



## UW Creates Committee to Deal with Gay Discrimination

The University of Wisconsin has taken a major step in recognizing the rights, legitimacy and special problems of gay people on campus. It has created an Assistance Committee made up equally of UW Administration and representatives of the gay and Lesbian communities.

The committee meets monthly to discuss and act upon any case of discrimination against a gay student. According to a statement issued by Dean of Students Paul Ginsberg, "This committee will be willing to listen, to be supportive, and to intervene and help in any way it can. Conversation with the committee will not become a matter of record, and any intervention or assistance by the Committee will occur only with the gay person's approval."

The committee consists of members of the Dean of Students' office, including Ginsberg himself, plus two representatives each from the Lesbian Switchboard and the Renaissance Gay Center. Chuck LePard and Bill Handy are the Gay Center's representatives.

Anyone wishing to meet with the committee

to discuss a grievance can contact either the Lesbian Switchboard at 257-7378, the Gay Center at 257-7575, or the Dean of Students office at 263-5700. The committee is meeting every month whether or not there are grievances. Currently the committee is discussing the possibility of a Statement of Concern to be issued by the university setting out a gay rights policy.

The assistance committee was the result of long discussions between community people and Ginsberg's staff. Its stated purposes are:

--To hear from individuals about experiences of perceived discrimination based on sexual preference in the University community;

--To be a liaison between aggrieved individuals and the parts of the system where individuals encounter difficulty;

--To raise the consciousness of the UW community and increase its sensitivity to problems of being gay, and to make gay people aware of existing services for them in the University community.

## Survivor's Notes: Memories of the '62 Gay Purge

EDITOR'S NOTE: The year 1962 was not the University of Wisconsin's most liberated moment. The doctrine of in loco parentis was firmly in place. Women were required to be in their dorms by 10:30 on week-nights. Students had to stay in campus housing until they were 21.

In the midst of this generally repressive setting a purge of campus homosexuals was conducted by the Department of Protection and Security and the Dean of Men. Between October 1962 and February 1963 the gay community was terrorized by a full-scale inquisition.

What follows are a survivor's notes. The gay man who is the subject of the following interview is presently on the UW academic staff. His request for anonymity is discussed in the interview. His recollections have been slightly edited for continuity. They are presented here for the interest of Madison gays who may not know what the "bad old days" were like, or might be like.

Q: What are your memories of how this purge took place?

A: At the time of what has come to be called the Great Purge of '62 I was a sophomore. I was living at the time with one straight man and one gay man. Over the course of a week or two I had been receiving a phone call or two a week from the Department of Protection and Security. For some reason I got it into my head that they were looking for a stolen bicycle or I had a parking ticket. I had no indication of why these messages were being left, and since I had no reason to correspond with the Department of Protection and Security that I could think of, I just said to hell with the Department of Protection and Security.

One evening, I guess it was about this time of year, I received a call from a graduate student friend of mine, also a gay man, who happened to be in the French

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department, and he immediately began speaking to me in French. This was unusual since I rarely spoke French to American friends except at the French House.

What he told me was that he had heard of phone calls from the Department of Protection and Security to other members of the gay community, and that was why he was speaking in French. He was afraid that either his phone or mine might be tapped. He told me that several people had been called and asked to come and see a Detective Rordam. I will never forget his name as long as I live.

What they were being told was that information had come to P&S from a "source" indicating that they were "practicing homosexuals." The people who were called represented a broader spectrum than just university students. There were members of the community and state employees, or university employees at least, if not faculty and staff.

George told me it had started in the following manner: There was a young student in the university who had got involved with an older man through a sexual encounter or at least a meeting of sorts in a public place. This student apparently was not "out," or was on the fence in some sort of psychological way, and was living at home. He decided after several meetings with the older person that he wanted to go back into the closet, and he tried to get this man to stop seeing him. The man apparently didn't want to do that so the younger man decided to take a complaint either to the city police or to P&S, I don't recall which. As you know, they cooperate rather closely still and did even more so in certain respects at that time. Apparently it was decided that it was a matter for Protection and Security.

Well, the first thing that Protection and Security did was to interview this particular student who had the complaint, and they told him they had known there was a problem of homosexual "misconduct" of one sort or another on the campus. They asked him for the names and other pertinent information about all the gay men that this man knew. They said this would assist them in protecting him and no harm would come to him; it would not affect his record in school.

They got a starter list, then, of however many people whose names he could remember. Then they began calling in students. And what they told them was, "We have knowledge that you are a practicing homosexual on campus and that you are engaging in conduct which is simply not tolerable. We want you to tell us whether you know any of the people on this list, and if so, if you have had homosexual relations with any of them. And if you will then give us further infor-

mation such as other people you know in the community who are gay, nothing will happen to you in terms of your status as a student."

So that was roughly how it worked. They were guaranteeing the student population protection. Then they started calling in off-campus people. The eventual list of names went up into the hundreds. I'd hate to be quoted as saying it was five or six hundred, but it was a very extensive list, at least a couple of hundred. God knows, at that time in my life I knew a couple of hundred of them personally in one way or another, and I knew that most of them had been called.

My own particular case is a little bit different from some of the others I knew, so let me first give you two or three examples that are somewhat different.

Let's first take the case of someone who complied. One of the people who ultimately complied was my roommate Tom, the gay man I was living with at the time. He had been harassed and harassed by telephone calls and letters. He finally went in. He was a very nervous type. The Protection and Security people were particularly hard on him, possibly because he refused to furnish information or possibly because they could see he was unstable.

Apparently the pressure got to him, and I came home late one night after meeting with some straight friends of mine who were in the Law School to determine what I should do, and found a squad car outside my apartment. I immediately assumed, of course, that they were there to arrest me, to question me, to do something or another about me. It was only when I entered the apartment that I discovered that Tom had attempted suicide, tried to slash his wrists.

I agreed with the police that I would take care of him, so I took Tom down to University Hospitals and saw to it that he got proper attention. He was in the hospital for a while and, I believe, on the psych ward for a while. He subsequently dropped out of school and I lost touch with him.

It might be helpful to compare Tom with another student who took a completely different tack. This was also an undergraduate student, but he had more support and was a more stable individual.

Allen had been called in and had given his testimony but he had had second thoughts about it, he was being very frightened by the whole thing, and so he decided to call his sister, who was a practicing attorney, and tell her the whole story.

At this time threats were coming into the whole thing not only from the Office of Protection and Security, but also from the Dean of Men, Theodore Zillman --another

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wonderful man-- who had taken to calling students in on the reports given to him by Protection and Security. (I never remember, by the way, any gay woman being involved in this in any way, shape, or form.)

Allen was called in and threatened with expulsion. Zillman told him, "We can't allow admitted homosexuals on this campus. It's not good for the campus." That was the general theme or tenor of the whole thing. That was when Allen called his sister, the attorney. She came to campus, walked into the president's office with her brother and informed President Harrington that if any action that even remotely resembled expulsion or other sanctions were taken against her brother, she personally would be in court the following day suing the university.

Now in Allen's case, suddenly there seemed to be no word any longer from the Dean of Men or anyone else. Allen went about his business and is now a successful speech pathologist.

Now let's take a third case. This was a very good personal friend who was not a student at the university but was an employee at University Hospitals. He had also been called in and had answered questions, and he was called in later not by the Dean of Men, who had no power over him, but by the director of the nursing staff who hires orderlies and assistants. He was told that if he did not resign, he would be fired. He resigned. Again, it was roughly on the same grounds that we couldn't afford to have practicing homosexuals or people with their particular moral code around.

There's one graduate student who's probably worth some comment. Here I have to say that I have this only second-hand, but if I remember the story correctly this particular graduate student was not dealt with primarily because he was a homosexual, but it was used against him for other reasons.

This was a graduate student who was working on his dissertation in German. I have the feeling that he was not progressing as well as he might have or as fast as he might have. He was told that he simply needn't bother to complete his dissertation because there was no way that department was going to grant him a degree. And so he went off and got a job.

Now I'll take my own case.

Mine started out typically, except I may have had an advantage. Most of the people who were called in early on in the purge didn't know what they were going in for. Well, I knew after I received the phone calls and they kept sending me notes.

I wouldn't even answer the phone when I was at home. I was deliberately avoiding them. Also, I might say that I did have some very supportive help from some straight men and women who were in the Law School and advised me that my best course was to ignore them until such time as I simply could not ignore them any longer.

I was working full-time then at University Hospitals. I was in surgery one afternoon shortly after I'd arrived at work when the chief nursing supervisor came into the operating room and called me out, and by her side was Detective Rordam. He presented his credentials and said, "I need to have a talk with you." I was shaking in my surgical boots, literally, but I tried to retain some sort of composure. The nursing supervisor left and we sat down.

Rordam was a very fine man with a very thin mustache and very well-groomed hair. I could carry this to extremes, but he would have looked very nice in a Nazi uniform had he been blond. He seemed to be very cool and at the same time command a great deal of power over the person he was talking to.

"Do you know why I'm here?" he said, and I said, lying through my teeth, "No, I don't think I've ever met you. What do you want?"

"You have deliberately refused to cooperate with us," he said. "You have not answered our phone messages. You have ignored the mail that we sent you."

"Well, I really can't say that I've received any phone messages or letters," I said, thinking how clever I was at the time to make up this wonderful story about how I didn't know anything-- innocence personified. As I think back on it now, I wish I hadn't taken my surgical mask off; I might have done a better job!

He didn't exactly call me a liar, but he then presented me with the direct facts and said, "You will be in my office tomorrow, otherwise this matter will be taken directly to the university officials."

At that time I was very scared and I decided that maybe I had better, after all, go in and bluff my way through as best I could. But it was that night that I met my friends from the Law School and it was that same night that I came home and found my roommate having slashed his wrists. I was up until four or five in the morning with him in the emergency room, and I then decided that there was no way I was going to make my noon appointment with this schmuck Rordam. He'd caused enough grief and he could just stick it. So I went through another period of two or three weeks where I didn't hear anything from him.

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Then I was called by the Dean of Men. That was a more serious matter. Knowing what I knew at the time, I felt there was no way I could not keep my appointment with Dean Zillman.

Well, Zillman asked me point blank first of all whether I was a homosexual and I said, "Certainly not," which of course today I would not do-- I hope. And he said, "Well, I have this four-page typewritten report here that I would like you to read." And it was indeed a four-page typewritten report about me which said that I was a homosexual, that I had slept with the following individuals who had said so to the Department of Protection and Security; that I lived at such-and-such a location with certain other individuals, and that I had done this and that.

Well, almost everything in the report was inaccurate to some degree or another. He had me living at a place where I wasn't living; he had me rooming somewhere where I had no roommate during this period; and he had some people's names down who, although I could vaguely recognize the names, could hardly be considered friends or bedpartners of mine.

He gave me the same song and dance about what should or should not be going on on campus, and said, "This document will be reviewed by a committee. Do you have any further comments?" Yes, I said, "First of all I'm not a homosexual in spite of what this says. And secondly, the following facts (I cited three or four of the most obvious errors) are not correct."

He said I would be receiving a letter from him and the review committee based on the report and on what I'd told him. I left him with the impression that the report was inaccurate in every respect. The result was a very short letter which said that the committee had reviewed my case and had decided, in view of my statements refuting the allegations, to drop the matter.

I guess I got off easy in comparison with people who tried to commit suicide and who were in fact suspended from their jobs or from the university directly or indirectly through pressure. But I did lose a scholarship as best I can tell. I was told before I saw Dean Zillman that I had been given a tuition remission scholarship, which was a hefty amount since I was an out-of-state student, for a junior year abroad the following year. This amounted to quite a lot of money for my parents' college budget.

But after Dean Zillman interviewed me I received a letter telling me I was not one of the recipients. I had already told

my parents that I'd gotten it and it was very embarrassing to have to tell them I had not, because the first thing they wanted to know was why not. I told them it had to do with the fact that I had seen a psychiatrist the summer after my freshman year, which was true. That seemed to satisfy my parents. But I'm convinced to this day that I lost that scholarship as the result of that purge.

The tail end of the story, apparently, is that the then-chairman of the Psychiatry Department, Dr. Greenfield --the name may be in error-- called President Harrington and said that the number of people they had been seeing in the clinic because of this purge had increased significantly and that it was a danger to the mental health of students to pursue them in this manner.

There may also have been pressures on Harrington from certain factions on the faculty who knew better than to let it go on too long because pretty soon other names would start to crop up, and in fact probably already had cropped up, in the lists of Protection and Security, and they didn't want it to get out of hand.

Anyway, President Harrington was convinced to order the Department of Protection and Security to cease this purge. Which happened, but not without things happening to a large number of individuals. I can only speak for the ones that I remember specifically, but I can imagine how traumatic it must have been for people I didn't even hear about.

It was almost Hitlerian-- Nazi tactics without the physical violence.

Q: And you had to lie your way out of it.

A: Oh yes, that's true. I did. It was a matter of my own way of coping or just being scared. There are still a few people today I would lie to. Not very many, though.

There are a few footnotes I would like to add about how people felt at the time.

As I said, there were some prominent members of the faculty whose names could not have not been on that list, because they were infamous. I guess what strikes me most is that for the younger people in particular there seemed to be just no place to turn in 1962. You couldn't talk to your parents and you couldn't tell your dorm friends because you were in the closet as far as they were concerned, and you could only talk to other gay people.

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We were even afraid of each other for a while. There was a feeling of paranoia. People would make certain attempts not to be seen with other people, go to the bar less, engage in public activity less. I knew a lot of people who just wouldn't go to the bar anymore. At the time the bar was the 602 Club. Most of the people I knew went more to the Kollege Klub anyway, and that was all right because the KK wasn't called a gay bar. But a lot of people wouldn't go to the 602 anymore. They were just afraid.

The incident that reminds me most of that feeling of having nowhere to turn was when I went to see one of the psychiatrists at the student outpatient clinic because I was so tense about this purge. I was pretty forthright. I walked into his office and I sat down in the chair and he said, "What can I do for you?" And the first thing I said was, "I'm a homosexual."

And he jumped-- not quite that visibly, but visibly enough for me to notice that he was quite taken aback that anyone would march right into office and tell him that the first thing he ought to know was that the person was gay. I felt he was not following my plight as well as he might have, which of course speaks to an issue which is still a problem. Not every M.D. psychiatrist or Ph.D. clinical psychologist can deal with the problems of gay people.

Q: Did you try to become more straight-appearing?

A: Yes. I remember myself going through a phase at that time, as late-'50s gay boys often did, where I decided that I'd wanted to be a blond all my life. So I went through the home treatment and bleached my hair, which turned out more orange than blond.

But the minute I got involved in this, the first thing I did was run to the barber and get as much of my hair cut off as possible before I went to see the dean. I had no desire to get it cut off-- I wanted to make it blond in the worst way. But I wanted my hair to be short and neat and I didn't want to look like a fairy, to be point-blank. These days I suppose I could go in nude. But I was scared then.

Q: Was there any talk at the time of organized resistance to the purge?

A: Yes, there was, but not by gay people, interestingly enough. I ran around with a number of women, some of whom were gay but most of whom were straight, and one of the women had a boyfriend who was in Law School-- Theresa and Michael. They were furious about the civil rights aspect of this thing and they did go to see someone --it might have been Zillman or Harrington-- but they didn't get anything out of it. But they gave their side of it, that

legally the university was infringing on the rights of students, faculty members, and employees. So there was that little bit. But I know of no resistance by any gay people. Everybody was just hiding like crazy.

Q: You were here then and you're here now. Have things changed so much that this couldn't happen again?

A: I was thinking about it the other day. I don't think a ouge would happen again. If I understand the law, no one can be expelled from school, so there are certain things that wouldn't happen again. And the last thing Ed Young wants in the declining years of his administration is some sort of scandal where people are being expelled.

And I don't think anything would come of someone admitting that he'd engaged in sodomy behind closed doors. They'd say, "Oh yeah? So what?" On the other hand, if we had an upsurge of tearoom trade --of course it's never stopped, I doubt if it ever will-- it would be a matter of the city enforcing the regulations.

Q: But this purge wasn't so much directed against people who had drawn complaints because of public sex.

A: I don't think so. It was against people who became known through McCarthyistic tactics, snooping around and hearsay. I don't think that the purge got started because of a mass problem of sex in public places. There were incidents of that, but there was a snowball effect in the way it was handled. I don't know that I could say with 100 per cent certainty that it couldn't happen again.

Q: Do you think the fact that there is an organized gay movement in Madison now is a deterrent?

A: Yes, I definitely do. I think they'd have a hell of a problem on their hands if they actually infringed on the rights of people or denied assistance to anyone who was charged with doing something against the law. Our current administration wouldn't want it, and I think that they would do anything possible to prevent it from happening. But the existence of organized gay groups in Madison must have a bearing on that.

Q: You don't want to be named in this interview. Why is that?

A: I can answer that pretty honestly. If I knew, for example, that Paul Ginsberg was the only person who was going to see this it wouldn't bother me in the slightest; in fact, it would make me feel sort of

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proud to have contributed something. As you know, I'm not a very political person.

There are some members of the administration who probably know that I'm homosexual, but it would be very hard for me to answer the question "yes." It would be hard to be identified. But it's not a sexual preference issue. The real reason is that things are unstable enough in my profession that I wouldn't want even the remotest possibility that this could be used against me if it came to laying off members of the staff. And I know that deep down in the hearts of the people I work with there's a hell of a lot of homophobia.

I'm very much afraid of losing my job over something like this if it got blown up out of proportion. Not so much because of sexual things but because of something I might have said about the university that would anger university officials. That scares me more than anything else. If I'd started out making a deliberate attempt to name no names whatsoever, I wouldn't mind being quoted. What does concern me is that the Old Guard still has a great deal of power, and I wouldn't want, for my personal safety, statements attributed to me about the university, whether past or present.

It's hard to believe in 1976 that I could be fired, but we don't have any personnel policies yet for academic staff who don't hold tenure-track appointments. It's a very scary thing.

Q: Are you saying that there are still reasons to be afraid of the University of Wisconsin in 1976?

A: Maybe I'm conservative, but yes, I guess I have to say that in individual cases there may very well be reasons to be afraid of the University of Wisconsin.

### Counselors Are Needed

According to Bill Landram of the Gay Center counseling staff, "We need people with an evangelic fervor." Right now the Center staff is overworked and understaffed. Afternoon office hours have been cancelled because of short staffing.

If you would like to be trained as a gay counselor and put in some valuable volunteer work at Madison's only gay social services center, call the Center evenings at 257-7575, or stop by the office in the basement of St. Francis House, 1001 University Ave.

Whatever time you can give the Center will be welcomed.

Jacob Stockinger has published a long essay on "The Gay Mishima" in the winter issue of Gay Sunshine, a national journal of gay politics and literature. The essay focuses on the identity and literature of Yukio Mishima, the late Japanese novelist and playwright.

Jacob is a graduate student and teaching assistant in French at UW. He has been active in gay politics and criticism both in Madison and nationally as a member of the Gay Academic Union and the Gay Caucus of the Modern Language Association.

Gay Sunshine is available at the Madison Book Coop and at Gilman Street Books.

### Speakers Bureau Spreads the Word

Perhaps the longest continuous service offered by Madison gay activists has been public speaking. Gay speakers continue to be in great demand, as evidenced by the Speaker's Bureau calendar for the months of October and November:

#### OCTOBER

UW Home Management Course on Sexuality: Audience, 200; 2 speakers.

UW Contemporary Trends Department: "Liberation of Men, Women, and Families": Audience, 15; 1 speaker.

Mendota State Hospital: Sex Education Class: Audience, 35; 2 speakers.

#### NOVEMBER

UW Medical School: The Entire Freshman Class, four days of sections. Audience, 90; 8 speakers.

UW Sociology Department: "Social Disorganization": Audience, 40; 2 speakers.

Middleton High School: "Contemporary Social Problems": Audience, 60; 2 speakers.

TOTAL AUDIENCE: 440.

PARTICIPATING SPEAKERS: 10.

TOTAL SPEAKING HOURS: 26½.

More volunteer speakers would be welcome. You do not have to be an expert. You simply have to be thoughtful about the issues involved in being gay and have a desire to clear up the many misunderstandings which straight people have about gay life. To volunteer, or to book a speaker, contact the Gay Center at 257-7575.

## Gay Film Series Starts

An outstanding series of films with gay content will be shown from Feb. 5 through April. The Madison Committee for Gay Rights is sponsoring the series and David Smith is coordinating it.

Here is the schedule:

Feb. 5-6: Sunday, Bloody Sunday  
 Feb. 11-12: Satyricon  
 Feb. 18-19: The Children's Hour  
 Feb. 25-26: Bijou (All male XXX)  
 March 11-12: Fortune and Men's Eyes  
 March 18-19: Queen  
               Un Chant d'Amour  
               Scorpio Rising  
 March 25-26: Teorema  
 April 22-23: (To be arranged)  
 April 5-6: (To be arranged)  
 April 15-16: This Special Friendship  
 April 22-23: (To be arranged)

All films will be shown in 1111 Humanities except Satyricon, which will be shown in Cdnemascope in 3650 Humanities. Bookings for the first four films have been confirmed. Generally the films will be shown twice on Saturday nights and once on Sunday night.

We invite suggestions for the final dates. Currently under consideration are: Passing Strangers, The Experiment, The Bigger Splash, If...., and Therese et Isabel.

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## American Male History: From Founding Fathers to Flaming Faggots

In the coming spring semester, the UW Women's Studies Program will offer a course on "The Culture of Masculinity in American History."

The course, which will be listed as Women's Studies 520: Special Topics in Women and Society, will deal with the conceptions of masculinity as they have evolved from colonial times to the present. It will be taught by Michael Starr, a Ph.D. candidate in history.

The course will examine everything from 18th Century Southern aristocrats to cowboys and pioneers, the "self-made men" of the early industrial age, men's response to the Suffragettes, 20th century heroes and jocks, hippies, and gay activists.

The course will meet at 2:25 p.m., MWF. Prerequisites are one course on history, or one on women, or consent of the instructor--and Starr will grant this to anyone who is interested. Non-credit observers will probably be welcome.

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## Gay Activist on City Council

Jim Yeadon, Madison's first openly gay city alderperson, told the Daily Cardinal recently that he feels like he is "walking on a tightrope" between now and next April's election because potential political rivals are watching for any mistakes he makes that they can use against him.

But Yeadon says that being openly gay is not one of those mistakes. "I think anybody who brings it up will sink his own ship," he told the Renaissance Newsletter.

Yeadon, 26, defeated 13 other contenders for the 8th District seat vacated by Robert Wiedenbaum on Oct. 12. His victory followed more than three hours of candidate presentations and a series of eight ballots.

Yeadon has been a gay activist since the founding of the Madison Alliance for Homosexual Equality in 1969. As a member of the UW Gay Law School Students Association, he was instrumental in helping to frame the revised equal opportunities ordinance which extended protections against discrimination in housing and employment to gay people. Yeadon is an authority on municipal gay rights ordinances across the country, and Madison's is among the strongest as a result.

Yeadon was appointed to the Equal Opportunities Commission in 1975. The commission is responsible for upholding the non-discrimination ordinance.

In describing his plans for performance on the City Council, Yeadon told the Cardinal that "I'm a vegetarian and I'm gay, but they're not something I'm going to push on anyone else."

Asked what he meant by that, Yeadon said: "I meant that these are things I'm into but I'm not saying everybody should be into them. I'm willing to educate people on those issues, but I won't say that everybody has to be gay or a vegetarian."

Yeadon maintains a law practice at his home at 123 W. Gilman St. His political activities have also involved the union struggles of the Memorial Union Labor Organization and the United Farm Workers.

## Gay Show on Channel 21

Channel 21, the University of Wisconsin television station, has approved a half-hour program on gay life and gay issues to be produced entirely by Madison gays. The program will be aired sometime in March.

John Young and Dennis Carlson, co-producers, say the program is now in the planning stages.

## TURTLE EYES

sad to leave this place  
 sad to know the sun  
 will shine like a moon  
 after we leave  
 sad again to change my  
 place under the stars  
 sad to lose him to the beach  
 because of an argument  
 sad to see him walk  
 away in the light  
 on the ship  
 of his crystal feet  
 O

starface  
 turtle eyes  
 windtongue  
 he disappears  
 like the wooden ghosts  
 that vanish from my  
 mouth in the morning  
 I know he is speaking  
 to the sand  
 to the tracks of birds  
 & the birds themselves  
 with the wind  
 & the wind people

## Poems by Steve Miller

THE YOUNG MEN walk so firmly  
 feet flat on the ground, heads high  
 winging it in their smooth skins.  
 They walk so quickly.

The old men speak in secret shots  
 bent over their beers, the smokes  
 curl around their nights as fog  
 works its way thru red pine forests.

THEY'RE TOUGH THESE OLD MEN WITH TRUNKS  
 FOR ARMS AND OCEAN BODIES AND A LOVE  
 SWIMMING DEEP WITH THE FISH NO ONE EVER SEES:

I prefer old men  
 with clothes that don't quite fit.

## A Letter from David

To the Madison Gay Community:

With the November election now in the past, I would like to thank the gay community of Madison for your support and active participation in my campaign for re-election. Your efforts and hard work assured a major victory for me in both the primary and the general election.

I look forward to working with you again this session on legislation which benefits and promotes the freedoms and individual rights of gay people in Wisconsin.

For your combined efforts and your confidence in my candidacy, I thank you most sincerely.

Respectfully,

DAVID E. CLARENBACH  
 State Representative

## FEARY TALE

Under the stars kissed  
 the leopard & his lover who  
 rode as best they could in  
 a heavy peasant wagon / O

Their hearts were thick plates  
 upon which a thousand bright  
 nightingales, roared like autumn  
 leaves, were served

Mistaking the flicker of  
 moonlight for wild nightirises  
 they drove into the sleeping  
 eye of a seawizard  
 and were found  
 forever

## Gay Theatre Alive and Well

The Arena Theater (A.R.T.) is Madison's creative outlet for men and women interested in gay community theater. People wanting involvement in any phase of small theater production are urged to call Nan at 249-9424 or stop by the Gay Center, 1001 University Ave. Previous theater experience is not required.