



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

The Wisconsin Light

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Loulan Wows Capacity Audience

By Jamakaya

"We don't have to hid about being Lesbian anymore, and we don't have to hide in our bedrooms."

So declared JoAnn Loulan to the 300 Lesbians who crowded the pews and choir loft of Milwaukee's Kenwood Methodist Church on October 1 to experience the wit and wisdom of the woman billed as the "Dr. Ruth of Dykedom."

Loulan is a California psychotherapist who specializes in the area of Lesbian relationships and sexuality. She is the author of *Lesbian Sex and Lesbian Passion: Loving Ourselves and Each other*.

True to her reputation as an outrageous comedian, Loulan kept the enthusiastic audience doubled over with laughter through much of her two hour presentation, "What's So Funny About Lesbian Sex?"



JoAnn Loulan

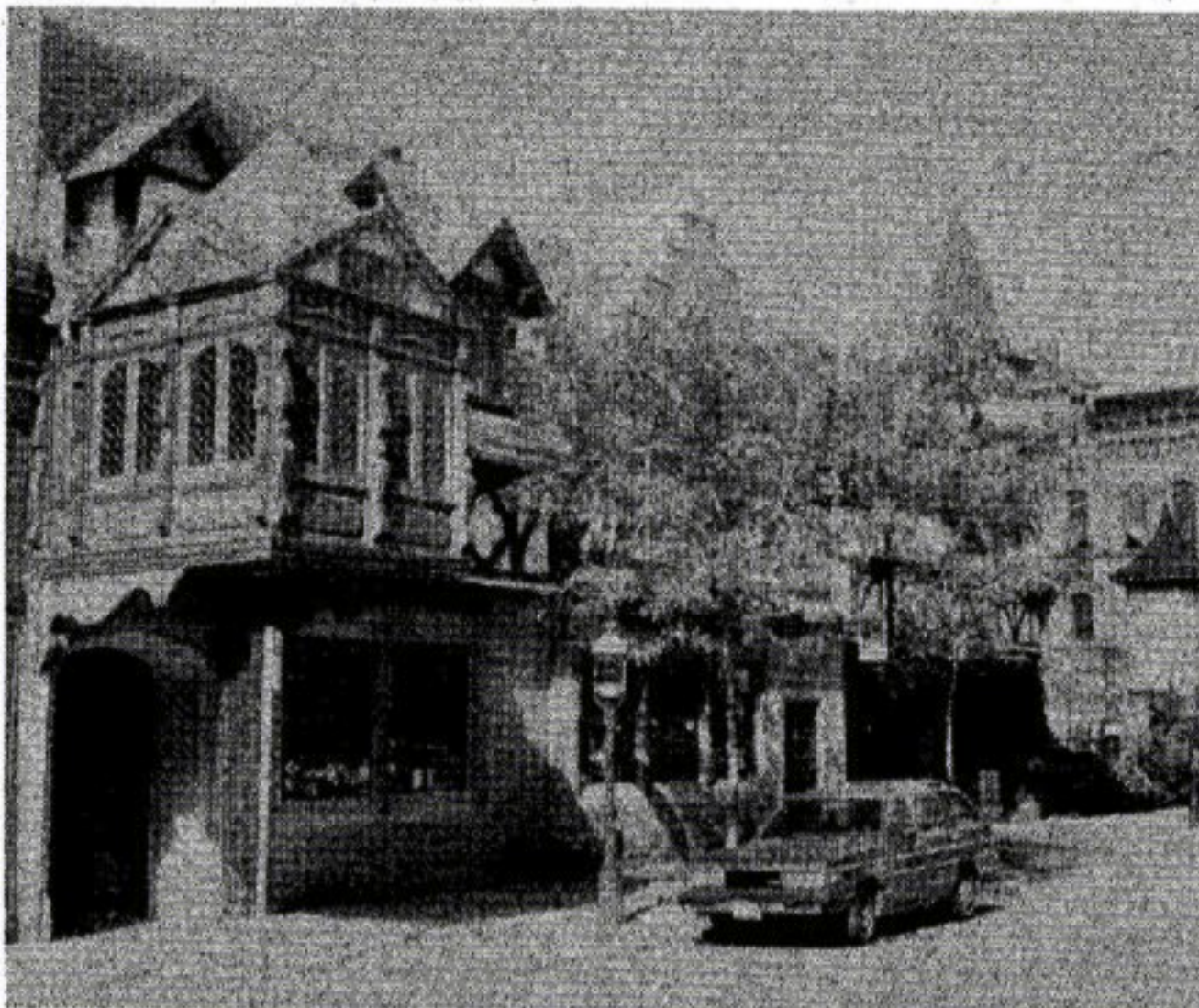
To break the ice and to "release the thirteen year-old in all of us," she began with a rapid fire delivery of anatomical and sexual terms which put the audience in stitches. She then gave a lesson in Lesbian Anthropology, questioning the theory that thumb rotation developed as a means to eat food. She rotated her thumb in a suggestive manner and mischievously mused, "I don't think so..." The audience cracked up.

Loulan threw her entire body into her performance, strutting across the stage, mugging and, at times, grunting, groaning and gyrating in various sexual poses. She brought down the house with her uninhibited demonstration of safer oral sex using the protective dental dam.

And whether she coined them or not, she delivers what can best be described as great "Loulanisms." "Absence

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MADER'S GERMAN RESTAURANT SUED FOR DISCRIMINATION



Jerry Johnson

Milwaukee's famous downtown German restaurant, Maders, has been sued for discrimination.

Congressmen Sensenbrenner, Roth, Petri Against AIDS Bill

[Washington, D.C.]—On September 23, 1988, the U.S. House of Representatives, for the first time in history, passed legislation establishing federal policy for fighting the AIDS epidemic.

In a 367-13 vote, the House passed the AIDS Federal Policy Act of 1988 (H.R. 5142) which expedites AIDS research, authorizes \$1.2 billion over three years for voluntary AIDS testing and counseling, and establishes a federal commission to study and make policy recommendations regarding AIDS.

In the Wisconsin delegation, voting with the majority were Democrats Les Aspin, Robert Kastenmeier, Gerald Kleczka, Jim Moody and David Obey and Republican Steve Gunderson.

Included among the 13 no votes on this humanitarian piece of legislation were Republicans Thomas Petri, 6th District, Toby Roth, 8th District and James Sensenbrenner, 9th District.

These districts comprise the north-eastern part of the state from northern Milwaukee County to Vilas County and includes the cities of Sheboygan, Green Bay, Appleton and others.

In addition, the House rejected various "hostile" amendments offered by Representatives William Dannemeyer (R-Calif.) and Bill McCollum (R-Fla.) by overwhelming margins that startled even AIDS lobbyists working on the bill.

"We applaud the courage of the U.S. Congress for passing this historic legislation and for rejecting amendments that would have undermined its effectiveness in fighting AIDS," said Vic Basile, Executive Director of the Human Rights Campaign Fund (HRCF). "Members of the House have sent a clear signal to Dannemeyer and others who support irrational, punitive and homophobic AIDS actions that the time has come for responsible AIDS policy."

Steve Smith, HRCF lobbyist noted that "The House is to be commended for passing the bill, although the legislation is not everything we wanted. It does not protect HIV-infected people from discrimination, which is a major omission. It also includes some mandatory testing and endorses criminal

penalties for transmission. These coercive measures are bad health policy. Nonetheless, these flaws are far outweighed by the benefits of the bill."

The AIDS Federal Policy Act incorporates three AIDS bills: H.R. 4757 (formerly 3071), the AIDS Counseling and Testing Act of 1988, and H.R. 4850 (formerly 3825), the AIDS Research Act of 1988, both sponsored by Rep Henry Waxman (D-Calif.); and H.R. 2881, the National Commission on AIDS Act, sponsored by J. Roy Rowland (D-Ga.).

Numerous AIDS organizations — includ-

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Senate Passes AZT Funding Bill

[Washington, D.C.]—The United States Senate on September 29, 1988, approved a bill by Senator Lowell Weicker (R-CT) to extend by six months the federal government's funding for AZT (Retrovir) for low income individuals. The current program expired on September 30, the end of the 1988 fiscal year, and requires further Congressional action to continue. Now it is up to the House.

The Weicker bill would provide up to \$15 million to continue the program through March 31, 1989. Weicker also persuaded Burroughs-Wellcome, the manufacturer of the drug, to contribute \$5 million to pay for the drug.

Human Rights Campaign Fund Executive Director Vic Basile said that it is important to remember that Weicker is up for re-election and is facing a stiff challenge. "If he had not been in the Senate, we would not have funds to pay for AZT. We must see that he remains in Congress."

The Human Rights Campaign Fund has committed the maximum of \$10,000 it can contribute to Weicker's campaign. Gays and Lesbians may make personal contributions to Weicker's re-election campaign by sending checks made out to "Weicker '88." Send these to the Human Rights Campaign Fund, 1012 14th St., N.W., 6th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20005.

[Milwaukee]—Mader's, one of Milwaukee's internationally known German restaurants, has been slapped with a suit by Michael, a former part-time employee of the restaurant. The suit charges that the restaurant discriminated against him in his effort to attain a management position because of his "Gay appearance."

The suit, filed with a prominent Milwaukee law firm, requests in excess of \$30,000 which includes lost wages, interest and punitive damages.

The charges have nothing to do with job performance, but center on alleged statements made by Victor Mader, the restaurant's owner, to other employees that he did not want Michael representing his restaurant or new bar because, as Michael told *Light*, "He (Mader) thinks I have a Gay appearance."

An anti-discrimination complaint was filed with the Wisconsin State Equal Rights Division on September 29, 1988 which charges Mader's to be in violation of Wisconsin Statute 111.36 which prohibits such discrimination.

Michael began work at Mader's in January, 1988, working 30 hours a week. He told *Light* that during the time of his employment with the restaurant, he had received no complaints as to his performance. In fact, he told *Light* that the feedback from Mader was that he was more than competent in the performance of his duties.

According to Michael, the bar manager resigned in June, 1988. As a new manager was not hired, Michael, as bartender, handled the operation, doing the ordering, etc.

In August, Michael said, he decided that since he was functioning, in effect, as bar manager, he would ask Mader, for the position. At that time, Mader told him that the position had been offered to another person who, then worked for the restaurant.

When that person turned it down, Michael said, he again applied for the job. Mader told him, Michael said, that the other person still wanted the job. Michael told *Light* that he questioned the other person who informed him that he did not, in fact, want the job but that Mader would not give Michael the job because he thought he looked Gay.

Another employee of the restaurant confirmed this, telling Michael that Mader had told him that he didn't want Michael for the job because of his "Gay appearance."

Michael has sworn statements as to the alleged events from both of these employees who, Michael says, have since resigned in protest.

According to the process now set in motion a copy of the complaint to the State will be sent to Mader. Following that, determination will be made as to whether or not the complaint has probable cause. Should this be the case, Mader can either settle out of court or allow the suit to go to litigation.

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