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WISCONSIN STATE JOURNAL

SUNDAY/SEPTEMBER 13, 1998

MADISON, WISCONSIN

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Badgers win home opener



State Journal photo/CRAIG SCHREINER

Badger alumni band members Sarah Grant and Jessica Hillman polka on the grass near Camp Randall Stadium on Saturday before the football game. The Badgers beat Ohio University, 45-0. Details in Sports/1D.

SPECIAL REPORT: SECURITY

Private guard field is booming

More roles plus more professionalism

By Scott Milfred

Wisconsin State Journal

He's been shoved and taunted, cut in the face with a knife and hit by a car.

"You never know what might happen," says Jim Mankowski, a private security guard in Madison for 10 years.

Mankowski, who owns his own security company, JBM Patrol & Protection, once disarmed a raging man chasing another man with an ax.

But the vast majority of his shifts at apartment buildings and private businesses have ended uneventfully.

"The main thing to me is to go home, have a happy customer, and being alive," he says.

Mankowski is part of a surging private security industry in southern Wisconsin and across the country.

The number of security guards licensed by the state has jumped from 6,400 to more than 8,500 just this year. While some of that increase is the result of turnover, the use of security guards is undoubtedly expanding, state officials and practitioners say.

Madison alone now has 20 private security companies, some with branch offices, listed in the Yellow Pages. Ten years ago, only a dozen security firms advertised.

"Whether it's reality or perception that crime is increasing, people tend to want to be safer," says former Dane County Sheriff Rick Raemisch, vice president of Martin Security in Madison and Beloit.

More security guards now respond to burglar alarms that sworn police officers used to investigate. More security guards patrol troubled neighborhoods and catch or spot suspected criminals.

They wear official-looking uniforms with badges and occasionally guns. But in reality, they have no more authority and in some cases, little more training, to enforce laws than average citizens. The state doesn't require any training for security guards who don't carry a gun.

They make \$6 to \$8 an hour, compared to a starting Madison police officer, who makes \$15 to \$16.70 an hour in the first year.

"The general perception is that security guards are low paid, they come and go and get into the field in a hurry if they need money," says Cletus Hansen, a state licensing administrator. "There are some people who would like to change that image."

Raemisch and Mankowski count themselves among those pushing for more professionalism. Both men say their companies carefully screen job applicants, rigorously train recruits and offer a variety of services.

"In the past, you had uneducated, underpaid, undersupervised individuals," Raemisch says. "Now you have more police science or criminal justice students. They do it to get a taste of the experience."

Raemisch stepped down as

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State Journal photo/STEVE APPS

Jim Mankowski, left, a security guard and owner of JBM Patrol & Protection, checks the IDs of two people driving into Southview Apartments in Madison. The apartments hire JBM security guards such as Mankowski and Wade Bertelsen, right, to patrol apartment property.

'Smear campaign'

That's what Clinton's lawyers call Starr report as they begin to fight back

By Francis X. Clines

New York Times

WASHINGTON — Mounting a blistering counterattack to defend President Clinton from impeachment, the White House on Saturday rejected the independent counsel's charges of abuse of the presidency as a "hit-and-run smear campaign" deliberately steeped in gratuitous "pornographic specificity."

"The document is at bottom the overreaching and extravagant effort to find a case where there is none," the president's battery of defense lawyers declared in a 42-page detailed rebuttal of the 445-page series of accusations and revelations — officially known as a referral — submitted to Congress on Friday by Kenneth Starr, the independent counsel.

"The Referral quickly emerges as a portrait of biased recounting, skewed analysis and unconscionable overreaching," the president's lawyers wrote in what was termed an "initial response" to the Starr report's recommendation of 11 possible grounds for the impeachment of the president.

Reviewing the \$40 million, four-year investigation by Starr's office, the White House noted that Whitewater — the original focus of Starr's inquiry — was mentioned only twice in the submission to Congress, while "the issue of sex is

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REPORT AVAILABLE

WISCONSIN STATE JOURNAL

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT COUNSEL PURSUANT TO TITLE 28, UNITED STATES CODE, 595(C) AND WHITE HOUSE REBUTTAL

The following reports are available as provided by the Office of the Independent Counsel and White House counsel. The contents of this format have altered the appearance of the text and page numbers. The original Table of Contents is not provided.



WARNING:

This report contains graphic descriptions of sexual activity reported to have occurred in the White House. The descriptions are necessary to address the serious charges against President Clinton, but some readers may prefer to skip or limit readability of this material.

To get a copy of the complete report, see the coupon on 3A

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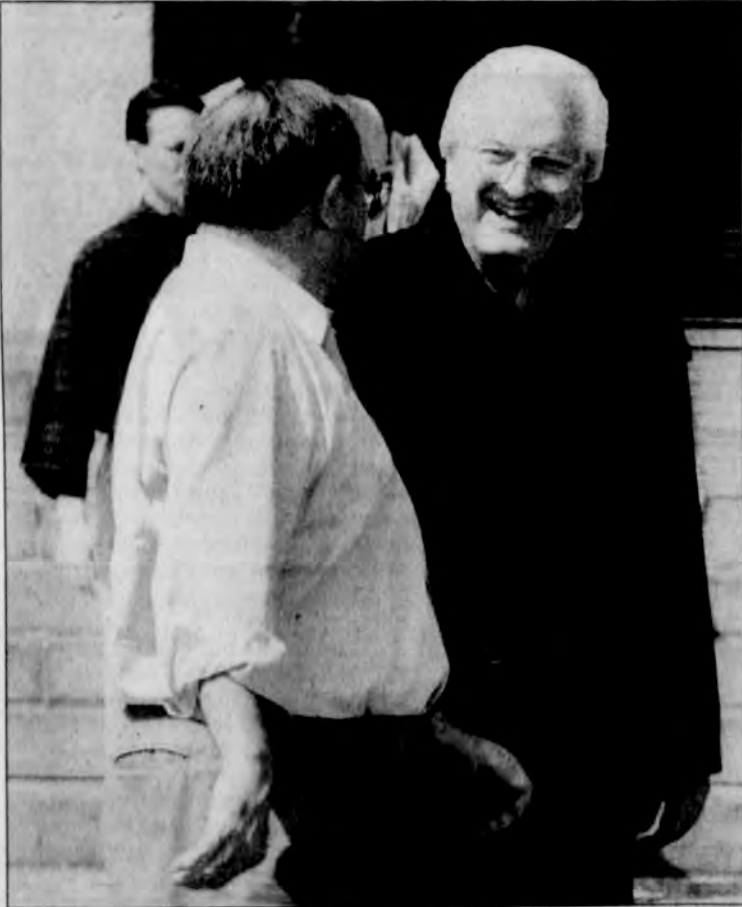
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Associated Press

Rep. Henry Hyde, R-Ill., right, talks with Thomas Mooney, the House Judiciary Committee chief of staff, at the Ford House Annex in Washington on Saturday. As chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, Hyde would preside over any impeachment hearings prompted by Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr's allegations. Hyde, 74, is known as independent-minded and profoundly ethical, a fierce competitor, avid partisan and savvy politician. He is widely regarded in both parties as a man of substance and intellectual integrity.

Clinton finds forgiveness in area pulpits

By Brenda Ingersoll

Wisconsin State Journal

Bill Clinton's plea for forgiveness was heard and, for the most part, heeded by area religious leaders, several of whom plan to mention presidential misconduct in today's sermons.

"At a time like this, we probably should be praying specifically for him," said George Thomas, pastor of St. Paul AME Church in Madison.

"I didn't vote for him, because I had questions about his character, but now that he's in office, I don't think this is an impeachable offense," Thomas added. "The man has clearly

disgraced himself and has suffered and this is enough! Now he's looking for help and I think we ought to give it to him."

The presidential plight has made unexpectedly timely the Rev. John Zingaro's sermon series on the seven deadly sins.

"Last week, my sermon was on lust, which is enthusiasm without wisdom," said the pastor of Bryn Mawr Presbyterian Church, Cottage Grove. Zingaro twice voted for Clinton, but believes he no longer can lead.

"I don't believe he's done enough to get im-

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400 tutors sought to teach kids reading

■ Schools of Hope sets a goal no urban school district has ever reached: shrinking the racial achievement gap.

By Andy Hall

Wisconsin State Journal

They've raked in \$217,000 in federal funds and crafted a plan to help more children, particularly minorities, succeed in Madison's public schools.

Now, Schools of Hope leaders say they're ready to add the most important ingredient to their recipe for improving children's futures:

You. Four hundred tutors are needed right away to help teach children how to read, according to public and private officials organizing the largest volunteer-recruitment drive in the 161-year history of public education in Madison.

The goal: One student at a time, reduce the racial achievement gap, in which black, Hispanic, Southeast Asian and American Indian students trail their white peers in grades and test scores.

Although no urban school district in the country has shrunk the racial achievement gap, Schools of Hope leaders predict that Madison can accomplish an historic first by mobilizing the energy from the community to boost the efforts of teachers.

"The most important thing we can do is to believe that our (minority) kids can succeed in our schools. And the way that we can show that is by stepping up to volunteer," said Leslie Ann Howard, president of United Way of Dane County.

Although the program focuses on raising the achievement levels of minority students by the year 2000, Howard vowed that regardless of race, "Every child who needs help reading, we're going to make a tutor available to them."

The program is expected to at least double the number of tutors in the district.

"People need to know that it's a lot of fun," said Howard, who has tutored children during the past two summers.

After receiving two hours of

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Today: Afternoon clouds. High 85. Winds: SW 8-16 mph.
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Tutors

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training and a background check, volunteers will work one-on-one with students in kindergarten through third grade at 18 elementary schools and in a variety of after-school programs.

The schools have the highest percentages of students failing to meet the state standard in the Third Grade Reading Test and the largest number of poor students eligible for free and reduced lunches — key indicators of students who face tough futures.

Volunteers, who are needed between 8 a.m. and 7 p.m., need to commit to tutoring at least two hours a week, said Justine Harris, a United Way official who's directing the Schools of Hope Literacy Project with Kathy Price from the Madison School District.

Harris said school officials will select students who could benefit from tutoring.

"They're the kids who are slipping or falling behind and really need some of that one-on-one attention they're not able to receive either at home or during the course of the school day," she said.

The tutoring program grew out of Schools of Hope, which began in 1995 as a civic journalism project by the Wisconsin State Journal and WISC-TV (Ch. 3) and has become a community effort to improve public education in Madison.

Madison Teachers Inc., the school district's reading specialists, and UW-Madison School of Education experts designed the

tutoring program, which is based upon research and models that have succeeded in other schools.

Charles Read, dean of the UW-Madison School of Education and a Schools of Hope leader, said research shows that well-designed tutoring programs, when coordinated with the efforts of classroom teachers, can raise students' achievement levels.

"I think this is real opportunity for an adult to get involved and make a real difference in a kid's educational career," said Read, who labeled the tutoring program and other components of Schools of Hope "our best chance" at shrinking the racial achievement gap.

The \$217,000 in federal money, an AmeriCorps VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America) grant, will be used to pay 20 full-time employees who will direct the efforts of volunteers. While volunteer coordinators already exist at each school, most are principals or teachers with other duties.

Local officials expect the grant to be renewed for at least two additional years. The school district is providing an additional \$87,000 in in-kind contributions each year.

Howard said the tutors' work will have a national impact if the racial achievement gap shrinks in Madison.

"When we do that," Howard said, "we'll give new hope not only for ourselves here but for others in other communities all across the country that indeed, children of color can be successful in our schools. And to me, that is the bottom line."



State Journal photo/STEVE APPS

Jim Mankowski, a security guard and owner of JBM Patrol & Protection, questions a driver in the parking lot of Southview Apartments in Madison.

Guards

Continued from Page 1A

sheriff last year to help run Martin Security, one of the oldest private security firms in southern Wisconsin. Martin has doubled its staff to 200 in the last year-and-a-half alone, Raemisch says.

He attributes the growth to several factors. Intense media coverage of crime is unnerving the public. Tighter municipal budgets are limiting the size of police departments. And more businesses are concerned with workplace violence.

"Years ago, office relationships were frowned upon," Raemisch says. "Now you have more people bringing their problems to the office because, in many cases, the office is part of their relationship."

Martin provides mostly unarmed guards for office buildings, industrial and construction sites, hotels and other clients. The difficulty of each assignment varies dramatically and often requires special training.

One guard, for example, might walk through a warehouse all night doing nothing more than making sure a fire doesn't start. The guard's presence saves the company more money on fire insurance than the guard's salary costs.

Another guard might patrol a troubled neighborhood for an apartment manager, dealing with drug dealers and frequent violence.

Guards involved in both heroics, scandal

In general, Raemisch thinks security guards get a bad rap. The industry is doing more to weed out troublemakers by tightening standards and raising pay for its best employees, he says.

"As long as we as a security firm don't overstep our authority, we can be a great assistance to police," he says.

Security guards have the second most dangerous job in America. The Justice Department recently reported that 218 of every 1,000 guards were victimized on the job from 1992 to 1996. Only police officers faced a greater risk — 306 of every 1,000 were attacked or threatened with violence. Taxi drivers finished third with 184 of every 1,000 victimized.

The danger and responsibility of security guard jobs was highlighted recently in Madison when one of Mankowski's employees at JBM, Jacob Dodge, disarmed and captured murder suspect Renaldo Gettridge.

Dodge was on routine patrol at a Granada Way apartment neighborhood late at night. Dodge, who was armed, ordered Gettridge to drop a semiautomatic handgun moments after Gettridge allegedly pumped several bullets into a town of Madison man, police say.

Dodge's heroics gave the local private security industry some needed good publicity. It came on the heels of a security guard scandal involving the alleged double- and triple-billing of public housing projects.

Police raided the offices of TREC Protection of Monona and the home of its president and majority owner, Chris Kilgour, in December. Police seized many

documents, a sawed-off shotgun with no serial number and a variety of fireworks.

Neither Kilgour nor any of his former employees at TREC, which immediately closed, have been formally charged. But police say they're still investigating whether billing fraud took place.

Kilgour had previously been convicted of filing a fraudulent worker's compensation claim in 1994.

Sgt. Richard Scanlon of the Madison Police Department believes security guards are a valuable asset for police and the public.

"You run into some who are hot-dogging out there, but they're in the minority," Scanlon says. "The majority do a good job."

Police used to waste countless hours responding to false alarms at businesses and homes, Scanlon said. That changed after the city began charging stiff fines. Most property owners with electronic security systems now hire security guards to respond first. They only call police after confirming a theft or other problem has occurred.

"We'll always have municipal police," Scanlon says. "But with the concern of drugs and gangs and weapons, there's going to be room out there for additional protection. The security industry has grown and will continue to grow until society changes in some way."

Oscar Mireles, a Madison educator, considers security work a good entry level job for some of his students. Mireles runs Omega School, an adult education center that helps about 500 people a year prepare for high school equivalency exams.

"There's a wide range of opportunities and activities that encompass what security guards do," Mireles says. "It's relatively clean, honest kind of work."

Licensing requirements tightened only recently

Both Scanlon and Mireles sit on a state advisory committee that recommends licensing and regulation changes for the private security industry. With the committee's endorsement, the state took over licensing security guards and private detectives in July of last year. Previously, security guards needed licenses from every local police department or jurisdiction where they worked.

Standardizing the system has made it harder for criminals to slip through the cracks and land jobs, Scanlon and Mireles say.

The state has denied about 100 licenses in the last year. Most were applicants who lied about their criminal records.

The state refuses licenses to convicted felons and investigates anyone with misdemeanor convictions.

No figures were available for how many security guards with misdemeanors have been granted licenses. But state regulator Hansen estimated there are "quite a few."

"We look at how long ago and how many misdemeanors there were," Hansen says. "Is there evidence of rehabilitation? Were their crimes related to the practice?"

A few convicted felons are grandfathered into the new state system and still have security guard licenses. Until last year, convicted felons with clean re-

cords for five years could enter the field.

A security guard license that's good for two years costs \$70. Many who run security firms complain the state is charging too much money and instituting unnecessary regulations. But Mireles and others support more oversight.

Mireles and his committee are considering requiring eight hours of training to get a security guard license. They also have discussed licensing certain types of security guards differently, depending on their duties, in an effort to increase pay for those with the most difficult tasks.

"There's a whole move to professionalize the field," Mireles says. "Just by maintaining a regular (background) check and fee when you renew your license makes sure things are a little more clean in how people handle things."

Arming guards requires training

Most security guards work unarmed. Like any citizen, they can intervene if they witness a crime or someone in danger. Courts have ruled that security guards can hold suspected criminals for a "reasonable amount of time" until police can be notified and respond.

Security guards who carry guns need 36 hours of training and a six-hour refresher course each year. The catch is that state rules only apply to security guards at private security firms that contract out their services. Businesses that hire their own, in-house guards can legally employ workers to carry guns with no training.

"For their own welfare and liability, they'll want to get some training," Hansen says, explaining the state's rationale. "If their guard shoots someone and they haven't been trained, they'll be scrambling."

Raemisch has mixed feelings about arming his security guards.

For certain assignments where guards need protection, giving them guns seems to makes sense, he says.

"But they may end up getting themselves in a lot more trouble," Raemisch says. "If an armed security officer patrolling a housing complex comes upon a scene, I can envision how that could be an absolute disaster. I tend to think those who are unarmed are forced to use their minds to get out of situations."

About 40 percent of Mankowski's guards are licensed to carry guns. Their training far exceeds the state requirement, he says. They take the same course that's offered at police academies.

Mankowski's biggest concern is turnover. He loses and has to replace about 30 percent of his 74 guards each year, he says. Some leave to join police departments. Others drop out of the field after a few days.

"Clients can only afford to pay us so much, so if we win the contract, we can only afford to pay our employees so much," he says. "If you raise your prices too high, you'll have a nice ad in the phone book, but you won't have any work."

The state recently sent out about 8,000 license renewal notices to security guards. Slightly less than half were sent back.

"Some of them will file their renewal late," Hansen says. "But a lot of them are not going to renew. They're baling hay or something else now."

But while the number leaving is high, the state licensing office keeps getting about 250 new applications a month.

Mankowski says the headache of constantly having to hire new people is worth it because he loves his job.

"I wouldn't do anything else," he says. "Protective services is not just a job for me, it's a way of life. You always have your bad days. But there's a lot good days where you help people."

TO VOLUNTEER FOR TUTORING

■ Karen Gross, Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) leader for the Schools of Hope initiative, is signing up volunteer tutors who wish to work with Madison School District children in kindergarten through third grade. She may be reached at 246-5481; voice mail is available if you wish to leave a message.

■ Retired and Senior Volunteer Program of Dane County, 238-7787, is signing up people who wish to attend a Sept. 23 training session for Dane County school volunteers. RSVP also matches retirees with students and schools. E-mail: rsvpdane@waun.tdsnet.com.

■ Morgridge Center for Public Service, 263-2432, is matching UW-

Madison students, faculty and staff volunteers with opportunities in the area. E-mail: vol-services@students.wisc.edu.

■ If you're interested in other volunteer opportunities, or in working with students older than third grade, you may contact the Volunteer Center of United Way of Dane County. It matches volunteers with students and schools throughout the county and also gathers information from teachers seeking volunteers. The phone number is 246-4380. E-mail: volctr@uwdc.org. On the Internet, you also may sign up to volunteer at: www.madison.com/unitedway.

TO BECOME A VISTA WORKER

Five openings remaining for VISTA workers who will coordinate volunteers' efforts in Madison schools throughout the school year.

VISTA workers' living allowances are set by the federal government — \$716 per month in Madison. At the end of each year of service, they are eligible to receive a \$4,725 education award, which can be used to pay for

education or student loans. Workers who choose not to receive the education award may receive an additional \$100 for each month of service. VISTA workers also receive health and life insurance and other benefits.

To apply, contact Justine Harris at United Way of Dane County, 246-4385.

TUTORING PROGRAM LOCATIONS

The Schools of Hope Literacy Project will offer tutoring at the following elementary schools during the school day and, in some cases, after school until 7 p.m.

Also, tutoring will be offered at a variety of community centers and after-school programs; those sites will be determined soon.

Allis, 4201 Buckeye Road.
Emerson, 2421 E. Johnson St.
Falk, 6323 Woodington Way.
Franklin, 305 W. Lakeside St.
Glendale, 1201 Tompkins Drive.

Hawthorne, 3344 Concord Ave.
Lake View, 1802 Tennyson Lane
Lapham, 1045 E. Dayton St.
Leopold, 2602 Post Road.
Lindbergh, 4500 Kennedy Road.
Lowell, 401 Maple Ave.
Mendota, 4002 School Road.
Midvale, 502 Caromar Drive.
Muir, 6602 Inner Drive.
Sandburg, 4114 Donald Drive.
Schenk, 230 Schenk St.
Stephens, 120 S. Rosa Road.
Thoreau, 3870 Nakoma Road.

Program will teach volunteers how to tutor

In a drive to boost volunteers' impact, local leaders are asking people interested in getting involved in Dane County schools to attend a training program Sept. 23.

Parents, mentors, tutors, community residents, existing volunteers and school employees are invited to attend.

Volunteers — or anyone who'd like to discover how they could help — will be offered a wide range of sessions between 2:30 and 7:20 p.m. at Memorial High School, 201 S. Gammon Road.

Participants are free to come and go during the program.

Many of the sessions will focus on boosting children's reading skills.

Tutors volunteering for the Schools of Hope Literacy Project are expected to complete two hours of training at the workshop or at some other time. The session for them, "Basic Literacy K-3," is offered at 2:30 and 5:30 p.m. It will be taught by Madison School District reading specialists.

A two-hour session also is available at those times on "Computer Training: Power of Publishing."

Other topics, covered in 50-minute sessions, include "Multicultural Literature," 2:30 and 5:30

Tutors volunteering for the Schools of Hope Literacy Project are expected to complete two hours of training at the workshop or at some other time.

p.m.; "Strategies for Tutoring Elementary Math," 2:30 p.m.; "How to Listen to Kids," 2:30 p.m.; "Tutoring and Writing Grade Four and Up," 3:30 and 6:30 p.m.; "Tools for Tutoring Algebra K-4" 3:30 p.m.; "Understanding Middle Schoolers," 3:30 p.m.; "Tools for Tutoring Algebra 5-8," 5:30 p.m.; "What Teens Need," 5:30 p.m.; "Tools for Tutoring Algebra 9-10," 6:30 p.m.; and "The Art of Mentoring," 6:30 p.m.

The training session for volunteers is co-sponsored by the Madison School District, the Retired and Senior Volunteer Program, Centro Hispano, Cooperative Education Service Agency District 2, United Way of Dane County and UW-Madison.

The event is free. Refreshments are provided.

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