINKS

10 People

24 Hour Advance Reservation Required

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**Donneesbury**

**CROSSWORD PUZZLE**

by Berke Breathed

**FRIDAY**

by Donald Trump

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October 10 & 11

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Cost is only 825 & all proceeds go to the Association for Retarded Citizens.
British rock music publications keep fans supplied with gossip

Pop pulse beats on in London

By Robert Williams

Los Angeles Times

LONDON — Monty Python goes solo, Michael Jackson crosses the Richelieu Line to join the world's elite, and John Lennon and Yoko Ono marry in a ceremony that is sure to divide opinion. What is clear, however, is that the British music world is set for a period of unprecedented change.

The British music industry has traditionally been divided into several segments: the mainstream, the independent, and the underground. Each of these segments has its own characteristics and audiences. But recent events have highlighted the growing influence of the independent scene, particularly in the area of new wave and punk rock.

Monty Python went solo when leader and main songwriter John Lennon left the band. The group had come to symbolize the absurdity of British life, and Lennon's departure was seen as a victory by the fans. The same year, Michael Jackson crossed the Richelieu Line to join the world's elite, and John Lennon and Yoko Ono married in a ceremony that is sure to divide opinion.

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PHILHARMONIC
ORCHESTRA

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September 25
8 p.m.

Delaware — La Vie
Dance Hall, 1713 Vine St., Philadelphia
Oko — Symphony No. 1
Eiger — Symphony No. 1
in a flat minor

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* Open 9 am Sat., Kick Off 12:10

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FREE chips and hot sauce daily

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Strawberry or Lime

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GRINGO'S

"Siesta in a Glass!"

115 S. College. 515-329-5590
The Iowa River races, muddy under a blue April sky, and trees on the bluffs threaten to break out in green at any time.

It is a view that has often inspired UI music professor Kerry Grippe. From the living room of his green A-frame house in Coralville, Grippe has watched the seasons change for seven years. “It’s a beautiful day,” he said. But this day, like most days,
AIDS: The fear of the ’80s

By Anne Kevlin
The Daily Iowan

Since its discovery, AIDS has become the fear of the 1980s. It is a killer disease, a transmissible disease and a disease whose victims are multiply ing rapidly — more than 41,300 Americans have been diagnosed with AIDS.

But the widespread fear of contracting AIDS is only one of the adverse effects of the disease. For those who have it, AIDS causes an array of effects ranging from herpes to pneumonia, cancer and tuberculosis. General symptoms such as tiredness, fever, loss of appetite, diarrhea, night sweats and swollen glands are also common ailments of those who suffer from AIDS.

**THESE SIGNS OF DECLINING HEALTH place financial hardship on AIDS patients, hospitals and insurance companies — and the expense will inevitably be passed along to everyone. According to the national Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, the average hospital bill for an AIDS patient is about $140,000.**

The American Hospital Association estimates an average 30 percent of the cost for treating an AIDS patient is uncollectable — that causes an average $5,214 of hospital revenue to be lost with every treatment of an AIDS patient.

Recently, some insurance companies have implemented the requirement that those seeking certain amounts of life insurance be tested for exposure to the AIDS virus.

**BUT AIDS VICTIMS and their families suffer in many ways other than financial.**

The disease, originally thought to be a problem only for homosexual men, Haitians and intravenous drug users, has been stigmatized by government agencies who do not fully realize the extent AIDS has spread into the rest of society.

"I have patients tell me about getting kicked out of their apartments or losing a job," said Jack Stapleton, a UI Hospitals virologist who treats AIDS patients.

Although certain gay and bisexual men and intravenous drug users are considered to be at high risk for contracting the virus, AIDS cases exist outside of those groups. According to the CDC, reports indicate as many as 10 percent of AIDS victims got the virus in ways other than through homosexual contact or with contaminated, hypodermic needles.

Regardless of how they get it, people with AIDS often have to deal with the embarrassment of having a "gay disease." A lot of these people are going to die, and before going to die of AIDS, Stapleton said, "They’re going to live awful lives.

The fear of contracting AIDS is sometimes great enough to end relationships. Friends and lovers, frightened at the prospect of catching AIDS, may shun AIDS patients at a time when friendship and support are crucial.

"Somewhere out there is a society that’s developed along the lines of not taking responsibility for risks for AIDS. It’s full of risks," said Jack. "You can either shut yourself up in a room and never come out, or you can live life to the fullest.”

It has been more than six years since the first cases of AIDS were discovered in the United States. At that time, much about the disease was unknown. On this year, the CDC broadened the definition of an AIDS patient, meaning more people will fall into the category.

One common way to handle tragedy is through humor, and AIDS is no exception. It happens everywhere — AIDS jokes on bathroom walls, in bars and classrooms and in the D. M. newsroom. AIDS is not funny, but humanity has always bandied a little light of calamity. It is a means of coping. I do not condone AIDS jokes, but they should be understood.

I AM GRATEFUL TO THE MANY SOURCES who cooperated for this special edition. Understanding the complexities of the disease and the numerous issues it raises was made easier by the patience of these experts. Kerry Gripppe, the AIDS patient interviewed last April, was a particularly inspiring person to me. His calm demeanor had a soothing effect that made talking about his disease easier. Kerry’s outlook on his own death is positive, a reminder that even dying can be seen as a pleasant experience.

There are so many issues affected by AIDS, to cover them all in one special edition would be impossible. Hotlines, and organizations listed on the back page are set up to answer more specific and personal questions and concerns.

One final note: AIDS has been with us for a relatively short time. Scientists are constantly making new discoveries about the disease and how it spreads. Just a few years ago, AIDS was generally believed to spread only among gay men, Haitians and intravenous drug users. Now the unfortunate truth is known — AIDS does not discriminate.

As scientists begin to understand more about the virus, the news media will undoubtedly report the latest findings. No one likes to read about AIDS, but it is important to be kept informed of the most complete, accurate and up-to-date facts known about this disease. Anyone can be a victim, and everyone should be concerned.

— Anne Kevlin

Cover photo by Doug Smith

About the tab...

Of all the topics to write about, none do I hate worse than AIDS.

And like many people, I’m tired of reading the articles, watching the TV news segments and hearing the stories that portray AIDS as the grimmest reminder of mortality this generation has ever seen. It’s old news — and it’s depressing news.

But AIDS is undeniable with us. The number of AIDS cases continues to rise despite media attention. Deaths resulting from AIDS are occurring not just within the gay population but among heterosexuals, in Iowa as well as California and New York. Although there is a wide disparity about the extent of the AIDS crisis — experts don’t agree how fast or how frequently the virus spreads — the disease has no cure and so far, there is little hope of recovering from it.

As often as the facts have been laid out by the media, it is surprising how AIDS continues to be ignored. College-aged disease Control in Atlanta, the average sexually active group in general is doing little to protect themselves. A recent national survey of college students by Glamour magazine indicated only 7 percent of those interviewed use condoms as a result of the threat of AIDS.

It is understandable to want to ignore, or deny, the AIDS scare. No one wants to confront the idea of an early death. But being informed about AIDS and safe sex can prevent the transmission of the virus. AIDS, unlike other great plagues, is beatable because transmission is preventable.

Of course, that doesn’t make AIDS any less depressing to think about. In dealing with the topic so much, I find myself discouraged. The thought of a friend or family member contracting AIDS, as well as my own fear and occasional hypochondria, has made me feel a little crazy at times. Unpleasant as it is to think about, AIDS is on my mind a lot. It’s a constant struggle to keep it from lowering my spirits.
gradually discovered the church didn’t have answers for me,” he said. “For me, the spiritual concerns are believing in God and believing in the soul.”

DURING ONE hospital stay in January, Grippe said, he had a near-death experience in which he felt his body was moving forward through space. The experience was enjoyable, and he wanted it to continue, but he heard a voice say, “No, it’s too soon.” Grippe said the incident helped him face death.

“When the time comes, I can accept it,” he said.

Another positive effect of having AIDS is the support Grippe has received from family, friends, students and coworkers, most of whom are aware he has AIDS.

Marilyn Somville, director of the UI School of Music, said she “had the same reaction I would have had if any faculty member came down with any serious illness.” Somville added she was “unhappy that anyone’s career would be interrupted” by a disease.

The relationships among members of Grippe’s family have become closer due to his condition, he said.

“My whole family has changed,” Grippe said. “It’s the first time I can remember, really, that it’s close, loving and affectionate.”

Most of his family members live in Arkansas, but Grippe said they visit frequently, and sometimes he visits them. Talking about death is necessary because Grippe said he must discuss his will, and the possibility of designating a patient advocate for a time when he is too ill to make decisions for himself.

Some people are uncomfortable talking about death, but Grippe said he tries to make them feel at ease.

“I don’t think I deal with it morbidly,” he said.

Grippe also remains close with his ex-wife, Bev, who lives in California. The two were married when they lived in Arkansas, but jobs in different cities separated them and eventually they obtained a divorce. Grippe said he is bisexual, a fact his wife was aware of when they were married. The two have been separated for too long to have any worries that he might have contracted AIDS from him, Grippe said.

Since becoming an AIDS victim, Grippe has become ill from food poisoning, pneumonia and tuberculosis. His weakened immune system has made the illnesses more severe and more difficult to recover from than those not afflicted with AIDS. And although some people incorrectly assume AIDS can be contracted by being in the same room with him, Grippe is at greater risk of catching infections from his visitors.

Grippe said the care he has received from hospitals has essentially been good, but after some troubling experiences he tries to stay at home rather than in any hospital — unless a stay is absolutely required.

“It’s much nicer here; the food is also better,” he said.

A pianist, Grippe said he lacks the energy to play anymore. Instead, he has been writing poetry which he hopes to someday publish. He is usually too weak to do the things he wants.

AIDS has changed Grippe’s lifestyle, but he says it is changing society as well.

“TO SOME EXTENT, the disease is trying to tell society. ‘You must change.’ Casual sexual relationships are no longer safe — Grippe thinks monogamous relationships will become more popular. But people should become more accepting of different lifestyles, he said.

Grippe disputes the notion that AIDS is a form of punishment for homosexuals.

“God’s not like that,” he said. “God is perfect love, and he would never do anything like that.”

His fight to stay alive is so others may learn from his experience.

“AIDS is going to affect everyone, and everybody’s going to be touched somehow,” he said. “It’s not just a gay disease anymore. My advice is safe sex and education.”

AIDS in society is going to force people to re-evaluate their priorities and what they have, what’s important to them,” he said. “We need to change. We need to change radically.”

Kerry Grippe was interviewed April 3 and 5, 1987 for this article, which originally appeared in The Daily Iowan on April 9. Since then, Grippe has returned to Arkansas to be with his family.
By Anne Kevlin  
The Daily Iowan

A female college student was particularly pessimistic after a breakup with her longtime boyfriend. The split was hard enough, she said, but finding someone new would be downright scary.

"Not only do I have to find a guy I get along with, but I have to make sure he doesn't have AIDS," she said.

With all the subtlety of an avalanche, AIDS has become the big chill of the 80s. Young adults today, experimenting with sexuality, find there is no such thing as carefree, frivolous sex. Sex today can be deadly.

And being informed about AIDS — the way it spreads among homosexuals and heterosexuals — has become a survival technique. Heavy media attention has made AIDS a hot topic for discussion, debate and sometimes embarrassment.

ALMOST EVERYBODY HAS at least heard the AIDS buzzwords — safe sex, multiple partners, bodily fluids — but a casual understanding of how the AIDS virus is transmitted is not enough to adequately prevent the spread of the disease.

And not everyone agrees on what, exactly, safe sex is.

"I think to really have safe sex, you need to know your sexual partner, you need to be monogamous and you shouldn't use I.V. drugs or share hypodermic needles," UI virologist and infectious disease specialist Jack Stapleton said.

Michael Blake, a board member for the Johnson County AIDS Coalition, disagrees.

"I think it's possible to be promiscuous and safe," he said. "You can have multiple partners and be safe, but it's the safe part you have to emphasize."

Since the AIDS virus can infect humans for eight or more years before symptoms of AIDS appear, it may be impossible to know if a sexual partner is car¬rying the virus. A test for exposure to AIDS is of limited help because traces of the virus can take up to six months to appear. During that time, known as the "window period," a person who has the virus but receives a negative test result can unknowingly spread the virus to others.

ONCE SEXUAL PARTNERS remain monogamous and practice safe sex, or abstinence, for six months, they may choose to be tested for exposure to AIDS — in fact, that is what Stapleton recommends. What he doesn't recommend is promiscuity.

"It's hard to change behavior, and it's hard to turn off basic drives, but in 1987 it's not smart to be promiscuous," he said.

Unless sexual partners know they are both free of the AIDS virus, and unless they remain completely monogamous, having sex can be dangerous. The AIDS virus has been found in human body fluids including semen, blood, urine, feces, saliva and menstrual blood.

Certain sexual acts can promote the spread of the AIDS virus when infected body fluids enter breaks in human tissue. Cuts and abrasions in the tissue are sometimes so small they go unnoticed. Any sexual activity that damages the skin is particularly dangerous.

SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, both vaginal and anal, is dangerous behavior. Using a condom and spermicide containing nonoxynol-9 can help block the transmission of the virus, but does not completely remove the risk. Condoms made of natural latex membrane are considered too porous to trap the HIV virus, so they are not as safe as those made of latex rubber.

Oral-genital contact without a condom and oral-anal contact are also risky. Masturbation is safe unless infected semen comes in contact with broken skin.

Activities like "flirting" — inserting a hand or fist into the rectum or vagina — are dangerous because they can easily damage internal tissue. "Waterports," or urinating during sexual acts, is also dangerous if infected urine comes in contact with broken skin.

THE RISK OF contracting AIDS increases with the number of sex partners, Stapleton said. This presents a problem on a university campus, where sexual activity is particularly frequent, he added.

"If I were a girl in Iowa City, I would insist that my partners wear condoms," Stapleton said, stressing that males should share the responsibility.

"But the idea is not to sleep around," he said.

Along with widening awareness of AIDS and its repercussions, "safe sex" has become more a way of life for sexually active individuals than just a catchy phrase. Unless a sexually active couple remains monogamous and is certain the AIDS virus is not a part of the relationship, intercourse can be lethal. Condoms can be an effective "friend" in blocking transmission of the AIDS virus, but cannot totally eliminate the risk.
AIDS fear, TV spots help in condom success

By Anne Kevin
The Daily Iowan

It is a subject difficult to glamorize in typical Hollywood fashion; nevertheless, TV advertisements are advocating the use of condoms to prevent the spread of AIDS.

Commercial ads for condoms are not solely profit-making devices. Companies that produce condoms do emphasize the risk of sexually transmitted AIDS when promoting their own brands of condoms, although not many TV stations air the commercials.

“AIDS is a hot topic,” said Hal Ensrud, a pharmacist at Osco Drug Town, 521 Hollywood Ave. Condom companies are becoming more creative in their marketing techniques, also.

“THANKS to the commercial appeal of condoms, we’ve had a rise in sales. Parents are more willing to buy condoms for their children.”

Goodhall, store manager of Southside Drug Town, 521 Hollywood Ave. Condom companies are becoming more creative in their marketing techniques, also.

“TROJAN. For all the right reasons.”

We’ve got plans... ...and dreams... we’re trying to make the right choices... a choice we can trust to be highly reliable... ...to help safeguard our health... that lets us share the responsibility together... TROJAN. For all the right reasons.

The above dialogue is from a 15-second TV commercial for Trojan condoms.

227 N. Dubuque St., more women are seeking information about AIDS and condoms.

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By Lisa Legge
The Daily Iowan

"Anti-gay graffiti mars UI walls. Trendy AIDS jokes make the rounds, but the traditional "fag" jokes are still in. The front window of 620 Inc., a gay bar in Iowa City, was broken out last summer. Gay males are beaten for "being queer."

Iowa City is not immune to homophobia.

In fact, some gay activists say perceptions of gay people have grown worse on the UI campus with the growing number of AIDS cases.

"AIDS has probably made me more skeptical of gay people," one UI sophomore, who declined to be identified, said. "It makes me think that it's their fault that AIDS is even around."

HOMOPHOBIA IS AN OVERreaction to and fear of a homosexual lifestyle, involving discrimination, prejudice and an unwillingness to learn about alternative lifestyles, UI Counseling Service Director Gerald Stone said.

Pathophobic reactions to AIDS and AIDS-related complex (ARC), often translated on campus as homophobia, feel they have a tangible reason — a life-or-death rationale — to fear, hate and discriminate against gay people.

"There is certainly homophobia on campus. There always has been," said Becky Bateman, a counselor at the Free Medical Clinic, 120 N. Dubuque St. "Because of the AIDS scare, it's even more so."

Ozzie Diaz-Duque, a counselor at the free clinic and a UI assistant Spanish professor, agreed.

"In relation to AIDS, homophobia has gotten worse." Diaz-Duque — who is gay — said. "If you were undecided about homosexuality or homosexuals, now people have given you one more thing to think about because of the misinterpretation of a biological phenomenon.

"This is yet another weapon in their armament to rationalize and defend their discrimination," he added.

"AIDS has given people an excuse to be all that more violent to gay people, all that more justified in their behaviors — definitely," Rick Graf, coordinator for Iowa Center for AIDS/ARC Resources and Education (ICARE) and a member of the UI Gay People's Union, said.

"We've seen a lot more reactions," Graf said. "More people are being threatened. There are a lot more situations where people will justify their anti-gay behavior on the fear of getting AIDS."

"I've been witness to — for lack of a better term — "fag-bashing": a carload of straight guys waiting for anyone to go inside the 620 — anyone, gay or not — and beating them up," Bateman said.

"It can manifest itself in other subtle forms too," Graf said, adding laws against gay rights are a form of homophobia.

UI STUDENTS' perceptions of gay people range from "I can tolerate them from a distance" to downright disgust. "They don't bother me as long as they keep it to themselves," sophomore chemistry major Tracy Bell said.

"I say live and let live, just let them be," sophomore physics major Tim Olander said, "As long as they stay away from me. I don't worry about AIDS because I'm not gay."

"I haven't had much contact with them," freshman engineering major Denise Ziesmer said. "They're probably nice people. But I'd stay away from them because they're at a higher risk."

"I'm really against homosexuality," junior business major Beth Henning said. "I think it's wrong. AIDS just proves it's something wrong. They just make me sick."

Stone said unfamiliarity with gay lifestyle and people may cause distrust of gay people.

"Some people are perhaps not knowledgeable and wouldn't have an understanding of someone with a different lifestyle," he said. "People with a lack of exposure and life-based experience tend to endorse stereotypes."

"EDUCATION — DISCUSSION and debate of values — plays a big role in reducing the tendency to stereotype," Stone said.

Because of the high incidence of AIDS among gay men — roughly 66 percent of Americans with AIDS are gay males — having AIDS is strongly associated with being gay, making homophobia even worse.

"In the general public, AIDS is very much perceived as a gay disease. Even though that isn't the case," said Howard Rupple, a Mount Vernon sex therapist and adjunct associate social work professor at the UI.

"AIDS, gay AIDS is strong on the UI campus as well, gay activists say. There very definitely is a strong association here," Graf said. "I think it reflects the national perspective that AIDS carries much connection to gays."

"The immediate assumption is, if they're gay, they have AIDS or ARC and I don't want to touch these people," said Michael Blake, a member of the Johnson County AIDS Coalition. The association is apparent among UI students.

"If they're not gay there's no way to get it," one senior health care student said, concerned with contracting AIDS on the job.

"Blaming gay men for causing AIDS is also common on the UI campus, students say."

"What I overhear on campus is that homosexuals are the ones getting blamed for AIDS," senior psychology major Maria Guido said. AIDS and AIDS groups need to fight the idea that AIDS and gay people are the same.

Iowa City gay community is not immune to homophobia. "What I've seen recently is a lot of homophobia blamed to major groups. What I've heard is the idea that AIDS and gay people are the same."

"I don't think they're in bed together," Joe Gaile, a member of the group, said.

"But they're in bed together," a member of the group, said.

By Joseph Levy
The Daily Iowan

The UI Gay People's Union has roots that date back 15 years, according to its co-founder, Rico Barry.

"It was probably the first officially organized university gay organization in the country," Barry said.

The political and social climate of the early 1970's led to the development of the group, which Barry said does more than educate its members on safer sex and AIDS.

"We run several different programs that are very important to us," he explained.

An outreach program, patronized by gays from both the UI and the Iowa City area, serves another useful purpose, Barry said. "It's kind of a support group for people who are just coming out, or just acknowledging their homosexuality," he explained.

A gay hotline service is the GPU's main service, Barry said. It serves confidential listening and referral service for gay men and women.

This is in addition to the GPU's health committee, which teaches educate members on the dangers of AIDS and other diseases.

But Barry stressed the GPU is not just an organization for problems. "It's a place where gay men and women can go to meet and celebrate our culture," he said. "More generally, we're here to provide general service for the whole community."
AIDS is a disease that you could get from drinking out of a glass," Dodd said. "I also had the misconception that any gay male was a carrier.

Some UI students in the health care professions say they will treat gay people the same as they would others, but will use more caution.

"It wouldn't bother me at all to treat gay people," sophomore medical student Lisa Green said. "It would probably say on their charts if they had AIDS. You would have to be more cautious in doing procedures, but I wouldn't change my approach to them."

"It doesn't make one bit of difference to me (if the patients are gay)," senior dental student Lauren Shanard said. "They're humans just like anyone else with an infectious disease, like hepatitis. The precautions are the same."

But it's NOT EASY to be certain whether gay patients — in a high-risk category — have AIDS. Unsure of the comprehensiveness of AIDS testing, some students of health care professions say they will use special precautions with all gay people.

"Just the simple fact that they're in a high-risk group, I'd take the precautions," Shanard said. "It's no big deal to do that. I wear gloves all the time."

UI senior nursing student Jennifer Herman said before she learned more about AIDS, she found herself suspecting certain male patients of being gay and of having AIDS.

"I was thinking that he was gay and that I better start using precautions," Herman said. "It was starting to click in my head that anyone could have it, it doesn't matter who it is I care for."

"From what I've heard, some of the med students do have reservations about treating gay people in general," one gay medical student said. "They feel awkward when gay people are around."

One Dental Student said he would automatically assume people he thought were gay had AIDS.

"I wouldn't guess. I wouldn't play Russian Roulette with my life," senior Tom Roemer said. "I'd almost assume that they did have AIDS and treat them with all the precautions of those that did have AIDS."

But activist calls for discreteness

"Certain affirmative action is justified," Renander said. "But their homosexuality is only apparent if they choose to make it apparent."

"Regarding AIDS education, Renander said efforts to educate the public may be misdirected."

"A reason the gay community is talking safety is they are concerned about possible backlash," he said, explaining when people see that gays themselves are responsible for the spread of AIDS, public sentiment toward gays will become hostile."

He says that is why homosexual groups are distributing free condoms at events like parades.

"They know condoms are not effective," Renander said. "A virus can get through a condom extremely easily."

Graf said homophobia is gradually being replaced by education at the UI.

"I was seeing homophobia come out of the woodwork," he said. "Now I think people are willing to listen and to find the truth: What are the things that are putting us at risk?"

"We're at the stage where people are ready to listen," Graf added.

Some UI students say the AIDS scare has educated them about other people's lifestyles and about the disease itself.

"My attitude has changed for the better toward gay people since AIDS came about," Dodd said.

"I've got a more general awareness now, and I'm probably more relaxed around gay people," Herman said.

Coinciding with U.S. Surgeon General Everett C. Koop's assertion that education about the disease AIDS will slow its spread, gay activists agree that education is needed to change negative perceptions and associations of gay people.

But Ruppel said education will only dispel misconceptions about AIDS and how it is spread, and not misconceptions about gay people themselves.

"Homophobic attitudes are so deeply ingrained that AIDS education doesn't solve the homophobic problem," he said. "There are people who just shut off to the facts."

"I see it as a separate issue," he said. "AIDS education is important in terms of dispelling misunderstandings about how AIDS is transmitted. It people believe if they are in a room with gay people they're going to contract AIDS, if we can help them to understand that proximity doesn't contribute to transmission of the disease, that certainly will help out."

Blake said to combat homophobia, gay people must help educate the straight community about alternative lifestyles.

"The gay community is going to have to become more open. These (homophobic) people are going through their lives thinking they don't know any gay people," he said, adding once people get to know others who are gay, their attitudes and fears change.

"That's a real scary role for us to have to play," Blake said. "But I'm convinced that that's what it will take."
Another way to contract AIDS virus

By James Cahoy
The Daily Iowan

With a biting prick of a needle, the illicit chemical rushes from the bloodstream to the brain, temporarily making life seem a little nicer and a little more interesting.

But shooting up these days also puts lives in a little more peril.

Although AIDS is generally regarded as a disease transmitted through sexual contact, a significant number of AIDS victims unknowingly inoculate themselves with the virus in a different manner — through hypodermic needles.

And the spread of AIDS is worsened when infected intravenous drug users pass the virus to sex partners.

According to the national Centers for Disease Control, 24 percent of the more than 41,300 AIDS victims in the United States have used drugs intravenously. In many of those cases, the victims are, or were, heterosexuals.

In Iowa, intravenous drug users account for five of the 69 AIDS cases reported since 1983, according to David Fries, an official with the Iowa Department of Health.

But Fries said intravenous drug users present special problems for public health officials trying to contain the disease.

"Because of the propensity of hypodermic needle-sharing among them, drug users are considered a high-risk group to contract AIDS. Of 41,300 AIDS victims in the United States almost one-quarter have used drugs intravenously.

"We screen people very heavily on past drug usage as part of our treatment," Bartlett said. "We also try to educate people on the dangers of intravenous drug abuse and AIDS."

According to Bartlett, the number of intravenous drug users at MECCA since the AIDS crisis was discovered has been fairly stable.

"The number of people using needles doesn't seem to be going up," Bartlett said. "But it doesn't appear to be declining very much, either."

Colette Brodersen, patient services director for the Iowa City Free Medical Clinic, 120 N. Dubuque St., said intravenous drug use is not a large problem locally, but a large number of adults who grew up during the sixties belong to a "psychedelic age group" that is more accepting of drug use.

"I think many people have experimented with it," she said. "Even if you have a handful of people who are doing it, it's a problem and we need to deal with it."

Bartlett said that as far as he knows, MECCA has not treated an AIDS victim, but he points out that the clinic has no way of diagnosing AIDS even if the patients have the disease.

"To the best of my knowledge, we haven't had anybody who has had AIDS yet, but it's difficult to know for sure," Bartlett said. "If we haven't had any yet, sooner or later it's probably going to happen that we have somebody who has the virus."
Tests bring answers, not a cure

Although HIV-testing can reveal if an individual has been exposed to the AIDS virus, it is not a foolproof way of determining whether the disease will someday invade an individual's immune system. Scientists are unsure how long it takes for the virus to make its presence known in the human body. And although the tests are highly accurate, a small margin for errors makes false positives a possibility. These vials of blood serum from a UI Hygienic Lab have undergone preliminary testing. About one-third of the samples showed exposure to the AIDS virus.

By Anne Kevlin
The Daily Iowan

Colette Brodersen is having a particularly hard time understanding the tragedy of AIDS.

"Sometimes I feel very angry," she said. "How did this happen? What made this happen? Why is this happening to people?"

Since 1985, Brodersen and her colleagues at Iowa City's Free Medical Clinic, 120 N. Dubuque St., have offered testing for exposure to AIDS. Her job is becoming increasingly difficult.

"Some of the things that I have to deal with are things that have really pushed my limits," Brodersen said. "I never thought that (by) working in this job I would be dealing with people who, two years later, I would be seeing die. I am now.

"I know people who are dying of AIDS, and it hurts. It's a painful, painful thing to see," she said.

BRODERSEN IS RESPONSIBLE for relaying test results to patients. Since an HIV test detects the presence of human antibodies to HIV — the virus that causes AIDS — people who test positive face the possibility of acquiring a fatal disease.

Testing is not a foolproof way of determining whether the disease will someday invade an individual's immune system. Scientists are unsure how long it takes for that virus to make its presence known in the human body.

"It can be as early as three weeks, it can be as late as six months," Jane Getchell, assistant director of the UI Hygienic Lab, said. Getchell, who oversees HIV-testing done at the lab, said negative results may be misleading.

"There have been reported individuals, though very, very few, who never did produce an antibody, but they were supposedly infected," she said.

SCIENTISTS ARE also unsure if exposure to the AIDS virus always indicates the future development of a full-blown case of AIDS. Health professionals often advise those who are tested that a positive result does not necessarily mean they will acquire AIDS.

"I'm certainly not hopeless about any number of possibilities in terms of the HIV virus, that some people will not go on to develop the symptoms," Brodersen said.

"Certainly, I want people to be hopeful about it."

Still, Brodersen makes sure patients who seek HIV-testing at the Free Medical Clinic are able to cope with what may not be pleasant news. The clinic processes about 60 tests each month, and clinic employees counsel each person before drawing blood samples for the test.

"PEOPLE ARE GIVEN a very thorough education as well as a self-exploration," Brodersen said. "We feel that people are very well-prepared to get the test done before they get the test done here."

Two counselors at the clinic spend 15 to 90 minutes talking with each person who asks to be tested, Brodersen said. People who receive positive test results also receive extensive post-test counseling, she added.

"Once you have a positive test, it alters your future perspective on things," Brodersen said, adding that guilt, anger and fear are common reactions for those people.

Ralph Knudson, a physician at the UI Family Practice Clinic, said some people would rather not know if they have been exposed to the AIDS virus. Others volunteered to be tested to relieve the uncertainty.

"Any way you look at it, they come in scared," Knudson said.

VIROLOGIST JACK Stapleton, a specialist in infectious diseases at UI Hospitals, encourages people who have engaged in high-risk behaviors like unprotected sex or intravenous drug use to be tested for HIV exposure.

"The earlier we can recognize that their immune system is being destroyed, the sooner we can start treatment," he said. "There is therapy now that helps (AIDS patients), and there are other better therapies within sight. It's not hopeless like it was two years ago."

But like Brodersen and Knudson, Stapleton said mandatory testing of the general population is not a solution to the AIDS problem.

"You can well imagine, to test everyone would run into the millions of dollars," he said.

AND ALTHOUGH THE tests for HIV are highly accurate, a small margin for errors makes false positives a possibility. As the number of people tested grows, so does the number of people who will receive incorrect test results.

"The repercussions of that on them is going to be extensive," Knudson said.

Several local organizations currently offer testing for the AIDS virus. Along with the Free Medical Clinic, the Emma Goldman Clinic, 227 N. Dubuque St., offers confidential, anonymous testing, but for women only, according to Associate Director Gayle Sand.

People who wish to be tested at either location need not use their names, and the results do not enter a personal file.

UI Student Health, the UI Family Practice Clinic and UI Hospitals and Clinics also provide tests for HIV.

STUDENT HEALTH DIRECTOR Mary Khawassah said before administering the HIV test, doctors inform students their test results will be confidential but not anonymous.

"Our policy at our service is that we do place results on the patient's lab record," she said. Students who seek anonymous testing can go to the Free Medical Clinic, Brodersen said.

Iowa hospitals, clinics and private physicians — including the Emma Goldman Clinic, the Free Medical Clinic and Student Health — send about 250 human blood samples each week to the UI Hygienic Lab to be processed.

UI microbiologist Mike Ramirez supervises the testing of samples for HIV exposure at the lab, mainly using the two most prominent screening tests, the ELISA and the Western Blot.

"When I first started here, AIDS testing did not take most of my time," Ramirez said. But these days, AIDS has the attention of much of the population. The number of people seeking tests increases with every AIDS article published, and Ramirez is spending more and more time on the tedious testing procedures.

TESTING HAS ENABLED people with the HIV virus to get help and take precautions that promote good health, according to Stephen Josephson, another microbiologist at the hygienic lab.

"With drugs like AZT and other prospective drugs, the earlier they have them, the better the outcome may be," Josephson said.

But, according to Knudson, the fight to stop the spread of AIDS should target prevention more than testing.

"Testing provides the illusion we are doing something about this," he said. A better approach is to provide education, Knudson added.

"I think we know enough right now to dramatically reduce the infections," he said.
Questions & Answers

Concerning Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)

Introduction

AIDS, the acquired immune deficiency syndrome, is a complex, rapidly evolving health problem. Although the origin of AIDS is not yet clear, the involvement of a new virus is highly suspected. The virus is thought to be of primate origin, possibly monkey or chimpanzee. The virus has not been isolated but its properties have been studied in experimental animals.

The virus causes severe immune deficiency, allowing secondary infections and neoplasms to occur. Within a few years after infection, the number of T helper lymphocytes (mainly CD4+ cells) decreases. The virus is known to infect mainly CD4+ cells and to destroy them by killing the cells. No vaccine is currently available for prevention of AIDS. The virus is transmitted through sexual contact, blood transfusions, and through the maternal-fetal route. The virus is present in semen and vaginal secretions, and in high concentrations in seminal fluid. It is transmitted through infected blood and body fluids in the following ways:

- Sexual contact
- Blood transfusions
- Maternal-fetal transmission

AIDS is usually transmitted by sexual contact, and has been found in all segments of the population. It has been found in both males and females, and in both men and women. The virus is highly contagious and can be transmitted through sexual contact.

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AIDS prompts UI response
Policy sets "appropriate tone" of protection

By Scott Hauser
The Daily Iowan

In response to growing concern about AIDS on the UI campus, UI administrators recently issued a four-page policy (opposite page) outlining their approach to the potentially deadly virus and people infected with it — something a number of colleges and universities are just beginning to do.

The policy — published late last month — is an attempt to protect the rights of the infected faculty, staff and students against the growing fear of AIDS among the population, UI administrators who helped draft the policy said.

“It sets an appropriate tone,” UI Assistant Vice President for Finance and University Services Walt Spaulding said. “It says we’re not going to treat people as scapegoats or lepers, and we’d examine the university community to respond with compassion to people with AIDS, or any other disease.”

AIDS EDUCATION activists praised the UI administration’s efforts, but urged the university to continue its education programs.

“The next step is to say, ‘OK, we’ve got this in hand, what do we do to put it into practice?’” said Joel Gray, a UI nursing student and member of the Gay People’s Union Health Committee.

The policy is a culmination of more than a year’s work by the UI Infectious Disease Committee, chaired by UI Vice President for Student Services Philip Hubbard. It is outlined in a pamphlet titled “Questions and Answers Concerning Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.”

In a question-and-answer format, the policy addresses some of the student and personnel concerns anticipated by UI administrators and emphasizes awareness, compassion and education as keys to the UI’s approach.

The policy is based on information from the U.S. Public Health Service and the Centers for Disease Control, both of which indicate casual contact is not known to transmit the virus.

ACCORDING TO A 1985 report published by the American College Health Association, the percentage of AIDS cases on campuses or among college-aged Americans is small, but college students tend to be more experimental with sex and recreational drug use — two factors that increase the spread of AIDS.

Since the virus has an incubation period of up to eight years, colleges will have an important role in stopping the spread of AIDS, the report suggests.

Hubbard and Spaulding said none of the situations discussed in the policy have arisen on campus, but several people — particularly in the health and food services — have asked questions about how AIDS-related concerns should be handled.

The policy doesn’t make recommendations or judgments about personal behavior, Hubbard said.

“This policy is based on the assumption that college students are mature enough that if they have enough information they can regulate their own lives,” he said.

HE SAID THE UI will combat the disease through education and counseling, and not with sweeping generalizations.

“I would hate to have anybody get into trouble simply because somebody told them what might get them into trouble,” he said. “On the other hand, I don’t want people worried that they can’t swim in the swimming pool because they think they can catch AIDS.”

Small said the policy’s case-by-case approach will deal with the welfare of the person who is ill and with keeping the irrational fears of others from interfering with the rights of the ill person.

Gray said the approach has the potential of singling out AIDS-virus carriers, but said the general policy’s response — an extrapolation of the UI Code of Student Life and human rights policies geared to AIDS — is appropriate.

“ALTHOUGH IT’S SCARY to know they’d get that much attention, it would also ensure that they’d get the rights they deserve as University of Iowa student, faculty or staff member,” he said.

Michael Blake, a member of the Johnson County AIDS Coalition, agreed the general approach of the policy is appropriate, but said the UI needs to make explicit whether the entire policy applies to people with AIDS-related complex (ARC) and people who test positive for the HIV virus.

Only one question in the policy specifically mentions AIDS, ARC and a positive test.

He said the major concerns of the gay community are how the next steps will be taken, particularly whether the counselors mentioned in the UI policy will be adequately trained and prepared to handle people with AIDS-related illnesses and whether the UI’s education efforts will adequately reach all members of the UI community — including members of minority populations.

UI DEAN OF STUDENT Services Philip Jones said he will chair an education subcommittee on ways the UI can distribute information and conduct education efforts on AIDS this fall.

He said the committee met for the first time this week to decide the next steps in the UI’s education efforts.

“We’re looking for a new system to begin dealing with the dissemination of information on AIDS,” Jones said. “I suspect the UI will explore and learn the most efficient ways to educate the community.”

Gray was made a member of the subcommittee, said the UI needs to do its best to reach every member of the UI community with correct and timely information which could be delivered in printed form, educational programs or even required courses.

“There’s got to be a way to reach everyone at this campus — whether they be faculty, students or staff,” Gray said. “The best approach would probably be to take the approach that everybody’s at risk and make the same information available to everyone.”

Blake said steps the UI takes must show flexibility and a willingness to listen to a number of voices.

“This is a very fast-moving issue,” Blake said. “I know it kind of runs counter to the idea of central administration, but the university has to be prepared to redirect energy very quickly to different areas, and develop a dialogue with people who have done a lot of work in this area and develop a network with them.”

“CPI said there’s an ongoing discussion with the university administration and we’re pleased with that, and we hope it continues,” Blake said. “But we’re also moving forward with our own agenda.”

Religious leaders say lethal disease isn’t God’s wrath

By Lisa Legge
The Daily Iowan

“a man also lie with mankind as he lieth with a woman, both of them have committed an abomination: they shall be put to death; their blood shall be upon them.” — Leviticus 20:13

Although the Bible says homosexuality is a sin, Iowa City religious leaders agree there is no proof AIDS is a punishment from God.

“I think as we look at something like AIDS, we might be inclined to think this is a judgment from God,” said the Rev. Harry Linnenbrink, pastor of St. Wenceslaus Catholic Church, 818 E. Davenport St. “But we don’t know how God thinks. We don’t have any knowledge to say it is a judgment.”

“IT’S SOMETHING THAT is not a direct judgment of God,” said the Rev. Robert Petersen, pastor of Bethany Baptist Church, 3001 Muscatine Ave. “AIDS is more of a natural consequence of the behavior. We don’t have any evidence that it was sent directly from heaven.”

“It’s an affliction that’s coming from that kind of lifestyle,” Linnenbrink said. “He may be calling them to a better life.”

Jeff Portman, rabbi of Agudas Achim Congregation and director of B’Nai B’Rith Hillel Foundation, adamantly agrees AIDS is not a punishment of gay people.

“I think it’s grotesque that people think that,” he said.

Portman said Reformed Jewish faith accepts the homosexual lifestyle.

“There should be no discrimination due to sexual orientation,” Portman said.

“A gay person has rights just like anyone else. Among the liberal branch of Judaism, 95 percent would support that view. Other denominations accept gay people, but homosexual activity is not tolerated.”

THE BIBLE MAKES it clear — especially in the letters of Paul — that homosexuality is a sin and something that needs to be turned away from and requires God’s forgiveness,” Petersen said.

“They are people with rights, made in the image and likeness of God,” Linnenbrink said. “You cannot judge the sinner because of the sin.

“They must keep working to better themselves — not necessarily to become straight, because they are gay by their nature — but not to indulg in gay activity,” Linnenbrink added. “It’s like a thief who given up stealing.”

Gay people can be forgiven in the eyes of God if they give up their homosexual activity, Petersen said.

“In the ancient city of Corinth, Greece, some of the Christians were homosexuals and they were forgiven by God,” Petersen said. “That is further evidence of God’s power to change lives. These people aren’t hopeless,” he added.
For more information

INFORMATION HOTLINES
U. S. Public Health Service AIDS Hotline
1-800-342-AIDS
National AIDS Network
202-564-2424
AZT Federal Hotline
1-800-843-9388
Centers for Disease Control
AIDS Activities
404-329-3311
Iowa 24-Hour AIDS Hotline
1-800-445-2437
Iowa State Department of Health
AIDS Hotline
1-800-532-3301

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
American Red Cross
AIDS Public Education Project
431 18th St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
202-639-3197
Women's AIDS Network
San Francisco AIDS Foundation
333 Valencia — Fourth Floor
San Francisco 94103
Gay Men's Health Crisis, Inc.

Box 274
132 W. 24th Street
New York, N. Y. 10011
212-807-6664
AIDS Resource Center
235 W. 18th St.
New York, N. Y. 10011
212-481-1270
Centers for Disease Control
Building Six
Room 292
1600 Clifton Rd.
Atlanta, Georgia 30333
404-329-1388
National Association of People
with AIDS
P. O. Box 65472
Washington, D. C. 20035
202-347-1317

AIDS Legal Rights Handbook
National Gay Rights Advocate
540 Castro St.
San Francisco 94114

STATES ORGANIZATIONS
Iowa Center for AIDS/ARC
Resources and Education
(ICARE)
P.O. Box 2989
Iowa City 52244-2989
Central Iowa AIDS Project
2116 Grand Ave.
Des Moines, Iowa 50312
515-243-7861
Rapids AIDS Project
Box 2861
Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52406-2861
319-395-7530
AIDS Coalition of Northeast
Iowa
2530 University Ave.
Waterloo, Iowa 50701
319-243-6831
AIDS Support Group — Quad Cities
Box 4095
Davenport, Iowa 52808-4095
319-322-1563

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS
Gay People's Union
University of Iowa
335-3251
Free Medical Clinic
120 N. Dubuque St.
Iowa City 52240
337-4499
Iowa Department of Human Ser­vices, Johnson County
911 N. Governor St.
Iowa City 52240
356-6005

Facts and figures

- ARC, or AIDS-Related Complex, is also caused by the AIDS virus. People with ARC have milder illnesses and symptoms of AIDS but do not meet the criteria of an AIDS diagnosis. ARC frequently progresses into AIDS.
- It is unknown when the first case of AIDS in the United States occurred. The Centers for Disease Control estimates that AIDS was infecting Americans in the late 1970s. The first reported cases of AIDS occurred in 1981.
- According to the Centers for Disease Control, more than 41,300 people in the United States have been diagnosed with AIDS.
- Some common illnesses of AIDS patients include tuberculosis, a type of pneumonia called Pneumocystis carinii and a type of cancer called Kaposi's sarcoma. AIDS may also damage the brain and the nervous system, causing dementia.
- Scientists predict approximately 30 percent of those now infected with the AIDS virus will develop AIDS within five years.

UNITED STATES PROJECTED AIDS CASES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cases Diagnosed</th>
<th>1986</th>
<th>1988</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative cases at start of year</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>196,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cumulative cases at start of year</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>74,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cumulative cases at start of year</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>270,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alive at start of year</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>71,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alive at any time during year</td>
<td>28,000</td>
<td>165,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deaths

| Cumulative deaths at start of year | 9,000 | 155,000 |
| Deaths during year | 9,000 | 54,000 |
| Cumulative deaths at end of year | 16,000 | 179,000 |
| Persons with HIV-1/HIV/AIDS | 1,000,000 | 96 |

The Daily Iowan/David Miller

- Mosquitoes are generally not thought to transmit the AIDS virus to humans, but reports on the matter are not complete in agreement.
- Cases of AIDS are increasing in all states; about one-quarter of all AIDS victims in the United States are black, and about 14 percent are Hispanic.
- AIDS victims are generally young; most are between the ages of 20 and 39.
- Some symptoms of AIDS include fever, swollen glands, extreme and rapid weight loss, coughing, extreme fatigue and unusual growths on the skin. These symptoms are associated with other, less serious illnesses as well.
- There is no evidence that the AIDS virus — a dangerous but fragile virus — can be spread through casual contact. Studies show that family members of AIDS patients do not contract AIDS unless they participate in sexual activity.
- The rate of gay men acquiring the AIDS virus has been declining, possibly due to changes in reported sexual behavior, but the Centers for Disease Control predicts the rate of heterosexuals acquiring the virus will increase at least in the next three years.