

**PAVING THE WAY**

Isabella Greenway started Arizona Inn, served in Congress

PAGE A2



**MAKING MOST OF SECOND CHANCE**

Cats assistant Addae had health scare in his 20s  
**SPORTS**



**Arizona Daily Star**

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**Trials offer new hope in disrupting Alzheimer's**

Studies in final phases have seen promising results

By Claudia Buck  
THE SACRAMENTO BEE

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — For decades, Alzheimer's disease has been silently ravaging brains, stealing memories and shortening the lives of millions of Americans. Now, researchers say they may be on the brink of tantalizing treatment breakthroughs that could for the first time at least slow the disease's deadly progression.

It could help patients such as David Johnson, a 59-year-old former truck driver in Sacramento, who wasn't surprised when he was diagnosed with early-onset Alzheimer's in 2012. The debilitating disease had already taken his father, six aunts and uncles, and a cousin.

Four years ago, "I resigned myself to dying. I knew I had three to five years left," said Johnson, a trim, goateed grandfather.

Instead, he was enrolled in a clinical trial at Sacramento's Sutter Neuroscience Institute that Johnson believes has slowed, if not halted, the disease.

Four years into the five-year clinical trial, it's still too soon for Sutter Health doctors to confirm how well Johnson's treatment, involving infusions of special antibodies, is working. But so far, his brain scans have showed the disease has not progressed.

Johnson's treatment is one of hundreds of clinical trials underway nationwide focused on Alzheimer's and dementia. Amyloid, the sticky protein that attaches to brain cells and causes Alzheimer's, is at the forefront of new therapies. Although none of the clinical therapies are yet FDA-approved, some are in the final phases with promising results, say researchers.

If so, it could mean the arrival of disease-disrupting treatments that patients, caregivers and researchers

See ALZHEIMER'S, A4

**State to consider rules of the road for self-driving cars**

By Howard Fischer  
CAPITOL MEDIA SERVICES

PHOENIX — Don't be shocked when you see the car next to you speeding down the freeway with no one's hands on the steering wheel.

Or no one behind the wheel at all. Self-driving cars are already being tested on Arizona's roads.

And there apparently are no laws that would prohibit manufacturers from marketing them today to consumers. And nothing keeps anyone from buying one and taking it out on the road.

Nor are there specific rules about how they have to be operated and how much

actual control — if any — a human needs to have.

With that already occurring, a special panel set up by Gov. Doug Ducey met Monday to try to come up with some new rules of the road.

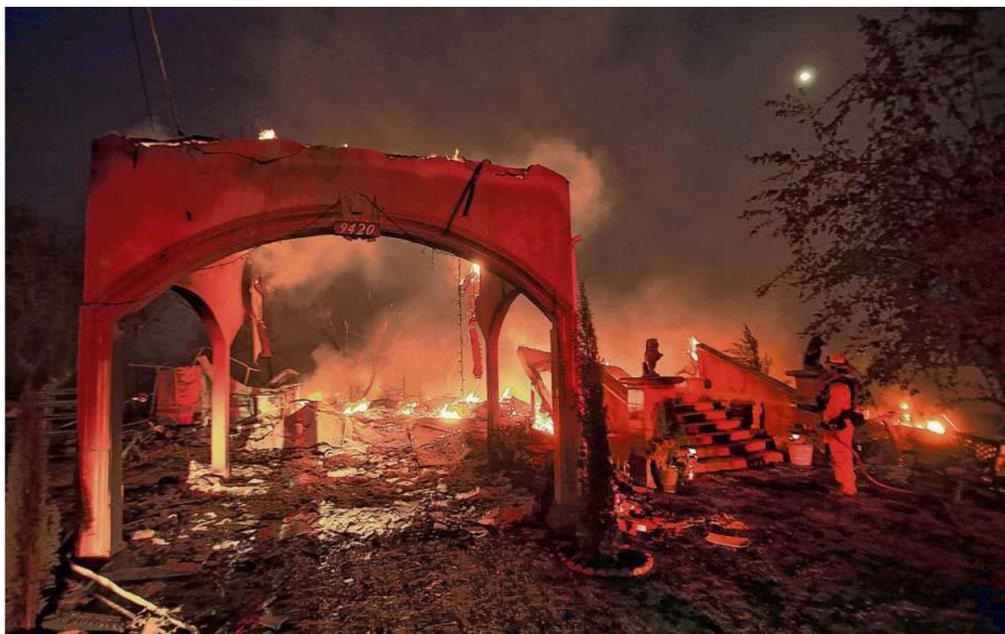
John Halikowski, director of the Arizona Department of Transportation, said there are a series of rules that need to be addressed. Some almost sound like the lead-in to a joke or a riddle.

"If two driverless vehicles crash into each other, who's at fault?" Halikowski asked.

Halikowski told committee members Monday there are lots of good reason to

See CARS, A4

**175 HOMES, OTHER STRUCTURES BURNED**



KENT PORTER / THE (SANTA ROSA) PRESS DEMOCRAT

A house in Lower Lake, Calif., is reduced to rubble and ash after a fast-moving wildfire spread over more than six square miles and was just 5 percent contained. Its cause was unknown on Monday.

**Thousands flee as wildfire incinerates California town**

By Sudhin Thanawala  
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LOWER LAKE, Calif. — A wind-whipped wildfire decimated a hardscrabble California town, destroying more than 175 homes, businesses and other structures, including a Habitat for Humanity office, in an area that was spared last year by another major blaze, officials said Monday.

The fast-moving wildfire had spread to more than six square miles in the Lower Lake area about 90 miles north of San Francisco. It was just 5 percent contained, though late in the day fire officials said no



ANDREW SENG / SACRAMENTO BEE

Pink fire retardant splatters a fence fronting a property inside the Clayton Fire, which scorched through Lower Lake.

other structures were under direct threat.

Weather conditions bedeviled firefighters Monday

as the forecast called for temperatures to reach the upper 90s in coming days, with no rain in sight. A heat

wave and gusty winds also put Southern California on high fire alert.

Underlying it all is a five-year drought that has sapped vegetation of moisture.

For the first time in several generations, wildfire stalked Lower Lake last year during a devastating period from the end of July through September. Three major blazes blackened towns and mountainous wildlands within a few miles to the east and south of town.

The new reality roared into Lower Lake on Sunday,

See FIRES, A4

**FOUNDED PIMA COUNCIL ON AGING**

**Lupu, advocate for Tucson's elders, dies**

By Stephanie Innes  
ARIZONA DAILY STAR

Marian Lupu a social activist and "zealous warrior" for older adults, died at her Tucson home on Sunday. She was 91.

Lupu founded the Pima Council on Aging and was its director for 40 years — waiting until she was 82 to step down and even then continued on as a consultant. Her former co-workers and others who knew her credit Lupu with creating a system of services and resources for aging Pima County residents.

"Thousands of older adults in this

community every day are getting assistance and that's because Marian knew what needed to happen and made it happen," said Debra Adams, chief operating officer at the Pima Council on Aging. Lupu hired Adams in 1986.

**GLASSES ON HER HEAD**

Known for her habit of stuffing two or three pairs of glasses into her piled-up hair, Lupu was for decades an omnipresent and outspoken activist for elders in the Tucson area.

See LUPU, A4



GREG BRYAN / ARIZONA DAILY STAR 2007

Marian Lupu, a "zealous warrior" was known for her ability to fill City Council meetings in support of the elderly.

**COMING THURSDAY IN CALIENTE**

**PARTY TIME:** Get ready for the fun as Nandi, Tucson's baby elephant, and the city celebrate birthdays.



**INSIDE TODAY'S STAR**

Comics/puzzles	B6-7	Sports	B1-4
Lottery	B4	TV	B7
Obituaries	A9	Weather	B8

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## LUPU

Continued from Page A1

Former Tucson Mayor Lew Murphy, who died in December 2005, recalled in a 2003 interview with the Star that Lupu had a well-known tactic in advancing funding for seniors— she would pack the City Council chambers with elderly people. She was relentless.

“Marian, just tell us what you want, and we’ll get this over with,” Murphy would direct her.

Lupu’s ability to fill rooms and agitate for change was fueled by a passion for her causes, Adams said.

“People paid attention to her. You could see she cared and so she drew you in to also share in her caring,” Adams said. “She could talk to anybody. She was known not only in this community but at the state and national level.”

Lupu also spoke against poverty among local families and gaps in health care. During the ‘90s she became angered by the bloated salaries of several HMO executives.

“It is obscene for any one individual to be able to profit to that extent out of what really is a necessity to people’s lives,” she told the Star in 1998.

## “SINGLEMINDED”

Over the years, Lupu went to several White House conferences on aging and was “singleminded” about improving the lives of older adults, Pima Council on Aging President and CEO W. Mark Clark said.

Clark became CEO in 2014 long after Lupu had retired. But her influence at the organization never waned. During the application process he knew he was in a good position to get the job when Lupu friended him on Facebook, he said.

But she was never heavy-handed about trying to run the organization after she left. Rather, she was one to show up at fundraisers, holiday parties and other events, he said, and always asked before getting involved.

The council is one of hundreds of area agencies



A.E. ARAIZA / ARIZONA DAILY STAR 2003

Known for her trademark hairdo and multiple eyeglasses, Marian Lupu became the director of what was then the Tucson Council on Aging in 1967.



COURTESY OF THE PIMA COUNCIL ON AGING

Marian Lupu, circa 1970, also spoke in support of families who lived in poverty and against gaps in health care. In her later years, she worked with a children’s program.

on aging funded through the federal Older Americans Act of 1965.

That’s the same year that Lupu, a public policy researcher with a master’s degree from the University of Chicago, moved to Tucson from Pittsburgh with her husband, Charles, a biochemist, and their three children.

She became director of what was then Tucson Council on Aging in early 1967. She worked for nine months without pay, drawing her first paycheck that October.

Over the years, Lupu created an awareness of aging issues that helped position the state to address the governor’s “Aging 2020” plan to meet the needs of the aging population.

In 1975, she became the first fellow of the Gerontological Society of America serving in a non-academic position and served on numerous local, national and state boards, including the Governor’s Task Force on Retirement and Aging.

In her role with the Pima Council on Aging, she fostered partnerships with other leaders in Tucson, including former Tucson Medical Center President and CEO Don Shropshire.

Together, Lupu and Shropshire launched numerous initiatives, including a Centenarian celebration to honor local residents who reached their 100th year, Tucson Medical Center spokeswoman Julia Strange said. That celebration continues as an annual event.

“We are all better for Marian’s passion, dedication and tireless advocacy for older adults throughout Southern Arizona,” Strange said.

Adina Wingate, hired by Lupu at the council in 2006, says Lupu nurtured the organization to become a, “singular and outstanding nonprofit.”

She put into place a system of services that many local seniors rely on today, like home-delivered meals and help with home repairs, her former co-workers say.

“Her commitment to improving the safety net of aging services is an example of her leadership, grit and tenacity, as a true leader in her field,” Wingate said.

## DANCING IN THE STREETS

Adams said as a boss, Lupu was both warm and engaging and had a genuine interest in her employees’ lives. In turn, she

## TO DONATE

In lieu of flowers, the family requests donations to the nonprofit ballet organization Dancing in the Streets, 6411 E. Brian Kent St., Tucson, AZ 85710, or <http://www.ditsaz.org/>

shared her own life with her co-workers.

“I feel very blessed that I was able to learn from her,” Adams said.

In her later years, Lupu became a volunteer helping young people with Dancing in the Streets Arizona, founded by her daughter and son-in-law, Soleste Lupu and Joseph Rodgers.

“Staying involved with what excites me challenges me to give meaning to my life beyond my own existence,” she told the Arizona Jewish Post in 2014. “That’s why I’m so happy to be working with children.”

But Clark said Lupu also had the lives of seniors in mind while she was working with children.

“On more than one occasion she said that improving the lives of young people was really a long-term strategy of improving the lives of older adults,” Clark said. “Raising children well ensured they would get jobs, pay into Social Security and take care of older adults.”

Monday was a sad day at the Pima Council on Aging, Wingate said.

“It was a genuine privilege to be hired by her a decade ago in 2006, to get to know her and her loving family, and to experience her kindness and generosity, too,” Wingate said. “I will miss her a lot.”

Clark predicts Lupu’s influence will remain in the Tucson community.

“I think Marian has left a tremendous legacy and example for us to live up to. Her presence is so large she will be with us always,” he said. “I’m honored to have known her and blessed to be a successor.

Information about a memorial service was not immediately available.

Contact health reporter Stephanie Innes at 573-4134 or email [sinnes@tucson.com](mailto:sinnes@tucson.com). On Twitter: @stephanieinnes



COURTESY OF GOOGLE VIA CAPITOL MEDIA SERVICES

With self-driving cars being tested on Arizona roads, a special panel set up by Gov. Doug Ducey met Monday to try to develop new rules and guidelines for their operation.

## CARS

Continued from Page A1

promote driverless technology.

He said virtually all of the nearly 35,000 fatal crashes in the country last year were found to be due to driver error.

He said there are other benefits, ranging from less need for downtown parking spaces to ensuring that the elderly and handicapped can get around by themselves.

But that raises other questions.

“Do I need a driver’s license to operate an autonomous vehicle?” Halikowski mused. “Does there have to be an adult in the car if I want to send the kids off to school?”

And then there are some interesting technology questions, like the possibility of the software that operates the vehicle being hacked.

Among those waiting for answers is the state Department of Public Safety.

Maj. William Beck said there are varying degrees of self-driving cars. Aside from current technology like cruise control and braking assistance, he said some vehicles will require someone behind the wheel to pay attention, while others may not.

That, then, goes to the related question of who is actually controlling the vehicle.

Consider the example of an autonomous vehicle clocked at 67 miles per hour in a 55 mph speed zone. Who gets the ticket: the person behind the wheel or the company that manufactured the software telling the vehicle to go that fast?

“That’s why we’re here,” said Beck, a member of the committee.

Sen. Bob Worsley, R-Mesa, who chairs the Senate Transportation Committee, said the issues are even deeper than that.

Consider: The technology is likely to include vehicle-to-vehicle communication so that each can react ahead of a possible accident.

“Is there a way to position cars to minimize damage to little children?” he asked. That, in turn, goes to the programming — and having the computers make split-second decisions of what — or who — to hit.

“There’s all kinds of moral dilemmas that, as we have computers drive our cars we’ve got to resolve,” said Worsley who attended Monday’s meeting.

Kevin Biesty, ADOT’s legislative liaison who also is on the panel, acknowledged that the technology is running ahead of the regulations.

It starts with the fact, he said, that nothing in Arizona law prohibits someone from taking a self-driving car out on the road. But Biesty said that is not a surprise.

“There was a study done by the Transportation Research Board on technologies over the last few centuries, everything from electricity to the railroads to airplanes,” he said. “The technology came out and rules, regulations followed.”

And Biesty said there’s nothing inherently wrong with the lack of Arizona laws to require a human be in actual physical control of an autonomous vehicle.

“I would defer to law enforcement on that,” he said. “But if a vehicle is driving in a lane, obeying a speed limit, not wavering in the lane, not breaking any traffic laws, I don’t know what somebody would be pulled over for.”

That, then, leaves the question of what happens — and who’s responsible — if something goes wrong. Biesty said that’s why the panel includes representatives of the Department of Insurance and will be soliciting input from individual insurance companies.

Waiting for those questions to be answered, Biesty said, is not an option — and not only because Ducey issued an executive order forming the committee with the specific task to “support the testing and operation of self-driving vehicles on public roads within Arizona.”

“The technology is here,” Biesty said. Both Google and General Motors already are testing cars on Arizona streets; rideshare company Uber has partnered with the University of Arizona to develop technology.

In fact, he said, what the committee is charged with doing is not throwing up roadblocks, but seeing what impediments remain.

One concern raised is the possibility that the more technology built into a vehicle, the more the possibility it could be remotely “hijacked” by someone with a computer.

There already are reports of hackers not only breaking into keyless vehicles but being able to actually affect the driving, including turning off the engine while a vehicle is moving.

Worsley, of the Senate Transportation Committee that would be responsible for reviewing and approving any changes to state law, said some of his concerns involve ensuring that there is proper insurance for when something goes wrong.

That could be complicated by the fact there isn’t enough of a record of driverless cars to determine how best to write a policy.

## FIRES

Continued from Page A1

when wind-driven flames fed by pines in the mountains and oaks that cluster on the rolling hills close to town wiped out whole blocks, authorities said.

Thousands of people fled the area — some only after ensuring their goats and chickens were safe.

Lower Lake is home to about 1,300 mostly working-class people and retirees who are drawn by its rustic charm and housing prices that are lower than the San Francisco Bay Area.

Firefighters couldn’t protect all of historic Main Street and flames burned a winery, an antiques store, an old firehouse and the Habitat for Humanity office.

The organization was raising money to help rebuild homes in nearby communities torched last year. Between them, the four blazes have destroyed

more than 1,400 of the 36,000 housing units in Lake County.

The fire reduced businesses to little more than charred foundations that were still smoldering on Monday. All that remained of many homes was burnt patio furniture and appliances, with burned-out cars in the driveways.

No injuries have been reported, and the cause of the fire that broke out Saturday was unknown.

Last September, one of California’s most-destructive wildfires ravaged a series of small towns just a half-hour from Lower Lake, whose residents were forced to evacuate. It killed four people, left a fifth missing and destroyed more than 1,300 homes in nearby communities.

Despite getting some rain last winter and spring, Lake County is tinder dry. Lawns in front of Lower Lake’s modest, one-story homes are brown, matching the wildland grasses on the

mountains outside town.

In wetter times, the region was not visited by the kind of wildfires that now batter it.

Other than a pair of large blazes in the 1960s, which destroyed far fewer homes in a county that had just one-quarter its current 64,000 residents, lifelong resident and county Supervisor Jim Comstock can’t remember anything approaching the past year.

Residents have a new view of the wild beauty they’ve always admired. Comstock said when his wife sees tall grass, she wonders aloud when the property owner will cut it. After 1,500 acres burned last year on the 1,700-acre ranch where Comstock grew up and still lives, he has cleared out brush to make fire breaks — a ritual familiar to other Californians who live in areas traditionally associated with wildfires.

“Everybody is just on edge,” he said. “The trees

are beautiful, but when they catch fire, they carry fire.”

Retirees Denis and Carolyn Quinn evacuated once last year and again this weekend, when they grabbed family photos and fled the house they share just off Main Street with their adult daughter and granddaughter.

Last time, their property was spared. On Sunday, they were let back in briefly to see that only their home and the one next door still stood among the 15 or so homes on the block.

For Denis Quinn, it was a sign from God that the couple should not succumb to thoughts of leaving due to the wildfire threat.

“It’s a poor community,” he said at a high school opened to evacuees about 20 miles from town. “There are a lot of people who are down here, down on their luck. I really feel for people and think that we can stay and help them.”

## ALZHEIMER’S

Continued from Page A1

have been eagerly anticipating for decades.

“We’re entering a new era where we are very close to having the first proven disease-modifying therapy. It’s taken an awful lot of work for the last decade, but we think it’s slowing down the progression of the disease,” said Dr. John Olichney, neurology professor and director of clinical trials for the University of California-Davis Alzheimer’s Disease Center.

More than 5 million Americans are living with Alzheimer’s, a progressive form of dementia that destroys brain cells. It’s the sixth-leading cause of death

among U.S. adults.

As the median U.S. age rises over the next decades, the number of people with Alzheimer’s is estimated to grow to 13.8 million by 2050 in the absence of new treatments.

“It’s a scary diagnosis,” said Dr. Shawn Kile, a neurologist who oversees Sutter Health’s six Alzheimer’s research studies, including the trial involving Johnson. “It’s fairly common, so people often have had a loved one or close friend go through Alzheimer’s and have seen the direct effect. (Patients) lose their memory and lose who they are. It leads to continued deterioration and eventually death.”

In the last five years, U.S. spending on Alzheimer’s research has roughly dou-



RANDALL BENTON / SACRAMENTO BEE

David Johnson is still golfing and driving four years after his Alzheimer’s diagnosis. He attributes his health to an experimental treatment by the Sutter Neuroscience Institute.

bled, climbing to an estimated \$991 million in 2016, according to the National Institutes of Health.

But that’s still not nearly enough, say advocates and researchers, who estimate

it will take \$2 billion over 10 years to reach U.S. goals outlined in the National Alzheimer’s Project Act, a law designed to put more muscle into defeating the disease. Those goals include

earlier detection, better treatments to prevent or delay the disease and a reduction in long-term care costs.

Compared with other diseases, Alzheimer’s “gets a lot less funding than cancer, heart disease, AIDS,” said Michelle Johnston, regional director of the Greater Sacramento office of the national Alzheimer’s Association. “Unlike other diseases, people with Alzheimer’s cannot advocate for themselves.”

Because it’s age-related, the vast majority of Alzheimer’s patients are diagnosed at age 65 or older.

“If we could find a way to slow the progression by five years, we’d cut the number of cases and the cost almost in half,” she said, citing research conducted for the

national Alzheimer’s project.

Unlike with other diseases, Johnston said, Alzheimer’s patients often battle a stigma that makes some patients reluctant to discuss their illness. But that’s changing as celebrities, such as country singer Glen Campbell or longtime women’s college basketball coach Pat Summitt have spoken up, she said.

“We used to say you couldn’t accurately diagnose Alzheimer’s until an autopsy, not with 100 percent certainty,” said Kile, who heads a clinical trial on the effectiveness of PET scans for diagnosis. “Now, we can diagnose it 10 to 15 years before symptoms begin to show. It’s a breakthrough.”