

**SUPPLEMENT TO**  
**REPORTS ON AIDS IN THE AFRICAN PRESS:**  
**AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Nancy J. Schmidt

Copyright 1990  
African Studies Program  
Indiana University

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Acknowledgments	2
African Newspapers and News Magazines Consulted	3
Other Periodicals Cited	4
Annotated Bibliography	6
Geographic Index	68
Subject Index	70

## INTRODUCTION

The aim of this bibliography, as was that of the bibliography it supplements,<sup>1</sup> is to present Sub-Saharan African perspectives of AIDS at a time when there is no large-scale systematic social science research being conducted on the sociocultural impact of AIDS throughout the continent. By preparing an annotated bibliography of resources published primarily in Sub-Saharan Africa or for the continent of Africa by reporters located in Africa, I have demonstrated the wide range of material available for social science investigation, to complement reports in the Western press, or for other purposes. The bibliographic project which I started in 1986<sup>2</sup> is now complete. I hope that those interested in the social impact of AIDS in Africa will utilize the kinds of African press resources that I have included in my bibliographies.

This bibliography, like my previous bibliographies, aims to exemplify the kinds of information on AIDS published in the African press. No claim is made for the publications surveyed or attitudes expressed in them being representative of the sub-continent. The publications chosen for systematic review and listed on pages 3 and 4 are available at Indiana and Northwestern Universities. An attempt was made to have the citations from these sources as complete as possible through March 1990. The publications that were systematically reviewed were supplemented by others that came to my attention and are listed on pages 4 and 5. Page numbers are missing on some of the citations because the annotations were prepared from photocopies on which the page numbers were lacking. A few social science sources and AIDS booklets published in Africa which are directly related to press reports also are included. However, no attempt has been made to systematically cover social science literature in this bibliography.

Since the majority of sources included in this bibliography are not indexed either by the publishers of the materials or by periodical indexes, and are not readily accessible outside of Africa, annotations have been provided. The bibliography is indexed by country and subject. The subjects are those most frequently discussed in the publications surveyed and are phrased in terminology used in these publications.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to thank those who have encouraged and assisted with this project. Norman Miller provided me with the opportunity to start this project and to share some of the results of the project at conferences and in print. Karen Fung has called my attention to articles in African publications not available at Indiana University and provided photocopies of them so I could prepare annotations. Dee Mortensen has compiled and maintained on the computer the AIDS "database" from which this and my other recent AIDS bibliographies have been produced.'

1. Nancy J. Schmidt, Reports on AIDS in the African Press: An Annotated Bibliography. Bloomington: African Studies Program, Indiana University, 1988.
2. Nancy J. Schmidt, Social impact of AIDS in Africa, a working bibliography, in AIDS in Africa, the Social and Policy Impact, Norman Miller and Richard C. Rockwell, eds. Lewiston, N.Y.: Edwin Mellen Press, 1988. pp. 245-267.
3. Nancy J. Schmidt, Resources for Teaching about the Social Impact of AIDS in Africa. Bloomington: African Studies Program, Indiana University, 1990 (Abridged as Resources to Assess the Social Impact of AIDS in Africa, AIDS and Society 1,3 (1990): 14-18), and African Press Reports on the Social Impact of AIDS on Women and Children in Sub-Saharan Africa, paper for Center for African Studies Spring Symposium, University of Illinois, Urbana, May 6, 1990.

AFRICAN NEWSPAPERS AND NEWS MAGAZINES CONSULTED

Every available issue of the sources listed below was consulted for articles on AIDS.

Africa Hoje (Lisbon)  
Africa International (Dakar)  
Africa 2000 (Malabo)  
African Concord (London)  
African Guardian (London)  
Afrique Elite (Puteaux)  
Afrique Magazine (Paris)  
Amina (Paris)  
Bénin Magazine (Cotonou)  
Bingo (Dakar)  
Bulletin of Tanzanian Affairs (London)  
Carrefour Africain (Ouagadougou)  
CODESRIA Bulletin (Dakar)  
Croissance des Jeunes Nations (Paris)  
Daily Nation (Nairobi)  
Dialogue (Kigali)  
Domingo (Maputo)  
Domingo Actualidade (Maputo)  
Ehuzu (Cotonou)  
Fraternité Hebdo (Abidjan)  
Fraternité Matin (Abidjan)  
Guardian (Lagos)  
Herald (Harare)  
I. D. (Abidjan)  
Jamana (Bamako)  
Jeune Afrique (Paris)  
Jeune Afrique Magazine (Paris)\*  
Moni (Limbe)  
Moto (Harare)  
New African (London)  
New Internationalist (London)  
New Nigerian (Kaduna)  
Newswatch (Lagos)  
Nigrizia (Verona)  
Nouvel Afrique Asie (Paris)  
Prize Africa (Harare)  
Read On (Harare)  
Sidways (Ouagadougou)  
Soleil (Dakar)  
South (London)  
Southern African Economist (Harare)  
Star International Weekly (Johannesburg)  
Sunday Mail (Harare)  
Sunday News (Dar es Salaam)  
Tempo (Maputo)  
Third World (Rio de Janeiro)  
This Week (Lagos)

\* Changed title to Afrique Magazine, March 1989

Times International (Ikeja)  
UNESCO Sources (Paris)  
Union (Libreville)  
Weekly Mail (Johannesburg)  
Weekly Review (Nairobi)  
West Africa (London)  
WorldAIDS (London)  
World Health (Geneva)  
World Health Forum (Geneva)

OTHER PERIODICALS CITED

Africa Analysis (London)  
Africa News (Durham, NC)  
Africa Report (New York)  
African Business (London)  
Afrika (Bonn)  
Beyond (Nairobi)  
Botswana Daily News (Gaborone)  
Botswana Guardian (Gaborone)  
Cahiers Zairois de Recherche en Sciences Humaines (Kinshasa)  
Cape Times (Cape Town)  
Central African Journal of Medicine (Harare)  
Congo Magazine (Brazzaville)  
Contemporary Review (London)  
Courier (Brussels)  
Daily Times (Blantyre)  
Development and Cooperation (Bonn)  
Development Forum (Geneva)  
Echo (Dakar)  
Environment Africaine (Dakar)  
Famille et Développement (Dakar)  
Femmes Gabonaises (Libreville)  
Gazette (Gaborone)  
Gesandtschaft. Zaire. Bulletin (Berlin)  
JODAC News (Johannesburg)  
Kenyatta University News (Nairobi)  
Kutlwano (Gaborone)  
Media in Education and Development (Stevenage, Eng.)  
Mozambiquefile (Maputo)  
Mundo Negro (Madrid)  
New Nation (Windhoek)  
New York Times (New York)  
Nigeria Abroad (Albany, GA)  
Nouveau Virgine (Port Louis)  
People's Daily Graphic (Accra)  
Rainbow (Nairobi)

SAF Position Paper (Johannesburg)  
South (Woodstock, S.A.)  
South African Broadcasting Corporation (Johannesburg)  
South African Observer (Pretoria)  
Southern Africa Today (Pretoria)  
Southern Star (Maseru)  
Sunday Vanguard (Apapa)  
Sunjata (Bamako)  
Univers Francophone (Paris)  
Windhoek Advertiser (Windhoek)  
Women's Exclusive Magazine (Lusaka)  
Worker's Voice (Kitwe)  
Zaire-Afrique (Kinshasa)  
Zari Bulletin (Washington, DC)  
Zimbabwe Press Mirror (Harare)

1. A l'heure de la chemise de nuit, les "chemisettes." Afrique Elite Feb. (1989): 18. Guinea Bissau. AIDS campaign at 2 Bissau night clubs.
2. ABP. L'OMS à la recherche de nouvelles stratégies de lutte contre le SIDA. Ehuzu Oct. 24 (1989): 5. Cameroun. WHO sponsored conference in Yaounde Oct. 22-26. Experimental use of AZT in Africa a "cruel reality." Must unite to encourage individuals, groups and communities to change their behavior. Need to change attitudes toward AIDS. Media important in battle against AIDS. Seroprevalence of .5% in Cameroun.
3. ABP. Ouverture aujourd'hui à Kinshasa d'une conférence sur le cancer et le SIDA en Afrique. Ehuzu Oct. 30 (1989): 12. Zaire. Representatives from 30 countries at conference on cancer and AIDS, Oct. 30-Nov. 3 to discuss means of detecting and combatting these diseases.
4. ACT Coordinator. AIDS victims need help. Herald Sept. 26 (1989): 2. Zimbabwe. Letter. Many people are not coming for assistance because of moralizing about AIDS. Education important because of social, sexual, economic, cultural and psychological ramifications of AIDS. Persons who infect others should be prosecuted.
5. ADN/GNA. 8 meet on AIDS. People's Daily Graphic Oct. 3 (1989): 2. Congo. 8 African countries met in Brazzaville to set up committee on disseminating information about AIDS.
6. AFP. Création de comités provinciaux de lutte contre le SIDA. Ehuzu Aug. 25 (1989): 5. Gabon. Has created provincial AIDS committees to organize informational meetings in villages. 1.2% of population are AIDS positive, 2% in Libreville, 5 people have died.
7. APS Features. AIDS "doctor" barred from practising. Herald Mar. 8 (1989): 7. Zambia. Essentially same article as Correspondent, Zambian AIDS 'doctor' banned from practising, in the New Nigerian. See No. 138.
8. APS Features. Zambia's Christian women attack AIDS booklet. Moto Dec./Jan. (1988-1989): 16. Zambia. Christian women consider 24 page booklet prepared with support from NORAD to promote promiscuity; feel they should be consulted when government takes actions that affect the church.
9. A. T. Learning about AIDS. Courier July-Aug. (1988): 26. Zaire. Ignorance and carelessness the main risks emphasized on radio and television. No irrefutable proof that AIDS an epidemic; no nation-wide testing. Zaire unique because of extent of AIDS research.



10. AZT Hopes. Plea from an AIDS victim. Herald July 3 (1989): 4. Zimbabwe. Letter. AIDS victim tells of discrimination in employment despite his need to support family.
11. Abougnan, Marcellin. Le dollar et le rouble doivent supporter la lutte et non l'armement. Fraternité Matin June 7 (1989): 26. Report on international AIDS conference in Montreal which focuses on comments made by Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.
12. Abougnan, Marcellin. Lutte contre le SIDA. Fraternité Matin Aug. 12-15 (1989): 6-7. Three informational articles: Interview on AIDS with Jean Robert provides facts about virus, transmission, survival; list of advice on how to avoid getting AIDS; statement by Dr. Lurhuma, Zaire, on his MM1 vaccine.
13. Abougnan, Marcellin. SIDA et ... valeurs morales. Fraternité Matin Feb. 2 (1989): 2. Côte d'Ivoire. Exponential growth of AIDS. Problem with disintegration of family and breakdown in moral values in society. Is it possible not to espouse modernism?
14. Abu, Sully and Toyin Chiahemen. A raging scourge. African Guardian Dec. 25 (1986): 14-18. Statistics on AIDS in Africa and among students abroad. Summary of Panos Institute survey. Examples of social impact in several African countries.
15. Adekunle, Adebisi. Kano sets up AIDS screening centre. New Nigerian May 22 (1989): 16. Nigeria. Center set up because of increasing anxiety over increasing cases of sexually transmitted diseases. Clinic also will do research and have education program.
16. Aderogba, Ajibade, Chuks O. Nnaji and Margaret Alaba. Ojeih and AIDS. African Concord May 22 (1989): 5. Nigeria. Three letters responding to Ojeih's article on AIDS, No. 390. Need practical work to stop AIDS in Nigeria, Nigerian doctor with "cure" should be able to cure people in Nigeria and spread of AIDS in Uganda.
17. Adesina, Debo, John Nwaobi and Onajomo Orere. AIDS: not yet a safety-valve. African Guardian Nov. 7 (1988): 25-26. Nigeria. Active campaign against AIDS, but no "foolproof" way to control it. Discussion of AIDS contaminated blood at a hospital. Origin of AIDS briefly discussed and herbal cures mentioned.
18. Adou, Edoukou. Hôpital Protestant de Dabou un centre de recherches sur le SIDA offert par le Rotary. Fraternité Matin May 30 (1989): 2. Côte d'Ivoire. Research center on AIDS epidemiology opened, financed by local Rotary Club, cost 14,900,000 CFA. Reasons for selecting hospital discussed.
19. Africa - China. Africa Research Bulletin. Political Series 25, 12 (1989): 9126-9127. 50 African students accused of carrying AIDS virus boycotted classes and kidnapped a professor in Hangzhou.

20. Africa AIDS. Africa Research Bulletin. Political Series 26, 6 (1989): 9331-9332. African responses at international AIDS conference in Montreal are summarized. Some feel the political responses to blaming Africa for origin of AIDS delayed recognition of the seriousness of the problem. Activities of Society of Women and AIDS in Africa mentioned.
21. Africa facing AIDS holocaust - report. Star International Airmail Weekly Dec. 14 (1988): 6. AIDS could turn Africa into "mosaic of warring tribal camps." Political instability does not permit adequate monitoring of blood supplies etc. Dire predictions for 10 countries including: 100% of people in Nairobi carriers!
22. Africa...the new frontline for battling AIDS. Moni April (1987): 20-21. Article reprinted from African Development News that surveys incidence of AIDS and AIDS prevention measures in Africa.
23. Aguiyi-Ironsi, Louisa. AIDS: no escape. Newswatch Nov. 14 (1988): 8-9. Nigeria. Problem of spread through contaminated blood and incident of possibly mislabeled blood in a Nigerian hospital.
24. Aguiyi-Ironsi, Louisa. A silent sniper. Newswatch Dec. 5 (1988): 38-41. Nigeria. Case histories of 3 AIDS patients. How long it takes to develop AIDS, relation between AIDS and promiscuity, patterns of AIDS infection, social and economic implications, Nigerian measures to control AIDS.
25. Aidoo, Akwasi. The political economy of AIDS in Africa: a neglected research theme. CODESRIA Bulletin 3 (1988): 7-8. Uneven spatial distribution of AIDS in Africa despite unreliable statistics. Prejudice and racism has inhibited more scientific understanding, but dispelled idea that health and disease are apolitical issues. Risk factors are personal and structural. Special attention to social science research on AIDS at recent meetings in Nairobi, Addis Ababa and Cotonou. CODESRIA a major organization that can mobilize social science research.
26. AIDS. Freetown: National AIDS Committee, Ministry of Health, Sept. 1987. Two page brochure on basic facts about AIDS spread and prevention. Reissued Feb. 1988 with different illustrations.
27. AIDS: a trade union issue? Workers' Voice July (1988):4, Dec. (1988): 4. Zambia. A union problem because those most at risk the backbone of the labor force. What AIDS is, how it is and is not spread. Risk of infection at work, can victims continue to work, should victims be hired, should there be mass screening of workers.
28. AIDS. Every minute, a new patient. Weekly Review Nov. 18 (1988): 10-11. Summary of AIDS and the Third World by Renée Sabatier.
29. AIDS: hospital screens 3,000 without positive results. Guardian Dec. 29 (1988): 3. Nigeria. Jos Teaching Hospital found no

- positive cases. Cannot test all blood for transfusions because no central blood screening center. In other parts of Africa women who are unaware they are infected give birth to infected children.
30. AIDS: lobbying in South Africa...testing in Zimbabwe...a catastrophe in Tanzania. Africa Analysis Mar. 30 (1990): 7. South Africa: researchers and academics are lobbying the government and ANC over the dramatic and largely unrecognized spread of AIDS. Zimbabwe: insurance companies are insisting that clients be tested for AIDS. Tanzania: one-third population of Kagera District is HIV positive and has 7,000 AIDS orphans.
  31. AIDS: Obas pledge juju cure. African Guardian Aug. 14 (1989): 33. Nigeria. Traditional rulers pledge to "stamp out" AIDS by enlisting support of traditional healers in grassroots education.
  32. AIDS - 'People hear what they want to hear.' African Concord Nov. 18-24 (1988): 27. Zaire. Dr. Lurhuma may be victim of prejudice that no African can develop AIDS cure. Zaire government "rues the day" he announced AIDS cure on television, but he only said drug was being tested.
  33. AIDS - seriousness recognised by the media. Bulletin of Tanzanian Affairs Jan. (1990): 7-8. Tanzania. 30 articles in 2 leading newspapers in last 3 months of 1989. Short summaries of 10.
  34. AIDS - the writing is on the wall. Star International Airmail Weekly Nov. 23 (1988): 11. Southern Africa. 170 cases in South Africa, 104 have died, 1 in every 540 women in Witwatersrand area infected. 4% people in Mocambique's major towns are carriers; refugees could carry AIDS to neighboring countries. More Malawian miners test positive each year. 119 cases in Zimbabwe, but 250,000 may be infected. 241 carriers and 23 cases in Botswana.
  35. AIDS: what our readers think. Read On 1 (1988): 12-13. Zimbabwe. 6 readers express views on why AIDS epidemic exists and how it should be fought, 1 in poetry.
  36. AIDS: Zambia's action. New Internationalist Dec. (1988): 28. Zambia. Christian Council of Zambia, Zambia Episcopal Conference and Evangelical Fellowship of Zambia have condemned government's importation of condoms. Comments on AIDS and the Third World by the Panos Institute.
  37. AIDS, a worldwide effort to stop it. World Health Oct. (1989): 1-29. One article focuses on Africa, but African examples are cited in all articles, including those on women and youth.
  38. AIDS and children: a family disease. PANOS Mini-Dossier 2 (1989). Many African examples are included in this 20 page booklet on how children contract AIDS, treatment for children, impact on families, risk for teenagers and streetchildren and prostitution. African focused sections: Zambian pupils take the pledge; Ugandan schoolgirls resist sweet talk for sex; Grandfather cares for 14 orphans (Uganda).

39. AIDS and economics: a deadly combination. Africa Report Nov.-Dec. (1989): 6, 9. Because magnitude of AIDS in Africa concealed, other issues seem more pressing. By 1992, 250,000 infants may be born with AIDS. Difficult to measure results of AIDS campaigns. AIDS could radically alter demographic patterns.
40. AIDS and the Third World. London: Panos Institute, 1989. Update and revision of earlier editions. Outlines major changes since 1986. Information on Africa especially in chapters 3, 6, and 7 on the AIDS pandemic, blame and prejudice, and development expenditure, and in the appendix on the global picture that provides data on every country that has reported AIDS cases to WHO.
41. AIDS battle 'only beginning' - WHO. African Concord Nov. 4-10 (1988): 27. Regional conference on AIDS held in Zaire. Largest increase in AIDS cases in Malawi. 6-8% of those tested in Kinshasa positive. Need to better identify high risk groups, increase counseling for patients, use media to relay information. Shortage of condoms deplored, sales "soaring" in Zaire and Congo. General improvement in morality in Uganda.
42. AIDS breakthrough...and symposium. West Africa Oct. 9-15 (1989): 1703. Cameroun. Second international symposium on AIDS education and information, sponsored by WHO, to be held in Yaounde, Oct. 22-26. Use of condoms, collaboration with media to combat discrimination, education in the workplace and use of AIDS carriers as educators will be discussed.
43. AIDS campaign. West Africa Dec. 11-17 (1989): 2973. Nigeria. On World AIDS Day media urged to intensify AIDS campaign. Problem of AIDS has been "grossly underestimated." Ignorance and discrimination will not aid in fight against AIDS.
44. AIDS cases higher. Zimbabwe Press Mirror Sept. 18 (1989): 4. Zimbabwe. Information to know precise scope in Zimbabwe is unavailable. AIDS most common cause of infant deaths in Harare hospitals in last year. Epidemic appears to be similar to that in Zaire, although it started later. Information is the most important weapon against AIDS.
45. AIDS cases on the rise - WHO. Daily Times Jan. 15 (1990): 5. Report on AIDS cases worldwide. Largest increase in Africa in Côte d'Ivoire. Uganda the worst affected country in Africa.
46. AIDS Centre for Akure. New Nigerian Dec. 4 (1988): 1. Nigeria. Screening center at Ondo State Specialist Hospital.
47. AIDS conference. West Africa May 29-June 4 (1989): 902. Benin. Kenya. Prior to international conference in Montreal, regional conferences held to canvass views of health workers and others involved in the struggle against AIDS.

48. AIDS counselling badly needed. Weekly Review June 23 (1989): 59-60. Zimbabwe. Counseling in Zimbabwe behind some other African countries because of low number of AIDS cases. Activities of 2 NGOs discussed: Family AIDS Counselling Trust in Mutare and AIDS Counselling Trust (ACT) in Harare. ACT has started own counseling campaign. Women urged to take leading role in AIDS campaign at Society for Women and AIDS in Africa workshop in Harare in May.
49. AIDS counsellors. Daily Nation Mar. 3 (1990): 12. Kenya. Red Cross has trained 58 AIDS counselors and distributed 93,200 booklets, "More About AIDS."
50. AIDS cure. Guardian (Lagos) Nov. 27 (1988): 1. Nigeria. Federal government will support any traditional healer who can produce herbs to cure AIDS.
51. AIDS disaster. Zimbabwe Press Mirror Nov. 16 (1989): 15. Zimbabwe. Three articles on failure of Zimbabwe's "fight" against AIDS to date, incidence of AIDS in Hurungwe District, and safety of schoolchildren as blood donors.
52. AIDS editorial brews storm. Botswana Daily News Dec. 5 (1986). Botswana. Mixed reactions to commentary on Radio Botswana. Insufficient information provided on steps being taken by Health Ministry to monitor AIDS. Ministry will not reveal names of AIDS sufferers or carriers.
53. AIDS figures. West Africa Sept. 26-Oct. 2 (1988): 1813. Cameroun. 62 carriers, 35 deaths. 7.5% prostitutes in Douala infected. Only 3 provinces have reported, although all have testing equipment.
54. AIDS forces up demand for rubber. Daily Times Feb. 1 (1990): 2. Nigeria. Director of business company indicates demand for condoms has increased demand for natural rubber and cost of rubber per ton.
55. AIDS free and country fresh. Southern African Economist April/May (1989): 51. Zimbabwe. WHO seminar in Harare. Rural population aged 4-14 to be target of education campaign to keep them AIDS free. Although most African countries have national AIDS committees, few report quarterly AIDS statistics to WHO.
56. AIDS, health scheme to gulp \$76 million. Nigeria Abroad Dec. 15-31 (1989): 9. Nigeria. Will raise \$76 million to combat AIDS and facilitate primary health care. \$40 million to be spent on 3 year AIDS plan drawn up with WHO assistance. \$14 million to be spent on blood transfusion centers to ensure AIDS surveillance.
57. The AIDS horror at Kenyigo. Bulletin of Tanzanian Affairs Sept. (1988): 19. Tanzania. Devastation greater than from attack by Amin's forces. Many houses abandoned, less than half houses occupied. Many children malnourished because have no parents.

58. AIDS in the 1990s. Development Forum July-Aug. (1989): 9. Summary of information presented at the international conference in Montreal. Recent expansion of AIDS in West Africa mentioned.
59. AIDS known carriers 30. Botswana Daily News Jan. 26 (1987). Botswana. Major education campaign to be launched in March via radio, lectures, kgotla meetings, seminars, newspapers, posters, bumper stickers and T-shirts in English and Setswana. 2 of 8 victims have died.
60. AIDS Let Us Fight It Together. Harare: Women's Action Group, 1987. 53 page book in Shona and English, or Ndebele and English, strip cartoon format that provides basic information about AIDS and how to protect people and their families from AIDS. Based on questions of rural and urban people of different age groups and answered by doctors and nurses.
61. AIDS=Mahabusi. Tanzania?: Elimu ya Malezi ya Ugana, 1987? Tanzania. 27 page AIDS education booklet in Swahili.
62. AIDS on the increase. West Africa Dec. 12-18 (1988): 2358. Sierra Leone. 54 of 1740 people tested positive, a dramatic increase from last year's .4%. Of 48 cases, 4 have died. AIDS an economic burden to an already fragile economy.
63. AIDS patient goes on Kemron. Daily Nation Feb. 10 (1990): 2. Kenya. AIDS patient who stopped taking Kemron and sought help from herbalist is seriously ill. Spent 10,000 Sh on herbal cure.
64. AIDS, prostitution and hypocrisy. Gazette (Gaborone) Jan. 28 (1987): 9. Botswana. Public opinion column. Men blame women, but men are part of man-woman relationship. Reasons for prostitution include men's responsibility by creating a socioeconomic system where women are chattels. AIDS crisis provides opportunity to confront lack of decent employment for unskilled women.
65. AIDS revisited. Southern Africa Today Feb. (1989): 28. Southern Africa. Dr. Howard consults column answers questions about why there is no treatment for AIDS, why playing it safe is important, why casual contact at work will not spread AIDS, why lymph glands are affected and purpose of World AIDS Day.
66. AIDS singer goes home. Herald Jan. 12 (1990): 5. Uganda. Popular singer Philly Bongoley Lutaaya returned from Sweden. Has released new album of AIDS songs.
67. AIDS spread. West Africa Feb. 26-Mar. 4 (1990): 346. Sierra Leone. AIDS spreading rapidly, half of 3,000 cases have died. Proposal for 5 year control plan has been sent to WHO. "Massive training" of technicians will begin in late March.
68. AIDS 'sweeping through armies.' Africa Analysis Feb. 2 (1990): 2. Zimbabwe. Anxiety over estimate that 50% of army may be HIV

- positive. Armies in Africa regarded as being major disseminators of AIDS. AIDS death rate in Harare's main hospital 8 per day.
69. The AIDS threat - 400,000 cases. Bulletin of Tanzanian Affairs Sept. (1989): 34-35. Tanzania. First AIDS cases reported 1983, now 400,000 cases estimated. True prevalence and speed of communication not known. Concern about orphans and men seeking schoolgirls for sex. On Peasants Day visitors to Dar es Salaam International Trade Fair were buying condoms "like hot cakes" to prevent AIDS.
  70. AIDS threat increases. New Nation (Windhoek) Jan. (1990): 35. Namibia. Half of reported AIDS cases from Caprivi. Little screening except in Windhoek and Caprivi. An Interim AIDS National Committee has been established with representatives from all regions.
  71. The AIDS timebomb. JODAC News 1 (1988): 20-21. South Africa. Community organizations will have to develop effective responses. Is political, social and medical problem. Chamber of Mines has responded in a "racist and high-handed manner." AIDS should be treated like any other industrial handicap. Media hysteria and mystification disguise the problem. Main risk factors for Africa exist in South Africa. Health and expenditure on health services are essentially political matters.
  72. AIDS toll ups 178. Zimbabwe Press Mirror June 12 (1989): 1-2. Zimbabwe. Reprints of 5 press articles on incidence of AIDS, number of doctors who died of AIDS, Anti-AIDS slogan campaign, medical attitudes about and actions toward AIDS.
  73. AIDS war. West Africa Nov. 13-19 (1989): 1907. Nigeria. \$40 million for 3 year campaign to set up blood transfusion centers, ensure AIDS surveillance and improve clinical management of cases.
  74. AIDS warning. West Africa Oct. 9-15 (1989): 1698-1699. Nigeria. Ignorance is leading to underreporting. AIDS is spreading rapidly and statistics do not tell the whole story. Comments at Seminar of Lagos State branch of Pharmaceutical Society of Nigeria.
  75. Akintunde, Olumuyi. Royal fathers end talks on AIDS with an 'action plan.' Guardian Aug. 5 (1989): 3. Nigeria. Meeting of traditional leaders in Ilorin urge use of musicians and town criers to provide information, religious leaders to sermonize on the risks of permissive sex, prohibition on sale of alcoholic drinks after 10:30 pm, use of local languages on posters and handbills, and discipline rather than the use of condoms.
  76. Akpomera, Eddy. Boy, 10, contracts AIDS through blood transfusion. Guardian Dec. 21 (1988): 1-2. Nigeria. Boy in Benin City quarantined, transfusion at private clinic.
  77. Akuku, Ita. Task-force on AIDS prevention inaugurated. New Nigerian Sept. 27 (1989): 11. Nigeria. Task force on AIDS

counseling established to develop appropriate programs. Ways to incorporate AIDS prevention in the school curriculum are being discussed. Suggestions have been made for an AIDS counseling newsletter.

78. An alarming shortage. Weekly Review Nov. 10 (1989): 29-30. Kenya. Tempers have flared over shortage of disposable needles and syringes in Mombasa. Kenyans are worried because AIDS is "rampant."
79. Aliança artistas-público contra o SIDA funcionou. Domingo Actualidade Oct. 8 (1989): 2. Mocambique. The "concert of the year" put on by artists against AIDS and sponsored by Ministry of Health. Some of the best artists performed. Other activities during the week mentioned. An occasion to think about the consequences of AIDS.
80. Allo le 33.14.68? "SIDA direct." Fraternité Matin Aug. 28 (1989): 2. Côte d'Ivoire. Test of telephone hotline set up by National AIDS Committee.
81. Anderson, Joan. Uganda breaks silence on the mass killer. Weekly Mail Oct. 28-Nov. 3 (1988): 2. Uganda. AIDS support organization in Kampala, first of its kind in Africa. Has 5 full-time staff, 50 clients, many living at home and visited 4 times a week. Has investigated local herbal medicines.
82. Anikulapo, Jahman. Hotline AIDS premieres. Guardian Aug. 18 (1989): 15. Nigeria. 35 minute play that explains nature of AIDS and methods of prevention, includes original music and songs. Premier sponsored by National Committee on AIDS.
83. Anti-AIDS campaign. West Africa Sept. 18-24 (1989): 1576. Ghana. Two day conference to mobilize support for AIDS prevention. Sources of financial support pledged sufficient to start program, \$10.4 million needed.
84. Anti-AIDS exhibition. Sunday News May 28 (1989): 1. Tanzania. 5 day arts exhibition as part of artists' campaign against AIDS.
85. Anti-AIDS fund is N25m richer. Guardian Mar. 23 (1990): 16. Nigeria. Only \$3.257 million of \$40 million given at 2 day conference on AIDS held in Lagos. Money from 1 country and 3 international organizations.
86. Anti-Matanyula. Educate the public about AIDS. Gazette (Gaborone) Dec. 10 (1986). Botswana. Letter about need to educate homosexual men.
87. "Apartheid" AIDS. Weekly Review Dec. 9 (1988): 86-88. South Africa. Afrikaners feel that if blacks die of AIDS it's their own fault. White homosexuals first to have AIDS in South Africa. Migrant workers feel they have been made AIDS scapegoats. Sporadic media campaigns have had negative impact on attitudes. Clinics in Alexandra and Soweto are providing information.



88. Ardavfio, Rosemary. Support AIDS control programme - Ebo urges public. People's Daily Graphic Dec. 2 (1988): 1. Ghana. Churches, chiefs, women's and men's organizations, NGOs, Muslim communities and revolutionary groups called on to help in AIDS control. Maternal and Child Health Care unit has launched cassette of AIDS songs; money from sales to be used on AIDS education. Hewala Drama Troupe of health workers has performed play "The Bitter Side of AIDS."
89. Ardavfio, Rosemary and Hugh Larry Owusu-Dickson. Donors pledge \$3.2m for AIDS prevention in Ghana. People's Daily Graphic Sept. 6 (1989): 1, 8-9. Ghana. Multilateral aid pledged in support of the Medium Term Plan during 2 day meeting. Donors include WHO, EEC, ODA, USAID and ADRA (Adventist Development Relief Agency). Federal Republic of Germany will give technical assistance.
90. Ardavfio, Rosemary and Hugh Larry Owusu-Dickson. 'More concerted effort to prevent AIDS.' People's Daily Graphic Sept. 6 (1989): 1, 9. Ghana. Secretary of Health, Nana Akuoko Sarpong, emphasized need for West African countries to do more to prevent spread of AIDS. Some countries in the region will not admit that AIDS exists in "alarming proportions." Comments made after meeting for Medium Term Plan for AIDS prevention.
91. Are you worried over AIDS? Moni Sept. (1986): 3. Malawi. Editorial. How spread of AIDS can be controlled.
92. Artistas Contra o SIDA. Tempo Sept. 10 (1989): 52. Mocambique. Artists against AIDS active in Maputo raising peoples' awareness through concerts, theater and musical festivals.
93. Asonye, Patrick. Minister inaugurates AIDS committee. Guardian Jan. 18 (1989): 3. Nigeria. Inauguration of National AIDS Committee at end of 18 month prevention and control program. Main technical areas of national AIDS program are laboratory analysis of blood, epidemiology, education, clinical management and counseling.
94. 'At first, I thought I was bewitched!' Weekly Review Apr. 13 (1990): 17-21. Kenya. Five case histories of persons who contracted AIDS and have been treated with Kemron.
95. At last! A miracle drug against AIDS. Weekly Review Feb. 9 (1990): 10-34. Kenya. Kemron developed by Kenya Medical Research Institute has been successful in clinical research trials. Research that led to development of Kemron described at news conference. Case studies of AIDS patients, profiles of doctors that developed Kemron, discussion of treatment vs. cure, how drug will get on the market. AIDS education is still important.
96. Atta, Am. SIDA: panique sur le trattoir. I.D. June 25 (1989): 9-10. Côte d'Ivoire. Dangers of contracting AIDS from prostitute at a night club. Part of a series on danger of alcohol, tobacco and drugs.

97. Atta, Am. SIDA: 3 milliards pour cinq ans de lutte. I.D. July 2 (1989): 29. Côte d'Ivoire. Plans for 5 year AIDS program and its financing.
98. Attai, Victor. Akwa Ibom is AIDS free...Abbe. New Nigerian Nov. 28 (1989): 3. Nigeria. No AIDS cases in Akwa Ibom State, but governor is taking steps to ensure AIDS does not spread to the state.
99. Attai, Victor. National AIDS committee inaugurated. New Nigerian Jan. 18 (1989): 16. Nigeria. 12 of 13 AIDS cases recorded since July 1987 now dead. Government spent N 2.5 million to fight AIDS in 1988, N 1.2 million allocated for 1989. Key to successful AIDS prevention to change sexual behavior. 4 technical advisory committees will be responsible for AIDS control program.
100. Audu, I. O. AIDS - a dreadful disease. New Nigerian Dec. 27 (1989): 12. Nigeria. Article by a doctor on incidence, symptoms, diagnosis, avoidance and treatment of AIDS. Brief comparison between Europe/America and Africa.
101. Ayodele, Victor and Madu Onuorah. The scourge lives on. This Week Jan. 23 (1989): 33-35. Nigeria. Are Nigerians aware of threat of self-destruction from AIDS? Information on global and African spread of AIDS. Brief mention of Nigerian education program.
102. Azedo, Alexandre Perez. SIDA é o invasor na 3a Guerra Mundial. Domingo Sept. 24 (1989): 4. Mocambique. Column on youth and health. Comparison between AIDS and military invasion, of victims and those persecuted by Hitler. Kind of resistance needed to AIDS.
103. BOPA. AIDS combat squad heading for success. Botswana Daily News April 15 (1987). Botswana. 17 health teams set up to control spread of AIDS. Are providing education through seminars, workshops and kgotla meetings. Information will not be given about AIDS patients without their consent.
104. BOPA. AIDS toll increases. Botswana Daily News May 5 (1987). Botswana. 3 people have died from AIDS. Health Ministry policy to keep people informed on AIDS in the country.
105. BOPA. Two more fall victim to AIDS. Botswana Daily News Feb. 12 (1987). Botswana. 2 more cases identified, total now 30 cases and 13 carriers. Screening only in Gaborone. Hospitals advised to use disposable needles.
106. Babadoko, Sani. Ministry yet to register medical labs... after several years of operation. New Nigerian Jan. 1 (1989): 16. Nigeria. Medical labs in Kaduna State, many with blood banks, not registered. Fear transmission of AIDS and other diseases. Since AIDS "has just come in vogue and the test is expensive," test done only on demand.

107. Baggeley, Jon. Campaigning against AIDS: a perspective for Southern Africa. Media in Education and Development Sept. (1988): 106-109. Discussion of political aspects of media campaigns on AIDS with brief reference to South Africa.
108. Baker, K. and C. Osborne. What do you know about AIDS? Women's Exclusive Magazine (Lusaka) 1 (1989): 16-17. 15 item questionnaire to test women's knowledge about AIDS.
109. Baker, K. and H. Ward. AIDS, Sex and Family Planning a Christian View. Achimota: Africa Christian Press, 1989. Ghana. 92 page book.
110. Bargaoui, Kamel. Tuberculose et SIDA. Jeune Afrique Jan. 25 (1989): 64. Association of t.b. and AIDS a major problem in Africa, approximately 40% of AIDS patients also have t.b.
111. Barnett, Tony and Piers Blaikie. Communities cope by adapting agriculture. WorldAIDS Mar. (1990): 9. Uganda. Adaptations in agriculture made in Rakai District as result of family members dying of AIDS. Agricultural adaptation resilient because are 2 farming seasons. Also can shift to less labor intensive methods.
112. Barnett, Tony, Nick Abel, Simon Bell, Piers Blaikie and Sholto Cross. AIDS and African food production. Development Forum Nov.-Dec. (1988): 15. Must look beyond immediate medical response to implications for food production. AIDS will affect most economically active segment of population and food production has been declining for 20 years. Because agriculture is labor intensive, impact could be "extremely serious" over short, medium and long runs. Also possible that ecological control will collapse.
113. Ben Yahmed, Danielle, ed. Le SIDA aujourd'hui. Jeune Afrique Magazine Feb. (1989): 95-111. Special section of articles on AIDS that discuss its characteristics, incidence worldwide, symptoms, tests, prevention, screening and research for a vaccine, illustrated with color photographs.
114. Le Bible et le SIDA. I.D. July 17 (1988): 20. Uganda. 20,000 schoolchildren received information booklets on AIDS distributed by Baptist mission, provided medical information and religious views.
115. Blood samples to be tested in Nigeria unless ... New Nigerian Nov. 28 (1988): 13. Nigeria. Blood samples will be tested locally except when facilities and expertise not available. Nigerian experts have been sent to other countries to help with their AIDS programs. Nigeria ahead of many other countries in setting up blood testing labs.
116. Boateng, Paul. Travelling panic. Third World Nov.-Dec. (1988): 64. Travel restrictions are making Africa the scapegoat for AIDS. Restrictions exist in eastern, western and nonaligned blocs.

117. Botwe, Kwabena. AIDS c'ttee set up in Assin District. People's Daily Graphic Oct. 19 (1989): 3. Ghana. 8 member committee set up to educate people about AIDS in association with primary health care activities. Committee will visit workplaces and educational institutions.
118. Breastfeeding endorsed: IBFAN Africa statement on AIDS. Echo (Dakar) 11 (1989): 12-14. No proof that breastfeeding contributes to infant AIDS in the absence of transfusions. Breastfeeding advocated because protects health and artificial feeding increases risk for child. If mother is dying or dead, a wet nurse is the best alternative.
119. Campagne contre le SIDA. Djamra dans les régions. Soleil Mar. 2 (1990): 4. Senegal. AIDS campaign in 10 regions will include conferences on AIDS in religion.
120. Castro, Njei Timah. AIDS: new facts. African Concord May 15 (1989): 5. Nigeria. Letter. Former student at University of Nigeria Nsukka tells that he wrote of origin of AIDS in American laboratory 2 years ago.
121. Catholic Bishops of Uganda. The AIDS epidemic. Kisubi, Uganda: Marianum Press, 1989. Uganda. 19 page pamphlet. Statement by Catholic Bishops, Sept. 8, 1989. AIDS in family context, Christian response, practical recommendations, working with those afflicted with AIDS, avoid discrimination, support those afflicted with AIDS.
122. Caution on AIDS. Guardian Dec. 30 (1988): 10. Nigeria. Editorial. AIDS not just another disease. Main thrust of campaign should be on educating people because lack technological sophistication to combat AIDS. Spurious speculations make people reluctant to respond to seriousness of AIDS.
123. Chabi, Maurice. Le SIDA sur la scène. Ehuzu Jan. 13 (1989): 8. Benin. Education program for families includes a play "Le SIDA" about infidelity and its results by theater troupe "Les Messagers du Bénin."
124. Chabrier, Hortense. SIDA. La précocité sexuelle des petits Zairois. Jeune Afrique Sept. 11 (1989): 18. Zaire. Conference on AIDS and social science. Survey of 600 schoolchildren showed 70% sexually active. Information campaign needs to be aimed at schoolchildren.
125. Chan Kam, Clément. Le SIDA et autres maladies sexuellement transmissibles. Stanley, Rose Hill, Mauritius: Editions de l'Océan Indien, 1988.
126. Chigwedere, Regina. More publicity on AIDS needed. Herald Aug. 14 (1989): 3. Zimbabwe. Study of media coverage of AIDS needed. Counseling lagging behind medical response in Zimbabwe. Healthy

- people have acute emotional reactions when told they test positive, shows need for counseling.
127. Chijuka refutes claims of AIDS epidemic in the army. Guardian Oct. 4 (1988): 3. Nigeria. "Wild allegation," "blackmail" that AIDS epidemic in army. Condoms have been distributed to soldiers as precautionary measure.
  128. Chukwujindu, Emeka. AIDS: seek protection, not origin. Guardian Dec. 12 (1988): 10. Nigeria. Letter. Disturbing that panelist should repeat imperialist allegation that AIDS originated in Africa. Should concentrate on controlling AIDS among uninformed and unprotected population.
  129. Colombani, Olivier. Sur le continent noir, l'ombre terrible du SIDA. Croissance des Jeunes Nations Dec. (1989): 8-9. By 1992, 250,000 African children will be sero-positive according to WHO estimate. Extent of infant AIDS and its potential impact on family life discussed.
  130. Comité National de Lutte Contre le SIDA. Femmes Gabonaises 9 (1988): 26. Gabon. Report on the first meeting of the national AIDS committee on Dec. 23, 1987. Ethics committee established to deal with social customs and beliefs.
  131. Comment: AIDS. South African Broadcasting Corporation. Feb 12. (1988): 1-2. (mimeo) South Africa. AIDS is superficially relatively rare, but no room for complacency. Worst problem that AIDS can spread through ignorance. Biggest challenge in AIDS campaign to promote a lifestyle that produces loyalty to a single partner.
  132. Compte rendu du Conseil des Ministres du mercredi 29 novembre 1989. 1er décembre: Journée mondiale sur le SIDA. Sidwaya Nov. 30 (1989): 2. Burkina Faso. Theme for AIDS day will be AIDS and youth. Focus on appropriate attitudes to preserve society and future of country.
  133. Concerned Individual. AIDS drugs - caution needed. Herald Sept. 21 (1989): 4. Zimbabwe. Letter. AZT not a miracle drug for AIDS. Many in Zimbabwe cannot afford it. Third World should not be "dumping ground" for wonder drugs of the West.
  134. Concert aims at AIDS awareness. Weekly Mail Dec. 1-7 (1989): 26. South Africa. Concert at Wits Flower Hall to be followed by auction to raise funds for AIDS research.
  135. Congo: une information transparente sur le SIDA. Univers Francophone May (1989): 49. Congo. Survey of 87 people in Brazzaville on knowledge of AIDS. 51% afraid of it. Means taken to inform public.
  136. Control the spread of deadly virus. Botswana Daily News Dec. 9 (1986). Botswana. Summary of precautions to take against AIDS.

Health ministry has requested funds for condom machines. No need to socially ostracize AIDS patients since disease not contracted through casual contact.

137. A Correspondent. AIDS: building foundation for action. New Nigerian Jan. 13 (1990): 5. Report of speech by Jonathan Mann on World AIDS Day on spread, attitudes toward and treatment of AIDS.
138. Correspondent. Zambian AIDS 'doctor' banned from practising. New Nigerian Feb. 5 (1989): 14. Zambia. Dr. Emma Chisha claims to have cured 1000 patients of AIDS. Despite her ban by government because she is not a qualified doctor, patients still come to her. Claims her AIDS cure a combination of Western and traditional medicine. Some people want Zambian government to assign government doctors to her; her medicine could be a breakthrough in curing AIDS.
139. DLP. SIDA. Les spécialistes en formation des aujourd'hui à Abidjan. Fraternité Matin Oct. 9 (1989): 4. Côte d'Ivoire. WHO seminar for clinicians from 19 African countries on treatment of AIDS patients being held in Abidjan.
140. Dally, N'dri K. Sensibiliser, informer... pour prévenir le fléau des temps modernes. Fraternité Hebdo Dec. 8 (1988): 43. Côte d'Ivoire. Plans to control AIDS with emphasis on second plan to cover 1989-1993.
141. Dally, N'dri K. Le SIDA dans les programmes d'enseignement... Fraternité Hebdo Dec. 8 (1988): 43. Côte d'Ivoire. Summary of meeting of 50 Ivorian doctors in Grand Bassam, Nov. 21-25 on AIDS control plans, including education.
142. Dally, N'dri K. Le SIDA tue, tuez le. Fraternité Hebdo Dec. 8 (1988): 42. Côte d'Ivoire. Summary of address by Minister of Health, Alphonse Djédjé Mady on AIDS.
143. Dama, Martin L. AIDS: how can we help. New Nigerian Nov. 5 (1989): 13. Interview with Dr. Leonis McSweeney by Catholic Media Service. AIDS is a crisis church can't ignore. Facts about AIDS transmission. Those who are literate must tell those who are not about AIDS campaign information. Fidelity in marriage emphasized.
144. Deketeke, Pikirayi. AIDS play a success at workplace. Herald Mar. 25 (1990): 5. Zimbabwe. AIDS play, Manyanya, a "run-away" success. Has been performed since World AIDS Day. Performed for 700 workers of Apex Corp. and other companies. Discussed AIDS after performances. Will go on tour of provinces.
145. Deketeke, Pikirayi. Fight against AIDS moves into theatre. Sunday Mail Nov. 26 (1989): 12. Zimbabwe. "Manyanya" will be performed by Batsiranayi Theatre Production Unit on World AIDS Day. AIDS Counselling Trust provided financing. Includes song, dance, dialogue and mime. About a promiscuous middle manager who gets AIDS. Since play "stems from the people's culture," it is hoped it will change attitudes.

146. Deketeke, Pikirayi. Highlighting the deadly AIDS. Sunday Mail Nov. 19 (1989): 9. Zimbabwe. "Chakauyo or You Can't Catch it by Touching," a play on strains and anguish caused by AIDS performed by Zimbabwe Arts Production Theater.
147. Delannoy, Christian. Préservez-vous! Afrique Elite Apr. (1989): 29-30. Cameroun. Zaire. Prostitution and AIDS in Yaounde and Kinshasa. Information campaigns for prostitutes.
148. Delpont, Deon. AIDS is wiping out S. African workers. Star International Airmail Weekly Jan. 24 (1990): 5. South Africa. Within 2 years 18% of people between 15 and 60 will have AIDS. 92% of truck drivers in Malawian firm that comes to Durban tested positive, 49% Durban drivers who go to Malawi tested positive. "A highway of death is sweeping down central Africa and its destination is Durban" according to "top secret report" prepared for governments monitoring AIDS.
149. Des prostituées camerounaises jouent une pièce de théâtre sur le SIDA. Ehuzu Nov. 8 (1989): 4-5, 12. Cameroun. One of most original experiences at AIDS symposium a play by prostitutes in direct and humorous language. Cameroun has had AIDS control program since 1985, including a joint program with Population Services International (U.S.).
150. Un dessin animé au service de la lutte contre le SIDA projeté au symposium de Yaoundé. Ehuzu Oct. 30 (1989): 12. Cameroun. Film about Karate Kids and AIDS shown at AIDS symposium. Made in Canada at cost of \$1 million. Will be distributed worldwide in several languages including Swahili. 9 minute animated film directed at youth.
151. Devastation in East and Central Africa. Weekly Review May 19 (1989): 28-29. Despite many deaths population will continue to grow. Testing useful only if it is connected with informed counseling. Because of stigma associated with AIDS is difficult to hold jobs. Resistance to using condoms is strong. Uganda took brave stand in admitting AIDS problem and intention to fight it.
152. Dhavan, Rajesn. Please guide us on AIDS. Sunday News May 14 (1989): 4. Tanzania. Letter. People are generally not aware of how to start the fight against AIDS and need guidance.
153. Diallo, Boukary. IVOSEP et le SIDA. Fraternité Matin May 31 (1989): 12. Côte d'Ivoire. Letter. Why haven't Ivorians been informed that AIDS is endemic in Abidjan.
154. Diallo, Mariam C. "Le SIDA, une bombe atomique." I.D. Jan. 29 (1989): 29-30. Côte d'Ivoire. Interview with Luc Montagnier, Pasteur Institute, at conference of doctors and pharmacists in Abidjan on research on and treatments for AIDS.
155. Diouh, L. Patrice and N'da Kouamé. Campagne de prévention contre le SIDA. Gabriel Tiacoh sensibilise les jeunes dans un spot.

- Fraternité Matin Aug. 3 (1989): 2. Côte d'Ivoire. Film with sports star Gabriel Tiacoh as model being used in AIDS campaign. Several films will be shown on television as part of the campaign.
156. Donnay, M. L'amour en questions. Amina June (1989): 88-89. Interview with J. P. Coulaud on Elisa test, STDs, impact of AIDS on demography and fecundity, and mother-infant transmission.
157. Donneurs et receveurs sous protection. Soleil Jan. 16 (1990): 4. Senegal. Blood banks, WHO standards and code of ethics. WHO had made effort to protect blood supplies in 1975, before AIDS. Now considering better means of protecting transfusions.
158. Dosso, Baba. L'expérience de l'hôpital protestant de Dabou. Fraternité Matin Nov. 29 (1988): 25. Côte d'Ivoire. Actions taken in hospital to prevent transmission of AIDS. Education important to prevent AIDS.
159. Douh, L. Patrice. SIDA. Les sourds en parlent. Fraternité Matin Oct. 4 (1989): 2. Côte d'Ivoire. Ghanaian, M. Edward, taking part in AIDS campaign directed at deaf persons. Provides information in sign language. Also will visit Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone.
160. Doumbi-Facoly. Certificat de contrôle anti-SIDA. Paris: Publisud, 1988. First novel written about AIDS in Africa. About the destruction of a family when one of its members contracts AIDS. Author a Malian who lives in Senegal.
161. Duron, Martin. Vers la solidarité mondiale. Jeune Afrique Feb. 22 (1989): 55. Côte d'Ivoire. Meeting in Abidjan on AIDS. Incidence of AIDS worldwide, major causes in Africa.
162. Ejiogu, Emma C. Misunderstanding AIDS. West Africa Dec. 12-18 (1988): 2325. Nigeria. Recent poll indicates only 46% people aware of it, think it's sexually transmitted. This is dangerous since it can be transmitted by health care lapses, and traditional healers and beauticians. An aggressive public enlightenment campaign needed.
163. Ekpu, Census. '15 AIDS carriers have died.' New Nigerian July 24 (1989): 24. Nigeria. 15 of every 17 AIDS carriers have died. Law to punish persons who knowingly transmit AIDS needed. Uncontrolled spread of AIDS blamed on influx of aliens.
164. Elagom, Selrahc. Come on, Mr. Chilume. Botswana Guardian Dec. 12 (1986). Botswana. Letter to Health Minister about ethics of disclosing identity of AIDS victims. "It is wrong to broadcast other people's illnesses."
165. Ellis, Ebijegor. AIDS as a global issue. African Concord Oct. 30 (1989): 5. Nigeria. Letter responding to Ojeih article No. 390. AIDS death rate not as great as that from malaria, guinea worm and kwashiokor. Ojeih's advice should be heeded.



166. Enem, Tony. No trace of AIDS in Kaduna - Commissioner. New Nigerian Feb. 7 (1989): 9. Nigeria. No AIDS cases reported in Kaduna State, but public warned to take precautions. Health ministry lacks funds to implement all projects in accordance with federal government programs.
167. "Epidemic out of control." Africa Research Bulletin. Political Series Nov. 15 (1989): 9467. Report on meeting of African AIDS specialists in Marseilles, Oct. 18-21, 1989, and of seminar in Abidjan, Oct. 13, 1989, on rapid spread of AIDS.
168. Esperance, Eve. L'espoir viendra-t-il d'Afrique? Univers Francophone Dec. (1987): 64-66. Incidence of AIDS in Africa, modes of transmission, problems of developing a vaccine, work of Dr. Lurhuma.
169. Essien, Etim Moses. Nigeria should be in charge of her AIDS programme. Guardian Jan. 5 (1989): 14. By chair of National Expert Advisory Committee on AIDS. Discusses criticism of AIDS campaign to date and plans for future.
170. Ezzo, Christiane. La lutte contre le SIDA. Fraternité Hebdo July 6 (1989): 34. Côte d'Ivoire. Rotary Club gift for testing and other improvements in Protestant hospital at Dabou.
171. Facing up to the social stigma. Weekly Review Apr. 13 (1990): 16-17. Kenya. 30 AIDS patients have formed Know AIDS Kenya, a self-help group that will offer counseling to AIDS victims. Aim to encourage solidarity among AIDS victims, distribute free literature on AIDS, set up widows', widowers', and orphans' projects.
172. Federal Ministry of Health. World AIDS day. New Nigerian Nov. 24 (1989): 8. Nigeria. Full-page ad listing week of activities in Lagos focusing on AIDS and youth.
173. Fisch, Alain. Le médicament "miracle" de Dr. Lurhuma. Jeune Afrique July 12 (1989): 45. Zaire. Interview with the Zairois doctor who has found a "cure" for AIDS.
174. 500,000 AIDS carriers in Tanzania. Guardian Mar. 24 (1990): 4. Tanzania. 5 day seminar for doctors and politicians held in Dar es Salaam. About 13,000 AIDS patients, number increasing especially among those 15 to 40. This year's AIDS campaign will focus on rural areas.
175. Focus on the modern plague. Weekly Review Dec. 9 (1988): 85-86. Observation of World AIDS Day. AIDS cases in Kenya have risen from 500 to over 3,000. Nairobi, Mombasa and Nakuru most affected. Strong media campaign has been mobilized.
176. Foster, Geoff. Facts about AIDS. Gweru: Mambo Press, 1988. Zimbabwe information booklet. 100 questions and answers about

AIDS. Covers origin, spread, prevention, testing, counseling, relation to social and religious beliefs and sources of help in Zimbabwe. Illustrated with drawings. Cover slogan: After AIDS, life can never be quite the same again.

177. Frightening cost of AIDS. Southern African Economist April/May (1989): 53-54. Growth in incidence of AIDS discussed in relation to potential economic impact in Africa.
178. Frustrated Realist. Root cause of AIDS. Herald Dec. 13 (1988): 6. Zimbabwe. Letter. Regrets way AIDS day celebrated. Most participants schoolchildren. Movies and television are root cause of AIDS because "stimulate lust." Censorship needed. Giving condoms to children immoral.
179. G. M. Much AIDS ignorance. Herald Mar. 27 (1989): 2. Zimbabwe. Letter. Appalling that many people believe AIDS does not exist. Anti-AIDS campaign has not reached enough people in rural areas.
180. G. M. R. A volatile mix. African Guardian. Feb. 5 (1990): 42. Nigeria. Briefly reviews spread of AIDS in Nigeria. Claims Ethiopia has done better job of testing high risk groups. Mistaken idea of some that Nigerians have special immunity to AIDS compared to some other African countries.
181. Gallo, Robert C. and Luc Montagnier. AIDS: The scourge of a new age. Guardian (Lagos) Nov. 30 (1988): 10-11. Reprint of Scientific American article from Oct. 1988. Includes some information on Africa in reviewing world AIDS.
182. Gambari, Sulaiman. Confab for more AIDS screening centres. New Nigerian Aug. 7 (1989): 11. Nigeria. Conference on involving traditional community leaders in AIDS prevention has asked for more screening and research centers. Posters and handbills on AIDS should be printed in local languages. Beer sales in hotels should stop at 10:30 pm to reduce excess drinking and sexual advances that might lead to exposure to AIDS.
183. Gazette Reporter. AIDS. Tell us who they are, says M.P. Gazette (Gaborone) Dec. 3 (1986). Botswana. Health Minister being pressured to reveal names of AIDS victims.
184. Gazette Reporter. Botswana keeps an eye on carriers. Gazette (Gaborone) Dec. 3 (1986). Botswana. Precautions taken include education, blood screening and sterilizing needles. 2 labs in Gaborone and Francistown equipped to screen blood donors.
185. Gemini News. Giant puppets tackling AIDS in South Africa. Sunday Mail Apr. 2 (1989): 9. South Africa. Puppets Against AIDS a unique project in Johannesburg townships. Puppets 2 meters tall provide education about AIDS. Funded privately.
186. Giving AIDS a human face. Weekly Review Nov. 10 (1989): 31. Uganda. Philly Bongoley Lutaya, a popular musician with AIDS has

- composed special AIDS songs and made a film, *The Life and Times of Philly Bongoley Lutaaya*. Will spend rest of his life appealing to Ugandans to treat AIDS victims compassionately.
187. Gnanguenon, Alexis. U.R.S.S.: "C'est la faute aux africains." Afrique Elite Feb. (1989): 19. Foreigners including Africans blamed for introducing AIDS in U.S.S.R.
  188. Goko, Jethro. AIDS now leading insurance problem. Herald Sept. 28 (1989): 7. Zimbabwe. Insurance Institute of Zimbabwe says AIDS most common insurance problem now, difficult to predict future impact on the industry.
  189. Gottingar, Valéry. SIDA. Les guérisseurs contre la médecine. Jeune Afrique Sept. 6 (1989): 44-45. High cost of western medicine means alternative treatments needed.
  190. Graham, Ron. One African's tragedy focuses attention on AIDS. New York Times April 1 (1990): H35. Uganda. Background on making of film "Born in Africa" about Ugandan singer Philly Lutaaya, who chose to speak to all segments of Ugandan society on AIDS.
  191. Graphic Reporter. Intensify public education on AIDS. People's Daily Graphic Dec. 2 (1988): 8-9. Ghana. Education difficult because of long time it takes to change sexual attitudes. Discussion held at Ghana Institute of Journalism in connection with World AIDS Day. Schoolchildren must be informed about AIDS because are becoming sexually active when young.
  192. Graphic Reporter. World marks AIDS day. People's Daily Graphic Dec. 1 (1988): 1, 8-9. Ghana. Purpose of World AIDS Day, activities in Ghana. Over 200 cases in Ghana since 1986, 20 have died.
  193. H. B. Former davantage nos médecins. Fraternité Matin Nov. 29 (1988): 23. Côte d'Ivoire. Means taken to educate medical personnel about AIDS.
  194. Hampton, Janie. Slim hopes with AIDS. Third World Aug. (1989): 54-55. Mother to infant transmission a major problem. Family networks do not support children of AIDS victims. Women wonder how can get husbands to wear condoms. AIDS progresses faster in Africans than North Americans because of their weakened immune systems.
  195. Harper, Mary. AIDS in Africa - plague or propaganda? West Africa Nov. 7-13 (1988): 2072-2073. Panos Institute and International Planned Parenthood Foundation condemn reports that AIDS originated in Africa. General public does not receive reliable information on AIDS. Africa has been scapegoated by the press. AIDS is containable. Education essential, especially of youth before they become sexually active.

196. Help stop AIDS. Rainbow Feb. (1990). Kenya. Article in children's magazine.
197. Herald Correspondent. AIDS hits Gutu. Sunday Mail Apr. 9 (1989): 1. Zimbabwe. 100 AIDS cases at Gutu Mission Hospital in last year. 10 died in the hospital.
198. Herald Correspondent. Blood service alarmed over increase in AIDS cases. Herald Apr. 10 (1989): 1. Zimbabwe. Concern over increasing number of HIV positives. More AIDS cases than official figures. Many people have overcome fear of AIDS testing.
199. Herald Correspondent. Bulawayo AIDS victim pleads: Help us, don't condemn us. Herald Sept. 13 (1989): 1, 5. Zimbabwe. 34 year old man discusses his problems to increase public awareness. Parents threw him out, wife left him, evicted from housing. A church has offered him and his son lodgings. Learned he had AIDS after his baby died and he and wife tested for AIDS. Couldn't continue as vendor because people wouldn't buy from him. Wants to live as normally as possible until he dies.
200. Herald Reporter. 'AIDS awareness campaign hampered by illiteracy.' Herald May 12 (1989): 3. Zimbabwe. Not enough literature has been published to raise AIDS awareness in rural areas. Rural women have not become part of the educational process.
201. Herald Reporter. AIDS cases in Africa expected to top 1 million. Herald May 11 (1989): 3. Zimbabwe. In speech at Conference on Women and AIDS in Africa held in Harare, Baboucar Njie indicated WHO predicts 1 million AIDS cases in Africa by 1992, 2/3 cases will be in group aged 15-49.
202. Herald Reporter. AIDS deaths high in African children. Herald May 11 (1989): 1. Zimbabwe. Speaker at workshop of Society for Women and AIDS in Africa in Harare indicated that 30-50% HIV infected mothers transmit HIV to children before or during birth. Concern about effect spread of AIDS will have on manpower. Women have important role in mobilizing population.
203. Herald Reporter. AIDS fear scares away blood bank donors. Herald Sept. 26 (1989): 1. Zimbabwe. People won't donate blood for fear they might be HIV carriers. Red Cross is selecting donors from less sexually active groups.
204. Herald Reporter. AIDS nightmare forecast in 1990s. Herald Mar. 28 (1989): 1, 9. Zimbabwe. Development could be crippled by population decline from AIDS epidemic. If 80% at risk population continue to put themselves at risk, population may fall to 7.5 million by 2017. Change in sexual habits essential because of rapid acceleration of AIDS in early stages. Details provided to support these projections.
205. Herald Reporter. "AIDS now the main killer of babies." Herald Apr. 26 (1989): 7. Zimbabwe. AIDS leading cause of death of

babies at "central hospitals" last year. Incubation period for HIV in children 2 years. 900,000 cases of STDs, 1/2 under age 16, means large percent population vulnerable to AIDS. Despite education campaign, sexual practices have not been significantly changed.

206. Herald Reporter. AIDS toll up by 178 cases over last three months. Herald May 23 (1989): 1. Zimbabwe. 202 confirmed AIDS cases in 1988 and 178 in first 3 months of 1989. If AIDS not stamped out, success in fighting some other diseases will be reversed. Future will be bleak if people disregard AIDS messages.
207. Herald Reporter. All-out war on AIDS declares Muchemwa. Herald Dec. 1 (1988): 1. Zimbabwe. Booklets, pamphlets, posters and leaflets printed for education campaign. Have been technical and financial constraints on AIDS campaign. Confidentiality of testing must be maintained.
208. Herald Reporter. Book on AIDS launched. Herald Feb. 17 (1989): 11. Zimbabwe. AIDS: Act Now issued by AIDS Counselling Trust. Provides information on AIDS, its prevention and support in Zimbabwe to combat it.
209. Herald Reporter. Council to combat AIDS. Herald Oct. 7 (1989): 5. Zimbabwe. Ministry of Health will establish a National AIDS Council to "enhance multisectorial collaboration" in fight against AIDS. Everyone should be involved; there should be no spectators.
210. Herald Reporter. 'More African children suffer from AIDS.' Herald May 11 (1989): 3. Zimbabwe. UNICEF report issued at Conference on Women and AIDS in Africa in Harare said about 50% infants born to AIDS infected mothers also are infected. Good health for women is essential to health for all.
211. Herald Reporter. Sharp rise in AIDS cases despite awareness campaign. Herald Feb. 28 (1989): 1. Zimbabwe. At 2 day seminar on AIDS in Harare, reported that some people still deny existence of AIDS. 321 confirmed cases, a 270% increase in 8 months. Need for people to change behavior patterns emphasized. Women's Action Group has published 14,000 copies of AIDS book. Inquiries about it received from Kenya and Tanzania.
212. Herald Reporter. \$10,000 for AIDS campaign. Herald June 30 (1989): 4. Zimbabwe. Contribution from Old Mutual given to Ministry of Health for campaign.
213. Herald Reporter. WHO receives too little information on AIDS in Africa. Herald Mar. 10 (1989): 5. Most African countries do not report quarterly AIDS statistics to WHO, even though they have national AIDS committees and programs. Statistics, thus, do not truly reflect AIDS situation.
214. Herald Reporter. WHO reviews cases of AIDS in infants. Herald Dec. 19 (1989): 1. Quarter million infants in Africa will have

AIDS by 1992. AIDS poses greater threat to children in Africa than other areas of world. Urgent need to solve problem of AIDS orphans. Among Haya (Tanzania) communities consist primarily of infants and old people.

215. Herald Reporter. Women from 15 African states meet on AIDS. Herald May 10 (1989): 3. Zimbabwe. 90 women scholars from 15 African countries attend workshop in Harare to mobilize scholars on what women need to know about AIDS, and examine ways to work with national AIDS programs. Aim to unite women and men against a disease that affects whole society.
216. Herald Reporter. Women map out anti-AIDS strategy. Herald May 13 (1989): 5. Zimbabwe. Workshop of Society for Women and AIDS in Africa recommended family counseling; identified teenagers as target group for special education; that national AIDS programs use all channels of communication, not rely only on health workers; agreed to institute more research on children with AIDS.
217. Herald Reporter-Ziana. Identify AIDS virus, doctors urged. Herald Mar. 9 (1989): 5. Zimbabwe. AIDS should be addressed socially and medically, comment at opening of 5 day regional WHO meeting to review progress of health for all by 2000.
218. Herald Reporter-Ziana. Muchemwa confirms 440 AIDS cases in 6 months. Herald July 25 (1989): 1. Zimbabwe. Of 440 AIDS cases, 25% in children under 5. Five subcommittees of the Zimbabwe AIDS committee have been formed to make recommendations on prevention and control.
219. Herald Reporters. Hundreds march to mark World AIDS Day. Herald Dec. 2 (1988): 1. Zimbabwe. Nurses, health personnel and schoolchildren with posters marched in Harare. Anti-AIDS songs sung in shopping center. Important that everyone play their part in eradicating AIDS.
220. Herbalists clash with Kemri. Weekly Review Jan. 19 (1990): 11-13. Kenya. Health officials have not agreed to investigate claimed AIDS cures by herbalists as has been the case with claimed cures for other diseases. Recent threat to deport herbalist who claimed to cure AIDS unusual. Herbalists claim they are not given credit for contributions they make to medical cures by cooperating with Kemri.
221. Here is an important message. Herald Sept. 22 (1989): 8. Zimbabwe. Family AIDS Counselling Trust is at the Manicaland Agricultural Show for the second year. Is stressing the seriousness of AIDS. Have trained 100 volunteer counselors and educators, held 150 meetings in schools, churches and businesses. Youth are main target of campaign.
222. The high cost of AIDS and health. Weekly Review Apr. 13 (1990): 17. Kenya. Kemron does not treat all symptoms and opportunistic ailments of AIDS patients. AIDS patients must take other drugs,

- most of which are very expensive. Local lobby group wants to convince government to get drugs direct from manufacturers abroad so will be cheaper.
223. Hiltzik, Michael. Uganda's growing industry - orphans. Weekly Mail May 26-June 1 (1989): 27. Uganda. Orphans from civil war and AIDS. Over 120,000 in Rakai District. Orphans should not be moved out of their home communities.
224. Hoteliers urged to help check AIDS spread. Guardian Oct. 21 (1988): 12. Nigeria. Hotels in Rivers State urged not to cater to prostitutes, homosexuals and intravenous drug users.
225. Hunt, Kathleen. "Global solidarity" called for in AIDS fight. Africa News Dec. 4 (1989): 9-10. Call for global solidarity at Fourth International Conference on AIDS and Associated Cancers in Africa held in Marseilles, Oct. 1989. 48 countries have reported AIDS cases. Conference focused on intensification of AIDS in central and southern Africa and spread to West Africa. Studies in Uganda show increase in AIDS among women, including pregnant women. Study in Kenya shows circumcision may reduce AIDS risk. 40% of new cases could be prevented by aggressive control measures.
226. IDRC. Canada pledges N7m aid for Nigeria's anti-AIDS drive. Guardian Feb. 4 (1989): 16. Nigeria. Canada gave \$1 million Canadian dollars, 1 of 100 projects funded by IDRC.
227. IPS. Tanzania: six million dollars for anti-AIDS campaign. Afrika 7/8 (1988): 34. Tanzania. Catholic Church will spend 6 million dollars on AIDS education campaign. 36 hospitals run by the church will be integrated into the campaign.
228. Idris, Abdullahi. Aikhomu calls for realistic approach to AIDS. New Nigerian Dec. 2 (1988): 1, 13. Nigeria. Cost of detecting AIDS more than what many Third World countries earn in 6 months. Education the primary need. With determination and commitment AIDS can be eradicated.
229. Inquiry demand after two women get AIDS from unscreened blood. African Concord Dec. 2-8 (1988): 25. Nigeria. Press criticized for its report. Phone-in radio program on state radio in which listeners asked Health Minister questions.
230. International attention for Kemron. Weekly Review Apr. 13 (1990): 15-16. Kenya. American responses are skeptical. Most Nairobi press correspondents neglected announcement made at KEMRI on Feb. 6. Scientific paper on Kemron has not been published. Disagreement between Kenyan and American co-investigators. People from Uganda and Tanzania are trying to come to Kenya for treatment. Speculation that KEMRI may have protracted legal and commercial battle over Kemron.
231. Isibor, Andrew. Rivers gets screening machine for AIDS. New Nigerian Dec. 31 (1988): 4. Nigeria. AIDS screening machine to

be installed in Rivers State, where plans for education plan complete.

232. Isolation ward for AIDS patients. Daily Nation Mar. 27 (1990): 3. Kenya. Ward reserved for AIDS patients at Coast General Hospital closed because they were being neglected.
233. Itangayemda, Viatem and Alain Fisch. SIDA: le médicament africain. Jeune Afrique Magazine Oct. (1988): 102. Zaire. Rwandan asks question about MM1 in column "Répondez-moi docteur." Dr. Lurhuma's medicine has not been scientifically validated. There was no report on it at the Stockholm Conference.
234. JUTH may commercialise AIDS screening. Guardian Dec. 28 (1989): 2. Nigeria. Jos University Teaching Hospital plans to commercialize AIDS screening a setback. N40 charge because of 100% increase in cost of laboratory equipment in the last year.
235. Jackson, Helen. AIDS: Action Now. Harare: AIDS Counselling Trust, 1988. Zimbabwe. Book providing information on AIDS, its transmission, testing, prevention, counseling and support and public attitudes, awareness and policy. Includes glossary and list of support organizations in Zimbabwe.
236. Jäger, H. "Appui a la lutte contre le SIDA." Gesandschaft. Zaire. Bulletin Special issue (1989): 33. Zaire. Discussion of blood screening. Title of special issue: Les 40 ans de la République Federale d'Allemagne.
237. Jeune Afrique and the Economist. SIDA. L'economie victime de l'epidémie. Jeune Afrique Dec. 11 (1989): 68. Possible impact of AIDS on population growth and professionally active persons in population. Based on a World Bank report.
238. Joffe, Hilary. Time companies decided on AIDS policy, warns Sanlam. Weekly Mail Apr. 21-27 (1989): 17. South Africa. Life insurance company urges employees to develop workplace strategies to deal with AIDS. Cost of group life insurance will rise because of AIDS. Education programs should be implemented in the workplace.
239. Joseph, Sunday. AIDS: five feared dead in Oyo State. Guardian Dec. 22 (1989): 20. Nigeria. When deaths announced public warned against indiscriminate sex. Appeal to medical community to properly screen blood donors.
240. Jossias, Lourenço. O SIDA. Domingo Actualidade. May 28 (1989): 10. Mocambique. Most people in Mocambique don't know about AIDS. Need to give it serious attention as has been done in Zimbabwe. Some in Mocambique don't believe it exists. Need for sexual discipline.
241. Just Thinking. How to beat AIDS. Herald June 13 (1989): 2. Zimbabwe. Letter. Children must be taught to behave well at



- home. "Every under-aged child allowed into a film and nightclub is a potential AIDS victim."
242. KNA. Kemron to be made available. Daily Nation Mar. 6 (1990): 4. Kenya. Kemron soon will be available to selected hospitals. Courtesy visit paid to 100 patients on Kemron.
243. KNA and Nation Correspondent. Fraud attempt puts AIDS victim in jail. Daily Nation July 28 (1988): 15. Kenya. Man who tried to obtain money under false pretenses used AIDS as excuse. His relatives had abandoned him and he needed food.
244. Kadet, Eugène. Un mal qui répand la terreur. Fraternité Matin Nov. 29 (1988): 24. AIDS is a terrible disease. No country has been spared. 35% Côte d'Ivoire prostitutes have AIDS. Many infected people show no symptoms.
245. Kadet, Eugène. Le ministre Djédjé Mady pour une vie sexuelle disciplinée. Fraternité Matin Nov. 29 (1988): 24. Côte d'Ivoire. Health minister discusses daily efforts that can be made to prevent AIDS since mechanisms of transmission are known.
246. Kanjo, Henry. AIDS: take care! Moni May (1989): 11, 30. Malawi. Origin of AIDS of little importance. It is a deadly disease with no known cure. Number of cases in Malawi continues to rise. People need to take it seriously.
247. Kapilikisha, Mutale. AIDS: Zambians seem to be getting the message. New African Jan. (1990): 39. Zambia. 95% of rural population aware of AIDS. Times of Zambia and Zambia Daily Mail regularly carry messages on front page, sketches on AIDS performed in market places and street theater performances. "Traditional morality and custom" the main obstacles. Increase in demand for condoms.
248. Kapita M. Bila. SIDA en Afrique: maladie et phénomène social. Kinshasa: République du Zaïre: Editions Centre de Vulgarisation Agricole, 1988.
249. Keeping the infant AIDS free. Guardian Jan. 3 (1990): 14. Nigeria. Facts on how infants get AIDS. Incidence in Zaïre. Preventive measures.
250. Kenya ranks 16th in AIDS records. Sunday News Feb. 12 (1989): 1. Kenya ranks 16th in number of infections per 100,000 according to research paper, "The current status of AIDS epidemic in Kenya with special emphasis on seroprevalence in selected high risk groups."
251. Kigoma starts AIDS campaign. Sunday News Aug. 27 (1989): 1. Tanzania. AIDS counseling started by a three man team. Are discussing how people should change sexual behavior.
252. Kikassa Mvanalessa. "Le SIDA est là! que faire?" Zaïre-Afrique April (1988): 245-248. Zaïre. Review of booklet on AIDS No. 364 and outline of 3 stage national AIDS control program.

253. Kitururu, Moses. Mwalimu cautions on AIDS. Sunday News Aug. 6 (1989): 1. Tanzania. AIDS may wipe out mankind if not checked, must be fought before becomes social catastrophe. Smoking bhang must be stopped and drug traders should stop.
254. Kloppers, Audrey. Condoms - not right 'cure' for AIDS. Herald Jan. 15 (1989): 8. Zimbabwe. Enormity of AIDS has not yet hit Zimbabwe. Condoms are not completely safe. Must use brains. Sex only one strong drive, must not pander to it and let it drive us to our graves.
255. Konde-Lule, Joseph K. Group health education against AIDS in rural Uganda. World Health Forum 9, 3 (1988): 384. Uganda. Letter. AIDS seminar in Nangabo sub-county for teachers, chiefs, religious leaders and health staff to plan education in which they would be leaders. Seminar had large impact in spreading knowledge about AIDS.
256. Koné, S. S. SIDA. L'Afrique accablée. Fraternité Matin Dec. 14 (1988): 2. Comments on theory of African origin of AIDS.
257. Koné, S. S. SIDA. Les risques et les pièges à éviter. Fraternité Matin Jan. 4 (1989): 4. Côte d'Ivoire. Full page of medical, social and psychological information about AIDS.
258. Koné, S. S. SIDA. Nous sommes tous concernés. Fraternité Matin Dec. 18 (1988): 4. Reasons why AIDS causes fear.
259. Koné, Samba. Le paludisme et le SIDA peuvent être vaincus. Fraternité Matin Jan. 17 (1989): 20. Côte d'Ivoire. Summary of address to conference of doctors and pharmacists by Leopold Manlan on deadly nature of AIDS and malaria.
260. Konotey-Ahulu, F. L. D. AIDS in Africa. West Africa Apr. 16-22 (1990): 640. Letter. Ajoa Yeboah-Afari's article No. 579 on his speech left out the word not. He said AIDS had not been in Africa for a long time.
261. Kouassi, Magloire. Infection rises in Ivory Coast. World AIDS May (1989): 4. Côte d'Ivoire. 468 cases in 1987, 413 cases in first 6 months of 1988. Radio broadcasts on AIDS in national languages twice a week, posters and banners used in education campaign.
262. Kpatindé, Francis. Sénégal le retour de la fidélité. Jeune Afrique Feb. 22 (1989): 48-49. Senegal. Increase in sexual fidelity according to survey, which is summarized. Some people still do not recognize reality of AIDS.
263. Landers, F. Too soft on rapist. Herald July 7 (1989): 8. Zimbabwe. Letter. With the advent of AIDS all rapists should be sentenced to death, as they are akin to murderers.

264. Lansquenet, Bernard. Les années SIDA. Nouvel Afrique Asie Jan. (1990): 45-46. AIDS shows unity of world and inequality of development. Africa the continent hardest hit. World Bank predicts that in Zaire will cost \$49 million a year to control. A family disease in Zambia, 24% pregnant women infected in Uganda. Must fight all sexually transmitted diseases, not just AIDS. In fighting AIDS must not forget about malaria and other diseases.
265. Lébry Léon, Francis. Une centrifugeuse pour l'institut d'Adiopodoumé. Fraternité Matin Jan. 27 (1989): 3. Côte d'Ivoire. Sweden has donated equipment to use in blood screening for AIDS.
266. Lébry Léon, Francis. Contenir l'explosion africaine. Fraternité Matin Oct. 31-Nov. 1 (1989): 2. Côte d'Ivoire. Report on AIDS conference in Marseilles which focuses on information about Africa.
267. Lébry Léon, Francis. L'espoir d'une thérapie définitive. Fraternité Matin Jan. 17 (1989): 19. Côte d'Ivoire. Opening of conference of doctors and pharmacists on AIDS and malaria.
268. Lébry Léon, Francis. Les jeunes en première ligne. Fraternité Matin Dec. 1 (1989): 4. Focus of second World AIDS Day on youth. Recent conference in Niamey emphasized those between 20 and 30, both men and women, at risk. Ivorians, with French assistance, are making film on AIDS.
269. Lébry Léon, Francis. Lutte contre le SIDA. Waby Spider offre un clip et 25% des droits de son disque au Comité national. Fraternité Matin Nov. 4-5 (1990): 2. Côte d'Ivoire. Popular singer has made television film for AIDS education, includes AIDS song from which 25% of record receipts will be given to national AIDS fund.
270. Lébry Léon, Francis. La maladie des villes. Fraternité Matin Oct. 31-Nov. 1 (1989): 2. Côte d'Ivoire. AIDS more prevalent in cities because of liberal customs. 7% population of Abidjan infected. In Congo 80% of population live in cities. Main mode of transmission in Africa 'sex facile.'
271. Lébry Léon, Francis. Ordonner sa sexualité. Fraternité Matin Jan. 18 (1989): 2. Côte d'Ivoire. Topics of discussion at conference of doctors and pharmacists on AIDS.
272. Lébry Léon, Francis. La participation ivoirienne remarquable. Fraternité Matin Nov. 4-5 (1989): 2. Côte d'Ivoire. Participation at AIDS conference in Marseilles. Delegation of 10 Ivorians attended. AIDS first cause of male and second cause of female deaths in Abidjan hospitals.
273. Lébry Léon, Francis. La recherche avance très vite. Fraternité Matin Jan. 19 (1989): 2-3. Côte d'Ivoire. Interview with Luc Montagnier. HIV 1 and 2 in Côte d'Ivoire. Opinion of Dr. Lurhuma's work. General information about AIDS and AZT.

274. Léby Léon, Francis. SIDA. La cote d'alerte n'est pas encore atteinte. Fraternité Matin Sept. 16-17 (1989): 2. Côte d'Ivoire. Interview with Odehour Koudou, president of the national AIDS committee. 43% patients in Treichville seropositive, less seroprevalence in rural areas. Incidence of AIDS can be considered "dramatic." AIDS committee trying to make people aware that AIDS kills. Will conduct study of use of condoms.
275. Léby Léon, Francis. SIDA: la rôle de la press. Fraternité Matin Nov. 9 (1989): 3. Côte d'Ivoire. AIDS is making people forget other fatal diseases. Press has been taking a catastrophic perspective, often lacks correct information. Press should do more than urge fidelity.
276. Léby Léon, Francis. SIDA. Revoir la prise en charge du malade. Fraternité Matin Oct. 10 (1989): 2. Côte d'Ivoire. Interafrican seminar on AIDS held in Abidjan with WHO support. Those attending are doctors.
277. Léby Léon, Francis. SIDA. Tous mobilisés. Fraternité Matin Dec. 10-11 (1988): 3. Côte d'Ivoire. AIDS is present and must use various methods to fight it. Blood testing and improved hygiene are essential.
278. Léby Léon, Francis. Le SIDA et le paludisme en questions aux 7èmes journées médicales d'Abidjan. Fraternité Matin Jan. 14-15 (1989): 2. Côte d'Ivoire. Forthcoming meeting on AIDS and malaria to be attended by 800 specialists.
279. Léby Léon, Francis. Vaincre le SIDA par les enseignements de la Bible. Fraternité Matin Aug. 2 (1988): 6. Côte d'Ivoire. Convention of Baptists discusses facts about AIDS and appropriate responses.
280. Léby Léon, Francis. Vivre le SIDA dans la dignité. Fraternité Matin Oct. 16 (1989): 2. Côte d'Ivoire. Report on a 5 day WHO sponsored AIDS seminar in Abidjan. Epidemiology, diagnosis and role of clinicians in national AIDS campaigns discussed. Activities in Côte d'Ivoire AIDS campaign.
281. Legum, Colin. New moves in the war against AIDS. Herald Feb. 7 (1989): 2. WorldAIDS launched by Panos Institute to provide information worldwide. In Tanzania 6 patients suspected of having AIDS have committed suicide. Zambia trying to run AIDS campaign when per capita expenditure on AIDS has fallen 62%. 65% of blood in some areas of Africa currently unscreened. Tanzanian doctors want to know how to manage AIDS epidemic with insufficient personnel, facilities and finance.
282. Lenga, Brown. AIDS scandal rocks ministries. New African 258 (Mar. 1989): 26-27. Tanzania. Dr. Adaka-Ojeih, a Nigerian doctor prohibited from opening an AIDS clinic in Nigeria, opened one in

- Tanzania, but following numerous complaints by him about lack of support, he was "booted out" of Tanzania.
283. Let's talk about AIDS. People's Daily Graphic Dec. 2 (1988): 2. Ghana. Comment column. AIDS message has not yet reached all parts of country despite use of radio, television, drama, leaflets etc. All Ghanaians must be made aware of AIDS and practice safe behavior.
284. Letters from our readers. Read On 3 (1988): 1. Zimbabwe. Three responses to article "Questions and answers about AIDS" No. 455, requesting more information.
285. Limam, Zyda. SIDA ne pas se voiler la face. Jeune Afrique Feb. 1 (1989): 60-61. Morocco. 20 cases in 1988, all dead. Situation similar to France in 1982. AIDS committee since 1986, 80% blood tested. Not easy to discuss relation between AIDS and sex in Morocco, so difficult to educate public.
286. Lion Features. Answer to AIDS, but any hope for the poor? People's Daily Graphic Sept. 11 (1989): 5. Tanzania. Article focusing on AZT mentions that 400,000 Tanzanians, 1.6% of the population, are AIDS carriers who are spreading AIDS because show no symptoms.
287. Lion Features. Grim warning on AIDS threat to Africa. Moni May (1989): 11. French expert says most badly affected countries are Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Burundi and Zaire. American expert says 1.5 million infected in Central Africa. AIDS underreported because surveillance rudimentary. All Africans entering Cuba are quarantined, if found to have AIDS are expelled.
288. Lucky-to-be-Alive. Escape from a death sentence. Herald Sept. 13 (1989): 2. Zimbabwe. Letter. No experience in world as lonely and agonizing as waiting for results of AIDS test. Writer tested negative.
289. Lukware, Eliud L. A. and Eliezer A. Mwinyimvua. "AIDS:" A Select and Annotated Bibliography. Dar es Salaam: Tanzania National Documentation Centre, 1988. This 59 entry bibliography includes a section: Politics, society and law. In all sections there are some entries from the Daily News and Sunday News published in Tanzania.
290. Lutunda, Sam and Chanda Kabwe. Church and state at odds in Zambia. World AIDS Mar. (1989): 5. Zambia. Church objections to booklet on AIDS developed for secondary schools because it promotes sex before marriage. Booklet changed to emphasize premarital chastity and indicate that condoms not foolproof.
291. Macaringue, Alfredo. Un amigo de Moçambique que nos chega da Suécia. Domingo Oct. 22 (1989): 13. Mocambique. Work of Swedish Development Agency in AIDS control described.

292. McFadden, Patricia. AIDS - who is the culprit? Zimbabwe Press Mirror (Harare) May 17 (1989): 12. Discussion of women being scapegoats for AIDS and schoolgirls being raped by men who want to avoid infection.
293. Mafueca. SIDA e vida rima. Domingo May 21 (1989): 5. Mocambique. Poem on AIDS.
294. Mahama, R. A. AIDS campaign in Ghana. People's Daily Graphic Dec. 2 (1988): 7. Ghana. Technical committee to plan control established when AIDS first reported. Junior secondary school program important for future of country. More posters needed, short films should be made, church sermons, state media, schools and women's organizations must carry message.
295. Manganganga. Roora and AIDS. Herald June 21 (1989): 6. Zimbabwe. Letter. Roora should be stopped until a cure for AIDS found.
296. Mangou, Seraphin. SIDA Direct, lancement en fanfare de l'opération. Fraternité Matin July 31 (1989): 2. Côte d'Ivoire. Telephone hotline on AIDS will begin, sponsored by SIDA Direct. Aim to help people obtain information.
297. Maro, Ichikaeli. Be emphatic on AIDS education, MPs stress. Sunday News Feb. 5 (1989): 1. Tanzania. Health experts need to be open in communicating about AIDS. AV Institute shot film, Beware of AIDS in Kagera. People at all levels must understand about AIDS, must have messages that carry across languages.
298. Maro, Ichikaeli. CCM urges more action against AIDS. Sunday News Apr. 30 (1989): 1. Tanzania. More efforts need to be made to mobilize people against AIDS, especially in rural areas. Team has been sent to assess progress of national AIDS program. Adequate information about AIDS must be given to masses.
299. Married Woman. AIDS and married women. Weekly Review Sept. 22 (1989): 2. Kenya. Letter. Fear of rural women being infected by unfaithful husbands or being beaten, neglected or divorced if they deny sex to husbands.
300. Masters, A. R. Legislation would not remove AIDS threat. Star International Airmail Weekly Apr. 5 (1989): 9. South Africa. Letter. Legalizing prostitution could not slow spread of AIDS. Prostitutes who know they are infected will not stop working.
301. Matiza, Collin. Kili hits UK men for creating AIDS story. Herald Mar. 1 (1990): 14. Zimbabwe. Boxer who withdrew from fight in UK denies he has AIDS. Says he has flu and was too sick to fight.
302. Mazubesi, Charles M. Treat AIDS victims kindly. Sunday News Oct. 9 (1988): 4. Tanzania. Letter. Need more information on AIDS using videos and seminars since both professionals and laymen uncomfortable dealing with AIDS patients.

303. La médecine traditionnelle au secours des malades du SIDA. Bingo Dec. (1988): 24. Tanzania. Herbal medicines given to patients who are advised to return to hospital to determine their effect. Research on traditional medicine conducted at Medical Faculty, University of Dar es Salaam.
304. Medical aid. New African 254 (Nov. 1988): 49. AIDS goes to church (Uganda); Cameroon steps up anti-AIDS campaign; Zambia: AIDS on the increase.
305. Medical aid. New African 255 (Dec. 1988): 61. Nigeria: unscreened blood still given to patients; Grim facts about AIDS; AIDS: Ugandan babies at risk; We are not guinea pigs (Arusha meeting).
306. Medical aid. New African 256 (Jan. 1989): 54. African AIDS drug under test (Zaire); Ghanaian prostitutes fight AIDS with condoms.
307. Medical aid. New African 257 (Feb. 1989): 35. Soviet AIDS blamed on African students; AIDS in South Africa; AIDS: 1,700 die in Tanzania.
308. Medical aid. New African 258 (Mar. 1989): 32-33. Kenya's AIDS figure up; Nigeria's first AIDS baby born (to a 13 year old girl); Zambia AIDS programme with a human face (rural hospital treats patients at home where are visited by an AIDS team).
309. Medical aid. New African 259 (Apr. 1989): 30-31. Kenya launches big fight against AIDS; Ugandan villagers flee before AIDS team catches them; Cameroon releases AIDS figures; Kenyan claims to have found AIDS cure; South African AIDS: Trust the messenger, believe the message; HIV-2 virus can be killed by heat (research in Senegal).
310. Medical aid. New African 261 (June 1989): 39. Zimbabwe AIDS figure up; Côte d'Ivoire: AIDS on the increase; Prostitutes (Côte d'Ivoire).
311. Medical aid. New African 262 (July 1989): 63. Africa's medical schools to fight AIDS; Sudan: 97 die of AIDS.
312. Medical aid. New Africa 263 (Aug. 1989): 38-39. Zimbabwe now faces up to AIDS problem; AIDS: the facts; Prejudice is an integral part of the AIDS debate.
313. Medical aid. New African 265 (Oct. 1989): 26. AIDS in Zaire; Support for Uganda's AIDS project.
314. Les mesures préventives pour éviter le SIDA. Ehuzu Oct. 14 (1988): 4. 7 precautions to take to avoid getting AIDS.
315. Mhlanga, Michael. The secret for ending AIDS menace. Herald Feb. 19 (1989): 10. Zimbabwe. Letter. AIDS could have been

avoided if people had not violated God's laws. AIDS can be prevented with sexual abstinence before marriage and fidelity in marriage.

316. Minister inaugurates AIDS panel today. Guardian Jan. 17 (1989): 12. Nigeria. National AIDS committee and 4 subcommittees of medical and media experts to be inaugurated. Will design medium-term AIDS control program. Will be shifted from national to local control.
317. Misheto, D. Condom business is mediocre. Sunday Times Apr. 1 (1990): 4. Tanzania. Letter. Condoms are not always effective and their use encourages adultery and prostitution. Preventing AIDS depends on individual awareness, not condoms.
318. Mlogo, Andrew Yuda. Why this fuss over AIDS? Sunday News Jan. 21 (1990): 4. Tanzania. Letter. Processions on AIDS day do not serve useful purpose. Traditional herbalists who claim they can cure AIDS should be banned; they can't succeed where Western medicine has failed.
319. Mmamapilo, Molefe. It is true AIDS virus exists here. Botswana Daily News Mar. 27 (1987). Botswana. Some people advising others to ignore information on AIDS by health workers. Booklets being distributed to help people change attitudes about sexual relationships.
320. Mmbaga, Charles and Hikloch Ogola. 'Let it kill me' say the men. World AIDS Mar. (1989): 3-4. Tanzania. Young men in Dar es Salaam will not abandon women. Education campaign not effective. Groups down to the household level have been organized for the education campaign.
321. More light on AIDS mystery. Botswana Daily News Jan. 30 (1987). Botswana. Commentary on Health Ministry briefing on AIDS for journalists. 4 AIDS cases and 30 carriers, but cases could reach 3,000 according to estimates. Prognosis for AIDS victims is death. Condoms give protection but not 100% safe. If we fail to act now AIDS "will wipe this generation from the face of the earth."
322. Morna, Colleen Love. AIDS takes a heavy economic toll. African Business Apr. (1989): 12-13. Impact of AIDS on families and children.
323. Morna, Colleen Love. Zambians meet with AIDS cooperation. Africa News June 12 (1989): 6-8. Zambia. Activities of anti-AIDS club started at David Kaunda Technical College in 1987, the first of 60 clubs whose members promise to abstain from sex until marriage, help to educate friends and relatives about AIDS and assist those infected.
324. Moss, Margaret. Treating AIDS. Herald Oct. 9 (1989): 6. Zimbabwe. Letter. Those who test positive should not be given drugs like AZT, since do not know if they will develop AIDS.



325. Moutout, Corinne. Dans l'oeil du cyclone. Africa International Jan. (1990): 55. Burundi. Three fold increase in AIDS cases in last year. 25% cases are mother to infant transmission.
326. Moutout, Corinne and Stephen Smith. SIDA: l'élite fauchée? Africa International June (1989): 51-53. Near hysteria in Côte d'Ivoire when popular entertainer died from AIDS. AIDS not an elite or urban disease, its incidence varies among countries. The whole population of African countries is at risk, but it is the death of "heroes" that affects the public.
327. Mukasa, Paul. Combating AIDS among the youth. Sunday News Jan. 29 (1989): 6. African Teachers Union Leaders on Education Against AIDS conference in Lusaka, Dec. 6-8. Two new WHO/UNESCO education booklets introduced. 60,000 children in Zambia may have AIDS. AIDS education programs must be part of general education programs. All teachers' unions in Africa urged to develop AIDS education programs.
328. Mukasa, Paul. Fighting AIDS with education. New Nigerian Feb. 26 (1989): 3. Zambia. Meeting of African Teachers Union Leaders on Education against AIDS in Lusaka, Dec. 6-8, 1988. WHO booklet prepared for distribution in Zambia. Problem of education related to entrenched cultural beliefs. Education must be introduced at all age levels, as early as possible. Teachers need continuous access to information. Information on AIDS must be updated and distributed regularly.
329. Mushava, Funny. A killer still on the loose. Herald Aug. 8 (1989): 2. Zimbabwe. General background on worldwide AIDS. Reported cases in Zimbabwe have "gone up and down like a yoyo." Responses to posters and other aspects of education campaign.
330. Músico ugandés sofre de SIDA. Domingo Apr. 23 (1989): 13. Uganda. Popular Ugandan singer Philip Bongoley Lutaya who suffers from AIDS has composed AIDS songs. Uganda has over 6,500 confirmed AIDS cases, the most of any African country.
331. Musoke, David. AIDS: Ugandan bishops want tests before marriage. New African Dec. (1989): 34. Uganda. 18 page pastoral letter sent by Catholic bishops urges couples to be tested for AIDS before marriage and urges people not to regard AIDS as punishment from God. See No. 121.
332. Musoke, David. Uganda's AIDS epidemic. African Concord Feb. 12 (1990): 22. Uganda. Leads African countries in number of AIDS cases reported. 20 doctors have died of AIDS, also nurses, engineers and managers. In some areas 30% hospital beds occupied by AIDS patients. AIDS a serious political issue for the future.
333. Musoke, David and Nassalie Tamalie. Songs to persuade the sceptics. WorldAIDS Jan. (1990): 8. Uganda. About campaign of singer Philly Bongoley Lutaya. He set up a foundation to help AIDS patients with funds earned from his record albums.

334. Musoke, David and Osman Njuguna. Search for AIDS cure eliminating Africa's chimpanzees. New Nigerian Feb. 12 (1989): 2. Chimpanzees in Africa might be eliminated as multinational pharmaceutical companies test AIDS vaccines. Poaching exists despite convention limiting illegal trade of endangered species.
335. Musonza, A. M. Shopping for AIDS? Herald July 21 (1989): 14. Zimbabwe. Letter. At time when Zimbabwe is spending money on AIDS campaign women are going on shopping trips to Botswana and South Africa, selling their bodies and possibly spreading AIDS.
336. Mutandwa, Andrew. AIDS: tell it like it is. Herald Apr. 14 (1989): 4. Zimbabwe. Letter. Most of what one learns about AIDS is by hearsay. Is more open discussion of other diseases. The real "unofficial" figure for AIDS cases should be released.
337. Mutembei, I. B., Hikloch Ogola and Panos. The new orphans in Tanzania. WorldAIDS Jan. (1990): 3-4. Tanzania. More than 7,000 orphans in Kagera District. Close relatives care for most. Over 30% need relief support. What will happen to them in the long run is unknown. HONATA (Hope for the Needy Association in Tanzania) cares for those who are abandoned.
338. Mvumbi Ngolu Tsasa. Plaidoyer pour la discipline sexuelle comme moyen de lutte contre le SIDA. Cahiers Zairois de Recherche en Sciences Humaines 1,1 (1989): 77-88. Text of speech at meeting Apr. 27-28, 1987, "Le SIDA est là. Quoi faire?" sponsored by Moralistes Zairois, which discusses sexual anarchy as contribution to spread of AIDS and need for individual and social discipline.
339. NAN. 'Health counselling vital weapon against AIDS.' New Nigerian May 24 (1989): 16. Nigeria. Counseling for individuals and groups needs to be institutionalized. Health education program for children and youth needed. One day workshop on AIDS held in Abeokuta.
340. NAN. Protect yourselves from AIDS...Bali advises military men. New Nigerian Nov. 29 (1989): 1, 3. Nigeria. Summary of speech to armed forces on "AIDS is your enemy, fight it." If unchecked AIDS can destroy like biological warfare.
341. NAN. 3 have AIDS in Kaduna. New Nigerian Nov. 12 (1989): 16. Nigeria. Public urged to be aware of AIDS. 100 million naira appeal to improve state's health services.
342. NAN. 25% African women have AIDS virus - UNICEF. New Nigerian Dec. 29 (1988): 3. In some parts of Africa 25% women have AIDS. 10% of their children born with AIDS, most of whom will die before age 2. Most women unaware that had AIDS when became pregnant.
343. Naboho, Kanidoua. Discours du ministre de la santé et de l'action sociale. Sidways Dec. 1 (1989): 1, 4. Burkina Faso. Text of AIDS day message on AIDS and youth. Youth more likely to take

risks than adults so must be provided information by parents, educators, health personnel, religious leaders and social leaders. Over 700 cases since 1986, most aged 19 to 36, from rural and urban areas. Government has plan to educate masses. Use occasion of AIDS day to intensify activities.

344. Nagle, Chester A. Geo-political impact of AIDS in Southern Africa. SAF Position Paper 11, 11/12 (1988): 1-8. Southern Africa. Depletion of managerial staffs, fewer leaders, drop in GNP, inadequate health care budgets, growth in prophetic religious movements, breakdown in national unity, increase in tribalism. South African planners must be aware of regional AIDS situation and put its own house in order. Formation of a South African Health Union should be considered.
345. Nan, Hamado. Le SIDA: mieux vaut prévenir... Sidwaya Jan. 13 (1989): 5-6. Burkina Faso. Factual article on AIDS, its transmission and means of prevention.
346. Não é possível não se acreditar no SIDA. Domingo Aug. 27 (1989): 4. Mocambique. Interview with José Paulino Florencio, 27 year old documentalist, on several topics, including AIDS. Existence of AIDS cannot be denied. Included in section of paper on youth.
347. Nasidi, A. No new AIDS virus found in Nigeria. Guardian Oct. 14 (1989): 10. Nigeria. Letter from doctor points to errors in article by O. Orere on Sept. 28. No. 408. He did not report a new AIDS virus, but only that 13 sero-positives were atypical of HIV I and HIV II.
348. Nasplezes, Dominique. Le coût du SIDA la mort des cerveaux. Africa International Jan. (1990): 51-55. Report on research on AIDS in central Africa done at Harvard University.
349. Nation Correspondent. 'Cured' man dies of AIDS. Daily Nation Feb. 9 (1990): 3. Kenya. Man reportedly cured by an herbalist has died.
350. Nation Reporter. Kemron to be tried on children with AIDS. Daily Nation Mar. 17 (1990): 5. Kenya. Kemron will be used in experimental treatment of children. Announcement made at fifth Congress of Union of National African Paediatric Societies and Associations in Nairobi.
351. 'Native doctors' meet on AIDS. New Nigerian Sept. 16 (1989): 8. Zambia. Five day seminar for traditional healers in Lusaka will discuss their role in combatting AIDS and in national development.
352. Nazaire, Breka. Un seule parade contre la maladie. La prévention. Fraternité Matin Nov. 29 (1988): 23. Côte d'Ivoire. Prevention only effective way to fight AIDS. 5 year plan 1989-1993 to prevent and reduce transmission, learn about epidemiology and reduce hospital costs for those infected.

353. Nazaire, Breka. SIDA. Créer des unités de dépistage. Fraternité Matin Nov. 28 (1988): 5. Côte d'Ivoire. Doctors meet to reinforce existing structures in fighting AIDS. Will teach about AIDS in medical training. Will hold periodic meetings to evaluate national AIDS program.
354. Nazaire, Breka. SIDA. La grande offensive a commence. Fraternité Matin Nov. 29 (1988): 22. Côte d'Ivoire. 50 doctors attend first national seminar on AIDS. Blood transfusions given particular attention. Will organize actions to educate public. Already have been 2 television programs.
355. Nazaire, Breka. SIDA un milliard pour financer la lutte en 1989 dans notre pays. Fraternité Matin June 21 (1989): 2. Côte d'Ivoire. Meeting of AIDS committee, Ministry of Health and WHO representatives to discuss second phase of plan to combat AIDS.
356. N'daiye, Alioune. Adieu "deuxième bureau." Afrique Elite Feb. (1989): 18-19. Gabon. Incidence of AIDS, related research and efforts to control AIDS.
357. Ndiaye, Macodou. Menace du SIDA sur l'Afrique: d'abord informer, pour mieux essayer de combattre ensuite. Ehuzu Mar. 29 (1989): 6-7. Long discussion of Renée Sabatier's, Blaming Others.
358. Ndibe, Okey. The politics of a deadly disease. African Commentary Oct. (1989): 6-12. Politics of attributing origin of AIDS to Africa, using Africans to test AIDS vaccines not cleared for trial in the U.S., of data collecting for WHO instead of building medical infrastructure and the impact of these politics on Afro-Americans in the U.S.
359. Ndirangu, Irungu. Counsel students on AIDS - director. Daily Nation Feb. 10 (1990): 21. Kenya. Teachers advised to warn students that promiscuity can lead to AIDS. Special, confidential counseling programs needed for students. Circumcisers should be pressured to sterilize their knives.
360. Ndyakire, Amooti. Uganda to protect minors. World AIDS May (1989): 4. Uganda. Legislation proposed to protect children under 14 from exposure to AIDS through sex. Aimed at older men who take advantage of teenagers.
361. New AIDS testing method. West Africa May 22-29 (1989): 846. Nigeria. Dr. Clement Anyiwo and 12 British collaborators have developed a more efficient, but very expensive, method to test for AIDS.
362. New blood service free of AIDS. Windhoek Advertiser July 11 (1988). Namibia. Blood service introduced in which one donates blood for oneself, available only in Windhoek.
363. News flash on AIDS. Sunday News Mar. 26 (1989): 1. Do not expose yourself to diseases like anemia, since a blood transfusion may expose you to AIDS.

364. Ngandu Kabeya Diabandala and Jacques Courtjoie. Le SIDA est la que faire? Kangu-Mayumbe, Zaire: Bureau d'Etudes et de Recherches pour la Promotion de la Sante, 1987. Zaire. 64 page illustrated pamphlet on AIDS.
365. Ngonzana, Petrus. AIDS workshop. Kutlwano (Gaborone) April (1988): 26-29. Botswana. Bilingual in English and Setswana. Meeting in Francistown Civic Center to discuss ways to curb AIDS. Other discussions in work places and at social gatherings, media and editorial coverage since 1985. Education essential since no cure and many unrecorded cases; should be by churches, schools and village committees.
366. Ngugi, Elizabeth. Caring: the cost to the community. WorldAIDS Mar. (1990): 8. Kenya. Case study of a woman who cared for son dying of AIDS for 90 days. It caused her health problems and psychological stress. Also 10 members of village visited sick man daily. Example of economic costs of AIDS care.
367. Ng'weno, Hilary. Letter from the Editor. Weekly Review Nov. 21 (1989): 1. Kenya. Is shortage of disposable needles and syringes in Kenya. Government must ensure proper sterilization before reuse as preventive measure against spread of AIDS.
368. Nibé, Soro A. Une fête sur fond de sensibilisation contre le SIDA. Fraternité Matin July 22-23 (1989): 2. Côte d'Ivoire. Youth of Niangon held festival on maintaining our health which focused on youth in view of AIDS virus in the year 2000.
369. Nigerian to head African AIDS research network. Guardian Jan. 17 (1989): 12. Nigeria. Participants at workshop on AIDS network at Obafemi Awolowo University have agreed to form African research network with Prof. A. Soyinka as president. Will facilitate continental dissemination of information, collaborate to conduct research and train researchers.
370. Nkurunziza, Ananie. SIDA et prostitution à Kigali. Dialogue Sept.-Oct. (1988): 23-30. Rwanda. Development of prostitution since 1970s and failure of government to eliminate it. Discussion of prostitution in 6 quarters of Kigali. Chart on results of AIDS testing in urban areas.
371. No AIDS in army - spokesman. New Nigerian Oct. 4 (1988): 16. Nigeria. Wild allegations and blackmail to say that AIDS in army. Request turned down to run AIDS clinic for army.
372. Noah Zingui, Jacques. Comment vaincre le SIDA et les autres maladies a transmission sexuelle/Hov to Fight AIDS and Other Sexual Diseases. Yaounde: I. M. P. M., 1988. Cameroun. 43 page pamphlet in English and French, published in the series Health for All.

373. 'Nosa' didn't die of AIDS. New Nigerian Dec. 24 (1989): 16. Nigeria. Television actor MacArthur Fom did not die of AIDS according to his family.
374. Notificados 40 casos de SIDA no pais. Tempo July 30 (1989): 58. Mocambique. Ministry of Health announces 40 AIDS cases, 19 of them in Maputo. Those aged 20-49 most of those affected. 11 have died since 1986. More AIDS cases than those officially reported.
375. Now it's condoms for barmaids. Weekly Review Oct. 21 (1988): 57. Tanzania. Kagera District will distribute free condoms to barmaids. Regional plan to be developed to control AIDS. Will get opinions on AIDS education program in primary schools. Catholic and Lutheran Churches and NGOs are joining government in 5 year control program.
376. Noyau, Kenneth. Beating the cultural barrier. UNESCO Sources July-Aug. (1989): 22-23. Mauritius. Fear that tourist boom will increase AIDS. Challenge of designing education materials for schools in a multiracial society.
377. Ntalo-Were, C. B. AIDS - the facts. Kenyatta University News Dec. (1989): 24-25. Kenya. Medical Corner column provides facts on symptoms, how AIDS contracted and treated, AIDS control and AIDS in Kenya.
378. Ntamahungiro, Joseph. Les media et le SIDA. Dialogue Sept.-Oct. (1988): 1-2. Editorial. Important social responsibility to inform public about AIDS in the absence of a vaccine or treatment. Special issue of Revue Medical Rwandaise on AIDS, No. 54, 1988.
379. Ntamahungiro, Joseph. SIDA, l'état de la question. Dialogue Sept.-Oct. (1988): 3-15. Rwanda. General background on AIDS and its transmission, means of prevention, statistics on AIDS worldwide and in Rwanda, broken down by geography and social status.
380. OAU summit conference. Africa Research Bulletin. Political Series June 15 (1988): 8864-8869. Resolutions on AIDS are summarized on p. 8868. African nations should strengthen knowledge of health workers and try to control AIDS through primary health care.
381. L'OMS renforce la lutte à l'échelon communautaire. Fraternité Matin Jan. 25 (1990): 2. WHO will provide 2 million dollars to support community organizations to fight AIDS. Activities of NGOs are essential. Will support counseling, home care programs and educational films. Funds to be distributed after Mar. 30, 1990.
382. Obe, Ad Obe. Symptoms of global malady. West Africa June 19-25 (1989): 1000-1002. Report on 5th international AIDS conference in Montreal, with emphasis on comments by African delegates. Includes chart of AIDS cases reported in each African country 1979-1989.

383. Obi, Daniel. Total isolation from AIDS carriers is not the answer - Aikhomu. New Nigerian Dec. 2 (1989): 3. Nigeria. At speech in Lagos people urged to be kind and tolerant to those with AIDS. Youth should join fight against AIDS to save next generation from extinction.
384. Offei-Ansah, Jon. AIDS: hope rising. African Concord June 26 (1989): 22-23. General article on medical advances in treatment of AIDS.
385. Ogbonnaya, Obasi, John Nwaobi and Jackson Akpasubi. Health Minister: I made Nigerians know they can get AIDS through transfusion. Guardian Oct. 30 (1988): 5. Nigeria. Interview with Olikoye Ransome-Kuti about mistaken transfusion of AIDS contaminated blood and how to get redress for negligent medical treatment.
386. Ogunlade, Funnso. Alabi's riot act. African Concord Sept. 25 (1989): 45. Nigeria. Funsho Alabi, a 29 year old social crusader has recently acted in "Hotline AIDS" and "Escape from Drugs."
387. Ogunm, Aye. Confessions of an AIDS victim. African Concord May 29 (1989): 7. Nigeria. Letter comments on article by V. Omuabor on Apr. 21-28 No. 399 about Dr. Ojeih's AIDS cure and problems of AIDS carriers infecting others. Author's name a pseudonym.
388. Ogunseitan, Seun. Nigeria joins the rest of the world in marking the first-ever World AIDS day today. Guardian Dec. 1 (1988): 8-9. 2 pages of articles on AIDS discuss education, prevention, spread in Nigeria and an interview by Ogunseitan with American AIDS victim, Richard Rector.
389. Ogunseitan, Seun. Striking the right cord. WorldAIDS Nov. (1989): 5. Nigeria. Sunny Ade and Onyeka Owenu, popular musicians, have made new album of AIDS songs. Songs also played at National Theater, at beginning of films, and on the radio. Songs are in pidgin English.
390. Ojeih, Paul. AIDS: a world hoax. African Concord Oct. 2 (1989): 20. Nigeria. Author a Nigerian "practitioner of alternative medicine" who feels AIDS issue a "money-making machine" for the West designed to "fleece" the Third World.
391. Okediran, Wale. AIDS - the politics and passions. Guardian Dec. 21 (1988): 13. Apart from origins issue, more urgent and passionate aspect of AIDS its "true extent" in Africa. Projection of deaths should not be dismissed out of hand. Drastic and far-reaching regulation needed.
392. Okware, Samuel I. AIDS control in Uganda. World Health Mar. (1988): 20-21. Uganda. Cases increased from 17 in 1983 to over 1,000 by 1987. 33% long distance truck drivers infected. 80% cases in people aged 20-40. Primarily an urban disease. Control measures outlined.

393. Okware, Samuel I. Giving AIDS a new face. World Health Oct. (1989): 18-20. Uganda. Discussion of TASO, the AIDS support organization that helps people resist fear and prejudice related to AIDS. Report on success of control efforts since 1987. Challenge of reaching rural population, most of whom are illiterate.
394. Oladepo, Tunde. Ogun yet to begin screening for AIDS. Guardian Mar. 18 (1989): 3. Nigeria. No screening done in Ogun State because it would take the whole health budget for the state to screen 5000 people.
395. Olowo, Bola. War against AIDS. West Africa Dec. 4-10 (1989): 2013-2014. Nigeria. Current AIDS statistics "paint anything but a true picture" since few people voluntarily get AIDS tests. Under-reporting of cases is reflected in WHO projections. Discussion of what national AIDS campaign has accomplished and needs to accomplish.
396. Omikunle, Lola and K. Tella Oyin. AIDS through holy communion. African Concord Aug. 14 (1989): 33. Nigeria. Archbishop of Anglican church says people need not fear getting AIDS from sharing common communion cup.
397. Omole, Olu. AIDS: Ransome-Kuti calls for realistic information. New Nigerian Aug. 25 (1989): 13. Nigeria. Health minister calls for "factual, realistic and acceptable" information about AIDS. Sensational and distorted reports lead to false beliefs and myths.
398. Omole, Olu. Gov. Oresanya throws more light on AIDS. New Nigerian Feb. 22 (1990): 9. Nigeria. Of 50,000 tested in Nigeria, 70 infected and 35 have AIDS. On international basis, incidence in Nigeria is "very low," but potential for spread is "very high." Ways AIDS cannot be contracted listed.
399. Omuabor, Victor. One man's crusade against AIDS. African Concord Apr. 21-28 (1989): 12-16. Nigeria. Detailed discussion of Dr. Paul Ojeih's claimed cure for AIDS and international response to it. Includes short interviews with Olikoye Ransome-Kuti, Nigerian Minister of Health, and Weidi Mwasakafyuka, Tanzania's High Commissioner in Nigeria.
400. Onanuga, Bayo. AIDS: new facts? African Concord Apr. 6-13 (1989): 11-12. Discussion of new evidence that AIDS created by U.S. to depopulate world.
401. Opanga, Kwendo and Irungu Ndirangu. Advocate calls for law on AIDS. Daily Nation Aug. 1 (1988): 32. Kenya. Legislation needed to confine AIDS patients and prosecute those who knowingly pass on AIDS. Should be mandatory AIDS tests for all pregnant women. Over 1,800 AIDS cases in Kenya.
402. Orere, Onajomo. AIDS: law on blood screening on the way. Guardian Dec. 1 (1988): 20. Nigeria. Federal law may compel private hospitals to screen blood for AIDS.



403. Orere, Onajomo. AIDS is here to stay. Guardian Oct. 5 (1989): 13. Nigeria. AIDS the focus of pharmacists' annual conference. Discussed facts related to transmission of AIDS.
404. Orere, Onajomo. AIDS kills 16 of 35 victims. Guardian Sept. 2 (1989): 1-2. Nigeria. 29 new AIDS victims identified. Not known whether those who died had HIV 1 or 2. Records of testing centers listed.
405. Orere, Onajomo. Expert warns over rapid spread of AIDS in Nigeria. Guardian Jan. 26 (1990): 3. Nigeria. 10 fold increase in AIDS carriers in last 2 months, children among them. First confirmed AIDS case a 13 year old girl. Some youths with AIDS are hard drug users, and have psychiatric problems before AIDS diagnosed. Reference to paper by Dr. A. A. Okolo "Childhood AIDS in Africa" that said if breastmilk source of transmission will complicate nutritional feeding in Africa.
406. Orere, Onajomo. Health minister heads new AIDS committee. Guardian Dec. 23 (1988): 1-2. Nigeria. National AIDS Committee formed to "placate" WHO. Will have 4 subcommittees on blood transfusions, epidemiology, information and clinical management.
407. Orere, Onajomo. Hepatitis, dwarfed by AIDS, may become bigger killer. Guardian Dec. 8 (1988): 14. Nigeria. Similarities in the 2 diseases. Concern of greater extent of hepatitis world wide and larger number of deaths.
408. Orere, Onajomo. New AIDS virus found in Nigeria. Guardian Sept. 28 (1989): 20. Nigeria. HIV 3 found in 13 of 53,702 blood samples. HIV 2 may be more prevalent in Nigeria than HIV 1. AIDS situation in Nigeria has caused "consternation" among international community. Six member task force on AIDS counseling has just been established. See rebuttal by A. Nasidi, No. 347.
409. Orere, Onajomo. Nigeria may demand AIDS-free certificates from aliens. Guardian Jan. 31 (1989): 3. Nigeria. To demand AIDS-free certificates a delicate issue because Nigeria agreed not to at London Conference in 1988.
410. Orere, Onajomo. Silence still on AIDS blood transfusion. Guardian Oct. 27 (1988): 14. Nigeria. Possible reasons for lack of investigation of AIDS contaminated transfusions. Danger of transfusions in private practice remains. Also problem of getting hepatitis from transfusions because of lack of screening equipment.
411. Orere, Onajomo. Soldiers vulnerable to AIDS, Ransome-Kuti warns. Guardian Oct. 24 (1989): 3. Nigeria. Comments at First All-Africa Conference of Armed Forces and Police Medical Services that soldiers and police run risk of getting AIDS in line of duty. Nigeria has 174 carriers of which 35 have AIDS and 16 have died.

412. Orere, Onajomo. Two patients transfused with AIDS blood in error. Guardian Oct. 19 (1988): 1-2. Nigeria. 2 patients at teaching hospital will not be told they received AIDS contaminated blood. Minister of Health appeals that no transfusions be given with unscreened blood. 22 screening machines in Nigeria. AIDS incidence still very low in Nigeria, there is no cause for panic.
413. Orere, Onajomo. Who controls Nigeria's AIDS programme? Guardian Oct. 20 (1988): 12. Nigeria. Ministry of Health should not hoard information on AIDS. Controversy over number of cases in Nigeria. National Expert Advisory Committee on AIDS not given sufficient funding. Personnel in charge of AIDS program have changed frequently. Questions about proper role of WHO in Nigeria's program.
414. Orere, Onajomo. WHO criticises Africa's strategy against AIDS. Guardian Sept. 15 (1989): 5. Meeting of health ministers in Niamey told that Africans not doing enough to stop spread of AIDS.
415. Orere, Onajomo and Nena Uche. Baby among 49 AIDS victims. Guardian Dec. 2 (1988): 1-2. Nigeria. AIDS victims increased from 16 to 49 in 1 year. Health minister gives advice on ways to prevent contracting AIDS.
416. Osadolor, Kingsley, Bolade Opaleye and Onajomo Orere. Nigeria: AIDS positive. African Guardian Dec. 25 (1986): 11-13. Nigeria. Avoidance of suspected AIDS victim at airport in Lagos, example of concern about AIDS. Discussion of AIDS tests.
417. Ouango, J. Gabriel. SIDA, attitudes et comportements sociaux au Burkina Faso. Sidwaya Feb. 2 (1990): 3. Burkina Faso. Author a doctor. Discussion of sexuality and AIDS in Burkina context. Each Burkinabe needs to take responsibility for informing others about AIDS. Slogan should be, Le SIDA ne passera pas par moi.
418. Ouverture hier à Kinshasa de la seconde conférence régionale sur le SIDA en Afrique. Ehuzu Oct. 25 (1988): 6. Zaire. 2,000 specialists from Africa attend AIDS conference. Address needs of member states in prevention campaigns.
419. Ovuor, Otula. AIDS: scientists claim success. Daily Nation Feb. 9 (1990): 12. Kenya. Europeans claim they are about to make breakthrough in AIDS. Many shocked at the efficacy of Kemron.
420. Ovuor, Otula. AIDS drug 'cure' to be discussed. Daily Nation Feb. 6 (1990): 16. Kenya. Papers to be given at KEMRI on AIDS and Kemron.
421. Ovuor, Otula. Kemri reveals details of new AIDS-control drug. Daily Nation Feb. 7 (1990): 1, 11. Kenya. Report on clinical trials of drug Kemron on 111 patients, who developed it and how, surprise that such a breakthrough should come from a developing country.

422. P2M health centre to be constructed. Gazette (Gaborone) Mar. 25 (1987): 2. Botswana. Resources of Dept. of Primary Health Care have been diverted to combat AIDS.
423. PANA. Cordonne la lutte contre le SIDA. Ehuzu Apr. 18 (1989): 12. Senegal. Call for coordinated subregional and regional plan to fight AIDS. Appeal to youth to guard sexual behavior. Religions should educate their followers. Journalists should provide information to help combat AIDS.
424. PANA. 5e Conference mondiale sur le SIDA à Kinshasa. Ehuzu Sept. 26 (1989): 10. Zaire. Fifth international AIDS conference to be held in Kinshasa in 1990. This location appropriate for various approaches to AIDS research in different parts of the world. Research on AIDS in Zaire has led to better understanding of the disease. The possibilities of controlling the disease will be one of the major topics of discussion.
425. PANA. Réunion à Dakar sur la communication et la prevention du SIDA. Ehuzu Apr. 19 (1989): 10. Senegal. Journalists and health officials participate in seminar on AIDS organized by Cheikh Anta Diop University. Will consider role of media in fight against AIDS.
426. PANA/NAN. AIDS workshop ends in Dakar. New Nigerian Aug. 7 (1989): 12. Senegal. WHO sponsored 6 day workshop introduced up-to-date equipment for data management and analysis related to AIDS. Participants were demographers, sociologists, researchers, public health specialists and data analysts from West Africa.
427. PANA/NAN. Angola has 85 AIDS cases. New Nigerian Dec. 4 (1988): 1. Announcement by Angolan minister of health.
428. PANA/NAN. 6000 AIDS cases reported in Kenya. New Nigerian Aug. 29 (1989): 8. Kenya. Week-long seminar on AIDS control for doctors, nurses, public health officers and social workers emphasized need to intensify education campaign and to counsel victims.
429. Palmer, J. G. Official AIDS figures mislead. Herald Apr. 17 (1989): 4. Zimbabwe. Letter. 19% first time blood donors have hepatitis, syphilis or HIV. Need accurate figures on those who have AIDS and are HIV positive. Need to teach young people to believe what the Bible says, not to use condoms.
430. Panos. Diaries record condom use. World AIDS July (1989): 4. Ethiopia. Education through 30 organizations. Attempt to learn about sex habits of bar maids failed when conducted by government, but succeeded when handled by prostitutes.
431. Panos. Taking support to the people. World AIDS July (1989): 8. Uganda. Mobile clinics to give home care for AIDS being used in rural areas by Catholic church. Some people refuse the service because do not want to be identified as having AIDS.

432. Panos Features. Prostitutes in Ghana use condoms to avoid AIDS. Herald May 16 (1989): 6. Ghana. Prostitutes educated in 2 year program send away clients who won't wear condoms. Discussion of how one group of prostitutes became involved in the program. Belief that AIDS introduced from Abidjan.
433. Parliament on AIDS. Zimbabwe Press Mirror Mar. 12 (1990): 11-12. Zimbabwe. Text of discussion on making true figures on extent of AIDS available to the public. Announcement at end of text on one-day symposium, "AIDS and its socio-economic implications for Zimbabwe."
434. Pauquoud, Yasmina. En ligne de front contre le SIDA. I.D. June 25 (1989): 19. Côte d'Ivoire. Views of Ivorian microbiologist, Mireille Dosso, on AIDS testing.
435. People are saying ... that it is time to act on AIDS. This Week Dec. 11 (1989): 6. Nigeria. Feedback column. Need more than statistics of AIDS cases. Need to know age group, social class, gender of those with AIDS and how AIDS cases are being handled.
436. People don't believe in AIDS. Mozambiquefile. Aug. (1989). Mocambique. 40 confirmed cases, but 200-300,000 could be infected. Most people "profoundly ignorant about AIDS" and can't defend themselves.
437. People to see film on AIDS. Sunday News Feb. 12 (1989): 12. Tanzania. 30 copies being made of film on AIDS in Kagera Region. Tanzania Film Co. asked to screen in theaters, videotape will be made.
438. Perez, A. A. Prostituição: Diabo que anda solto. Domingo Actualidade. May 21 (1989): 10. Mocambique. Letter. Condemns prostitution, links it to AIDS.
439. Perlman, John. 'The AIDS crisis has nothing to do with a virus. It has to do with social conditions.' Weekly Mail May 19-25 (1989): 10. South Africa. Interview with Don Edwards, an American, at Namda conference. Need to tie notion of surviving AIDS in South Africa to having power to eliminate apartheid.
440. Perlman, John. The fine line between knowledge and terror. Weekly Mail Dec. 15-22 (1988): 10-11. South Africa. There is a fine line between raising awareness and creating panic. 106 of 174 reported cases have died, cases doubling every 11 1/2 months. Too little being spent on AIDS education, most done for gay community. Some resistance to AIDS education. Includes interview with Renée Sabatier on AIDS situation in general and on South Africa being behind many other African countries in AIDS education.
441. Perlman, John. A new stage in AIDS awareness. Weekly Mail Apr. 5-11 (1990): 7. South Africa. Johannesburg City Health Dept. has

- been staging a lively play about AIDS in factories, clinics and squatter areas. Play modified for different audiences. Is staged in Zulu, Sotho or English.
442. Perlman, John. Plan to educate workers about AIDS danger. Weekly Mail July 21-27 (1989): 11. South Africa. Resolution by COSATU to campaign against dismissal of workers with AIDS and to educate workers.
443. Perlman, John and Jenny Poggrund. Climate of denial in South Africa. WorldAIDS Nov. (1989): 3-4. South Africa. 18 month lapse between government's first and second awareness campaign. Second campaign criticized because emphasizes testing when counseling programs are limited. Did not use separate posters for blacks and whites as in first campaign. Fragmentation of the health services makes it difficult to coordinate campaign. 20% AIDS cases among blacks. COSATU is committed to AIDS education in the workplace. Standoff between government and NGOs in education activities.
444. Pharmacists on way to tackle AIDS. Guardian Oct. 19 (1989): 13. Nigeria. Statement made by Lagos branch of Pharmaceutical Society of Nigeria on need to protect health workers who care for AIDS patients.
445. Phiri, Millie. AIDS fear grips diabetics. Sunday Mail Aug. 20 (1989): 5. Zimbabwe. People afraid to go to doctor because of stigma associated with AIDS; people not taking advantage of diabetes screening.
446. Phiri, Sabina. Zambia loses its first AIDS campaign battle. Herald Nov. 30 (1988): 6. Zambia. Christians and AIDS Surveillance Committee disagree on wording of AIDS campaign pamphlet which advised teenagers to limit sex partners and use condoms. Christians feel pamphlet will promote promiscuity. The offending sections were revised.
447. The politics of AIDS. New African Feb. (1990): 28. Southern Africa. Incidence of AIDS in Zambian army higher than among urban males, incidence also high in Zimbabwean army, but figures suppressed in both countries. No figures for Namibia, but prevalence said to be greatest in Caprivi. Political attitudes should not be allowed to divert attention from real medical problems.
448. The politics of origin. African Guardian Dec. 25 (1986): 14-15. AIDS a global, not African problem. Claim that prostitute in Senegal infected with monkey virus. AIDS as biological warfare waged by the CIA.
449. Poverty and AIDS. West Africa Jan. 29-Feb. 4 (1990): 152-153. Ghana. Dr. Konotey-Ahulu in an address to Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences said female prostitution the most important cause of spreading AIDS in Africa. Most AIDS in Ghana is "repatriation AIDS" from prostitutes returning from other countries.

450. President Kaunda on AIDS. Africa News June 12 (1989): 7. Zambia. Excerpts from speech at International AIDS Conference in Montreal, emphasis on AIDS as a timebomb that can destroy mankind at no cost.
451. Prevenons le SIDA par l'education/Prevent AIDS Through Education. Yaounde: AMA Group Media, 1988. Cameroun. 26 page pamphlet.
452. Programme mondial OMS de lutte contre le SIDA. SIDA les derniers chiffres. Sidwaya Aug. 3 (1989): 7. Burkina Faso. Review of current status of AIDS worldwide by WHO. Includes section on Africa: 18% of world's cases, in some urban areas 20-30% adults aged 20-40 are sero-positive.
453. Putta, Rajabu I. AIDS is a menace. Sunday News Apr. 9 (1989): 4. Tanzania. Letter. What offends the anti-AIDS campaign is people who encourage AIDS (homosexuals, harlots, traditional circumcisers) and are left free. Government should launch a strong anti-prostitution campaign to curb AIDS.
454. La qualité des préservatifs et le SIDA. Sidwaya Magazine July-Aug. (1989): 23-24. On use of condoms.
455. Questions and answers about AIDS. Read On 1 (1988): 6-11. Zimbabwe. Answers to commonly asked questions: how people get AIDS, who gets AIDS, how to make sex safe, how to find out if have AIDS and what to do if get it.
456. R. U. Lançado no país programa anti-SIDA. Tempo Mar. 27 (1988): 14-15. Mocambique. Conference on AIDS about national prevention program. Includes text of speech by Minister of Health.
457. Radlett, Marty. Kung Fu hero KOs AIDS. Development Forum May-June (1989): 11. Cartoon to educate children about AIDS will be accompanied by comic book and teaching guide for youth workers. To be distributed in Kenya, Mocambique, Senegal, Uganda, Zaire and several non-African countries. Based on real events in Mexico and Guatemala. Also appeared in World AIDS Mar. (1989): 9.
458. Rammekwa, Kopana. The truth about AIDS. Botswana Guardian Dec. 5 (1986). Botswana. Medical authorities say news reports on cases in Serowe false. Confusion between AIDS cases and carriers. To date AIDS victims between 21 and 34. "There could be many more AIDS cases roaming free."
459. Rapula, M. M. Arrest 'me nice' girls. Gazette (Gaborone) Dec. 10 (1986). Botswana. Letter. Police should arrest 'me nice' girls and their customers.
460. Reaching out to truck drivers. Weekly Review Nov. 10 (1989): 31. Tanzania. AMREF has launched campaign to educate truck drivers. 2 year project with U.S. funding. Already have found out how much truck drivers know about AIDS. Will distribute information and hold group discussions.

461. Rees, Mervyn. Miners, refugees, soldiers at risk. World AIDS July (1989): 6. South Africa. AIDS spreading from mines to nearby communities. Widescale migration due to labor and warfare increase risk to AIDS. Control hampered by lack of national health service, growing unemployment and malnutrition.
462. Les règles d'or contre le SIDA. Afrique Magazine Nov. (1989): 91-92. Information about how to avoid contracting AIDS. Information on malaria and typhoid fever included in same series of articles.
463. Reuter/GNA. AIDS cases rising. People's Daily Graphic Dec. 3 (1988): 2. Kenya, Uganda report increase in AIDS cases. Uganda has banned "witchdoctors" from advertising AIDS cures.
464. Reuter/NAN. Africa reports 4,000 new AIDS cases. New Nigerian Oct. 7 (1988): 8. Total for continent 19,141. Largest increase in Malawi, with 2,003 new cases in last 8 months.
465. Reuters. Tanzania to import Kenyan anti-AIDS drug. Daily Nation Mar. 29 (1990): 3. Tanzania. Wants to test Kemron in its hospitals to prevent people from traveling to Kenya illegally. 13,000 AIDS cases and about 1 million carriers in Tanzania.
466. Ribeiro, Marieta. AIDS song contest in Guinea-Bissau. World Health Forum 10,1 (1989): 107-108. Guinea Bissau. Letter. Aims of song contest on theme: AIDS an enemy we must fight and English translation of text of the prize-winning song.
467. Rider, Elizabeth. 'Let us fight it together.' WorldAIDS Sept. (1989): 5. Zimbabwe. Harare Women's Action Group has published cartoon book in English, Shona and Ndebele aimed at poorly educated people. Assumes people will have limited knowledge for understanding medical facts about AIDS. 14,000 copies have been printed and distributed. Ministry of Education is considering using it as foundation for school materials.
468. Rodriguez, José Carlos. Tres enemigos en UNO. Mundo Negro Jan. (1990): 12-13. Uganda. AIDS education.
469. Romet-Lemonne, Jean-Loup and Jessica R. Hopper. Prevention of AIDS and other Viral Diseases. Dakar: ENDA, 1988.
470. Russia's new racism. African Concord Feb. 10-17 (1989): 18. Russians suspect Africans of being AIDS carriers. Death of prostitute attributed to her contacts with Africans 10 years ago. 80 of 102 cases in USSR African students. Soviet youth believe AIDS virus spread by African green monkey. Anti-AIDS leaflet warns Russians not to have sex with Africans or Americans.
471. Rwanda: Attention. Danger!!! Dialogue Sept.-Oct. (1988): 32-35. Rwanda. Summary of AIDS testing in 1988 reported in Rafiki Journal 138 (1989).

472. SA AIDS disaster is near, says author. Star International Airmail Weekly. Feb. 22 (1989): 3. South Africa. AIDS will kill 6% of whites and 45% of blacks by 2000, says Keith Edelston, an economist on AIDS Economic Task Force.
473. S.M.L. SIDA. Protégez-vous à l'oeil! Fraternité Matin Apr. 2 (1989): 4. Côte d'Ivoire. As part of AIDS campaign Association Ivoirienne pour le Bien Etre Familial will distribute condoms. Medical warning: if you are faithful you will protect yourself.
474. SMR. AIDS victims snubbed. Herald Feb. 19 (1989): 1. Zimbabwe. Some families ostracized AIDS victims. Education needed that AIDS not easily communicable.
475. SMR-ZIS. Anti-AIDS campaign launched. Herald Dec. 18 (1988): 3. Zimbabwe. Mashonaland West has launched campaign with over 4,000 trained volunteers.
476. Sabatier, Renée. A new hurdle for mothers and children. Echo (Dakar) 11 (1989): 14-15. AIDS a new problem for mothers and children. Women tend to be infected in their reproductive years and are faced with difficult choices. Statistics from Africa, U.S. and Haiti.
477. Sabatier, Renée. Pretoria and the AIDS myth. Herald Dec. 15 (1988): 9. South Africa. Same article as "Who brought AIDS to SA?" No. 478.
478. Sabatier, Renée. Who brought AIDS to SA? Sunday News Dec. 25 (1988): 6. South Africa has failed to come to grips with social and political realities of AIDS. Opinions about AIDS related to race. Migrant workers feel they have been made scapegoats. Private groups are trying to provide education.
479. Salif, Diaby. SIDA. Une campagne nationale pour protéger la jeunesse. Fraternité Matin Dec. 22 (1989): 2. Côte d'Ivoire. African population most affected is 20 to 30. Côte d'Ivoire has 1,010 cases and 400,000 to 500,000 seropositives. National AIDS committee has launched campaign focusing on youth in cooperation with Education Ministry.
480. Salif, Diaby. Le vrai médicament du SIDA c'est l'information. Fraternité Matin Dec. 19 (1989): 3. Associations for family planning in Africa are taking active role in AIDS prevention programs. Problem in public not taking AIDS threat seriously because more people die from malaria. Role of family planning extended beyond protecting women at risk to provide information about AIDS.
481. Sall, Alpha Abdallah. Education with electricity bills. World AIDS May (1989): 3. Senegal. Youth march in Dakar in April organized by Ministry for Youth and Sports. Leaflet on AIDS distributed with electric bills. Over 400 people have called



number that provides AIDS information. 60,000 copies of booklet distributed in Dakar. Leaflet in English, French, Arabic, Wolof and Peulh versions distributed.

482. Sampedro, Maria Amigo, Jean-Paul Rist and Farshid Meidany. El SIDA lo que hay que saber. Africa 2000 6 (1988?): 29-33. Equatorial Guinea. General article about AIDS in West Africa and Equatorial Guinea, includes photographs. Explains how AIDS spreads and can be prevented, proposed activities by National Committee to prevent AIDS.
483. Sarpong, Kofi Akosah. AIDS control in action. West Africa Mar. 26-Apr. 1 (1990): 487-488. Sierra Leone. 23 of 80 people hospitalized with AIDS have died. Government has not responded to 5 year plan on AIDS for economic reasons. Sierra Leone AIDS Prevention Society, a community based group, is launching a multi-media education campaign. Tourists are being blamed for spread of AIDS. There appears to be a correlation between AIDS and poverty.
484. Senaye, Erasmus Elikplim Forster. Where did AIDS come from? in The Fate of Vultures. Musaemura Zimunya, ed. London: Heinemann, 1989. pp. 101-102. Ghana. Poem in pidgin English.
485. Senga, Jean-François. Etat des lieux. Afrique Elite Feb. (1989): 14-15. Reality of AIDS, percent of African budgets spent on education, AIDS campaigns. Insert: Le SIDA en 10 questions provides basic medical facts.
486. Senga, Jean-François. Rwanda et Mozambique: actions contre le SIDA. Afrique Elite Mar. (1989): 10-11. Rwanda. Since 1986 constant surveillance of AIDS with \$6 million support from international sources. Mozambique .3% tested AIDS positive, campaign directed at students will cost \$7.2 million.
487. Sephoko, Sello. Fight against AIDS in Lesotho. Southern Star (Maseru) May/June (1988): 19-20. Lesotho. 5 year plan 1988-93 recognizes threat, although only 2 cases confirmed. Health system infrastructure already overextended. High incidence of STD's among migrant miners a potential problem. WHO consultant has been working with government since 1987. National AIDS Committee formed with AIDS Task Force as standing committee. Three important strategies: health education, prevention and control of transmission, and strengthening of laboratories.
488. Seretse, Aldrin. Ministry aims at identifying risk factors of AIDS. Botswana Daily News Sept. 18 (1986). Botswana. Risk factors and modes of transmission outlined. AIDS antibodies discovered in 1984, but not reported until March 1986. The low AIDS incidence in Botswana is not permanent.
489. Servanga, Sam. AIDS: now Museveni acts tough. Sunday News Feb. 12 (1989): 6. Uganda. Traditional moral codes should be revived to control AIDS. Resistance committees will be used to control promiscuous behavior locally. Adultery and prostitution should be

deterred by corporal punishment. 7 million leaflets have been distributed, 25 blood screening centers established and 200,000 volunteers recruited through churches. 25% population infected in some areas, but few infants have AIDS.

490. Sex industry. Southern African Economist April/May (1989): 51-52. Tanzania. People reluctant to change behavior despite education campaign through the mass media. Many people believe that AIDS cannot be prevented. Few interested in using condoms. Campaign has had no effect on prostitutes.
491. Shock AIDS statistics. Herald July 26 (1989): 4. Zimbabwe. Comment column. Actual number of cases higher than 761 recorded. Rapid increase shows little concern by population at large. "For even with a miracle medical break-through now, AIDS will still be with us for a long time."
492. Short, punchy and ineffective. Development Forum July-Aug. (1989): 19. Polls in 35 countries show that media campaigns alert people to threat of AIDS, but do not change behavior. Smaller community-based campaigns have more affect on behavior. Successful messages must offer positive, realistic and sustainable alternatives to existing behavior patterns.
493. SIDA. Sunjata Oct. (1987): 34-35. Summary of WHO report on AIDS, including incidence and modes of transmission in Africa.
494. SIDA: et ses consequences? Kigali: Bureau Social Urbain, Caritas, 1989. Rwanda. Pamphlet.
495. SIDA: faut-il avoir peur? Le Nouveau Virginie (Port Louis) June (1989): 4-13. Mauritius. Special section of articles on AIDS occasioned by first case 8 months ago. Provides medical information, control measures on Mauritius, personal experiences of family, doctor of victims, and opinions of 4 citizens.
496. Le SIDA. Information complémentaire. Sidwaya Sept. 8 (1989): 4. Burkina Faso. General information about transmission, safe and risky sexual behavior, risk from injections, testing.
497. SIDA: les hommes non circoncis plus menacés. Sidwaya Aug. 30 (1989): 5. Kenya. Summary of report in Lancet on study in Nairobi that showed more seropositive men uncircumcised.
498. SIDA: perigos, temores e esperanças. Domingo Actualidade Mar. 26 (1989): 7; Apr. 2 (1989): 7. Mocambique. Series of full page articles providing medical information about AIDS and its treatment.
499. SIDA: plan concerté de l'OCCGE. Carrefour Africain May 26 (1989): 6. Burkina Faso. Meeting May 22-24 in Bobo-Dioulasso of OCCGE (Organisation de Coordination pour la Lutte Contre les Grandes Endémies) of doctors from 8 countries to share information about control of AIDS.

500. SIDA: signal d'alarme: la société et l'église interpellées. Kigali: Bureau Social Urbain, Caritas, 1988. Rwanda. 29 page pamphlet.
501. SIDA. Un sérieux problème de santé publique. Congo Magazine Mar. (1989): 16-18. Congo. 1,250 cases through end of 1987. Education programs and groups active in education.
502. SIDA 181 cas au Sénégal. Soleil Mar. 29 (1989): 1-3. Senegal. Series of articles that provides basic information about AIDS and its prevention and includes an interview with Professor Ava Marie Coll about multidisciplinary research.
503. SIDA et tiers monde. Environnement Africaine 118-119 (Apr. 1987): 1-136. Special issue. Ch. 5. Le SIDA: septième plaie d'Afrique. Incidence of AIDS in Africa, discussion of hypothesis of African origins, prostitutes, examples of AIDS control programs, problem of nursing mothers, relation to vaccination campaigns.
504. Le SIDA fait rage déjà 203,600 malades dans 152 countries. Fraternité Matin Feb. 5 (1990): 2. Statistics on AIDS throughout the world given. In Africa most cases in urban areas; in some cities 20-30% of the adults aged 20-40 are AIDS positive.
505. Le SIDA favorise la recrudescence de la tuberculose. Ehuzu Oct. 14 (1988): 4. Article discusses relationship between AIDS and t.b.
506. SIDA inspira festival. Domingo Sept. 10 (1989): 3. Mocambique. Festival in Maputo sponsored by artists against AIDS, at same time cassettes, pamphlets and other information on AIDS distributed. Songs on AIDS sponsored by AIDS control program. Concert and theater performances on dangers of AIDS.
507. SIDA la lutte. Afrique Magazine Jan. (1990): 92. 5 short articles on AIDS, 2 refer to Africa. Need for prevention and project of Fondation France-Libertés in Central African Republic and Congo to provide information to schoolchildren.
508. Le SIDA, qu'est-ce que c'est? Carrefour Africain Jan. (1989): 37-39. Diagrams and simple explanation of what AIDS is and how contracted, sponsored by French committee for UNICEF.
509. Le SIDA s'attrape par le sang. Carrefour Africain Jan. 27 (1989): 37-41; Feb. 3 (1989): 37; Feb. 10 (1989): 24-25. Burkina Faso. Diagrams and brief text explaining how AIDS acquired, how it is not acquired, precautions to take and how to know whether one has AIDS.
510. Sim, estou preocupado com a minha saúde! Domingo Actualidade Feb. 11 (1989): 3. Mocambique. Interview with AIDS patient at Maputo Central Hospital about his feelings, family problems, fear of infecting others.

511. Sissoko, Foussenou. Scientists struggle to find cure for AIDS. Herald May 22 (1989): 10. Senegal. Discussion of research cooperation between universities of Dakar, Tours, Limoges and Harvard, and establishment of African AIDS research network in Jan. 1989.
512. Situation du SIDA au Burkina. Un comité actif. Sidwaya Jan. 13 (1989): 6. Burkina Faso. 139 cases. National AIDS committee since 1986 has plan of action to reduce transmission. Need for hospital equipment and to change people's attitudes.
513. 6 SAA cabin crew have died of AIDS. Star International Airmail Weekly Nov. 15 (1989): 8. South Africa. Six cabin crew members of South African Airways have died of AIDS since 1982. All were employed by the airline until their death.
514. Soviets gripped by AIDS panic. New Nigerian Feb. 22 (1989): 13. Panic over lack of condoms, disposable syringes and detection methods in USSR. Sailor who lived in Congo contracted AIDS and gave it to his wife, who gave birth to a baby with AIDS.
515. Special report - AIDS in Kenya. Weekly Review Sept. 8 (1989): 5-34. 19 articles on medical and social aspects of AIDS, several case studies of AIDS victims, short lists of advice for adults and cartoons to educate children.
516. Stage consacré au dépistage du SIDA à Libreville. Ehuzu Sept. 29 (1989): 6. Gabon. Testing center opened in Libreville hospital. Education campaign already started and attempts have been made to make blood banks safe.
517. Staff Reporter. Govt. formulates five-year AIDS control plan. Daily Times (Blantyre) May 3 (1989). Malawi. Goals of plan to prevent further spread, reduce mortality and reduce impact on individuals, families and groups. Will develop surveillance systems, monitor the epidemic and improve patient care.
518. Staff Reporter. Sanlam to screen clients for AIDS. Cape Times Oct. 5 (1988). South Africa. Insurance company introduces AIDS tests for potential clients.
519. Stamps, T. J. Mosquitoes can't spread AIDS. Sunday Mail Jan. 14 (1990): 8. Zimbabwe. Letter from doctor which replies to previous letter. Explains why mosquitoes can't transmit AIDS.
520. Sunday Mail Reporter. AIDS claims 34 children - WHO. Sunday Mail Apr. 2 (1989): 1. Zimbabwe. 34 children died, 188 tested positive Oct. 1985-Mar. 1987. 630 primary and secondary school teacher trainees voluntarily filled out questionnaire on their knowledge of AIDS in Jan. and Feb. 1987. Employees Confederation of Zimbabwe is organizing an AIDS workshop.
521. Sunday Mail Reporter. AIDS is commonest child killer. Sunday Mail Oct. 15 (1989): 1. Zimbabwe. AIDS most common cause of

infant death in region. 6.6% AIDS cases among those less than 1 year old. 30-50% born of infected mothers die before 3 years old. Infection through breast milk is possible, but much less likely than during pregnancy.

522. Sunday Mail Reporter. Care for AIDS patients. Sunday Mail Jan. 21 (1990): 4. Zimbabwe. Because of increase in AIDS cases national control program has shifted emphasis to counseling. Two national workshops on counseling held in Mutare and Bulawayo to launch program of training counselors.
523. Sunday Mail Reporter. Find AIDS cure or millions will perish, warns WHO. Sunday Mail July 23 (1989): 1, 11. Zimbabwe. Summary of information provided at a meeting on AIDS in the workplace. Policies on time off work for funerals have been revised in Uganda and Zimbabwe because of AIDS.
524. Sunday Mail Reporter. Women in pledge to fight AIDS. Sunday Mail May 14 (1989): 10. Zimbabwe. Conclusion of workshop in Harare of Society for Women and AIDS in Africa. Women from 15 African countries attended.
525. Sylva, Evelyne. Show anti-SIDA. 20,000 jeunes au rendez-vous! Sidwaya Jan. 12 (1990): 6. Senegal. Nov. 3 performance in Dakar stadium by musicians of anti-AIDS music for 6 hours. Many songs in local languages: Pulaar and Wolof. Also poems and dramatic sketches. Organized by EDNA and AIDS committee. Also distributed flyers in local languages.
526. Symposium on AIDS ends. Daily Times (Blantyre) May 1 (1989). Malawi. National AIDS Committee's knowledge of AIDS increased and 17 recommendations made on prevention and control of AIDS.
527. Tadaferua, Kenneth et. al. No more a private affair. This Week Nov. 6 (1989): 10-19. Nigeria. Prostitutes in Lagos pose AIDS health hazard. Rapid spread of AIDS related to "widespread sexual decadence." "Accepted mass fornication" exists in educational institutions; sexual harassment committees set up to deal with it. Information included in a series of articles on prostitution in Nigeria.
528. Tagne, Emmanuel. Comment reconnaître et prévenir le SIDA. Bamenda: n.p., 1988. Cameroun. 22 page pamphlet.
529. Tanzania, Norway join hands in AIDS. Sunday News Apr. 16 (1989): 1. Tanzania and Norway have formed a joint research and education program on AIDS, 10 million kronors will be spent in next 5 years. Focus will be on epidemiological research, health education, management of clinical cases, counseling and training of personnel.
530. Tapidi, Abubakar. Gongola sets up panel on AIDS. New Nigerian Dec. 27 (1988): 13. Nigeria. Committee to work out strategies to prevent AIDS set up in Gongola State. Blood screening equipment for Yaba Specialist Hospital.

531. Tarbagdo, Sita. Dépolitiser et dédramatiser le SIDA. Bingo Dec. (1989): 20-21. Interview with Kpadé Codjo Eugène, an AIDS consultant on family planning in relation to AIDS, need to depoliticise AIDS and not to be too focused on it.
532. Tarbagdo, Sita and Marceline Sama. Dépolitiser et dédramatiser le SIDA. Sidwaya Sept. 21 (1989): 7. Burkina Faso. Interview with Kpadé Codjo Eugène, AIDS consultant on AIDS program of International Federation for Family Planning. Two programs in Africa based in Lomé and Nairobi, to prevent AIDS, face it honestly like any other disease, and put it in perspective of other fatal diseases.
533. Tebehaevu, Eric Kigho. A Selected Bibliography on Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, the Killer Disease in Nigeria from 1985-1987. Zaria: Library Science Division, Institute of Education, Ahmadu Bello University, 1988. Nigeria. Lists 400 articles from the Nigerian press: African Guardian, Daily Sketch, Daily Times, Guardian, National Concord, New Nigerian, Nigerian Tribune, Punch, This Week and Vanguard.
534. Tell people the truth. Gazette (Gaborone) Jan. 21 (1987). Botswana. Comment on media being accused of exaggerating AIDS situation. Illogical to quibble over statistics when AIDS "spreading like veld fire." People must know the truth to bring situation under control.
535. Tenaille, Frank. L'homme qui fait swinguer le SIDA. Afrique Elite Aug. (1988): 29. Hilaron Nguema of Gabon composes AIDS songs with simple and direct lyrics to Afro-Cuban rhythms.
536. Tenaille, Frank. SIDA. Le devoir d'informer. Afrique Elite Feb. (1989): 13. Introduction to special section on AIDS reviews incidence of AIDS in Africa and urges change in customs and cultures to slow the time-bomb. See Senga No. 486, Tenaille No. 537, N'Diaye No. 356, and A l'heure No. 1.
537. Tenaille, Frank. Syndrome implacable danger pour l'Afrique. Afrique Elite Feb. (1989): 16-18. Côte d'Ivoire. Interview with Koudou Odehourri about incidence, spread and treatment of AIDS in Côte d'Ivoire, with some information on other areas of Africa.
538. Tetteh, Theophilus. The economic cost of AIDS. People's Daily Graphic Dec. 2 (1988): 7. General discussion of causes of AIDS and its economic impact. Article appeared in relation to World AIDS Day.
539. 13 AIDS cases. South (Woodstock, S.A.) Aug. 11-17 (1988). South Africa. 5 of 13 confirmed AIDS carriers are security prisoners. Refugees major AIDS carriers. Prisoners routinely screened and informed of dangers of AIDS.
540. Thiry, Lise. Le SIDA: la maladie. Fraternité Hebdo l'Ecole Permanente Mar. 16 (1989): 11-12. Côte d'Ivoire. Factual

- article in school supplement to weekly news magazine. Provides general information on AIDS and its incidence in Africa.
541. Thornton, Charles. AIDS must be discussed openly. Herald Apr. 28 (1989): 10. Zimbabwe. Letter from doctor. Discussion of causes of AIDS, need to focus on prevention. Must help people fully understand risks involved so will change behavior. Full disclosure of magnitude of AIDS problem may cause worry, but is necessary.
542. Tibebe, Birhanu. Ethiopian church spreads message. WorldAIDS Jan. (1990): 5. Ethiopia. 2 seminars held for Ethiopian Orthodox Church leaders from 44 parishes. "Heated" debate over pamphlet recommending use of condoms.
543. Tigani, Amhed el, El Sadig Mahgoub Eltayeb and Abu Obeida Elmagzoub. AIDS in Sudan: Guidelines. Khartoum: Sudan National AIDS Committee, 1987. Sudan. 38 page mimeographed booklet.
544. Times Reporter. 'AIDS control requires suitable information dissemination.' Daily Times (Blantyre) May 9 (1989). Malawi. Consultants advise careful identification of target groups for education. Need to increase knowledge about AIDS, use of information, counseling and testing services, and safer sexual practices.
545. Times Reporter. Education only means of combating AIDS. Daily Times (Blantyre) Apr. 26 (1989). Malawi. National AIDS Committee holds 3 day symposium in Lilongwe. Committee is to give advice on who is tested, who knows results of tests, whether children should be given AIDS education, how families, friends and communities should support victims and whether there is need for anti-discrimination legislation.
546. Traditional rulers urged to enlighten subjects on AIDS. New Nigerian Aug. 4 (1989): 17. Nigeria. Minister of Health urges traditional rulers to increase community awareness of AIDS at conference of traditional rulers from 6 states. Effective use of traditional channels of communication is crucial.
547. Tuju, Ralph and Panos. Kenya's Pied Cow gives the facts. WorldAIDS Jan. (1990): 4. Kenya. Special issue of children's magazine on AIDS. A new booklet with illustrations from the special issue has been printed in 60,000 copies. 800,000 copies of the special issue distributed by Nov. 1989. Issues sent to schools and National Youth Service. 80 letters a week received in response. Parents also learned from the special issue.
548. Tuju, Raphael. 'Peace' for those with nowhere to go. WorldAIDS Nov. (1989): 4. Kenya. Amani Counselling Service started by Christians in Nairobi in 1979 now handles AIDS cases when traditional social structure fails. Runs a problem-solving column in the Daily Nation.

549. 2000 a day by 1997. Zimbabwe Press Mirror Jan. 29 (1990): 12. Zimbabwe. 2,000 to 3,000 people will have died from AIDS by the end of this year, by 1992 may be 23,000 dead and by 1997, 2,000 a day, if estimates of Family Planning Council are correct. Estimate offered "with some risk of understatement."
550. UNICEF. AIDS: the threat to children. Daily Times Feb. 22 (1990): 7. Infected babies have short life during which they are acutely ill. Most child victims infected before born. Older children infected by transfusions or skin-piercing procedures. Breast feeding not a means of transmission. No evidence of transmission in vaccination campaigns. Health services alone cannot wage war against AIDS. Uganda teaches AIDS prevention in primary and secondary schools.
551. UNICEF. Our Children and AIDS. Kampala: UNICEF Kampala, 1989. Uganda. 12 page booklet published with the approval of the Ministry of Health.
552. Uaene, Roberto. SIDA. Qual é a situação en Moçambique? Tempo Mar. 6 (1988): 17-21. Mocambique. Incidence of AIDS and Stop AIDS Campaign described.
553. Uaene, Roberto. SIDA atinge moral dos homens. Tempo Apr. 24 (1988): 17-21. Mocambique. Information on how to prevent AIDS, testing for AIDS, problem of social exclusion.
554. Uche, Nena. Let's stop this AIDS. Guardian June 8 (1989): 17. Report on Montreal Conference. Many speakers heckled, but not Kaunda who received a standing ovation for speaking with passion about his family's experience with AIDS. Said AIDS could have effect of a nuclear bomb on population, and church should be active in fight against AIDS.
555. Uche, Nena. More Third World scientists expected at AIDS talks in Canada. Guardian May 29 (1989): 3. Expected attendance at Montreal Conference. Need for North to tap local knowledge of scientific communities in the South. Social implications of AIDS will receive increased attention.
556. Udogu, Emilia. Anglican youth fellowship sets up committee on AIDS. New Nigerian Nov. 26 (1988): 13. Nigeria.
557. Ugoh, Vitalis. AIDS screening for all impossible - Prof. Essien. New Nigerian Nov. 26 (1989): 13. Nigeria. Logistically impossible to screen everyone for AIDS. No organized national transfusion service. Bendel State government has spent much on blood bank at Maiduguri Teaching Hospital; other states should do likewise. Condoms are not foolproof prevention of AIDS.
558. Ugoh, Vitalis. Blood samples for AIDS test won't go abroad - Ransome-Kuti. New Nigerian Nov. 26 (1988): 16. Nigeria. All blood samples collected in Nigeria will be tested in Nigeria. 21 labs set up in 18 months. Draft of medium-term AIDS program has



- been drawn up. Claims of traditional healers that they can cure AIDS being treated seriously.
559. Ugoh, Vitalis. Health ministry to import anti-AIDS condom. New Nigerian Nov. 28 (1988): 13. Nigeria. New contract for importing millions of condoms, but the condom has a failure rate of up to 10%.
560. Ukwuoma, Ben. Nigeria evolves N320m three year anti-AIDS plan. Guardian Mar. 22 (1990): 13. Nigeria. 308 of 600,000 blood samples tested positive. 48 have developed AIDS, 21 have died. Meeting to mobilize donors to give \$40 million to support 3 year plan. Concern with infant AIDS, which will wipe out gains of child survival programs.
561. Ume-Ezeoke, Ifeoma. Listing of prostitutes begins nationwide. Sunday Vanguard (Apapa) Apr. 23 (1989): 1, 6. Nigeria. List of prostitutes to be compiled to identify a high risk group, educate them and encourage them to be tested for AIDS.
562. An uneasy relationship. Weekly Review Jan. 19 (1990): 13-17. Kenya. Long has been uneasy relationship between traditional and modern medicine. Herbalists claim categorically that they have cure for AIDS, but there is no scientific evidence that anyone in Kenya has developed a cure. Herbalists feel they are being cut off from lucrative market for AIDS drugs.
563. Unegbu, Clement. 'Increase in cost of syringes will encourage AIDS.' New Nigerian Jan. 22 (1989): 4. Nigeria. Statement in headline by Lagos doctor who says that due to the economic crunch and runaway inflation, many hospitals and clinics will be forced to share syringes.
564. Valicourt, Bénédicte de. SIDA. Faut-il être optimiste? Jeune Afrique June 21 (1989): 55. Report on conference in Montreal. Disparity of incidence of AIDS in Africa and Asia mentioned.
565. Valicourt, Bénédicte de. SIDA: le mal court ... Que faire? Jeune Afrique Dec. 21/28 (1988): 106-110. Central Africa. Survey of incidence of AIDS and its impact. Burundi. 20% seropositive in Bujumbura, rural conditions are different. Testing facilities, increase in cases since 1983, more women than men infected, efforts to control AIDS.
566. Videgla, Maxime. La République Populaire du Bénin a célébré hier la journée mondiale du Syndrome d'Immuno-déficience acquise (SIDA). Ehuzu Dec. 2 (1988): 1, 8. Benin. AIDS has been spreading quietly for 10 years. To prevent wide spread by 2001, must take precautions now. AIDS conference to celebrate World AIDS Day in Cotonou.
567. Videhouenou, Salomon. Début hier à Cotonou des travaux du séminaire sur la mobilisation des ressources pour la lutte contre le SIDA. Ehuzu June 30 (1989): 3. Benin. Seminar with WHO

experts on preventing transmission of AIDS. Need to mobilize resources now.

568. WHO calls for intensified anti-AIDS measures. New Nigerian June 24 (1989): 8. West Africa. Regional WHO director calls for increased cooperation between media and health instructors. Simple language should be used so rural people will understand AIDS information.
569. WHO rallies Africa in AIDS battle. Moni Jan. (1986): 17. Central African Republic. Meeting in Bangui sponsored by WHO to discuss growing threat of AIDS.
570. War on AIDS. Weekly Review Dec. 15 (1989): 15-20. Kenya. Six articles that focus especially on medical research on AIDS, including that done in Kenya, causes of AIDS and spread of AIDS in Kenya.
571. Warning from man condemned by AIDS. Herald Sept. 14 (1989): 6. Zimbabwe. Comment column. Is courageous to admit in public that have AIDS and tell how treated by family. If AIDS victims hide, ignorance about AIDS will be perpetuated. More understanding and a more charitable attitude need to be developed.
572. Wilson, D., P. Sibanda, R. Greenspan and C. Wilson. Knowledge about AIDS among Zimbabwean teacher-trainees before and during the public awareness campaign. Central African Journal of Medicine Jan. (1989): 306-309. Zimbabwe. Teacher-trainees in 1987 and 1988 were administered a true-false test on AIDS. Knowledge improved during the campaign, men and urban dwellers knew more than women and rural dwellers. Over 35% believed that AIDS carriers look unhealthy, are primarily homosexual, that AIDS can be acquired from kissing and toilet seats. Over 80% knew that AIDS is fatal and incurable and that condoms are an effective precaution.
573. Wisher, Doris. AIDS awareness in Zimbabwe. Contemporary Review Jan. (1988): 20-24. Zimbabwe. AIDS awareness campaign since July 1987. Local and foreign governments have contributed funds.
574. Workshop on AIDS. Sunday News Mar. 26 (1989): 1. Tanzania. National AIDS Council will hold regional workshop in Mbeya for 35 participants who will be trained in counseling AIDS victims and their families.
575. Wright, John. Une lutte mondiale. Dialogue Sept.-Oct. (1988): 16-22. Rwanda. Incidence of AIDS in Africa summarized on a chart. WHO Program to combat AIDS outlined.
576. Wright, Pearce. AIDS virus triggered by smallpox vaccine? South African Observer Oct. (1989): 11-12. Reprint of article from the New York Times that suggests the smallpox vaccination may have "awakened the unsuspected, dormant" HIV infection. Would explain high incidence in Central Africa and equal affect on men and women

- in Africa. Needles reused 40 to 60 times in WHO vaccination campaign.
577. XINHUA/NAN. '.4m AIDS victims in Tanzania.' New Nigerian May 31 (1989): 8. Tanzania. 400,000 have AIDS. It is spreading rapidly to all regions. Lack of knowledge about AIDS a contributing factor. A second national AIDS campaign to be launched.
578. Yasmina, Pauquoud. Dr. Antoine Ouattara: "Les guérisseurs ont leur mot à dire dans la lutte contre le SIDA." I.D. Feb. 26 (1989): 18-20. Côte d'Ivoire. Interview with researcher on AIDS about research by Africans and the extent of AIDS in Côte d'Ivoire.
579. Yeboah-Afari, Ajoa. The prostitution factor. West Africa Mar. 19-25 (1990): 447-448. Ghana. AIDS blamed on prostitutes from Abidjan. Prostitution a major factor in spreading AIDS in Sub-Saharan, but not North Africa. Size of pool of prostitutes, not extent of promiscuity per se related to spread of AIDS. Poverty related to prostitution. There is a colonial relationship to AIDS in Africa. See reply No. 260.
580. Yes, Mr. Chilume is right. Gazette (Gaborone) Dec. 10 (1986). Botswana. Public opinion column. Member of Parliament correct in calling for foreigners to be screened for AIDS.
581. Youngusband, Toni. SA director barred from congress on AIDS. Star International Airmail Weekly June 21 (1989): 8. South Africa. Director of Department of Health's Medical Services refused participation in Montreal conference, although 3 other South African doctors permitted to attend. Conference organizers said it was because of too many registrants.
582. Youngusband, Toni. SA warned of AIDS 'timebomb.' Star International Airmail Weekly Oct. 25 (1989): 5. South Africa. Migrant labor system "explosive" for transmission of AIDS. Military have spread AIDS by raping village women.
583. Zaire fighting the AIDS war. Zari Bulletin 1,1 (1989): 1. Zaire at forefront of searching for a vaccine. Project SIDA has tracked AIDS victims to see how healthy people contract AIDS, vaccine is being tested on humans, drug MM1 has been tested on 39 patients. Vigorous education campaign is underway.
584. Zaire moves to stop spread of AIDS. Africa 1/2 (1989): 30. Zaire. \$8.1 million project funded by International Development Association to increase education and take measures to reduce impact of AIDS.
585. Zaire's AIDS programme. Africa Research Bulletin. Political Series 25, 10 (1988): 9054-9055. Zaire. 6% urban population infected. Control project with financial support from International Development Association will integrate AIDS activities with existing health programs. Even if brought under

control in next few years AIDS will take large economic toll: high cost of care, loss of wage earners, increase in poverty, more orphans.

586. Zanklan, G. Bernard. Le SIDA en pédiatrie "un risque mal compris." Ehuzu Oct. 18 (1989): 4, 12. Long factual article about infant AIDS in Africa and ways women can be protected against AIDS.
587. Zerbo, Salia and Houet Aib. Séminaire national sur le SIDA. Sidwaya Sept. 12 (1989): 8. Burkina Faso. Seminar in Bobo-Dioulasso sponsored by WHO for medical personnel. 9 objectives of AIDS control plan 1987-1989 listed. More than 500 AIDS cases in Burkina. Actions being taken to protect blood supply.
588. Ziana. AIDS: it's time we came into the open. Herald May 17 (1989): 6. Zimbabwe. Health column emphasizes need for significant changes in sexual behavior. Factual information on AIDS, its transmission, extent in Zimbabwe and social discrimination provided.
589. Ziana. AIDS cases rise to 761. Herald Sept. 16 (1989): 1. Zimbabwe. WHO figures indicate rise of 642 cases from last April. Uganda and Kenya the worst hit African countries.
590. Ziana. AIDS testing on workers deplored. Herald May 16 (1989): 3. Zimbabwe. Testing of potential employees a violation of individual privacy. Companies should educate workers about AIDS. People with AIDS should be allowed to work as long as possible.
591. Ziana. AIDS undermining advances made in basic health care. Herald Nov. 24 (1989): 7. Zimbabwe. Conference on Women and AIDS in Africa held in Harare. Loss in basic health care greatest for women and children. Supporting and caring for AIDS victims psychologically challenging for women. Women need knowledge about AIDS and adequate support systems.
592. Ziana. Bulawayo gets AIDS laboratory. Herald Oct. 17 (1989): 3. Zimbabwe. \$100,000 laboratory to identify AIDS sponsored by WHO. The second screening lab in Zimbabwe.
593. Ziana. Call to teach nurses on AIDS. Herald Feb. 8 (1989): 3. Zimbabwe. 2 day workshop in Harare on nursing in prevention and control of AIDS attended by people from 14 African countries.
594. Ziana. Daily AIDS report urged. Herald June 21 (1989): 1. Zimbabwe. Mayor of Mutare suggests that daily death toll from AIDS be published to shock the public out of apathy.
595. Ziana. No country is safe from AIDS, conference told. Herald Aug. 12 (1989): 3. Zimbabwe. WHO sponsored epidemiological conference in Harare. Reasons why African statistics less reliable than those from U.S.

596. Ziana. Seminar calls for more public information on AIDS. Herald Nov. 23 (1989): 1. Zimbabwe. Four day seminar on child survival and development in Harare called for more public information, including "true" statistics on AIDS. AIDS a disease of life style. So far people have not been shocked by information about AIDS. WHO study has shown that children do not get AIDS from breastfeeding.
597. Ziana. We're not hiding AIDS cases - minister. Herald Oct. 5 (1988): 1. Zimbabwe. Sustained AIDS awareness campaign has been launched. It is a worldwide problem and not being denied locally.
598. Ziana-AP. Isolate AIDS, says Moi. Sunday Mail Sept. 10 (1989): 1. Kenya. Moi has ordered health officials to identify and isolate AIDS patients. Claims some AIDS victims want to take others with them to the grave.
599. Ziana-Herald. 'Let n'angas try for AIDS cure.' Herald Sept. 13 (1988): 3. Zimbabwe. Ability of traditional healers to cure AIDS should not be underestimated according to President of Zimbabwe National Traditional Healers Association.
600. Ziana-Nan-Pana. 80,000 children infected with AIDS born in Africa. Herald Dec. 1 (1989): 2. Nigeria. Report on AIDS day lecture. Symptoms of AIDS in children. Mothers must educate children about dangers of prostitution.
601. Ziana-Pana. 'Healer's can't diagnose AIDS.' Herald Sept. 18 (1989): 1. Zambia. Doctor tells Traditional Health Practitioners Association that traditional healers cannot diagnose AIDS.
602. Ziana-Reuter. AIDS researchers avoided. Herald Mar. 8 (1989): 1. Uganda. Villagers in Rakai District have been fleeing from researchers because fear catching AIDS.
603. Ziana-Reuter. Second strain of AIDS virus. Zimbabwe Science News July-Sept. (1989): 78-79. HIV-2 endemic in West Africa, but not widespread elsewhere.
604. Ziana-Reuter. Second strain of AIDS virus found. Herald June 29 (1989): 2. HIV-2 endemic in West Africa.
605. Ziana-Xinhua. Zambia AIDS crisis. Herald Jan. 11 (1990): 1. Zambia. 33 blood screening centers, 2,417 AIDS cases and 207 deaths.

## GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

68

- Angola, 427
- Benin, 47, 123, 566, 567
- Botswana, 52, 59, 64, 86, 103-105, 136, 164, 183, 184, 319, 321, 365, 422, 458, 459, 488, 534, 580
- Burkina Faso, 132, 343, 345, 417, 452, 496, 499, 509, 512, 532, 587
- Burundi, 287, 325, 565
- Central Africa, 565, 576
- Central African Republic, 507, 569
- Cameroun, 2, 42, 53, 147, 149, 150, 287, 304, 309, 372, 451, 528
- Congo, 5, 135, 287, 501, 507, 514
- Côte d'Ivoire, 13, 18, 45, 80, 96, 97, 139-142, 153-155, 158, 159, 161, 167, 170, 193, 244, 245, 257, 259, 261, 265-267, 269-280, 287, 296, 310, 326, 352-355, 368, 434, 473, 479, 537, 540, 578
- Equatorial Guinea, 482
- Ethiopia, 430, 542
- Gabon, 6, 130, 287, 356, 516, 535
- Ghana, 83, 88-90, 109, 117, 191, 192, 283, 294, 306, 432, 449, 484, 579
- Guinea Bissau, 1, 466
- Kenya, 21, 47, 49, 63, 78, 94, 95, 171, 175, 196, 220, 222, 230, 232, 242, 243, 250, 299, 308, 309, 349, 350, 359, 366, 367, 377, 401, 419-421, 428, 457, 497, 515, 547, 548, 562, 570, 598
- Lesotho, 487
- Malawi, 91, 246, 464, 517, 526, 544, 545
- Mauritius, 125, 376, 495
- Mocambique, 79, 92, 102, 240, 291, 293, 346, 374, 436, 438, 456, 457, 498, 506, 510, 552, 553
- Morocco, 285
- Namibia, 70, 362, 447
- Niger, 268, 414

Nigeria, 15-17, 23, 24, 29, 31, 43, 46, 50, 54, 56, 73-77, 82, 85, 93, 98-101, 106, 115, 120, 122, 127, 128, 162, 163, 165, 166, 169, 172, 180, 182, 224, 226, 228, 229, 231, 234, 239, 249, 316, 339-341, 347, 361, 369, 371, 373, 383, 385-390, 402-413, 415, 416, 435, 444, 527, 530, 533, 546, 556-561, 563, 600

Rwanda, 370, 378, 379, 471, 486, 494, 500, 575

Senegal, 119, 157, 262, 309, 423, 425, 426, 448, 457, 469, 481, 502, 511, 525

Sierra Leone, 26, 62, 67, 483

South Africa, 30, 71, 87, 131, 134, 148, 185, 238, 300, 307, 309, 439-443, 461, 472, 477, 478, 513, 518, 581, 582

Southern Africa, 34, 65, 106, 344, 447

Sudan, 311, 543

Tanzania, 33, 57, 61, 69, 84, 152, 174, 227, 251, 253, 281, 282, 286, 289, 297, 298, 302, 303, 305, 307, 317, 318, 320, 337, 375, 394-399, 437, 453, 460, 465, 490, 529, 574, 577

Uganda, 38, 45, 66, 81, 111, 114, 121, 151, 186, 190, 255, 264, 304, 305, 313, 330-333, 360, 392, 393, 431, 457, 468, 489, 550, 551, 602

West Africa, 568, 603, 604

Zaire, 3, 9, 12, 32, 41, 124, 147, 168, 173, 233, 236, 252, 264, 287, 306, 313, 364, 418, 424, 457, 463, 583-585

Zambia, 7, 8, 27, 36, 38, 108, 138, 247, 264, 281, 290, 308, 323, 327, 328, 351, 446, 447, 450, 601, 605

Zimbabwe, 4, 10, 35, 44, 48, 51, 55, 60, 68, 72, 134, 144-146, 176, 178, 179, 188, 197-212, 215-219, 221, 235, 241, 248, 254, 263, 284, 288, 292, 295, 301, 310, 312, 315, 324, 329, 335, 336, 338, 429, 433, 445, 447, 455, 467, 474, 475, 491, 519-524, 541, 549, 571-573, 588-597, 599

## SUBJECT INDEX

The same subject headings have been used as in the 1988 bibliography, if there were articles on the subject. A few subject headings have been added which reflect new emphases of the articles.

AIDS carriers, 2, 6, 14, 15, 21, 22, 24, 34, 40, 41, 45, 53, 62, 67-70, 72, 100, 110, 113, 124, 127, 148, 163, 168, 175, 177, 180, 192, 197, 199, 201, 202, 205, 206, 211, 213, 244, 250, 261, 264, 270, 274, 286, 287, 304, 307-310, 321, 330, 332, 343, 347, 356, 370, 371, 374, 379, 382, 392, 395, 398, 401, 404, 405, 411, 415, 427, 433, 436, 440, 447, 452, 458, 464, 471, 479, 486-489, 491, 501, 504, 512, 539, 552, 560, 565, 566, 575, 577, 587, 589, 603-605

AIDS carriers - Children, 39, 51, 118, 129, 156, 194, 205, 210, 214, 218, 249, 325, 327, 342, 476, 514, 550, 586, 600

AIDS deaths, 34, 44, 53, 59, 62, 67, 68, 72, 104, 151, 163, 166, 192, 197, 205, 307, 311, 326, 332, 374, 411, 440, 472, 483, 513, 521, 549, 560, 605

AIDS orphans, 30, 38, 57, 69, 171, 214, 223, 337

Blood screening, 29, 30, 46, 56, 105, 106, 115, 156, 157, 184, 231, 234, 236, 239, 281, 285, 305, 361, 362, 394, 395, 402, 408, 429, 434, 516, 518, 530, 557, 558, 592, 605

Blood transfusions, 23, 73, 76, 229, 363, 385, 410, 412

Condoms, 36, 41, 42, 54, 69, 75, 127, 151, 178, 194, 247, 254, 274, 317, 321, 375, 429, 430, 454, 473, 490, 514, 559

Control programs, 2, 6, 12, 17, 18, 22, 24-27, 31, 52, 56, 59, 61, 67, 70-72, 75, 87, 88, 90, 91, 93, 97-99, 107, 117, 119, 122, 125, 130, 132, 136, 140-142, 149, 158, 169, 170, 172, 174-176, 182, 193, 200, 207-209, 212, 218-220, 235, 245, 248, 252, 255, 257, 261, 274, 277, 283, 285, 294, 298, 304, 308, 309, 313, 314, 316, 319, 320, 338, 340, 341, 343, 345, 351-357, 364, 365, 367, 368, 372, 375, 377, 379, 384, 388, 392, 393, 397, 403, 406, 422, 423, 425, 428, 440, 442, 443, 451, 455, 456, 460-462, 468, 469, 473, 475, 480-482, 485, 489, 492-498, 500, 502, 503, 505, 508, 509, 515-517, 523, 526, 528, 532, 536-538, 543-546, 551-553, 566-569, 573, 577, 585, 587, 588, 597

Control programs - Art, 84

Control programs - Church, 8, 36, 109, 121, 143, 227, 279, 290, 331, 396, 431, 446, 542, 548, 556

Control programs - Counseling, 48, 49, 77, 81, 93, 126, 171, 251, 339, 359, 408, 522, 548, 574

Control programs - Film, 150, 155, 186, 190, 268, 269, 297, 437



- Control programs - For deaf, 159
- Control programs - Music, 1, 66, 75, 79, 88, 92, 134, 186, 190, 219, 330, 333, 389, 466, 506, 525, 535
- Control programs - Schoolchildren, 38, 55, 77, 124, 191, 196, 323, 327, 328, 457, 507, 540, 547, 550
- Control programs - Telephone hotline, 80, 296
- Control programs - Theater, 82, 92, 123, 144-146, 185, 247, 386, 441, 506
- Control programs - Women, 20, 37, 48, 60, 108, 201, 210, 211, 215, 216, 467, 524, 591
- Deportation, 287
- Discrimination, 10, 19, 25, 43, 116, 187, 307, 416, 470, 474
- Drugs developed in Africa, 12, 32, 63, 94, 95, 168, 173, 222, 231, 233, 242, 273, 303, 306, 350, 419-421, 424, 465, 570, 583
- Drugs developed outside Africa, 2, 113, 133, 154, 189, 273, 286, 324, 334, 419
- Economic impact, 25, 39, 40, 57, 62, 111, 112, 177, 188, 204, 237, 238, 264, 281, 322, 344, 366, 433
- Foreign aid, 83, 85, 89, 226, 265, 291, 381, 486-488, 529, 573, 584, 585
- International conferences, 3, 5, 11, 20, 41, 42, 47, 58, 139, 161, 167, 217, 225, 259, 266-268, 271, 272, 276, 278, 280, 305, 327, 328, 350, 369, 380, 382, 411, 414, 418, 424, 426, 450, 499, 554, 555, 564, 581, 593, 595, 596
- Letters to editors, 4, 10, 35, 64, 86, 120, 128, 152, 153, 164, 165, 178, 179, 255, 260, 263, 284, 288, 295, 299, 300, 302, 315, 317, 318, 324, 335, 336, 347, 387, 429, 438, 453, 459, 466, 519, 541
- Origin in Africa, 20, 128, 195, 256, 358, 503
- Origin in U.S.A., 120, 400, 448
- Prostitutes, 53, 96, 147, 149, 224, 244, 300, 306, 310, 370, 430, 432, 438, 448, 449, 459, 489, 490, 527, 561, 579, 600
- Racism, 19, 25, 28, 40, 71, 87, 439, 477, 478
- Social attitudes, 4, 8, 9, 13, 35, 52, 64, 74, 78, 90, 99, 101-103, 126, 131, 135, 137, 151, 162, 164, 178-180, 182, 183, 191, 203, 232, 240, 241, 243, 246, 253, 258, 262, 263, 275, 281, 285, 292, 295, 299, 300, 309, 312, 315, 318-320, 326, 329, 335, 336,

Social attitudes (continued), 360, 376, 378, 383, 390, 391, 401, 413, 417, 435, 445, 453, 477, 478, 492, 510, 520, 531, 534, 571, 572, 580, 590, 594, 598, 602

Traditional medicine, 7, 16, 31, 50, 81, 138, 220, 282, 318, 349, 351, 387, 399, 463, 562, 599, 601

Transmission, 23, 24, 40, 65, 68, 69, 78, 91, 94-96, 100, 101, 110, 113, 118, 129, 131, 137, 143, 148, 158, 162, 168, 176, 194, 202, 203, 205, 210, 225, 235, 248, 249, 280, 325, 332, 342, 345, 363, 364, 367, 372, 379, 392, 405, 447, 449, 455, 461, 462, 476, 482, 487, 488, 493, 496, 498, 502, 503, 508, 515, 521, 527, 537, 538, 550, 553, 570, 579, 582, 586, 588, 596

Transmission - Insect vectors, 519

Transmission - Simian, 448, 470

Transmission - Vaccination, 503, 576