



# Smith Objects to Switch From M&I

## First Wis. Gets State Account

By MATT POMMER  
Of The Capital Times Staff

The State Investment Board today named the First Wisconsin National Bank the state's working bank, effective July 1.

It will shift \$13.5 billion yearly transactions, an average daily "float" of \$9 million, and substantial prestige to First Wisconsin.

The action ended 12 years of the Marshall and Ilsley Bank serving as the

state's working bank and came over the objections of State Treasurer Charles Smith.

Smith had recommended that the state stay with M&I which "we felt was in the best interests of the state of Wisconsin."

The action reconfirmed a SIB decision made in closed session on Dec. 10. Attorney General Bronson La Follette has said the closed door session was improper.

First Wisconsin and M & I were the only bidders in competition.

Assistant State Treasurer Peter Nelson urged the board to delay action until further studies could be completed on the impact of shifting to the state's largest bank.

Preliminary projections by Nelson presented today indicated the switch could cost the state between \$25,000 and \$61,000 annually. More state checks would clear the bank the same day because of its size, Nelson said.

That would result in the state losing its ability to invest the funds for an additional day, he said.

Richard Bibler, senior vice president of First Wisconsin, said that would work to the state's advantage at tax time because it has more citizen accounts than any other bank.

Checks drawn on one bank but cashed at another don't help the depositor until the following day.

Members of the state investment board questioned Nelson and Smith for not raising the issues before the bid forms were sent out.

Smith and Nelson said they were not fully informed of the actions by the SIB staff. George Austin, executive director of the board, sharply disagreed.

The state treasurer's position "comes as a surprise," said SIB member Kurt Wendt, retired dean of the University of Wisconsin School of Engineering.

After the meeting Nelson said the major advantage to either bank would be in the additional banking business it could attract by being the state's "working" bank.

Corresponding banks and municipal subdivisions who receive substantial state checks might be attracted to First Wisconsin, he said.

The "float" of \$9 million represents the average daily balance of uninvested state funds in the bank each day. The bank can invest the money for itself.

It offsets the cost to the bank for handling the state's business, SIB officials said.

Smith won legislative approval to cut the "float" from an estimated \$30 million daily, and the state is now investing the additional \$20 million.

### Soglin Appointed

Gov. Patrick J. Lucey today appointed Madison Mayor Paul Soglin and city human relations investigator Gladys Corbit to the South Central Criminal Justice Planning Council.

The council is one of 10 regional bodies responsible for coordinating the development of law enforcement and criminal justice programs at the local level.



### It Was a Long Night

An exhausted Judy Middleton, one of the teacher negotiators, walked down the halls of the Sheraton Hotel this morning after bargaining paused for a few hours after 19 hours of talks. As she went

home, she paused to commiserate with teacher union attorney Robert Kelly while teacher negotiator Tom Leverage looked on.

Staff Photos by Carmie Thompson

## THE CAPITAL TIMES

### CityNews

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## James Rowen Offers to Take Custody of Fine

By IRVIN KREISMAN  
Of The Capital Times Staff

James Rowen, administrative assistant to Mayor Paul Soglin, today offered to accept custody of David S. Fine.

Rowen made his offer at a hearing before U. S. Magistrate Barbara Crabb in Madison Federal Court. Fine is asking reduction of his \$1 million bail which was set in California shortly after his arrest a week ago.

Rowen said he had been acquainted with Fine since the first day of the first semester of the 1969-70 school year at the University of Wisconsin. He added that both were members of the Cardinal staff and that they had worked together researching and editing the paper along with others each day of the school year.

According to Rowen, he has a "personal friendship for David. I always felt that he had extraordinary talent and I always enjoyed his intellectuality. I also have a friendship with his parents which started with correspondence in 1971. Since they have been in Madison this week, I have got to know them better."

Rowen said that he had a house with

an unoccupied bedroom in which Fine could stay.

U. S. Attorney David Mebane asked Rowen if he had had any contact with Fine since the time of the bombing which occurred in August of 1970.

Fine's attorney, Paul R. Nesson, objected to the question but Mrs. Crabb, the magistrate, overruled it.

Rowen then said that he had had no contact with Fine. Mebane then asked if he had any contact with Dwight Armstrong or Leo Burt. This time Mrs. Crabb sustained an objection from Nesson that the question was irrelevant.

Mrs. Crabb then asked Rowen if he would be willing to put up a sum of money for Fine's bail that would be equivalent to his (Rowen's) net worth. Rowen said he would like to talk to his wife about that, saying he was not a very wealthy man. His wife is the daughter of U. S. Sen. George McGovern.

Mrs. Crabb said Fine would be released if Mr. and Mrs. Rowen would sign a surety bond of \$30,000 guaranteeing that the defendant would appear at further court proceedings.

## On the Trail With Ronald Reagan:

# A Triumph of Style Over Substance

By WHITNEY GOULD  
Of The Capital Times Staff

If Ronald Reagan did not exist, someone would have to invent him.

He is the perfect Presidential candidate for a period in which the term "Washington politician" has become an epithet and style is as important as substance.

And he knows it.

"I have no connections with the Washington establishment; I'm an outsider," he told some 500 well-heeled, cheering supporters Tuesday night in a rally at Milwaukee's grand old Pfister Hotel, with its baroque chandeliers and lemon-scented ladies' rooms.

In his Milwaukee remarks, and earlier in the day before a businessmen's breakfast in Janesville and a frequently hostile, largely student audience at Oshkosh, Reagan was in peak form as he opened his Wisconsin presidential primary campaign.

And if Reagan can sustain it, President Ford is in a lot of trouble.

Reagan's soothing, treble voice is the texture of fine sand; he modulates it with consummate skill, from hushed shock to hard-edged but controlled outrage as the occasion demands.

He knows just how long to talk in order to get his point across without

putting his audience to sleep; he laces his remarks with anecdotes and aphorisms — indeed, his speeches (written out as notes in blue capital letters on large index cards) are a series of short, quotable phrases, strung together for newspaper and television consumption as bite-sized chunks.

Here is a sampler of Reagan homilies: "You can't take it with you; now we know why."

"Property and freedom are inseparable."

"Government by the people is only going to work if the people work at it."

"Any emergency is an excuse for enlarging government."

"You can't socialize the doctor without socializing the patient."

"You can't have a free press without a free economy."

"They say politics is the second oldest profession; I sometimes think it is the first."

"If Washington won't stop grinding

out dollars and put its own house in order, how can it expect New York to put its house in order?"

"I think it's time to change from remote control to personal control over our own lives."

The nice thing about all of these little phrases is that they are interchangeable; they can be inserted and rearranged as the situation changes.

No matter that the total effect is not one of a deep and complex thought; the impact is in the punch each line carries, and the cumulative impression of a monstrous government bureaucracy sucking the life out of the free enterprise system.

Reagan got a lot of mileage Tuesday out of the story (he swears it's true) of a New Jersey man who was notified by the Social Security administration that he was dead. After the poor fellow complained that he was alive and kicking, "They gave him \$700 to tide him over to pay for his funeral."

The young audience at Oshkosh didn't find it terribly funny, but it left them

rolling in the aisles at Janesville and Milwaukee.

Ronald Reagan is 64 years old but he doesn't look it, except when he's tired or angry. Then his ruddy face looks pinched and leathery, the lines at the corner of his eyes deepen and the skin at his neck looks slack.

Much has been made of the fact that he was an actor; his timing, his skillful gestures, his ability to freeze an engaging smile all attest to that.

But my own theory is that he was a politician (secretly) before he was an actor. Something in him has always known instinctively how to capitalize on a mistrust for government and politicians that cuts across the usual dividing lines. (Although neither would like the comparison, Reagan and the People's Bicentennial Commission folks who harassed him in Oshkosh are alike in their disdain for big government and bureaucracy and an almost nostalgic longing for a simpler past.)

Waving and grinning and pumping hands, with his sandy brown hair slicked back, he seems an odd mixture of aristocratic elegance and "aw-shucks-fellas" folksiness.

None of that "Hiya, fella" vulgarity that Rockefeller projects; none of the bland dullness of the man he wants to disengage from the Presidency.

No, you won't see Ronald Reagan tumbling off of airplanes and ski slopes. You won't see him showing the scars of a gall bladder operation. And you certainly won't see him running around with Mafia molls.

The upright "citizen-politician" doesn't do that sort of thing.

(The only remark he made all day that was even mildly risqué came in Milwaukee, where he told his adoring audience of supporters that his wife, Nancy, had flown back to California while he had to forge on to Florida. "They say, 'Politics makes strange bedfellows,' and I must tell you they're playing the devil with a couple of bedfellows I know.")

He is not to be underestimated, this salesman-actor-politician. Put him in front of an audience and he could sell almost anything.

But put him in charge of the country?

### May Charged In Knife Slaying

Charles H. May, 29, one of three persons jailed since the Monday slaying of Samuel Anderson, 45, of 1933 Beld St., has been charged with first degree murder in the death.

May, of 2450 Superior St., was returned to jail Tuesday afternoon following a bail hearing before Dane County Judge William Eich, who set May's bail at \$20,000 cash. May was represented by Harold Langhammer.

Also still in custody in connection with the fatal knifing incident are Richard Forte, 32, of 2617 Granada Way, and Michelle R. Cerro, 18, of the same address.

## Five Day Care, Service Agencies Won't Get \$135,000 From County

By HOWARD COSGROVE  
Of The Capital Times Staff

At least five private, non-profit agencies involved in day care and human services cannot collect the \$135,000 set aside for them in the 1976 Dane County budget, Corporation Counsel Glenn Henry has ruled.

In a letter to County Executive George Reinke, Henry said it is his opinion that Dane County has no authority to appropriate money for non-profit, voluntary agencies that provide services to the public.

The five which would lose under Henry's ruling include: the Voluntary Action Center, \$9,845; Community Coordinated Child Care (4Cs), \$26,463; Child Development, Inc., \$72,640; the First Congregational Church day care center, \$19,260; and the Interagency Council, \$7,150.

Citing a Dec. 31, 1975, opinion of the state attorney general, Henry ruled that the County Board cannot give the money directly to a private agency, because the county would have "no way of determining whether this money is being spent for individuals who are eligible to receive assistance under the various programs administered by the county."

The county is bound to follow the advice of the attorney general.

Henry said the agencies should go either to the Board of Public Welfare, the Developmental Disabilities Board or the Community Mental Health Board and try to obtain the contracts through those boards.

Alternatively, Henry said, they could persuade the State Legislature to give the county authority to appropriate money for day care and other human services directly. That is what was done in past years by advocates of the Madison community center and aid to the elderly.

The ruling came as a shock to Community Coordinated Child Care director Kay Hendon, who said a fund cutoff would be "disastrous, probably fatal, to 4Cs." She said she and the directors of the other agencies were surprised at the ruling because they had been told the appropriations probably were legal.

That, apparently, was before the latest attorney general's opinion became known.

Both CDI and the First Congregational Church run day care centers; the Interagency Council and 4Cs coordinate human services among the various agencies; and the Voluntary Action Center coordinates volunteers who wish to do community service work.

Henry added that the results of the suit against the City of Madison's human resources appropriations probably would have no effect on the legality of the county's appropriations, since the city has home rule and the county does not.

## Urban League's Robinson Rejects 8% Jobless Rate Accepted by Ford

Madison Urban League executive director Myron Robinson told business leaders today that President Ford's acceptance of an 8 per cent unemployment rate for 1976 "is deplorable and must be rejected."

Robinson, in a report on Urban League programs at a special breakfast meeting at the Park Motor Inn, said an 8 per cent unemployment rate would have a devastating effect on efforts to give minorities equal job opportunities.

"Despite some instances of continuing forward movement, the commitment to affirmative action and equal opportunity for all has slowed down," Robinson said.

"On balance," he added, "there is no escaping the fact that the negative events of 1975 far overshadow the positive."

Robinson said more than three million blacks, or 25 per cent of the black workers in the nation, are currently unemployed, meaning "the black community is suffering an economic depression the depths of which have been unknown to white Americans since the 1930s."

Robinson called for the formation of coalitions between

business, labor, local and county government, and groups such as the Urban League and the NAACP in an effort to combat unemployment in Madison and Dane County.

"Unless this condition of underemployment and unemployment is diminished very substantially," Robinson said, "we will have to pay for our neglect in the combating of family disorganization and the high cost of delinquency, alcoholism and crime, not to mention the cost of relief."

Robinson said unemployment will continue to grow in Madison as the size of the University of Wisconsin is limited and as state government cuts jobs in economy moves.

Thus, Robinson said, it is essential for Madison to look to the private sector for expanded employment opportunities.

Robinson called on the Chamber of Commerce, organized labor, the UW, and local and county officials to join to "increase the awareness in the private and public sector, of the importance of retaining and expanding existing business and bringing new business to Madison in order to insure Madison's future."