

## Widow's Case Cited

## Says Urban Plans Work Hardship on Madison Negroes

By IRVIN KREISMAN  
(Of The Capital Times Staff)

Madison's urban redevelopment program is working a particular hardship on the city's Negro population, William Curkeet, Jr., a Madison attorney, charged today.

Furthermore, according to Curkeet, the city's officials seem indifferent to the plight in which Negro citizens who have been displaced find themselves.

Curkeet cited the case of Mrs. Mary Wiley of 816 Mound St., a client of his. Mrs. Wiley, a 62-year-old widow, owns a two-story flat at that address which she purchased six years ago for \$11,500. It is located in the so-called Triangle area of the project.

Because under project plans, the building ultimately will be demolished, Mrs. Wiley has lost her tenants due to the uncertainty of how long they could remain. Mrs. Wiley listed the flat for sale for more than a year, but no one wants it under the circumstances.

Curkeet said that Mrs. Wiley, who has paid off the purchase price of the flat, is unable to make arrangements to buy another property because all her money is tied up in her present place. By the time she does get her money from the Madison Redevelopment Authority for the flat, the limited number of places available to Negroes in Madison will be gone, Curkeet said.

Curkeet claimed that the white population displaced by the MRA can disperse in any area in the city, being limited only by the amount of money they have to spend, but Negroes face obstacles nearly everywhere they go.

"Of course no one refuses to sell to them," Curkeet said. "The owners just add \$4,000 or \$5,000 to the purchase price."

To make matters worse for Mrs. Wiley, Curkeet said, the MRA has appraised her house at a figure less than Mrs. Wiley paid for it so that in addition to losing her rental income she also faces a loss on her original investment.

Roger Rupnow, who is in charge of the city's urban redevelopment program, denied most of Curkeet's charges but admitted that Mrs. Wiley's home had been appraised at less than she paid for it.

Rupnow said that in any undertaking as large as the rede-

## Mid-Term Pay Boosts Set Back

The Assembly Judiciary Committee decided Tuesday to change a Senate-passed measure that would give judges mid-term pay raises so that it would also permit mid-term pay cuts.

Committee Chairman Richard Peterson (R-Waupaca) also suggested at the executive session that "maybe the Capital Times has the right idea. If their term is shortened, they could get pay raises without having to wait so long."

The Capital Times offered this alternative to mid-term pay raises in an editorial last week.

Assemblyman Robert Haase (R-Marquette), majority floorleader, moved to kill the proposal. "We should just kill it," he said. "I don't like to leave anything to the people that I feel is wrong."

The measure would require a state-wide referendum to remove the constitutional ban on raising officials' salaries during their term of office.

A half dozen judges and several prominent lawyers testified at the public hearing but Assemblyman D. Russell Wartinbee (R-LaCrosse) convinced the committee that the pay raise proposal was unsound.

"When we accept a contract with the public," Wartinbee said, "we agree to perform services for a stipulated amount. The contract guarantees that your wages will not be decreased and you ought to be able to accept that contract and fulfill it."

If the amendment were approved, Wartinbee said, it would open the door to a pay raise for judges who would still have a guarantee against a pay cut.

"If they want to be protected against inflation," he said, "why not reduce the terms of office? Then of course they could be protected."

Walter Bjork, Madison, of the Judicial Council, Circuit Judge Herbert Bunde, Wisconsin Rapids, and Phil Haberman, of the State Bar of Wisconsin, spoke for the bill.

The committee also delayed action on a measure to create a new circuit court and directed the Judicial Council to draft an amendment to the measure. The original bill contained a number of technical errors.

Judge Bunde, testifying on behalf of the Board of Circuit Judges in favor of the pay raise measure, said it is not fair to have most recently elected judges receive higher salaries than senior judges.

"We are not money-grabbing people," he said, "we could go out and make more money in private practice than in service on the bench. But this is an unfair, unjust and unreasonable situation."

## Civil Employees

All retired federal employees are invited to attend a meeting of the Madison Chapter of the National Association of Retired Civil Employees at 1:30 p.m. Friday at the Forest Products Laboratory.

J. J. Murray, of the U.S. Civil Service Commission, Chicago, will discuss the new hospital insurance plan. A social hour with refreshments will follow.

## News of the Wisconsin Legislature

## Executive Budget Delayed

## Size of Nelson's Staff Challenged

The Joint Finance Committee of the Legislature late Tuesday questioned the number of employees working for Gov. Nelson in the executive office and decided to hold up action on the executive budget until further information could be supplied.

Howard Koop, financial secretary to Nelson, presented the executive budget which calls for appropriations of \$330,052 in the coming biennium compared to \$294,395 in the 1959-61 biennium.

Sen. William Draheim (R-Neenah), co-chairman of the committee, pointed out to Koop that in 1959 Gov. Thomson had 12 employees but Nelson now has 16 and wanted to know why the difference.

Koop pointed out that the research department was under Thompson, and part of the governor's staff was paid from research funds. He said the research department is now a separate agency. He promised to come up with an analysis of the staff of Nelson and Thomson for the committee next week.

Draheim said the committee would await this report before acting on the governor's executive office budget.

Koop said part of the increase includes \$2,000 additional, a year suggested by Nelson so that he can fly to official engagements rather than drive, which takes time and keeps him away from his office overnight.

Koop said that Nelson in the past two years spent many hours driving and many nights out of Madison when by flying he could-

## WERB Budget Is Cut \$28,000

The Legislature's Joint Finance Committee today cut \$28,000 from Gov. Nelson's recommendation of \$454,486 for the Audit Committee, Employment Relations Board.

The vote in executive session was 12 to 2 for the reduction. Two Democrats, Sen. Horace Wilkie, Madison, and Assemblyman Robert Collins, Milwaukee, voted against the cut.

The committee voted to add \$1,400 for telephones to the governor's recommendation of \$396,030 for the Investment Board.

Gov. Nelson's recommendations

## School Debt Plan Passes Assembly

The Assembly Tuesday approved a resolution calling for a state-wide referendum on raising the constitutional debt limit for school districts from 5 to 10 percent of equalized valuation.

The vote was 88 to 8. If the resolution passes the Senate, the question will be placed on the April ballot. It was approved by both houses of the Legislature in 1959.

Assemblyman Angelo Greco (D-Milwaukee) stalled action on another proposed constitutional change by offering an amendment to the question that would be placed on the ballot. The proposal, to permit cities to condemn land without jury verdicts, was moved from Tuesday's calendar because of the Greco amendment.

Before Greco's move to stall the bill, the Assembly adopted an amendment proposed by the Assembly Judiciary Committee.

Assemblyman Michael Barron (D-Milwaukee) introduced a measure that would increase the term of office for assemblymen from two to four years and for senators from four to six years. The proposal would require an amendment to the Constitution.

Assemblymen Harvey L. Duholm (D-Luck) and Kyle Kenyon (R-Tomah) introduced a package of bills that would strengthen the power of State Crime Laboratory Director Charles Wilson and raise his salary from \$10,400 to \$14,000 a year.

Wilson would have increased power to hire and fire employees, collect fees from other state agencies and investigate a wider variety of crimes under the Duholm-Kenyon bills.

Assemblyman Walter Terry (R-Baraboo) offered a bill to raise the cost of license plates \$1 a year with the additional revenue going to maintain state parks. Non-residents would need a \$2 annual permit to use Wisconsin parks.

## On Credit Board

Donald McGibbon and Philip Fauerbach were re-elected and Mrs. Esther Mann was named to the board of directors of the USAFI-CE Credit Union at the annual meeting recently.

Mrs. Sylvia Bunyard was chosen to the credit committee. Pupils from Joe Tenuta's accordion school provided music.

## The Record For

Feb. 14, 1961

## SENATE

Received five joint resolutions and 11 bills.

Adjourned at 10:30 a.m. today.

## ASSEMBLY

Adopted and sent to the Senate a proposed constitutional amendment which would increase the borrowing power of school districts for building purposes from 5 per cent to 10 per cent of the district's equalized property valuation.

Advanced four bills to a step from passage.

Adjourned until 10:30 a.m. today, with a Democratic caucus scheduled at 8 a.m. and a Republican caucus at 9:30 a.m.

## Draheim Sees \$10 Million Cut In Nelson Budget

In a release distributed by Republican headquarters, Sen. William Draheim (R-Neenah), co-chairman of the Joint Finance Committee of the Legislature, said today it may be possible to cut Gov. Nelson's \$503 million biennium budget by more than \$10 million.

Draheim said that Nelson's budget would require substantial tax increases at a time when taxpayers and businesses should have more money to spend to reverse the present economic trend.

"In all cases tax increases will intensify the ill effects of the recession upon the people of Wisconsin, impair the solvency of the state's economy, and endanger its ability to weather the present recession with the least possible dislocation," he said. "It is obviously to our advantage to keep the maximum possible number of dollars in the hands of Wisconsin citizens, while holding to a minimum any increase in the tax costs of industry and agriculture in the state. This can only be accomplished by holding state spending increases to the barest possible minimum."

## On Honor Roll

Arthur Masshardt, a student at Central High School, was named to the school honor roll. His name was inadvertently omitted from the list of honor pupils at his school recently.

## New Bills In Legislature

## SENATE

Joint Resolution 245 (Cameron, Zaborak) — To amend the Constitution to provide for four-year terms for the state treasurer starting in 1965.

Jt. Res. 273 (Same) — To do the same for attorney general.

Jt. Res. 285 (Same) — To do the same for secretary of state.

Jt. Res. 286 (Same) — To do the same for governor and lieutenant governor.

Jt. Res. 287 — To authorize a study of a pension plan for building service employees.

1285 (Draheim) — To provide penalties for employers defaulting on contributions to employee welfare fund after arrears to \$5,000.

1286 (O'Brien) — By request of Wisconsin State Employees Assn. — To remove the maximum ceiling of \$4 the state may contribute toward the monthly premium paid by a state employee whose group health insurance program covering the employee is terminated.

1287 (Same) — To permit employees with unused sick leave in excess of 30 days which would normally lapse to use it in case of extended illness on the basis of a verbal agreement between the employee and the appointing officer, commission or director.

1288 (Sustman, Brennan) — Relating to health insurance program for retired Milwaukee municipal employees.

1289 (Anderson, Black, O'Malley, Riser, Uehling) — To liberalize group insurance in group insurance program for public employees.

1290 (Highway committee) — To prohibit a person from occupying a boat being towed upon a highway by a motor vehicle.

1291 (Same) — To require operator of a motor vehicle to yield the right-of-way to a person on foot or on a bicycle.

1292 (Same) — Making intersection regulations on "reasonable and prudent" operation of motor vehicles.

1293 (Judiciary committee) — By request of the Insurance Association — Relating to intestate distribution of personal property.

1294 (Same) — To provide proof that actor recovered or attempted to recover on a policy of insurance by reason of the recommendation of the appointing officer to establish his intent to fraud the insurer.

1295 (Same) — To make blackmail a crime when attempted by conduct as well as verbally or through written or printed material.

1296 (Belting) — To create a sovereign's commission on alcoholism.

1297 (Luedke) — To revise the legislative committee on plant maintenance.

1298 (Anderson, Black, O'Malley, Riser, Uehling) — To permit establishment of a psychiatric facility as part of county jail.

1299 (Blanesopolis) — To permit jail inmates to be employed for causing fires in living places.

1300 (Same) — To permit retired county judges to serve temporarily past retirement age.

1301 (Same) — To allow greater depreciation and amortization as deductions on 1960 (Biddle) — Relating to claims for failure of government unit to install electric culverts.

1302 (Belting, 3 Others) — Relating to sales tax on motor vehicles.

1303 (Nikolay-Ward) — To permit issuance of Class A liquor licenses to certain veterans.

1304 (Hunkin) — To require approval of Conservation Commission for certain practices on lakes and streams in towns.

1305 (Biddle, Wackel) — To require license permit for whitewashing and cross spraying vehicles.

1306 (Belting, 6 Others) — Providing that garnishment action shall not be considered an act of misconduct for removal from unemployment benefits.

1307 (McCormick, Tadvich) — To limit the application of bulk sales to business creditors.

1308 (McCormick, 4 Others) — To prohibit a judge against whom an affidavit of prejudice has been filed to be allowed to choose the successor judge.

1309 (McCormick, 4 Others) — Prohibiting advanced jury fee as a prerequisite for trial by jury.

1310 (Judiciary committee) — Relating to denial of right of person to consult attorney.

1311 (Judiciary committee) — Relating to counsel for indigent defendants charged with felony or misdemeanor.

1312 (Same) — To provide proof that actor recovered or attempted to recover on a policy of insurance by reason of the recommendation of the appointing officer to establish his intent to fraud the insurer.

1313 (Same) — To make blackmail a crime when attempted by conduct as well as verbally or through written or printed material.

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1327 (McCormick, 4 Others) — Prohibiting advanced jury fee as a prerequisite for trial by jury.

## Foreign Navy Men to Visit

Thirty-five officers and senior petty officers representing 10 nations, currently undergoing technical training at Grek Lakes Naval Training Center, will visit Madison Saturday.

The visit is designed to acquaint them with American life apart from their military experiences while in this country. The men will arrive in Madison at 9:30 a. m. They will be greeted by Secretary of State Robert Zim-

## 28 Year Old Tradition Recalled

## Wisconsin Native Again Takes Leading Role in TVA

President Kennedy's appointment of a Hillsboro native to the three-man board of directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority re-establishes the tradition of Wisconsin men playing a major role in TVA affairs.

The appointment Saturday of Aubrey J. Wagner, 49-year old University of Wisconsin graduate, is the fourth time TVA has drawn on Wisconsin for top leadership in the affairs of the renowned experiment in river valley planning.

Others were David E. Lilienthal, former member of the Wisconsin Public Service Commission who served as one of the first directors of TVA; Gordon Clapp, a member of a distinguished Wisconsin family who was also chairman, and Julius A. "Cap" Krug, a native of Madison who served as chief engineer and power manager of TVA.

Although Krug rose to cabinet rank when he was named secretary of the Interior by former President Truman, the most famous and controversial Wisconsinite in TVA history was Lilienthal.

Lilienthal quit a \$20,000-a-year private law practice in 1931 to come to Madison at the request of former Gov. Philip LaFollette to take over the job of reorganizing the State Public Service Commission at \$5,000 a year.

The fight for confirmation in the conservative State Senate began Lilienthal's stormy public ca-



Wagner Krug Clapp Lilienthal

reer. He was facing another storm for reappointment when the late President Roosevelt asked him to become a director of newly-established TVA, a position which he accepted at the age of 33.

In 1941 Roosevelt named him chairman of the board. He was later named by former President Truman as the first chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and was confirmed by the Senate after an 11-week fight.

Gordon Clapp is a native of Ellsworth, Wis. On graduation from Lawrence College he was named dean of admissions and assistant dean of the college. He went to TVA in 1933 as assistant director of personnel. In 1939 he was named general manager of TVA and later succeeded Lilienthal as boss of TVA.

He is now engaged with Lilienthal in a firm which does worldwide business in consulting with governments setting up proj-

ects similar to TVA. He is a brother of Norman Clapp, Lancaster, named last week by President Kennedy to be head of the Rural Electrification Administration.

Krug began his career after graduation from the University of Wisconsin with the State Public Service Commission. He entered federal service in 1936 as a public utility expert for the Federal Communications Commission. Later he went to TVA as chief engineer and chief engineer.

He is now in private business in Knoxville, Tenn., but resides in Washington. Wagner graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1933 and began his career as an engineer with TVA the following year. In 1954 he became general man-

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