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

Nancy J. Schmidt

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African Studies Program
Indiana University
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INTRODUCTION

The aim of this bibliography, as was that of the bibliography it supplements, 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 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 subcontinent. 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


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)
Amine (Paris)
Bénin Magazine (Cotonou)
Bingo (Dakar)
Bulletin of Tanzanian Affaire (London)
Carrefour Africain (Ouagadougou)
CODESRIA Bulletin (Dakar)
Croissance des Jeunes Nations (Paris)
Daily Nation (Nairobi)
Dialogue (Kigali)
Dimingo (Maputo)
Dimingo 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)
Nigerizia (Verona)
Nouvel Afrique Asie (Paris)
Prize Africa (Harare)
Read On (Harare)
Sidwaya (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)
Gesellschaft, 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 Virginie (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)


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. *Éhuzu* 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.


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. 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.


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.


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 Mozambique'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.


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.


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.


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.


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.


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.


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.


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.


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.

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.


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.


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.


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.


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.

97. Attai, Am. SIDA: 3 millards pour cinq ans de lutte. L.D. July 2
financing.

governor is taking steps to ensure AIDS does not spread to the
state.

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
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.
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.

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
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.


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.


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.


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.


people have acute emotional reactions when told they test positive, shows need for counseling.


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


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.


148. Delport, 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.).


155. Diouh, L. Patrice and N’dak 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.


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.


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.

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.


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.


composed special AIDS songs and made a film, The Life and Times of Philly Bongoley Lutaya. Will spend rest of his life appealing to Ugandans to treat AIDS victims compassionately.


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.


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.


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.


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.


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.


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.

most of which are very expensive. Local lobby group wants to convince government to get drugs direct from manufacturers abroad so will be cheaper.


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


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.


home. "Every under-aged child allowed into a film and nightclub is a potential AIDS victim."


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.


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.


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.


274. Lébry Léon, Francis. SIDA. La cote d’alerte n’est pas encore atteinte. *Fraternité Matin* Sept. 16-17 (1989): 2. Côte d’Ivoire. Interview with Odehouri 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.


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.

Tanzania, but following numerous complaints by him about lack of support, he was "booted out" of Tanzania.


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.


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.


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.


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).


314. Les mesures préventives pour éviter le SIDA. *Ehuzu* Oct. 14 (1988): 4. 7 precautions to take to avoid getting AIDS.

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


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."


Músico ugandês sofre de SIDA. *Domingo* Apr. 23 (1989): 13. Uganda. Popular Ugandan singer Philip Bongole Lutaya who suffers from AIDS has composed AIDS songs. Uganda has over 6,500 confirmed AIDS cases, the most of any African country.


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.

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.


354. Nazaire, Breka. SIDA. La grande offensive a commencé. 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.


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.


363. News flash on AIDS. Sunday News War. 26 (1989): 1. Do not expose yourself to diseases like anemia, since a blood transfusion may expose you to 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.


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.


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.


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.


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. 
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.

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 
Mireille Dosso, on AIDS testing.

435. People are saying ... that it is time to act on AIDS. This Week 
statistics of AIDS cases. Need to know age group, social class, 
gender of those with AIDS and how AIDS cases are being handled.

Mocambique. 40 confirmed cases, but 200-300,000 could be 
infectred. Most people "profoundly ignorant about AIDS" and can’t 
defend themselves.

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 
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 
American, at Nanda 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. 
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.

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.


443. Perlman, John and Jenny Pogrund. 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.


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.


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.


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.


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.


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.


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.


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.

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 multimedia education campaign. Tourists are being blamed for spread of AIDS. There appears to be a correlation between AIDS and poverty.


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.


500. SIDA: signal d'alarme: la société et l'église interpellées.


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.


511. Sissoko, Foussenou. Scientists struggle to find cure for AIDS. 
cooperation between universities of Dakar, Tours, Limoges and 
Harvard, and establishment of African AIDS research network in 

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 
of South African Airways have died of AIDS since 1982. All were 
employed by the airline until their death.

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.

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 
Education campaign already started and attempts have been made to 
make blood banks safe.

517. Staff Reporter. Govt. formulates five-year AIDS control plan. 
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_ 
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_ 
teacher trainees voluntarily filled out questionnaire on their 
of Zimbabwe is organizing an AIDS workshop.

521. Sunday Mail Reporter. AIDS is commonest child killer. _Sunday 
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.


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.


article in school supplement to weekly news magazine. Provides general information on AIDS and its incidence in Africa.


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.


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."


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.


been drawn up. Claims of traditional healers that they can cure AIDS being treated seriously.


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. 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.


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


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.


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.


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.


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 MMI 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.

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
about infant AIDS in Africa and ways women can be protected
against AIDS.

587. Zerbo, Salia and Houet Aib. Séminaire national sur le SIDA.
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
significant changes in sexual behavior. Factual information on
AIDS, its transmission, extent in Zimbabwe and social
discrimination provided.

Zimbabwe. WHO figures indicate rise of 642 cases from last April.
Uganda and Kenya the worst hit African countries.

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.
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.

Zimbabwe. $100,000 laboratory to identify AIDS sponsored by WHO.
The second screening lab in Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe. 2 day workshop in Harare on nursing in prevention and
control of AIDS attended by people from 14 African countries.

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
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.


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.


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