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AIDS Continued from Page 1

counseling if they test positive, which could help stop the disease's spread.

But authors of the minority report argue that reporting the names of those carrying the AIDS virus will allow health officials to contact the carrier's partners who also may be infected.

The report calls for \$46.3 million in the 1987-89 biennium to combat the disease. The report assumes that 80 percent of those with AIDS will become too ill to work, and the cost to the state of each AIDS case will be about \$75,000.

The anonymous testing program used elsewhere in the state has not decreased the number of people using Lane County's confidential testing program, health officials say.

Caye Cannady, the county's disease intervention specialist, said the county chose not to participate in the state's program because officials believed in the effectiveness of their confidential testing.

"We take such stringent confidentiality measures that we felt it was not necessary to do any more," Cannady said.

In addition, Cannady said collecting the name and address of a person taking the AIDS test will allow them to contact the person in the future if new information or a cure becomes available.

"Our highest priority is confidentiality," she said. But if a treatment were to become available, it would be imperative to contact those who could use the cure, she added.

But Seibert said such a move would constitute invasion of privacy.

"I would be outraged if someone showed up at my door after I took the test," he said.

Cannady agreed that some people may look at such contact as an infringement, but she believes the lives saved by health officials' ability to get the cure to the people who need it may outweigh an individual's rights.

"Some do look at that as an invasion of privacy, but one of the reasons we've had a reduction in syphilis and gonorrhea in this country is because we do (contact people)," Cannady said.

She added that while some may believe contact is important to preventing the spread of the disease, she does not believe it is wise to contact people unless a treatment becomes available.

But while county officials ask the person being tested for a name and address, they do not verify the information.

"There are people out there who need to be tested who are so fearful of having their confidentiality jeopardized," Cannady said. This gives the person being tested a way out if he or she wishes to remain anonymous, although it is not encouraged, she added.

Some AIDS activists see this as just one more lie that gays and bisexuals, who make up 70 per-

cent of those diagnosed as having AIDS, are forced to tell.

"Gay and bisexual men have been forced to lie for years... and they don't want to have to lie again," Seibert said.

With the county's admission that some people being tested lie about who they are, there would seem to be no need to ask for the information, said the Rev. Ken Storer, executive director of Shanti in Oregon, an AIDS support group.

"If there's this tacit agreement that it's all right to lie, then why do you need to collect the information in the first place?" Storer said.

Storer does not recommend taking the AIDS test because it only tells a person whether the antibodies to the virus are present, not whether the person will go on to develop AIDS or ARC. Up to 50 percent of those who develop ARC could go on to get AIDS, according to the federal Centers for Disease Control.

"Very often, people make a giant leap between testing positive and dying of AIDS," Storer said.

Fear of public identification may be what is keeping many people, especially intravenous drug users, prostitutes and bisexual men, from taking the AIDS test, said Ken Brownell, Mid-VAC vice chairman.

"Just the thought that someplace is your name, address and phone number" is enough to keep many people away from the test, he said. For instance, a bisexual man may be married or involved in a relationship with a woman who may not know about his other life, and he may avoid the test for fear the woman will find out.

One of the arguments for having anonymous testing is to identify high-risk people, then help them change their lifestyles through counseling, which could halt the spread of the disease to others, Seibert said.

"It's traumatizing to know the results of the test and not know what the test says," Seibert said. By making clear the difference between being virus-positive and having AIDS, counselors can save people a lot of needless agony and keep the disease from spreading to the heterosexual community, he added.

Despite his differences with county health officials, Seibert said he believes in the integrity of the people operating the county's AIDS testing program.

"There haven't been any provable breaches of confidence, and I don't think there will be," he said.

But at the same time, Seibert said he fears people are focusing too much on the moral and political aspects of the disease and forgetting its medical implications.

"It's putting politics before people, and it's time for it to stop," Seibert said.

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during the last few weeks of February, said Fred Tepfer, planning associate for University Planning.

Replacing it will be the four-story centerpiece structure of the University's new science complex, Science V, which will house the entire physics department, the Institute of Theoretical Science, part of the chemistry department, laboratories and classrooms, Tepfer said.

Emerald Hall was originally a World War II surplus military barracks. The building was installed "temporarily" on East 13th in 1946. Besides its use as an administration building until 1973, Emerald Hall has housed architectural studios, the Solar Energy Center, Educational Opportunities Program and the High School Opportunities Program. Each of these programs have been relocated on campus.

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