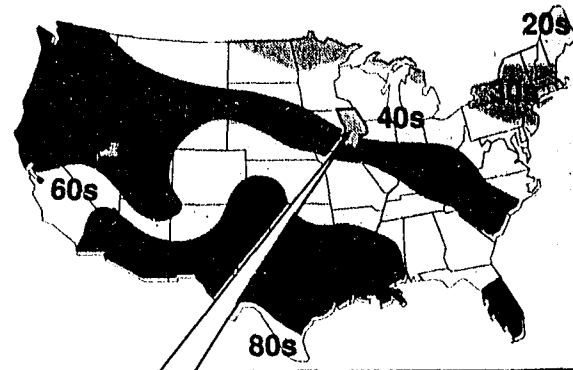


MONDAY March 16, 1992

IOWA TODAY, FINAL EDITION
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA
VOL. 110 NO. 67 50 CENTS

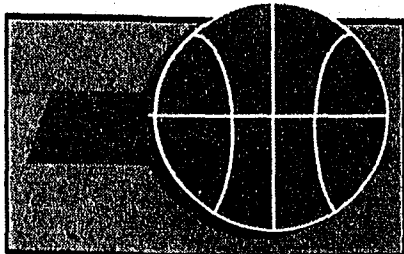
The Gazette

A regional newspaper serving Eastern Iowa



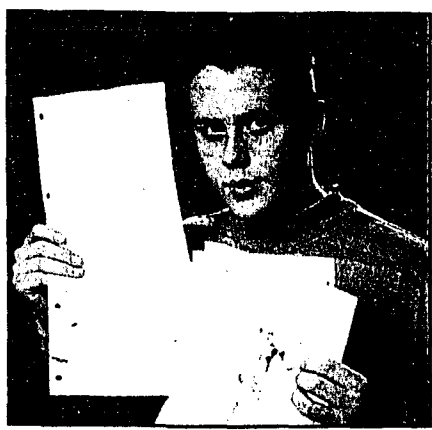
FORECAST: Windy and warmer. Highs 51-55; lows 20-24. Today's daylight: 11 hrs., 57 min. See 16C.

SPORTS



NCAA

U of I women are No. 1 seed
U of I, ISU men make the field
Page 1C



YOUTH PLUS
Dylan Bruce
creates
tattoo art
Page 1B

BRIEFLY

Tip-off

Boys state their case

Fifteen ranked teams have reached the 81st boys' state basketball tournament, and the action will begin today at Veterans Memorial Auditorium in Des Moines. Details on page 5C.

Fitting solutions

Legislature works on budget

Several major pieces of the state budget puzzle for the future, including legislation to limit spending, are expected to take shape this week in the Iowa Legislature. Details on page 8B.

Fired up

Warm-up group hot

Warm-up group Firehouse outperformed Tesla in the three hours of hard rock Saturday at the Five Seasons Center. Review, page 5B.

Commitment to the future

The Gazette promotes agriculture by printing with soybean ink. The Gazette often prints on recycled newspaper and encourages readers to drop newspapers for recycling in boxes at City Carton, 4250 Sixth St. SW, econofoods, 1800 51st St. NE, and Hy-Vee Food and Drug Store, 3600 Highway 151 East, Marion.



PRINTED WITH
SOY INK

INDEX

Abby	7B	Legals	11C
Births	2B	Log	2B
Bridge	7B	Lottery	2B
City Briefs	9A	Mini Page	3-4B
Classified	11-15C	Money	4C
Comics	6B	Movies	7B
Deaths	2B	TV	7B
Editorial	4A	Weather	16C
Horoscope	13C	Volunteers	5B

TODAY'S CHUCKLE

Thanks to the miraculous strides in medicine, people live longer — giving them the extra time needed to pay their medical bills.

TOMORROW

Food fight

Good nutrition is goal

Ten area chefs have created appealing appetizers that follow guidelines for healthy eating established by the American Cancer Society. Recipes in Food Plus in Tuesday's Gazette.

Legal costs mount in pay flap

State's bill for counsel
this year tops \$132,000

By John Kirsch
Gazette staff writer

The pay raise dispute between Gov. Terry Branstad and state workers is driving up the cost of outside legal counsel for the state.

So far this budget year, the state has paid an estimated \$92,000 to the Des Moines law firm representing Branstad in his pay raise dispute with state workers, officials said. Branstad's former chief aide is the lead attorney in

the cases. The firm has submitted an additional \$40,588 in legal bills that have yet to be paid.

Last year, the state spent \$48,019 in legal fees, according to records.

The total estimated expenditure for court costs this year is \$582,237.

"This is an extraordinary year as far as the number of lawsuits, and we anticipated that expenses would also be extraordinary," said Gretchen Tegeler, director of the state Department of Management. Tegeler said the actual court costs this year may be less than the estimate.

An estimated \$60,000 for court actions

unrelated to the collective bargaining dispute has been paid by the state so far this year, said Paul Dierenfeld, Branstad's administrative counsel.

Branstad last year vetoed pay raises for state workers, saying the state could not afford the pay hikes. The raises were awarded by an arbitrator.

Unions representing state workers took Branstad to court to get the vetoed pay raises. The major lawsuit, filed by the largest state workers union and two other unions, is pending before the Iowa Supreme Court.

Attorney General Bonnie Campbell is not representing Branstad in the ac-

tions because she has issued an opinion supporting the pay raises.

Branstad is a Republican, and Campbell is a Democrat.

Branstad's former top aide, Doug Gross, is the Des Moines law firm's lead attorney in the court actions.

"We were hired because we're competent and we're able to do the job in a way that's satisfactory and meets the highest standards that the state ought to expect. I know that those issues went into the decision making," said Gross. Gross said he brings a good knowledge of budget and bargaining issues to his task.

Murderer dies at hands of killer

By Rick Smith
Gazette staff writer

VINTON — Pick a cliché: poetic justice; what goes around comes around; you get what you give.

Some will say it applies in spades to John Rose, an Eastern Iowa murderer who was murdered.

Rose was a menacing 17-year-old from Fayette County who had already spent nine months locked up in the State Training School for Boys at Eldora when he gunned down his 49-year-old father, Noel, with a hunting rifle at their home in West Union in May 1960.

At the time, Rose tried to call it a sparrow-hunting accident. No one accepted that. His father had died from a single shot to the center of the forehead.

In the midst of his subsequent first-degree murder trial in adult court, Rose was permitted to plead guilty to manslaughter. He went to the Iowa Men's Reformatory at Anamosa for six years.

Eleven years later, the boy-turned-man was beaten, then executed, and his body dumped in a ditch off a Benton County blacktop three miles north of Vinton. Fatal shots had been fired precisely into his head at close range, probably in a car right before he was dumped, investigators say.

He 'used people'

It is a death unmourned today by his family.

"John Rose used people" was the only epitaph Rose's brother, Roy, was willing to give recently on behalf of himself and their mother, both of whom live in Illinois.

Investigators J.D. Smith and

MURDERED MISSING

UNSOLVED



Victim: John Rose, 35

Hometown: West Union

Classification of case:

Murder

Date of murder:

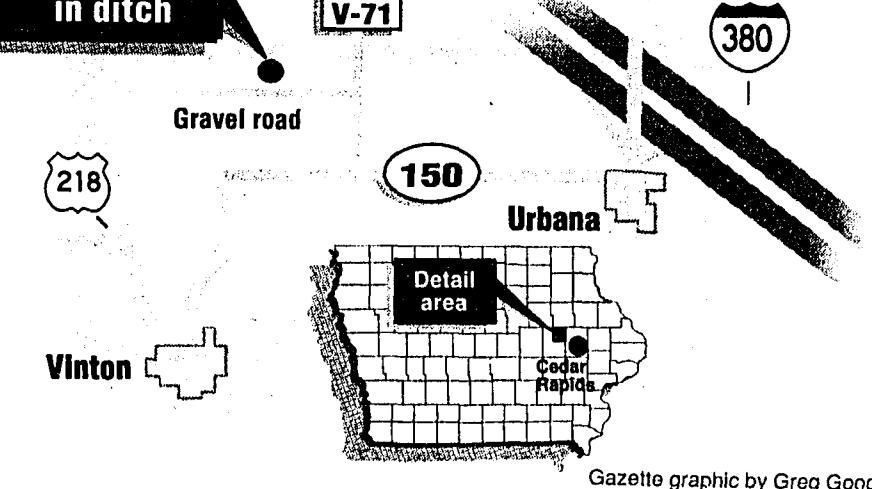
April 20 or 21, 1978

Place of murder:

Exact location unknown, beaten body dumped on Benton County blacktop three miles north of Vinton

Do you have information?
Contact Benton County
Sheriff Ken Popenhagen
(319)472-2337

Body found
in ditch



Gazette graphic by Greg Good

Pete Wright say Rose died because he never learned.

They figure he was gunned down by a group of Black Hawk County ex-cons he had spent time with in prison in the 1960s. He was executed in the middle of a delusion.

Rose apparently thought he was going to organize the ex-cons into an outlaw band of thugs who would knock over drug dealers, banks and armored cars. He failed to realize the Black Hawk County group not only included drug dealers, but it had no need for him.

The group likely knew him just well enough to fear his unique brew of oddness, unpredictability

■ Please turn to page 8A: Rose

COMING UP

■ Tuesday and Wednesday: The murders of two single young women — the cases of Michelle Martinko and Vicki Klotzbach.

■ Thursday: The disappearances of three married women — the cases of Jane Wakefield, Lynn Schuller and Denise Fraley.

■ Friday: The disappearances of two boys — the cases of Guy Heckle and Johnny Gosch.

■ Saturday: Murders in the underworld of drugs — the cases of John Wall and Ron Novak.

■ Sunday: Families of the murdered and missing tell how they cope with unsolved cases.

Modular homes: New way to fix rising rehab costs

By Lonnie Zingula
Gazette City Hall reporter

With house moving and rehabilitation costs rising through the roof, Cedar Rapids officials are looking to use modular homes for affordable housing.

"These modulars, I think, could very well be the starter homes of the '90s," said Cedar Rapids Streets Commissioner Wayne Murdock.

Modular homes mass-produced in factories and trucked to vacant lots are increasingly providing an alternative to fixer-uppers for first-time homebuyers, officials say. Cedar Rapids may be among the nation's first cities to use them in a tax-funded housing project, following a change in federal policy.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) told city officials last fall that Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds now can be used to purchase factory-built homes. The new policy was allowed by the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990, which recognized the rising cost

"Because of inflation, it's sometimes cheaper to tear down a structure and replace it with something new."

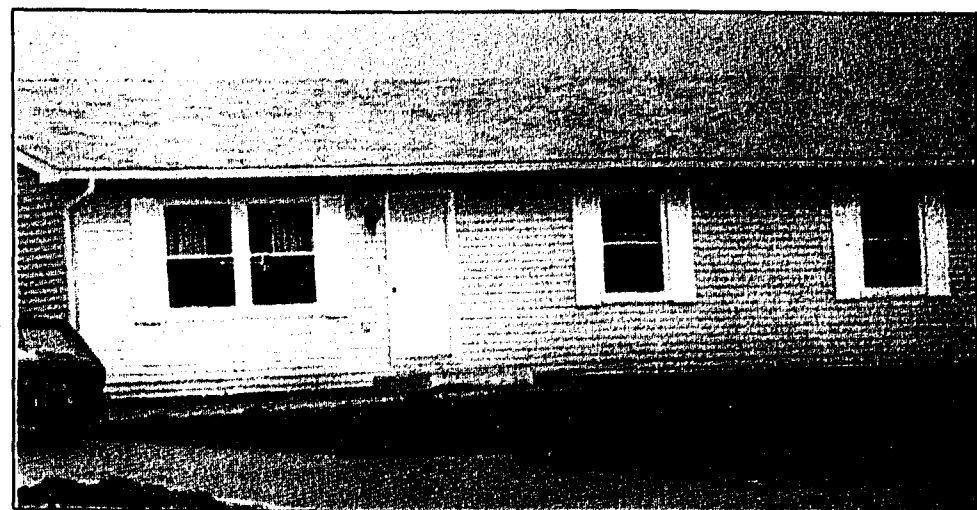
HUD official

of rehabilitating houses, said Gregory Bevitt, director of HUD's Community Planning and Development Division in Omaha, Neb.

"What's been discovered is that, because of inflation, it's sometimes cheaper to tear down a structure and replace it with something new," Bevitt said.

That point was driven home in Cedar Rapids recently when city officials reviewed the \$91,072 bill for moving and

■ Turn to page 8A: Housing



Gazette photo

Modular homes, such as this three-bedroom one in North Liberty, are now eligible for Community Development Block Grant funding under new federal regulations. Don Hansel, owner of Progressive Homes in Marion, says completed, identical houses can be purchased for about \$50,000. The homes come with a one-year guarantee, he says.

GOP: Dem control led to scandal

Los Angeles Times
WASHINGTON — Republican congressional leaders, declaring that the bad-check scandal in the House of Representatives could contribute to a historic turnover, sought Sunday to blame the scandal on 38 years of Democratic domination. They urged voters to sweep aside the majority party this fall.

Democrats have controlled the House for "five years longer than Castro has controlled Cuba," said Rep. Newt Gingrich of

NATION

Georgia, the House Republican whip, in a televised interview. This "one-party monopoly of power in the House" has fostered corruption and "unbelievably bad management by the Democratic leadership," he said.

Democrats hold a 268-166 majority in the House. But those numbers could change substantially after the November elections as a result of retirements, reapportionment and what polls show to be a growing "throw-the-bums-out" attitude.

At least 30 — and perhaps as many as 60 — House members are expected to give up their seats this year as a result of voluntary retirements and redistricting complications.

Political analysts say that 1992 has the potential to be a replay of 1974, when the Watergate scandal cost the Republicans dearly at the polls. The House chosen that year had 92 new faces, the most since the 1948 election, which ushered in 118 freshman members.

Clearly on the defensive because of the GOP attack, Democratic leaders have stressed that the House bank was essentially a private checking cooperative and that all overdrafts were covered by funds in the accounts of other House members. Since members were not charged for overdrafts — and sometimes not even notified that they had occurred — many have said they were unaware of the problem.

"I think what you are seeing now is a public reaction that will have to be followed by information," said House Speaker Thomas A. Foley, D-Wash., appearing on ABC's "This Week With David Brinkley" news program. "There's an impression in many part of the country that somehow these checks were written against government funds."



John Rose

Troubled life of John Rose

■ **1958-1959:** Challenges opposing football player to a duel with chisels.

Disarmed while wielding a knife at West Union High School. Lands in Cedar Rapids group home and later at State Training School for Boys at Eldora.

■ **1960:** On juvenile parole in West Union, kills father with a gunshot to the head. Tried as an adult, is allowed to plead guilty to manslaughter.

■ **1967:** Released from Iowa Men's Reformatory at Anamosa. Later is arrested in Chicago for armed robbery.

■ **1972:** Graduates from Southern Illinois University with a degree in cinema and photography.

■ **1972:** Spends 30 days at mental institution in Illinois.

■ **1975:** Lands in Illinois House of Corrections for an unstated reason.

■ **1976:** Earns master's degree in criminal justice from Arizona State University.

■ **1977:** Kicked out of State University of New York at Albany after being accused of harassment and carrying a concealed weapon.

■ **1978:** Attempts to recruit past acquaintances from Iowa prison, possibly for a criminal gang.

■ **April 21, 1978:** Killed while visiting Black Hawk County ex-cons; body dumped in Benton County.

Rose: Made others 'uneasy' with 'mysteriousness'

■ From page 1A

and violence.

"John Rose had the personality of zero," says Wright, a detective in the Benton County Sheriff's Department. "And people tended to be afraid of him."

But Wright and Smith, the Iowa Division of Criminal Investigation agent who now is the Cedar Rapids public safety commissioner, say the Rose case is far more entangled, far more intriguing than even that.

In the last few years of his life, they note, Rose earned a master's degree — in, of all fields, criminal justice — from Arizona State University. He also had begun a doctoral program in the same field at the State University of New York at Albany, but was booted out for harassment and carrying a concealed weapon.

Tom Schade, professor of criminal justice at Arizona State University, remembers Rose and "the ill-defined sense of uneasiness" he came to feel in Rose's presence.

"I'm not a psychologist or psychiatrist, but he was the kind of person you'd say was a little different," says Schade. "He had a mysteriousness that gave a sense of uneasiness, a sense shared by many."

Rose spent his time in graduate school, and in the months after it working at cross-purposes.

According to Smith and Wright, Rose was brainstorming a scheme that involved finding old acquaintances from his days in Iowa prison in the 1960s. Rose told some people he wanted to round them up for a graduate

thesis about their lives after prison. To the ex-cons, he said he wanted to organize a criminal gang. At the same time, Rose approached federal drug agents to work as an undercover informant. And he continued to immerse himself in neo-Nazi and Ku Klux Klan ideology.

He found himself in the Waterloo-Cedar Falls area on April 20 and 21, 1978 — a rightist and a racist — apparently trying to convince a group of black ex-cons about his dreams.

And these Black Hawk County ex-cons, emphasizes investigator Smith, weren't just any ex-cons. Nearly all had gone to prison in

the 1960s or later for serious crimes.

"These were no typical Anamosa reformatory prisoners," says Smith. "These were violent people."

Wright theorizes that Rose "was trying to go into the big leagues. He thought he'd go up and knock off some dope dealers and hold his own against everyone. He just wasn't as good as they were."

Link to other slaying?

Investigators Wright and Smith now believe their several-year probe into the Rose murder has left them at the doorstep of another, more prominent murder: that of Black Hawk County Assistant Public Defender Al Davidson in 1983.

The investigators don't know who murdered Rose five years earlier. But they believe the murderer came from the same crowd associated with those who murdered Davidson to prevent him from testifying against a man who earlier had tried to run Davidson down in a dispute over a woman.

Jay Hollins and Ronald Harris Brown are serving life sentences for the Davidson murder.

Violent childhood

By the age of 15, John Rose was a big kid, at 6 foot 3 inches and 200 pounds, with a bent toward violence. At one point, he was caught roaming the halls of West Union High School armed with a knife, barking threats. Another time, he grabbed a pair of sharp chisels from the school's shop room and challenged an opposing football team's player to a duel.

His incorrigibility landed him in a psychiatric ward for a time and in a Cedar Rapids group home. He took up skipping school and stealing. He ended up in the State Training School for Boys at Eldora for nine months.

A parole officer at the time said Rose had a complete disregard for authority and, without a change, was sure to become a "menace to society."

Juvenile probation, a stay in a juvenile residential facility, the stint at the State Training

Editor's note:

This story is part of an eight-part series on unsolved law enforcement cases by Gazette staff writers Rick Smith and Jeff Burnham.

If you have information about any of the cases, please contact the law enforcement agency handling the case.

MURDERED MISSING



"I think Rose was one of those guys who would walk into a room and everybody would hate him in five minutes."

J.D. Smith,
former DCI agent

School for Boys and a juvenile parole did nothing to prevent Rose from murdering his father.

His subsequent six-year stay at the Iowa Men's Reformatory at Anamosa apparently did little to reform him.

Investigator Smith says Rose was arrested for a strong-arm robbery in Chicago in 1967, the same year he left Anamosa. In 1972, he spent 30 days in a mental institution in Illinois. In 1975, he was in the Illinois House of Corrections for an unstated reason. And in 1977, he was kicked out of college for harassment and carrying a concealed weapon.

Back to basement

In the months before his murder in April 1978, Rose had retreated to the basement of his mother's modest, middle-class home in Broadview, Ill.

He was 35, living off a Social Security check of \$170 a month, apparently for some mental disorder. At his size, he did what he wanted. He came and went without announcement. His mother was too fragile to insist on anything else.

He comforted himself in his basement room with handcuffs, billy clubs, nightsticks, tear gas, lockpick tools, American Nazi Party propaganda and a Ku Klux Klan card, investigators later found.

"This was his domain," says Wright. "I picture John Rose as a loner, sitting in his basement

dreaming his dreams. And with his kind of dreams, when you blow it, you really blow it."

On April 20, 1978, Rose had left his mother's house, as he usually did, without telling anyone where he was going. He got on a plane, with a round-trip ticket, and flew to Des Moines.

In Des Moines, he went to the Iowa Board of Parole, intent on seeing the board's executive secretary. He had been communicating with the board for 18 months via infrequent letters in an effort to locate former prison friends. The secretary was not in, and Rose vowed he'd be back. He headed to the bus station to take a trip to Waterloo-Cedar Falls.

He appeared a little out of control. He flagged a car down to get to the bus station on time, and then left his wallet behind in the car.

A 'mystery'

Once in Cedar Falls, he took a cab ride from the bus station to a restaurant, and the rest is a mystery.

The next day, his body with its bullet-ridden head was dumped north of Vinton.

Smith thinks Rose could have walked into a tough crowd unannounced.

"I think Rose was one of those guys who would walk into a room and everybody would hate him in five minutes," says Smith. "He was a total loser."



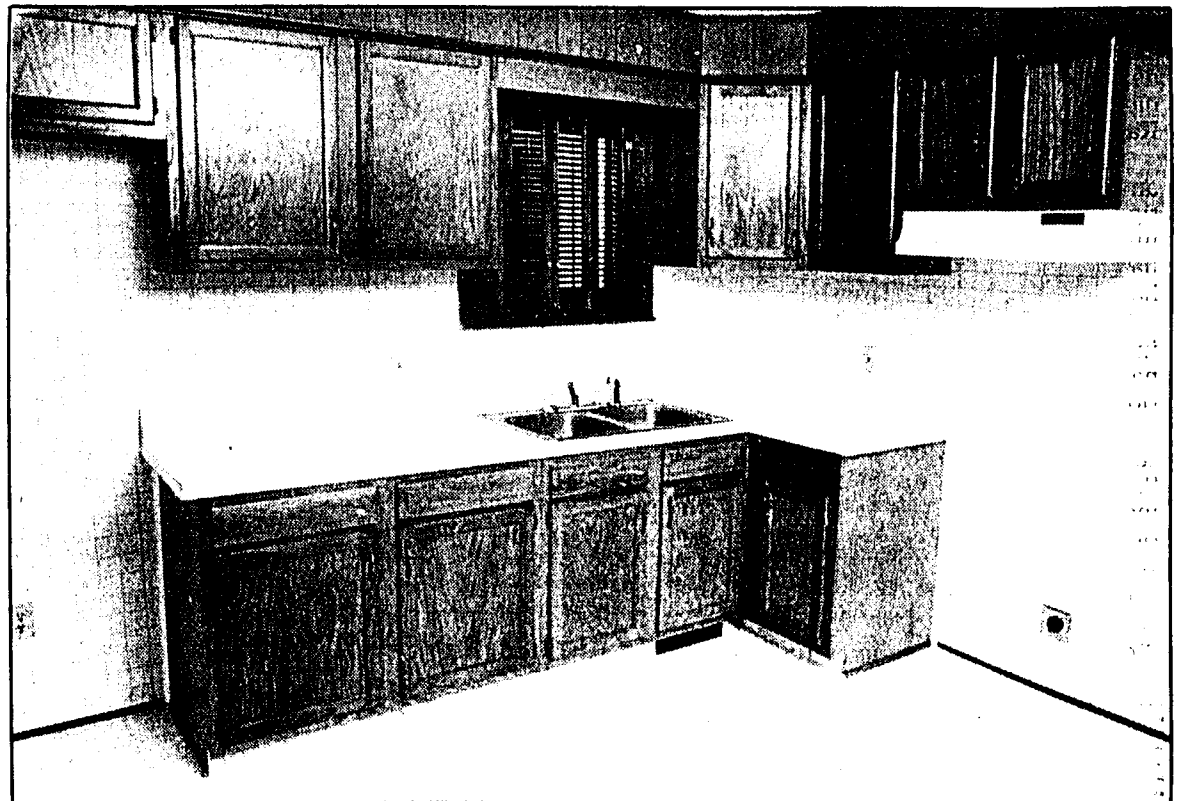
This two-story, three-bedroom house at 1609 14th Ave. SE was moved and rehabilitated by the city of Cedar Rapids. Costs were paid with Community Development Block Grant funds.

REHABILITATION COSTS: \$49,324
ASKING PRICE: \$30,000



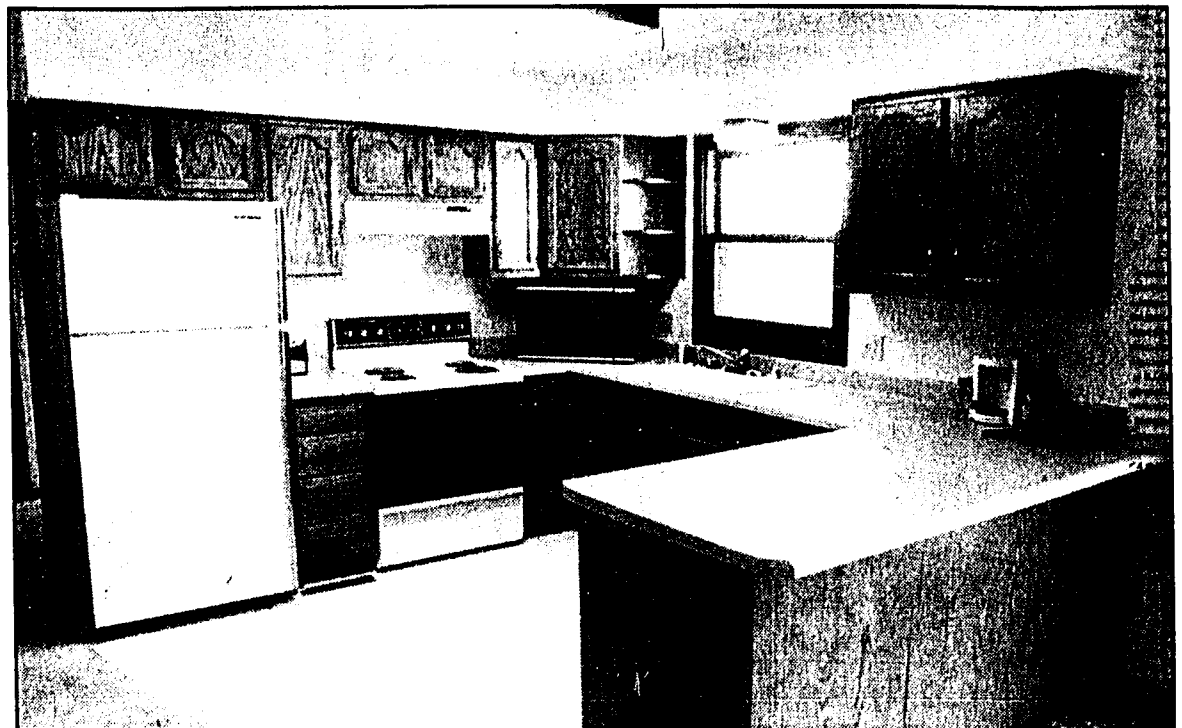
Renovation continues at this two-story house, which the city of Cedar Rapids moved to 929 Eighth St. SE.

REHABILITATION COSTS: \$41,748 (estimate)
ASKING PRICE: \$28,000 (tentative)



Gazette photos

RENOVATED KITCHEN: Extensive renovation — including new plumbing, wiring, flooring and cupboards — has been completed in this kitchen at 1609 14th Ave. SE. Some officials say rehabilitation costs can be contained if salvage rights are retained on houses donated to the city so that items such as cupboards do not need to be replaced.



MODULAR KITCHEN: The kitchen in this home in Marion is standard in all modulares sold by Progressive Homes, according to the company's owner, Don Hansel. Appliances are not included, but the homes come with a one-year guarantee.

Housing: Modulares may be the way to fix rising rehab costs

■ From page 1A

rehabilitating two houses received from Mercy Medical Center. Assuming they are sold at their asking prices of \$28,000 and \$30,000, respectively, the projects stand to lose more than \$33,000 combined, not including financial assistance to the buyers and indirect costs for staff time and relocating utilities during the move.

Mayor Don Canney has been the most outspoken council member against what he perceives as a waste of CDBG funds.

"It doesn't make sense to send good money after bad," he said. "If you can go with a new home on the same site at less cost, you'd better do it."

For what the city is spending on remodeling, Don Hansel contends he can provide newly built ranch-style homes that will be worth more when the job is done. Hansel, owner of Progressive Homes of Marion, markets modular homes

manufactured by All American Homes at its Dyersville factory.

"I can give them the same thing for the same money, only more square footage, brand-new and with a one-year warranty," he said. "I can give more for your money all day long. And there isn't anybody that can touch me for the quality."

CITY OFFICIALS are poised to find out. Though details are still being hammered out, all five City Council members told The Gazette they would support a pilot project involving at least one of the homes.

That's not to say rehabilitation efforts will be tossed out the window. Officials noted that remodeling projects still could be useful in older neighborhoods where modular homes would look out of place.

Rehabilitation costs can be contained, officials said, by accepting

houses that have not had the salvage rights sold. Donors also may be asked to provide the money they would have spent on demolition along with the house.

City officials expressed varying degrees of support for revising building standards requiring houses moved to a new site to meet new building standards, which add to the rehabilitation costs. "Maybe they need some rehab, but that doesn't mean we need to do them up like penthouses or the Taj Mahal," Murdock said.

Guidelines are being developed to help the city determine whether a rehabilitation project is worthwhile before any money is spent.

"A dilapidated structure that is beyond reasonable repair costs deserves to be torn down," Finance Commissioner Lyle Hanson said. "The city has to be cost-conscious also."