

# The Capital Times

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50¢

## Teachers dismayed: We're scapegoats

**By Scott Russell**  
*The Capital Times*

Dollars, discipline and Thompson the Terrible — that's the talk at this year's state teachers convention at the Dane County Coliseum.

Peg Schmus, a teacher at Dover Elementary School in Milwaukee, says budget cuts under the state-imposed spending caps on school districts have hurt.

"I'm in a school where the ceiling is falling down," she said. "Kids could get hit by plaster. . . . And we have teachers

### Gov draws wrath at convention here

holding classrooms in the gym backrooms.

Karen Kleinert, a fourth-grade teacher at an elementary school in Janesville, says it's getting more difficult to discipline. Kleinert had a child acting out in class, so she told him to put his head on his desk.

The parents claimed it was mental abuse. "Parents don't come in and listen to the other side," Kleinert says. "They go straight to the central office."

Jerry Young, math teacher at Sun Prairie High School, says Gov. Tommy Thompson "takes a lot of shots at us. We're the new scapegoats for society."

Schmus, Kleinert and Young were among the thousands of teachers gathered at the Wisconsin Education Association Council convention Thursday to take in workshops, browse at educational displays and listen to political speeches.

Few of the dozen teachers interviewed during the convention had a kind word for Thompson. Neil Walker, a high school science teacher in Green Bay, said teachers are "just dirt under the governor's feet."

Even John Benson, state superintendent of public instruction, took a shot at the governor's policies, if not the governor's name.

In an afternoon speech at the Coliseum, Benson warned that "storm clouds are gathering in Wisconsin on the horizon

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### Scary crossing



Youngsters crossing Midvale Boulevard near Midvale School have been treated to a Halloween display put up by crossing guard Bonnie Yaekel. The display, which she created, consists of various Halloween ghouls and goblins.

## Town holds its breath for 2 boys kidnapped

**By Christopher Sullivan**  
*Associated Press*

UNION, S.C. — The McBeth Baptist Church choir dedicated its songs to two missing little boys. Junior high students bowed their heads in a moment of silent hope that the brothers would be found, along with the man their mother said commanded her car and abducted them.

Frustrated police added more phone lines to take hundreds of mostly unpromising tips, and across the state line searchers in a North Carolina forest worked overnight fruitlessly checking out a report that a crying child was heard.

Missing since Tuesday night were 3-year-old Michael Smith and 14-month-old Alex Smith.

Their mother, Susan Smith, 23, said a man forced his way into her car at gunpoint at a traffic light in a dark, mostly unpopulated area just outside of Union. A few miles later, she said, the gunman forced her out and drove away with her sons still in their safety seats.

The boys' father, David Smith, appealed to the gunman through the media Thursday: "Please return our children to us safely and unharmed."

Townpeople joined in the vigil. "I've been praying. That's about all you can do — that and lock your doors," said Susan Hart, holding her own 2½-year-old son.

Union County Sheriff Howard Wells said his department had received more than 1,000 calls from across the country after descriptions of the suspect and the burgundy-colored car were sent nationwide. Five phone lines were added to handle the calls, he said.

To the northeast, in central North Carolina, about 200 people combed rough terrain in the Uwharrie National Forest overnight after separate tips came in that a child was heard crying and that a burgundy car was spotted.

But they found nothing, and after a few more hours of searching by daylight, the effort was called off at midmorning, said Frances Sluskey of the sheriff's department.

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## Terrace OK fulfills many dreams

**By Joe Schoenemann**  
*The Capital Times*

After learning Thursday that the Monona Terrace convention center finally got a key permit from the Army Corps of Engineers, Jerry Nestingen found it hard not to think of her husband.

The late Ivan Nestingen was Madison's mayor from 1956 to 1960 and fought hard to get the Frank Lloyd Wright-inspired project built.

Jerry Nestingen, now living in Washington, D.C., said her husband had many regrets about leaving Madison. His greatest,

though, was that Monona Terrace was never built.

"I know if Ivan were here today he'd, well, I can't even say it. . . ." she said. "That sense of exhaustion after a long fight, and elation at having won, echoed throughout Madison after the announcement that the Corps of Engineers found the project will not harm the environmental or historical aspects of the site."

People who knew and worked with Wright said it's a tribute to the spirit of Madison that they never let this project die.

"I think that's what's so amazing," said project architect Anthony Putnam, who

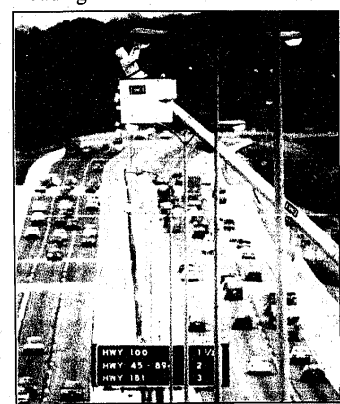
knew and worked with Wright. "It's absolutely incredible and wonderful that the community should keep a project alive. If it had been any other place in the country, it would have been long gone and forgotten."

As architect for the project, Putnam is still working furiously to put the final touches on the blueprints, which will take another three months to complete.

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It all started more than 50 years ago. A chronology, 9A.

### Road lights



With daylight hours quickly dwindling as fall moves into winter, Milwaukee County worker Andrew Thimm works on the overhead lights along I-94.

## AG hopeful receives \$4,000 from Kohlers

**By Matt Pommer**  
*The Capital Times*

Terry and Mary Kohler are the biggest individual contributors to the campaign fund of Jeff Wagner, the Republican candidate for attorney general.

The often-controversial Kohlers gave \$4,000 to Wagner's campaign in the first eight months of the year, according to campaign finance records.

Those records also show Wagner has received \$10,000 from the gun lobby — \$5,000 from the National Rifle Association's political action committee and \$5,000 from the Great Lakes Arms Collectors.

Through Sept. 1, the Republican Party of Wisconsin gave \$14,981 to Wagner's campaign. The pre-primary financial report showed Wagner had raised a total of \$131,435 in 1994, including \$50,521 in July and August.

By comparison, his Democratic opponent, Attorney General Jim Doyle, had raised \$320,821 before the primary, including \$117,568 in July and August.

The Kohlers are often identified with the conservative wing of the Republican Party. Terry, whose father and grandfather were popular governors of Wisconsin, was the unsuccessful Republican gubernatorial candidate in 1982.

In 1991 Gov. Tommy Thompson nominated Terry Kohler to be a University of Wisconsin regent, but the appointment was rejected by the

state Senate. It marked the first time in 17 years that a major appointee had been rejected by the Wisconsin Senate.

In 1988 Thompson fired Mary Kohler as chair of the Wisconsin Women's Council after a controversy over a South African travelogue that the Kohlers had written. It was critical of blacks.

The Kohlers have been a regular and major source of funds for conservative candidates. This year it was reported, and Kohler confirmed, that he and his wife had given \$715,457 over several years to GOPAC, the political action committee created by U.S. Rep. Newt Gingrich, R-Ga.

Wagner's effort received a major setback Thursday when the Milwaukee Sentinel, which has traditional Republican leanings, enthusiastically endorsed Democrat Doyle.

"Doyle has administered the office of attorney general with a sense of honor and a public of honesty that stands as an example all public officials could emulate," the Sentinel said.

"In the meantime, his Republican opponent, R. Jeffrey Wagner, a former federal prosecutor, has embarked on a campaign marked by mean-spirited innuendo and wrong-headed appeals to the darker side," the Sentinel added.

It noted Wagner has tried to portray Doyle as soft on crime. The record shows the opposite, the newspaper said.

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Going for the state title, 1B

### LATE NEWS

### UPDATE

## Carson makes bid for Younkers

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP) — The Carson Pirie Scott and Co. department store chain based in Milwaukee announced today that it is seeking to acquire the Des Moines-based Younkers Inc. stores in a deal valued at more than \$160 million.

Carson is offering \$17 per share for outstanding stock in Younkers, which operates 53 stores in Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

Together, Carson Pirie Scott and Younkers will form a leading department store chain in the Midwest with over 100 stores in eight states, enabling the combined entity to enjoy substantial synergies in buying, distribution and marketing," Carson Pirie Scott President Stanton Bluestone said in a statement announcing the offer.

"I think Carson and Younkers are well-suited to each other and a combination makes strategic sense for both companies."

Carson Pirie Scott already owns more than 1 million shares of Younkers stock, or about 11.7 percent of the outstanding shares.

It is the 10th-largest regional department store chain in the country, with 60 stores. That includes 37 Carson Pirie Scott stores in Illinois, Indiana and Minnesota; 13 Bergner's stores in Illinois and Wisconsin; and 10 Boston stores in Wisconsin.

In Madison, Carson Pirie Scott operates Boston stores at East Towne and West Towne malls. Younkers also has stores at both East Towne and West Towne and recently remodeled and expanded its East Towne store.

Younkers stock shot up \$3.50 early today after the offer was announced. But by midday the stock had given up some of that gain to trade at \$18.56¼, a gain of \$2.81¼ on Thursday's close.

Bluestone indicated the \$17 offer could be raised.

"If Younkers management can demonstrate to our satisfaction that Younkers is worth materially more than our price, we would be willing to negotiate the terms of our offer. However, at all times we will continue to compare the merits of acquiring Younkers with the merits of pursuing our other alternatives," Bluestone said.

"Clearly \$17 is a starting point. Who knows where the ending point is?" said Jonathan Brautz, an analyst who follows Younkers for the Falmesock-Christopher securities firm in Kansas City, Mo.

"Given the current situation for department stores in general, it is difficult to make the case that a value above the low \$20s is merited," Brautz said.

Younkers officials declined to discuss the offer today, but said it will "review the offer in due course."

Carson Pirie Scott emerged from bankruptcy court protection a year ago. It was known as P.A. Bergner & Co. when it filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection in 1991, citing \$900 million in debts. During reorganization, it shed its European owner, which saddled the retailer with the debt when it took the company private in 1989.

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TCT DAILY

# Sierra Club plans convo center suit

**By Joe Schoenmann**  
*The Capital Times*

One day after the city of Madison announced that it had received final permission from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to build the Monona Terrace convention center, the Sierra Club, an environmental group, says it will file suit challenging the permit.

Alfred Matano, conservation chair of the local Sierra Club chapter, said the Army Corps' evaluation of the project is faulty.

For one, he said, the corps' job was to determine if there was sound rationale for building Monona Terrace on a lake.

"At a minimum, they'd be required to look at alternative sites," said Matano. "But so far, they're relying on the state's analysis that this is a unique Frank Lloyd Wright design, so it can't go anywhere else. But that's an architectural assessment, not environmental."

Another aspect he doesn't think the corps took seriously enough is local opposition to the project.

"Given the strong opposition and the contamination issue, there seems to be substantial reasons for the Army Corps to deny this permit," he said.

The suit may be filed within a week, Matano said. If so, it will be added to two others filed in state court by Ann Fleischli, executive director of Shoreline Preservation Inc. Fleischli will also represent the Sierra Club in its suit, said Matano.

Far from being a stall tactic, Matano sincerely believes the suit may stop Monona Terrace.

"I've long felt it's one of those things that could die of its own weight," he said. "It may just need a little bit of a push."

# Terrace

Continued from Page 1A

tribute to the spirit of Madison that they never left this project die.

"I think that's what's so amazing," said project architect Anthony Putnam, who knew and worked with Wright. "It's absolutely incredible and wonderful that the community should keep a project alive. If it had been any other place in the country, it would have been long gone and forgotten."

As architect for the project, Putnam is still working furiously to put the final touches on the blueprints, which will take another three months to complete. "We're on the phone constantly with people running computers to move the work forward," he said.

Another Frank Lloyd Wright disciple, Aubrey Banks, who did consulting work in the parking-ramp portion of the project, was more certain about the project's future.

"It's inevitable now," he said. "No matter what obstacles might be in the way, they will be overcome. ... Unless someone comes out and lies down on the site, they're going ahead with it."

Throughout the city, reaction was the same.

W. Jerome Frautschi, a member of the Monona Terrace Commission and the board of The Eye Foundation, said he "couldn't be more excited and happy." The foundation has donated \$3 million to the project.

"We all thought from the very beginning that it was a worthwhile project and that if we kept working at it, it would prevail," he said.

Madison ranks high in surveys as one of the best places to live in the country. But Frautschi thinks Monona Terrace will really put the city on the national map.

"You have a lot of other cities that have architectural points of recognition, but they don't have Frank Lloyd Wright," he said. "I'm proud of this city, and I think this is going to let the world know about Madison."

Frautschi, president and director of Webcrafters Inc., and vice president and director of Pleasant Co., has put both time and money into Monona Terrace.

But Otto Festge, ex-Madison mayor, feels like he's invested decades. His tenure as Madison mayor from 1965 to 1969 is rife with battles to get the project off the ground.

"You hope for days like this and the only way you get here is by looking to the future," he said.

One day, even foes are going to realize what a boon Monona Terrace is to Madison, he said.

"If anything, it's going to revitalize downtown Madison and the cooperation between the city and the county is going to help with other developments throughout the city," he said.

Then he repeated what a convention center expert from Florida told him and others on the Monona Terrace Commission years ago.

"What we'll have here is something no other city in the world will have — a convention center designed by Frank Lloyd Wright. All the rest, they're just boxes."

This will have character."

But at what price? One of Festge's principle foes in the 1960s was Carroll Metzner, a former City Council member who was also elected to the state Assembly.

His historic opposition to the project rates two entries in a time line put together by the Monona Terrace Commission in 1991.

To stop the project, Metzner in 1957 introduced legislation limiting to 20 feet the height of any building constructed at the Monona Terrace site. It passed the Legislature and was signed by then Gov. Walter Thompson.

Thompson, however, lost the next election to Gaylord Nelson and Democrats won a majority of the Assembly. One of Nelson's first acts was to repeal Metzner's legislation.

Metzner, too, eventually lost his Assembly seat. But that didn't stop him. In 1966, a year after Festge's election, he filed a lawsuit challenging the city's contract with Tishin.

At one point, Metzner remembers, his opposition caused such consternation among Monona Terrace supporters that Wright himself lashed out against him in the press.

"The next day there was a headline, 'Metzner should be assassinated' and it was attributed to Frank Lloyd Wright," he said. "Of course, that was before the Kennedy assassination and no one took it seriously."

Today, Metzner says he's too busy with other things to get actively involved, but he's still vehemently opposed to Monona Terrace.

"As a taxpayer, I'm sick and tired of the rising taxes; although I can afford them, there are a lot of people I know who can't," he said. "Sure, this is going to help the merchants, but that's about all."

As for the project attracting Frank Lloyd Wright devotees to Madison, Metzner sees that as a fantasy dreamed up by supporters.

"They talk about people coming from millions of miles away — heck, this is no more Frank Lloyd Wright, than the man in the meagments."

Still, he "won't lose sleep" over it this time.

"I've been through it already, that's enough," he said. "I may have to take a row boat out in the lake to look at it, but I won't lose sleep. If they want to build it, build it."

And maybe they will come.

Participants also received alcohol and drug abuse education through the Madison Inner City Council on Substance Abuse, said Jones. Three residents were referred for substance abuse treatment, said Jones.

Sixteen participants attended MATC's South Madison branch for GED preparation, while two went back to high school. Two participants enrolled in degree programs at MATC.

Fifteen participants attended drivers' education classes provided by the National Driving Academy. Being able to drive broadens the area in which participants can seek and take employment, said Jones.

Two participants have begun work toward starting their own businesses, said Jones, one of whom has applied for a grant from the state Department of Development for a feasibility study for a restaurant.

Participants, who volunteered to take part in the program, received \$25 a week and were assisted with child care arrangements.

Asked to size up the 20-week program, several participants said they found it helpful, but that it ended too soon.

Antonwette Dean, 23, said being in the program got her back to school for a GED.

"I didn't have the confidence to do it before," said Dean, who

dropped out of high school at age 16 when she had a baby.

Dean now plans to get a high school equivalency degree, just in time to start accounting classes full time at MATC in January.

Dean said she was surprised how helpful the program was to her. "It was better than I expected. They pulled together all these resources and put them in front of you," she said. "They should expand the program."

"It was great," said Patricia Daye, who said she learned a lot at MATC, where she is taking classes in original law and occupational therapy.

Ennice Williams said the program made people want to go out and do something for themselves. "They reached out to people," said Williams, 31, who is taking drivers' education classes. "This one really came through."

The project faltered early on, however, and almost did not materialize. A delay in program planning jeopardized receipt of federal money as a dispute arose over who would administer the grant.

Although the grant originally was applied for in 1992 by Sommer's private owners, headed by Gary DiVall, AnchorBank stepped in to administer the grant after its subsidiary foreclosed on Sommer in April 1993. The change in command led to confusion — and controversy — over the role of the Madison NAACP in managing the grant.

In the end, AnchorBank hired Jones, a founder of Midwest consulting in Madison with experience in education and job development.

Richard Riddle, the AnchorBank assistant vice president who oversaw the Sommer set, recalled that early conflict as he praised the contributions of Orlando Bell, a long-time community activist who died in May.

"When I got upset about the politics, Orlando would just pole me down and help me focus on where we were going with this grant," said Riddle, who presented a memorial plaque to Bell's wife, Deloris.

Although delays in getting the program off the ground precluded getting another grant next year, Jones said that funding for the program likely will be sought again.

Cephus Childs, executive director of the Council on Substance Abuse, opened Thursday's program with some inspirational remarks.

And he challenged the assembled to take the opportunity "to look around and notice our beauty, our strength and our goodness."

Participants in the Sommer-HUD-AnchorBank Project were Delinda Briggs, Anthony Cooper, Debrah Childress, Betty Dawson, Janice Daye, Patricia Daye, Antonwette Dean, Carline Dean, Carrie Eddins, Chantia Fowler, Sonia Fowler, Georgia Gaddis, Tracy Holton, Nyawic Hoth, Genitra Jackson, King King, Mary Kirkendall, Leon Lane, Decinda Lawless, Barbara Mims, Lori Morrison, Sarah Richmond, Tracy Rudd, Willie Mac Russell, Sharon Shouders, Mary Sykes, Angela Turner, Carlyon Walker, Kershira Walker, Ennice Williams and Grace Wilson.

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# Monona Terrace: a look back

**November 1988** — Frank Lloyd Wright unveils what newspapers describe as his "dream" of combining facilities in the City-County Building and those proposed for an auditorium and boat facility. Dane County Board kills the project.

**November 1988** — Madison voters approve three advisory referendums supporting construction of a \$4 million auditorium and civic center at the Monona Terrace site with Wright as the architect.

**June 1987** — After several delays, state Supreme Court upholds a lower court's decision to allow construction on the Monona Terrace site.

**April 1989** — Frank Lloyd Wright dies and is buried in Spring Green, Wis.

**April 1982** — After bids for the project come in higher than \$5.5 million, voters terminate all plans for Monona Terrace, directing the city to find an alternative site.

**April 1974** — People camp out at Law Park in support of Monona Terrace. Nonetheless, the measure is defeated in a referendum vote.

**April 1969** — Voters reject a referendum to construct a Nolen Terrace Convention Center. Paul Soglin is elected mayor.

**May 1969** — Soglin appoints Convention Center Task Force to study existing data for constructing downtown convention center based on Frank Lloyd Wright's Monona Terrace design.

**October 1961** — Gov. Tommy Thompson proposes the state be partner in the Monona Terrace project with \$10.1 million of state funds.

**November 1962** — Madison voters give the go-ahead to the Monona Terrace convention center by passing referendums on constructing and financing the project. The Madison Common Council approves the commission's financing plan and authorizes negotiations with Dane County for financial participation in the project.

**March 1983** — Dane County and the city of Madison execute an agreement calling for the county to contribute \$12 million for the construction of Monona Terrace. The agreement also calls for the creation of a Monona Terrace Board of Directors which will oversee the center's operations.

**June 1983** — The city of Madison and the state Department of Administration agree to jointly proceed with the construction of Monona Terrace, utilizing the services of a construction manager.

**July 1983** — The Monona Terrace convention center board is organized.

**August 1983** — The city of Madison is notified by the Army Corps of Engineers that a corps permit is required to place building piles in the bed of Lake Monona. Due to a change in federal regulations such a permit is now required. The city and state file permit requests. The final Environmental Impact Statement is issued stating that the construction and operation of the Monona Terrace convention center will have "no significant impact" on the environment.

**September 1983** — The city of Madison and the state of Wisconsin select Pfindorff and Thompson to manage the construction of Monona Terrace. The joint venture group is made up of J.H. Pfindorff & Son Inc., a Madison construction firm and Stein & Co. a construction management firm based in Chicago, Ill.

**October 1983** — The city of Madison and the state Departments of Administration and Transportation reach agreement to share the cost of the \$7.5 million reconstruction of John Nolen Drive through Law Park. The project will be coordinated with the construction of the Monona Terrace convention center and parking facility.

**November 1983** — The city of Madison Commission on the Environment and Community Development finds that Monona Terrace will have no significant environmental impact on Lake Monona. The finding satisfies one condition of the November 1982 referendum. The Environmental Impact Statement process is completed when the state issues its Record of Decision.

**December 1983** — The Madison Common Council authorizes the necessary funds. The Department of Planning and Development is filed in Circuit Court challenging

the Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision.

**February 1984** — The city of Madison and the state of Wisconsin agree orders to the design team and construction managers to proceed with pre-construction activities. The Army Corps of Engineers holds a public hearing on its permit.

**April 1984** — Additional tests on the aquifer below the Monona Terrace site are completed and indicate the facility will have no negative impact on Lake Monona or the aquifer.

**June 1984** — The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources issues an exemption allowing the construction of Monona Terrace on the site of a filled-in marsh, citing evidence from previous studies which indicate construction of the facility will have no significant impact on the environment. The DNR also issues a Water Quality Certification report on the project to the Army Corps of Engineers.

**July 1984** — A lawsuit is filed in Circuit Court challenging the DNR's approval of an exemption to build Monona Terrace on the filled-in marsh.

**August 1984** — The Interstate Commerce Commission approves the sale of Soo Line Railroad property to the Wisconsin Southern Railroad, thus clearing the way for final railroad property acquisition negotiations. The state of Wisconsin Building Commission approves \$15.1 million for the construction of the Monona Terrace Parking Facility and the city of Madison Plan Commission grants conditional use permits for bridge connections at Olin Terrace and Pinckney Street for the project.

**Oct. 27, 1984** — Soglin announces that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers approves a construction permit for the project. Construction is slated to begin after Jan. 1, 1985.

**Information compiled by the city of Madison, Department of Planning and Development and The Capital Times.**



Wright



Soglin

# Sommerset

Continued from Page 5A

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