1931 to a Jewish family, who survived the entire time Nazis confined a boy to a Jewish ghetto, isolated from the rest of the city and forced to wear the yellow Star of David on their clothing.

When the Russians came to town with machine guns blazing, Reiner’s family took refuge in a basement.

In 1947, Reiner’s family escaped from Soviet-occupied Budapest by hiding in the fals bottom of a truck. They lived in a German refugee camp for two years before arriving in Sheboygan.

Once here, the family spoke no English and lived in a crowded apartment at North 14th Street and Michigan Avenue.

In his interview, Reiner recalled his story of survival and the importance of freedom.

Dave Reiner of Sheboygan receives a $1 million symbolic check from Wisconsin Lottery Director Mike Edmonds at a news conference Monday at a south-side Q Mart.

“This is the second check of those that we’ve presented to Q Mart,” Edmonds said Monday. “If I’m back here in another two weeks, you’re going to have to change your store name to ‘Lucky Mart’.”

On the day he found out he won, Resnick said he checked his ticket as soon as he purchased it, per his usual routine.

By Kali Thiel

Budapest native Reiner kept his camera trained on Sheboygan

ONE IN A MILLION

Lottery pays off for Sheboygan man after 26 years

By Janet Weyraadt

Budapest naïve native Reiner kept his camera trained on Sheboygan

By Kali Thiel

H istory was being made buying lottery tickets every day for 26 years, and last week it finally paid off in a big way.

Sheboygan resident Dave Reiner, 82, is a $1 million Wisconsin Lottery Powerball ticket winner. After taxes, he’ll keep $673,500 of the prize money.

“I keep saying, ‘One of these days I’m going to get lucky,’” Reiner said at a press conference Monday. “And I got lucky.”

Monday’s press conference was held at the Q Mart on Weden Creek Road, where Reiner said he purchased his winning ticket.

Full of nervous energy and laughter, Reiner was all smiles as he received his symbolic $1 million check from Wisconsin Lottery Director Mike Edmonds and answered questions for the media.

“My amps felt like Niagara Falls,” Reiner said after the conference. “I haven’t felt this nervous probably since (my wife) was having a baby.”

Q Mart receives a $20,000 commission for selling the winning ticket.

Reiner is the second this month in Sheboygan County to win the $1 million Powerball, and both tickets were purchased at a Q Mart.

“I think Dave Reiner purchased his ticket at a Q Mart,” Edmonds continued.

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Court: Public union can’t force dues payments

By Sam Hananel

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court ruled 5-4 along ideological lines Monday that public employee unions cannot be forced to pay dues to public employees’ unions.

The 5-4 decision by the court’s conservative majority, over the vehement objections of liberal justices, dealt a blow to President Barack Obama’s health care law two years after the court came within one vote of striking it down as unconstitutional.

Citing 1959 law

With its combination of controversial issues — religion, abortion, contraception — the case, known as "AFL-CIO v. Wisconsin Public Employee Relations Board," was one of the most closely watched cases of the term, raising the question of whether labor unions can be required to pay mandatory union dues and fees.

Judges ruled in favor of the state union board, which contends that the Wisconsin law, among others in the nation, is constitutional. The law, imposed by the state legislature, allows public employees to avoid paying union fees and dues.

The state’s law, imposed in 1964 and upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court, does not apply to federal employees.

The 1959 law seeks to make public worker unions answerable to the same state laws as private unions, so that state employees can choose to pay fees for collective bargaining and representation services.

The court’s opinion Monday by Justice Samuel Alito was a narrow victory for organized labor. It did not overrule the court’s “agency shop” precedent applying to private employee unions.

The challenge to the mandatory union dues, brought by eight home-care workers in Illinois, represented the biggest labor case to come before the court this term — putting at risk potential court’s future, viability of public employee unions.

For decades, the law has allowed unions to collect dues from public employees, if those employees agree to be represented by the union.

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