

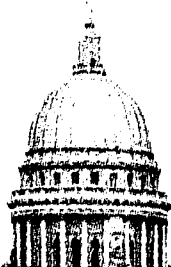
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APRIL 29, 2003

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SPORTS/C1



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50 CENTS

T U E S D A Y

Wisconsin State Journal

Periodic fasting beneficial, study says

You may not need to severely restrict calories every day to improve your health.

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Periodic fasting can be just as good for the health as sharply cutting back on calories, even if the fasting doesn't mean eating less overall, a new study indicates.

Researchers are now planning to see if what works in mice is also good for people.

Several recent studies have reported a variety of benefits from a sharply restricted diet, including longer life span, increased insulin sensitivity and stress resistance.

In the new report, mice that were fed only every other day — but could gorge on the days they did eat — saw similar health benefits to ones that had their diet reduced by 40 percent, a team of researchers reports in today's online edition of Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

The cause of health improvements from cutting back on diet isn't fully understood, though many researchers had assumed that a long-term reduction in calories was involved.

The new study by Mark P. Mattson and colleagues at the National Institute on Aging found health benefits for mice that ate only every other day, but didn't cut total calories because they ate twice as much on days they weren't fasting.

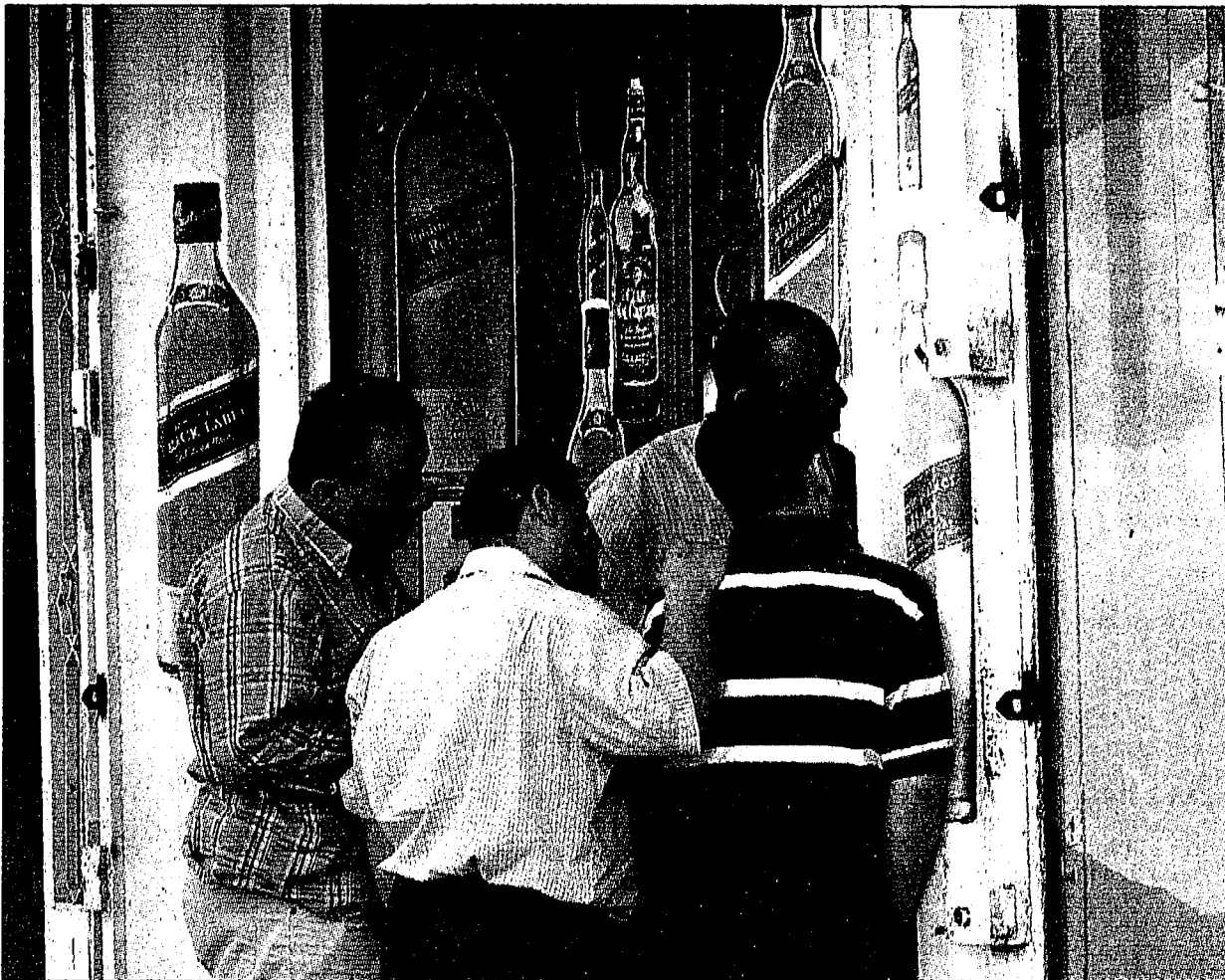
Mattson said a study is in the planning stages to compare the health of a group of people fed the normal three meals and those fasting.

"We think what happens is going without food imposes a mild stress on cells and cells respond by increasing their ability to cope with more severe stress," Mattson said. "It's sort of analogous to physical effects of exercise on muscle cells."

He said the researchers think this stress occurs throughout the body, and that may be the reason fasting seems to increase life-span and the animals become more resistant to the diseases of aging.

The fasting mice weighed only a little less than mice eating normally. The researchers said both the fasting mice and those on a restricted diet had concentrations of blood sugar and insulin that were significantly lower than mice allowed to eat whenever they wanted.

IN IRAQ, NEW FREEDOM FOR OLD VICES



Associated Press

Iraqi men peer into the front door of an alcohol store in Baghdad on Monday. Banned books, satellite dishes and DVDs are now sold on the street, as are alcohol and sex as Baghdad casts off decades of censorship and state control.

Baghdad residents revel in new permissiveness

By Niko Price
Associated Press

BAGHDAD — When the Atlas Cinema last showed "Blue Chill," people screamed: "Yes! Yes!" every time the actors began kissing, only to see the scratched reel jump to the next scene. On Monday, they sat in awed silence as naked couples writhed on screen.

"The movie is much more beautiful now, because there's sex," said a beaming Mohammed Taher, 18. Since Saturday, when the theater reopened with a freshly uncensored version of the low-budget flick, he

has seen "Blue Chill" three times.

Baghdad has gone through a revolution in the past three weeks, casting off decades of censorship and state control. Banned books, satellite dishes and video CDs are sold on the street — as are alcohol and women.

Nobody knows how long the permissiveness will last. Iraq's American governors brought together Iraqi political leaders Monday to discuss a new government, and many Baghdadis believe that once it's in place, some of their freedoms will disappear.

Conservatives are counting on it.

Horried by the changes, some Iraqis blame America for what they call a cultural degradation. If it continues for long, they promise to rise up in a holy war against the U.S. forces occupying their country.

"Everything against Islam, everything we hate, has been imported by the Americans like a disease," said Abbas Hamid, a 60-year-old merchant. "We'll fight them. We're tired now, but we'll rest up and use our guns to drive the Americans out."

For now, Hamid appears to be in the minority as Iraqis excitedly

Please see BAGHDAD, Page A10



Associated Press

DISCUSSING A NEW IRAQI GOVERNMENT

American officials and Iraqis marked Saddam Hussein's 66th birthday Monday by convening in the capital to discuss how to forge a new government for Iraq.

About 250 delegates opened their first post-Saddam planning session held in Baghdad with a reading from the Muslim holy book, the Quran, then a welcome from retired Lt. Gen. Jay Garner, the U.S. civil administrator for Iraq.

◆ Story/A5

Mayor supports vote on a casino

Falk will
also back a
referendum



By Dean Mosiman
City government reporter

Madison Mayor Dave Cieslewicz is "leaning" toward support of a Dane County-wide referendum on whether to convert the Ho-Chunk Nation's bingo hall in southeast Madison to a casino.

Cieslewicz, who opposes a casino at the tribe's DeJope Bingo Hall near the intersection of Interstate 90 and Highway 12-18, said Monday, after hearing legal advice, that the "most sure way to stop a casino is to go forward with a referendum and defeat it."

The mayor said he intends to further analyze a new compact between the state and the tribe announced Friday that puts pressure on the city

Please see CASINO, Page A9

The "most
sure way to
stop a
casino is to
go forward
with a
referendum
and defeat
it."

DAVE
CIESELEWICZ

◆ Ho-Chunk
compact allows
gambling at
convenience
stores in
Monroe and
Shawano
counties/B3

NAACP REPORT ON STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Black students in city school district regress in 8 areas

By Doug Erickson
Education reporter

Black students in the Madison School District regressed in eight of 11 educational areas last year, furthering trends that have alarmed minority parents for years.

Trends are up in the other three areas, but in only one of those categories — high school attendance — is the improvement rapid enough for black students to catch white students by 2005-06, the goal of the Madison branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"We're very much concerned about our children's," said John Odom, chairman of the NAACP's education committee. "We're very much concerned about the \$11,000 to \$12,000 worth of per pupil expenditure for children in this district, and then to have such miserable outcomes for our kids."

The group, which addressed the board

Please see STUDENTS, Page A9

Wall Street firms to pay \$1.4 billion to settle

Companies were accused of issuing biased reports that misled investors.

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Ten of Wall Street's biggest firms will pay about \$1.4 billion and adopt reforms to resolve allegations that they issued biased

ratings on stocks to lure investment-banking business, federal and state regulators said Monday in a bid to shore up investors' confidence.

The unprecedented settlement, calling for one of the largest penalties ever levied by securities regulators, follows a lengthy investigation by the Securities and Exchange Commission, New York Attorney

General Eliot Spitzer, other state regulators, including Wisconsin's, and market regulators.

The settlement, based on a tentative agreement reached in December, will change the way major investment firms — including Citigroup, Merrill Lynch and J.P. Morgan Chase — do business.

The brokerage firms will have to sever the troublesome links

between financial analysts' research and investment banking, pay a total \$432.5 million over five years for independent stock research for their customers and fund an \$80 million investor education program.

A fund of \$387.5 million will be set up to compensate customers of the 10 firms; \$487.5

Please see FIRMS, Page A9

Fraud settlement payments

Payments by firms to settle allegations of biased ratings on stocks to lure investment-banking business (in millions of dollars):

Citigroup	\$400	Lehman Brothers Holdings	\$80
Credit Suisse	\$200	J.P. Morgan Chase	\$80
Merrill Lynch	\$200	Bear Stearns Cos.	\$80
Morgan Stanley	\$125	UBS Warburg	\$80
Goldman Sachs Group	\$110	U.S. Bancorp Piper Jaffray	\$32.5

WSJ graphic

164th Year — No. 119 © 2003 Wisconsin State Journal



WEATHER

Today
Partial sun.
High 60.
Winds: VAR
4-8 mph.



Tonight
T-storm late.
Low 43.
Details/
back of Local

INSIDE

Business	C10	Local news	B1	Opinion	A8
Classifieds	D6	Movies	D2	Scoreboard	C6
Comics	D4	Nation	A3	Sports	C1
Daybreak	D1	Obituaries	A6	World	A5

SPORTS/C1

Pivotal Game 5 tonight

Bucks at Nets,
6 p.m.
Radio: 1070
Series: 2-2



LOCAL/B1

Waterfront numbering

Homeowners along Dane County's four largest lakes will be asked to display signs that would help boaters more accurately give their location in an emergency.

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Casino

Continued from Page A1

and county to schedule a referendum in 2004. He also said he'll consult with City Council members and the county, but that his preliminary recommendation will be to seek a public vote. Talks with some council

members show an interest in letting the public decide, City Council President Mike Ver-veer said.

"(But) it's a little scary," he said. "The Ho-Chunk Nation has the financial means to mount a political campaign of the likes we've never seen."

County Executive Kathleen Falk, who has voiced skepticism about the merits of a casino in the county, would back a referendum, aide Sharyn Wisniewski said Monday. "She believes a referendum is an appropriate way to measure citizen support," Wisniewski said.

County Board Chairman Kevin Kesterson could not be reached.

The tribe wants a casino at the site and Gov. Jim Doyle wants to put the question before voters, Doyle administration secretary Marc Marotta said last week.

"The tribe welcomes an opportunity for the public to decide," said Ho-Chunk spokesman Mark Butterfield, who had not had an opportunity to share the new Cieslewicz and Falk opinions with tribal leaders. "The tribe hopes the mayor and county executive will retain an open mind."

Under the compact, if the council and County Board back a referendum by Dec. 1, and voters approve a casino in 2004, the governor "shall" authorize a casino if it's "consistent with the public interest." But if no referendum is scheduled, the governor also shall authorize a casino if in the public interest.

If a referendum is held and a casino is rejected, the council would have to approve a resolution seeking a casino before the governor could approve it.

The process would have the council ask the County Board to schedule the referendum. "To some extent," the city is at the mercy of the County Board, Cieslewicz said. "That's why we want to work closely."

Assistant city attorney James Voss told Cieslewicz that the referendum seems to deal the city the strongest hand, mayoral aide Melanie Conklin said. The big questions are details such as the timing and wording of the ballot, she said.

Students

Continued from Page A1

Monday, has been tracking the achievement of black students since 2001, when it gave the district until the 2005-06 school year to close the gap between the achievement of white and black students.

Monday's analysis by the NAACP showed black students lagging behind white students in all 11 categories, sometimes significantly. Nineteen percent of the district's 24,966 students are black.

"We're spending millions on programs targeted to low-income and minority children," said board member Ray Allen. "When you look at a report like this, it's obvious to me that we're sure getting a poor return. So something is not working within that framework."

Board member Ruth Roberts said she's dismayed that the board continues to give leadership awards to administrators each year, yet refuses to include achievement data for minorities as a criterion in job evaluations. Black students are paying the price, she said.

A closer look at some of the district data:

◆ Forty percent of black students took the ACT college entrance exam in 2001-02, up from 33 percent the year before and the highest percentage in 10 years. Sixty-nine percent of white students took the test. But the average composite score for black students dropped by 0.8 points, widening the gap between whites and blacks. Out of a possible 36 points, white students scored 25.2 on average; blacks students 18.5.

◆ The average daily attendance rate for black students in 2001-02 was 89 percent, up from 86.9 percent the year before. The district is on pace to reach the NAACP's goal of 94 percent daily attendance for black students by 2005-06.

◆ The percentage of black students scoring proficient or advanced on the state's third-grade reading test dropped four percentage points to 56 percent. Eighty-nine percent of white students scored in the top two categories.

Before 2001-02, this category had shown consistent and significant improvement for black students, said Superintendent Art Rainwater. As recently as

Achievement gap

Achievement gap between white and black students in Madison School District from school year 2000-01 to 2001-02:

Category	Gap shrunk	Gap widened	Change
Scores on ACT		←→	
"Below basic" reading skills in third grade	←→		
"Proficient or better" reading in third grade	←→		
Middle school attendance	←→		
Algebra before 10th grade	←→		
Expulsion rate	←→		
Elementary school attendance	←→		
Drop-out rate after ninth grade	←→		
Number of students taking ACT		←→	
Suspension rate		←→	
High school attendance		←→	

SOURCE: Madison branch of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
WSJ graphic

"We're spending millions on programs targeted to low-income and minority children. When you look at a report like this, it's obvious to me that we're sure getting a poor return."

RAY ALLEN
Madison school board member

1998, 41 percent of black students scored in the top two categories.

He reminded board members that the district is testing many more disabled students now than in prior years. That's the right thing to do, he said, because it gives teachers important feedback on students. But it does lower the average test score, he said.

"We have a one-year blip attributed to what this board wanted, which is to get everyone taking the test," he said.

While admitting problems in some categories, Rainwater said, "It's not a completely bleak picture, and I wouldn't want to paint it that way."

Firms

Continued from Page A1

million in fines will go to states according to their population.

Wisconsin expects to receive about \$7 million as a result of the settlements, according to the state Department of Financial Institutions.

"Whether the funds are used to support existing security regulatory efforts or other key activities, they illustrate the impact that can be achieved through focused state and federal regulatory efforts," said Patricia Struck, administrator of the agency's securities division.

The firms neither admitted nor denied allegations that they had misled investors, although

internal e-mails showed their analysts privately had a low opinion of stocks they were recommending to the public. Allegations against Merrill Lynch — the nation's biggest brokerage — Credit Suisse First Boston and Citigroup's brokerage business Salomon Smith Barney reached the level of securities fraud.

Salomon Smith Barney is paying the heaviest fine and restitution: \$300 million.

The airing of the regulators' allegations could open the way for a flurry of private lawsuits against the firms by investors who believe they were defrauded — what investor advocate Barbara Roper called "the real compensation."

And the SEC could still take

enforcement action against top executives of firms for failing to properly supervise analysts and investment bankers.

"It will take time, but because we put all this information in the public record, investors will be able in due course to recover the funds that they lost on false research," Spitzer said.

Under the settlement, two former star analysts will pay a total of \$19 million in fines and penalties. Internet expert Henry Blodgett of Merrill Lynch will pay \$4 million and telecommunications analyst Jack Grubman of Salomon Smith Barney agreed to pay \$15 million. Both will be banned permanently from the securities industry, though they neither admit nor deny any wrongdoing.

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