



Give the People Light and they will find their own way.

The Wisconsin Light

Alleged Serial Killer of 3 Gay Men May be in Milwaukee

Chicago Native Wanted in Connection with killings in 3 States

AIDS Conference Reports

Among the more significant reports presented to the International AIDS Conference are the following:

- Dr. Dani Bolognesi of Duke University predicted that an AIDS vaccine will not be available for widespread testing for at least one to three years.
- Dr. Anthony Fauci, head of the U.S. National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, said new evidence suggests that an overactive immune system may hasten the damage caused by HIV. Immune-suppressing drugs that weaken this revved-up response may play a role in treating AIDS.
- AZT and other approved drugs for AIDS fail to significantly prolong life because the virus evolves quickly to elude them. Dr. Stefano Vella of the Laboratory of Virology in Rome said preliminary data suggest that a new class of medicines called "protease inhibitors" slow the development of viral resistance when combined with AZT and similar drugs.
- A variation of HIV called "Subtype O" is seen only in parts of West Central Africa. Because it is so genetically different, officials in the U. S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention said some, but not all, of the tests used to screen for HIV in the U.S. fail to detect it.



Gary Ray Bowles, March, 1994, left, 1985, right

Gary Ray Bowles, Sought by FBI

(Milwaukee)- As we go to press, the best available information indicates that Gary Ray Bowles, 32, has arrived in Milwaukee. Bowles, a Chicago native, is being sought by police and the FBI in connection with outstanding warrants concerning a series of murders of Gay men in three states.

According to the Associated Press, Bowles, a transient, frequents Gay bars where he befriends patrons and often obtains lodging from them in return for sex and/or household repairs. The FBI says that he will then kill his victims, steal what he can and take their cars.

As reported in the last issue of the paper, Bowles was in Illinois, in the Springfield area. There was a possibility then that he was coming north.

On August 15, sources told Light that Bowles had been spotted in Kenosha.

On August 16, those same sources said that Bowles was in Milwaukee. Reportedly, he sought lodging on the evening of August 16 in a local homeless shelter using his own name.

The following day, August 17, he was reported as being sighted at 12th and Wisconsin Avenue.

The Milwaukee FBI office would not confirm this information. However, Light was told that the hunt was on for him in Milwaukee.

Bowles is a white male, 5'9" 5'11" in height and weighs 145-165 pounds. He has brown hair and hazel eyes. He gives his occupation as "Laborer."

Bowles has a recessed chin and a pronounced Adam's apple. He has a tattoo on his upper right arm, a tattoo of a heart and ribbon on the left arm, and a cross on his left wrist.

He has a scar on his right finger and a cancerous scab on his right wrist.

Bowles is wanted on a series of warrants by the FBI.

He is wanted for unlawful flight to avoid prosecution in a federal warrant dated June 13, 1994.

He is wanted by Savannah, Georgia police on a warrant for homicide dated June 10, 1994.

He is wanted by Montgomery County, Maryland police on a warrant for first degree murder dated June 22, 1994.

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ARCW's National Campaign Gets a Victory for Increased AIDS Funding in Wisconsin

(Milwaukee)- In a breaking news story, Light has learned that the AIDS Resource Center of Wisconsin, Inc. (ARCW) has achieved a major victory in its controversial campaign for equitable national AIDS funding.

In contentious negotiations that concluded on Wednesday, August 17, an agreement has been reached by AIDS advocates from throughout the country that will mean a 60% increase in national AIDS funding for Wisconsin.

The negotiations which have been intense for at least three months, were forced by the ARCW-led national Campaign for Fairness in Ryan White CARE Act funding. ARCW Executive Director Doug Nelson has been the country's loudest voice against major inequities in the CARE Act, citing funding disparities greater than \$5,000 per AIDS case.

Nelson, who is the only member of the National AIDS Action Council Board from the Midwest, emerged in national AIDS politics as a leader of a growing national movement for equity in AIDS funding. Through an intensive effort, ARCW organized more than 100 AIDS service agencies from 47 states to support the national campaign.

In pressing the equity issue on Capitol Hill in Washington, Nelson and the ARCW-led Campaign for Fairness secured significant political support which made the recent negotiations among AIDS leaders happen.

"I believe we have a victory," Nelson said. "It's a victory for people living with AIDS and HIV who are entitled to quality care and support services regardless of where they live in the country."

"It's a victory that will mean an additional \$600,000 in CARE Act funding for Wisconsin which is a 60% increase over our current funding of \$1,000,000," Nelson said.

"The bottom line is that increased funding means increased services and our success means more and better services in Wisconsin and throughout the country," Nelson said.

Nelson praised the leadership of Sen. Russ Feingold (D-WI) and the quick support of Sen. Herb Kohl (D-WI) and Sen. David Deurenberger (R-MN) for acquiring U.S. Senate support for the equity campaign.

"Senator Feingold and his staff provided critical leadership at a crucial time and shared our conviction that Wisconsin and many other states deserved its fair share of national AIDS funding," Nelson said.

Nelson characterized the negotiations as "extremely difficult" yet "fundamentally pro-

ductive." The final agreement creates a supplemental grant system for 32 states like Wisconsin which do not receive emergency Title I funding from the CARE Act.

A minimum \$250,000 allotment will be given to all states regardless of AIDS case load. In addition to current formula funding, a supplemental grant of \$250,000 will be given to states with case loads up to 1,500 individuals. For those states like Wisconsin with AIDS case loads above 1,500, a \$500,000 supplemental grant will be provided in addition to current formula funding.

Nelson explained that this \$500,000 supplemental grant combines with other formula improvements to assure at least \$600,000 of new funding for Wisconsin.

"Our driving principle was to help the states which are now beginning to experience a worsening AIDS epidemic and have historically been grossly underfunded by the old

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Jesse Helms Mounts Anti-Gay Attack in the Senate; Senator Herb Kohl Gives Support

(Washington, D.C.)- According to the Congressional Action Report published by the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force (NGLTF), Sen. Jesse Helms (R-NC) has unleashed a Gay-bashing broadside on Capitol Hill. Other sources indicate that this attack is being promoted by the Christian Coalition and other groups of the Religious Right.

On July 19, Helms proposed an anti-Gay amendment to Agriculture appropriations that would prevent the funding of a position or the carrying out of seminars that "encourage its (Department of Agriculture) employees to recruit on the basis of homosexual orientation or to accept homosexuality as a legitimate lifestyle."

Because the Agriculture Department has no such recruitment policy, the actual impact, according to NGLTF, would be to prevent federally funded educational seminars on workplace tolerance.

The amendment was adopted on a 92-8 vote. Sen. Herb Kohl voted with Helms and the majority. Sen. Russ Feingold was one of 8 senators voting against Helms.

On July 25, Helms proposed an amendment to interior appropriations to further censor art financed by the National Endowment

for the Arts (NEA).

The Helms amendment would prohibit NEA funding for "any activity or work that involves bodily procedures on human beings dead or alive, or the drawing or letting of blood."

The amendment was tabled on a 49-42 vote. Sen. Kohl voted against tabling the amendment. Sen. Feingold voted for the motion to table.

On August 1, as reported in the last issue of Light, Helms proposed an amendment to the Elementary and Secondary Education Reauthorization Act (ESEA) that would forbid funding to schools teaching tolerance for Lesbians or Gay men or which provide Gay-sensitive counseling.

As reported, Sen. Kohl voted for the Helms amendment. Sen. Feingold voted against the amendment.

NGLTF says that it expects the Helms attacks to continue through further anti-Gay amendments to pending legislation. The purpose of all this, according to NGLTF, is to divert LesBiGay energies and funds from the Employment Non-Discrimination Act (ENDA) and health care reform.

Sen. Kohl has not returned calls.

From the War on AIDS: No Treatment Cure, or Vaccine

(Yokohama, Japan)- The gist of 3,500 reports from the war on AIDS is simple enough: There is no cure for AIDS, no effective treatment, no vaccine.

Nor will there be anytime soon.

"Anyone with HIV won't find much solace at this meeting," said Dr. Mervyn Silverman, president of the American Foundation for AIDS Research.

The tone of the 10th International Conference on AIDS, which concluded Thursday, August 11, was restrained from the start. Organizers warned the 12,000 participants not to expect anything big. They were right.

After four days of nonstop discussion, the goal of controlling HIV seems as distant as ever.

"Breakthrough findings don't time themselves to coincide with international meetings," said Dr. Anthony Fauci, director of the U.S. National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

But in the field of AIDS, breakthroughs are rare in the months between international meetings too. The only one that surfaced since last year's big meeting in Berlin was the discovery that AIDS-infected women can avoid passing the virus to their babies during birth if they take the drug AZT.

Even this is a limited victory. Because the medicine is so expensive, it will not help those living in poor countries, where the disease is most common. And it may be worthless to even those who can afford it if AZT-resistant strains of the virus grow dominant.

If any theme emerged from the conference, it was the need to go back to basics. Rather than a scatter-shot scramble for new drugs, many scientists seemed to agree that

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