

WISCONSIN STATE JOURNAL

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MADISON, WISCONSIN

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A retired UW-Madison professor is promoting a commuter train along existing rail lines as an alternative to the expansion of Highway 12.

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White House shooting

Intruder and guard wounded

By Ron Fournier
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Three days after security was tightened to historic levels, an armed man scaled the White House fence late Tuesday night and raced toward the executive mansion. The man was

shot as he struggled with Secret Service agents, officials said.

A uniformed Secret Service officer was also shot, said Secret Service spokesman Carl Meyer. The suspect, Leland William Modjeski of Falls Church, Va., was carrying a revolver, Meyer said.

Meyer said preliminary reports indicated only one shot was fired, and it was fired by the Secret Service. It was unclear how both men were wounded. "It could be a possible ricochet or friendly fire," Meyer said.

President Clinton and his family, who were inside at the time of the shooting, were not in danger.

The incident was the third within a year involving a security

breach at the heavily guarded White House. The suspect jumped a section of the fence along the southeast corner of the grounds, far from the Pennsylvania Avenue section that was closed on Saturday.

Officials said he probably got within 30 yards of the East Wing.

The wounded officer, whose name was not released, and Modjeski were taken to George Washington University hospital with non-lethal injuries, Secret Service spokesman Dave Adams said.

Meyer said the suspect climbed the fence about 9:45 p.m. CDT and tripped the elaborate alarm systems. Several agents — Meyer didn't know how many — con-

fronted Modjeski and a struggle broke out.

One of the officers spotted the suspect's gun and shouted to his colleagues. A second officer fired and hit Modjeski.

"We know our officers fired one shot," he said. A more thorough investigation will determine who shot whom, Meyer said.

The suspect was apprehended just south of a Secret Service post at the Jacqueline Kennedy Garden, Meyer said. He said the revolver was recovered.

The officer was shot in his arm, while the suspect was wounded in

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School borrowing plan OK'd

Voters approve \$17.9 million package

By Phil Brinkman
Education reporter

Voters Tuesday put to rest — for this year anyway — questions about the Madison School Board's spending policies, narrowly approving a \$17.9 million capital borrowing package.

With 16.8 percent of eligible voters casting ballots, the final vote was 13,536 yes and 12,212 no.

"I'm delighted," School Board President Carol Carstensen said. "It means we will be able to go forward with the projects we've planned for the district."

The bulk of the money will be used to build a South Side middle school, expand Fall Elementary, buy computers and pay for dozens of other maintenance projects.

This is the second time in three months that the Madison School Board has put a referendum before voters. The one approved Tuesday is 40 percent slimmer than the \$29.5 million referendum voters rejected Feb. 21.

"I think we won because people felt we had listened," Carstensen said.

But referendum opponents said the board should consider this referendum a gift that they won't receive again for a long time.

Voter approval was needed because the projects pushed total spending beyond a state-imposed revenue cap. If the district sticks to its current long-range capital plan, it will have to hold similar referendums in each of the next four years.

"I hope they will be very careful with the money," said Nancy Harper, president of Citizens Advocating Responsible Education. "They aren't going to get any more referendums passed."

Referendum opponent Tom Brew said the 53 percent to 47 percent victory is "definitely not a mandate for the School Board."

"They better start looking at long-range planning and where to cut because people are looking for property tax relief," Brew said.

Superintendent Cheryl Wilhoyte sought to put the best face on the strong opposition, saying she appreciated the "tough questions" posed by opponents.

She said she hoped the findings later this summer by a "blue ribbon panel" studying district spending policies would address some of those concerns.

Chief among them is the dis-

Please see REFERENDUM, Page 2A

Tragic site demolished



Associated Press

In seven seconds Tuesday, the remains of the Alfred Murrah Federal Building was reduced to a 27-foot pile of rubble. Paramedic Melissa Webster, reliving the April 19 bombing that killed at least 167 people, said, "That day we were running on adrenalin, and we put our emotions in our back pocket. Today was my time to cry." The bodies of two victims — Christy

Rosas, 22, and Virginia Thompson, 56, both credit union employees — remain entombed in the rubble. Police believe a third person — 54-year-old Alvin Justes, who lived nearby — may also be entombed. Meanwhile, James Nichols, who was being held on unrelated bomb-making charges, was released Tuesday in Michigan. For details, see Nation/3A.

Senate says no to big tax cuts

Military spending boost also left out of bill

By David Hess
Knight-Ridder Newspapers

WASHINGTON — Senate Republicans put themselves on a collision course with their House colleagues Tuesday when they refused to amend their budget bill to include big tax cuts and more military spending.

The Senate, by a 69-31 margin, rejected a bid by Sen. Phil Gramm, R-Texas, to stitch the main provisions of the House tax cut into the Senate budget.

Senators from both parties said their first priority should be balancing the budget, not providing tax breaks.

Afterward, Senate Republican leaders met privately to determine whether a more modest tax cut plan could be included in the budget plan before a final vote on the package today.

The Senate also rejected, 60-40, a bid to increase defense spending beyond what President Clinton has recommended over the next seven years. The House bill would add about \$68 billion to

'No poor person ever hired me in my life. If we want people to create jobs, we've got to create the incentives for them to do it.'



Gramm

Clinton's seven-year defense budget.

Senate deliberations on tax cuts.

Gramm, seeking support of the party's most conservative anti-tax activists, pressed hard for a modified version of the House tax-cut plan. Gramm's proposal would have cut taxes by \$312 billion over seven years, compared to about \$350 billion in the House measure.

While Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole, the front-runner for the GOP nomination, voted for Gramm's amendment, Senate aides said he sided privately with

moderate Republicans — led by Budget Committee Chairman Pete Domenici, R-N.M. — who felt that tax cuts should take a back seat to spending cuts meant to balance the budget.

On the tax cut vote, 23 Republicans, including both moderates and conservatives, joined all 46 Senate Democrats in voting against Gramm.

The Senate budget plan would cut back projected spending by nearly \$1 trillion over the next seven years, promising to balance the budget by 2002.

In addition to deep cuts in scores of domestic programs, it would sharply slow the growth of Medicare and Medicaid, the government health insurance programs for the elderly and poor.

After Senate passage of the plan, differences between it and the House-passed version will have to be worked out by negotiators from the two chambers. That document then will be the blueprint for bills that specify spending cuts to meet the budget targets.

Democrats charged that Gramm's amendment amounted to a stiff tax hike on the working poor to pay for a generous tax cut for the well-to-do.

FOCUS



Native Madisonian David Smith says the city is a safe community where he can raise his son, David Jr., who was born on April 25.

■ A baby boom during the 1980s helped lower the African-American median age to 23.9 years, 6.9 years younger than the nationwide figure.

■ There is a growing division in Dane County between poor African Americans and those with midrange and high incomes, both statistical analyses and focus group responses indicate. And while the percentage of local African-American families in poverty rose between 1980 and 1990, two-thirds of the county's African-American families live above the federal poverty level — something that may come as a surprise to residents, the report's authors said.

■ More than four out of five local African Americans are renters, and the percentage of African-American households owning their homes dropped from 19.2 percent in 1970 to 17.9 percent in 1990.

■ Local African Americans as a group are more educated than their national peers but the number of adults over 25 without high school diplomas doubled between 1980 and 1990.

The report was paid for with a \$100,000 two-year grant from the Ford Foundation and \$50,000 of Madison

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We are No. 189 in crime!: City ranks high in safety

By Jonnel LiCarl

Police reporter

Madison police Inspector Ted Balistreri doesn't really care how USA Today ranks Madison among other cities based on the serious crime rate.

Even though the national daily newspaper gave Madison high marks for its low crime rate in its Monday editions, Balistreri said fighting crime is not a contest.

"It depends on who we are being compared to," he said.

Based on FBI statistics, the paper said Madison had three serious crimes per 1,000 people in 1994, which placed the city at 189 out of 201 cities with populations over 100,000. Newark, N.J., was No. 1 with a rate of 38 serious crimes per 1,000 residents.

"It's great that we're that low . . . for the last three or four years we've been showing a decrease in serious crime."

mayoral aide Enis Ragland

Other Wisconsin cities on the list were Milwaukee, ranked 101 with a rate of 10 serious crimes per 1,000 people, and Green Bay, ranked 171, with five serious crimes per 1,000 people.

Nationwide, the FBI reported Monday, serious crime dropped 3 percent from 1993 to 1994.

The relative safety of Madison comes as no surprise to city officials. In February, they reported that serious crimes dropped 9.2 percent here.

"We're only 189?" asked Balistreri, indicating he thought Madison would at least be ranked in the bottom three on the USA Today list.

"It's great that we're that low," said Enis Ragland, aide to Mayor Paul Soglin. But "for the last three or four years we've been showing a decrease in serious crime."

Madison has been ahead of the decreasing crime trend for many of the reasons cited in the USA Today package. Ragland

said community policing efforts, begun in the mid-1980s here, and more communication between residents and officials have made a big impact here.

"In this community, I think there is a higher standard of policing," Balistreri said. "Our main interest is providing the best service here so that people feel safe and travel about the city freely."

Ragland said that while some longtime Madison residents may feel the city is less safe than it used to be, tolerance for violence is still very low here.

"This really is a non-violent community . . . we don't tolerate violence in any form," he said. "We're doing an excellent job considering how violent our nation has become."

Kohl, Feingold on budget team

State's Democratic senators help devise alternative to Republican plan

By Karen J. Cohen

Washington bureau

WASHINGTON — The details won't be released until today, but Wisconsin's Democratic senators have been huddling for weeks with about a dozen colleagues to craft an alternative budget resolution to compete with the well-publicized Republican measure.

The alternative, said Sen. Russ Feingold, would balance the budget sooner than the Republican offering, which aims at bringing federal spending out of the red by 2002.

Under the alternative, the tax breaks called for in the House GOP plan and supported by many Senate Republicans would be jettisoned. Savings would be realized by spending cuts and closing tax loopholes.

The savings would then be used to restore some of the Republicans' cutbacks in Medicare, Medicaid, student loans and other programs.

The Democrats' alternative highlights the philosophical differences between the two approaches, Feingold said.

"What it says is that we should not have a sacred cow of corporate loopholes," he said. "It

still has large cuts."

Feingold would have liked more cuts in defense spending to help balance the budget, but others in the group rejected deeper Pentagon cuts.

The Senate Republican plan, like the House Republican plan, would cut around \$1 trillion in projected spending over seven years, with significant cuts or limits on spending growth for Medicare, Medicaid, welfare and other domestic programs.

Kohl said their budget plan would restore about \$100 billion to Medicare and \$50 billion to Medicaid. Senate Republicans plan to reduce the projected spending growth in the two programs by \$256 billion and \$202 billion, respectively.

Money would also be put back into student loan, child nutrition and welfare programs. To pay for the spending, the Democrats would close some of the many tax loopholes aimed at wealthy individuals and large corporations.

"I am a big supporter of the balanced budget. But I am not comfortable with the Republican proposal because it takes an awful lot out of very important programs that effect seniors,

children and women," Kohl said.

"It literally asks nothing from the most well-off people in the country. A person like myself would be given a tax cut, and that's not fair," said Kohl, who is a multimillionaire.

The tax cuts in the House Republican plan — such as the \$500-per-child tax credit, the capital gains tax cut and changes in the depreciation schedules for businesses — give the greatest benefit to upper income individuals and corporations.

At the same time, Republicans are looking at cutting back the earned-income tax credit that gives a break to the lowest earners.

"What I want to emphasize is this: limiting the growth of tax expenditures is the way we ask wealthy individuals to do their share," Kohl said. "Let's share the pain. Let's share the sacrifice."

Tax breaks or special rules allowing individuals and businesses to deduct various items from their income tax are termed "tax expenditures" because, since the government is foregoing revenue by granting the break, it is the same as if the government was actually spending the money.

Study

Continued from Page 1A

son Community Foundation funds. The findings are based on analyses of data from many sources, including census data and Madison School District reports, and from the comments of 27 local African Americans who participated in focus groups last summer.

The results show that Dane County's African-American community faces increasing challenges, especially in the areas of housing, employment and education, said Merritt Norvell, Jr., chairman of the Madison Community Foundation board. But it also shows that the local African-American community has strengths that have often gone unnoticed, he said.

"The African-American community is well. It has contributed significantly to the community," he said.

Norvell said he hopes the report will prompt local African Americans and their organizations to work together to address their problems and build upon their strengths. The report itself is not a call to action, said Jane Coleman, executive director of the Madison Community Foundation, a philanthropic agency.

"The purpose was to help us be a better foundation," Coleman said. But, she added, "our primary audience is the African-American community."

Shooting

Continued from Page 1A

his upper body, said hospital spokeswoman Merle Goldberg.

Under heavy guard, Modjeski, 37, was brought into the hospital in handcuffs to be treated. About an hour later the undersecretary of the Treasury for enforcement, Ron Noble, arrived at the hospital to oversee the investigation.

Another D.C. paramedic, Virginia Beall, was at the emergency room — the Ronald Reagan Institute of Emergency Medicine — when the suspect and the Secret Service agent were brought in.

She said the two men were carried out of an ambulance on a stretcher, with the suspect waving his hand. She said the bullet that hit the suspect "hit an artery" and "he lost a lot of blood. He was in bad shape."

She said doctors were "doing an exploratory" surgery on the suspect.

Beall said she was hearing from others that "both of their arms are completely fractured."

An hour after the shooting, uniformed Secret Service officers stood in small clusters on streets surrounding the White House as patrol cars with lights flashing drove past from time to time. Reporters, camera crews and a handful of passersby were kept across the street from the rear fence area where the shooting occurred.

Spotlights illuminated parts of

Dane County's African Americans

According to the Madison Community Foundation report:

■ Dane County had 10,414 African Americans in 1990, representing less than 3 percent of the county's population.

■ More than 73 percent of the county's African Americans in 1990 had been Wisconsin residents five years earlier.

■ The percentage of African-

American families headed by single women rose significantly between 1970 and 1980, from 28 percent to 44 percent. But the percentage remained essentially constant from 1980 to 1990.

■ The per capita income of the county's African Americans rose from \$5,210 in 1979 to \$7,680 in 1989. But \$7,680 was still the lowest of all racial subgroups in the county.

Maria Matthews, one of the report's authors, said the report should indicate to the Dane County African-American community that its problems are "manageable" and nowhere near the magnitude of those in larger urban areas.

African Americans alone do not bear responsibility for addressing problems, such as poverty, that afflict people of all races, Matthews said. But, she said, there is a growing movement among African Americans to build a sense of responsibility to one another. The report can guide such efforts locally, she said.

Norvell agreed. But first, he said, more "connectors" must be built between a growing poor African-American population and the well-established, professional African-American community here.

Madison Community Foundation staff presented the report to about 16 African-American organizations as well as city, county and Madison School district officials Monday and Tuesday.

Angela Fussell, who has supervised the project for the Madison Community Foundation, said that the reactions of African-American leaders so far has been a mix of concern and enthusiasm. Some worried that the information will lead to further negative stereotyping of African Americans while others hoped it would serve as a rallying point "so we can come together as a collective voice," she said.

Fussell acknowledged that some African Americans are wary of being considered one community, a perspective that tends to erase the many differences between individuals.

Every community has some form of economic class division and Madison's African-American community is no different, said David Smith, a native Madisonian. Smith is the director of the South Madison Neighborhood Center and a pastor at Union Tabernacle Church.

In Madison, he said, "it's not how much you make. It's the position or title that you have." In gen-

eral, though, Madison's African-American community is accepting and the city is a good place to live, he said.

Pete Crear, an executive at CUNA & Affiliates and a participant in one of the focus groups, said he hopes the report dispels stereotypes about African-American residents — that, for example, most are poor immigrants from Chicago or that few African-American students succeed in school.

Excerpts from the focus groups indicated that many African Americans, while finding success in Dane County, lament the lack of African-American culture here and say racism is still a problem.

Crear said Madison's African-American community is not big or strong enough to offer many of the cultural comforts of larger communities. He and his wife, Diane, often travel to Milwaukee and Chicago for African-American products, services and entertainment.

Regina Rhyne, Dane County's only African-American female elected official, has lived in Madison for 26 years. She loves it, she said. But Rhyne said she would have words of warning for African Americans interested in moving here.

"You need to come here with some papers — with a college degree — if you want to get ahead," Rhyne said. "I enjoy raising my children here but (authorities) still don't trust us and there is still a lot of racism. Even in liberal Madison."

Referendum

Continued from Page 1A

trict's policy of borrowing to pay for major maintenance projects, such as roof repairs and asbestos removal.

"We'll look at those recommendations and if we need to we'll change the way we do business," School Board Vice President Juan Lopez said.

Board member Ray Allen, who only recently came out in favor of the referendum, said he saw the vote as a mid-course correction in spending policies. He said the challenge now will be to hold the board accountable.

"I'm still unhappy with the budget process," Allen said. "We can change that, but we don't have to punish the kids by voting against this referendum."

Allen said he plans to introduce a proposal next week to shift some of the board's annual operating reserve into maintenance.

Wilhoyte's \$212 million proposed budget includes \$41.7 million in operating reserves, used to cover expenses between the beginning of the fiscal year and the date that tax revenues start coming in.

"This is just a small victory, because the battle is just beginning," Allen said. "What we do with the budget is going to determine whether the board is credible or not."

Other battles loom. Budget and

planning committee chairwoman Nancy Mistele said she supports the South Side middle school included in the package, but she objects to the planned use of the school as a magnet school housing the state-of-the-art Madison Middle School 2000.

"I think what we need is a neighborhood school in south Madison," Mistele said.

With 85 percent of the budget tied up in salary and benefits, Mistele said board members also need to consider eliminating some of those jobs to make room for building costs.

Only 16.8 percent of voters came out on the rainy Tuesday to vote, Deputy City Clerk Louise Droster said. Where turnout was heaviest, support for the referendum also appeared strongest, except on the North Side, where it was soundly defeated.

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