

Columbia Missourian

72nd Year — No. 206

Good Morning! It's Wednesday, May 14, 1980

3 Sections — 34 Pages — 15 Cents

Judge blocks Carter's 10¢ gasoline tax

From our wire services

WASHINGTON — A federal judge ruled Tuesday that President Carter lacks the legal authority to impose a conservation fee on gasoline, thus throwing into confusion the planned 10-cent-a-gallon increase that had been scheduled to go into effect Thursday.

The government immediately appealed the decision to the U.S. Court of Appeals, hoping to reinstate the fee before Thursday. Press Secretary Jody Powell said, "We certainly are confident of our ultimate legal position."

At the White House, Carter told a group of visiting editors the fee "is ex-

remely important for the nation to maintain."

The court ruling came amid a hectic series of legislative actions aimed at blocking the increase. A congressional move to thwart the fee has gathered momentum and House Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr. said the president would lose a floor vote on the issue.

The House Ways and Means Committee was due to vote on a measure to block the tax Tuesday, but delayed a formal vote pending an appearance today by Treasury Secretary G. William Miller. Miller had been scheduled to appear today on the NBC Today program to justify the gasoline price in-

crease, but hurriedly cancelled his appearance after the court decision.

The ruling of federal District Judge Aubrey E. Robinson Jr. apparently has the effect of deferring a price increase that would have cost motorists about \$10 billion in higher fuel bills the first year.

The fee, which Carter announced March 14 as a measure designed to curb foreign oil imports and curtail domestic consumption of gasoline, was challenged in court by a coalition of congressmen, consumer groups and gasoline retailers.

Consumer spokesmen immediately attacked the proposed tax as infla-

tionary in that it would have the effect of raising gasoline prices, while a bipartisan group on Capitol Hill said the proposal was unconstitutional since it circumvented the right of Congress to impose taxes.

Carter sought to use an import fee on foreign oil as a vehicle for imposing a 10-cent-a-gallon levy on all gasoline, whether it was derived from foreign or domestic petroleum.

"The gasoline conservation fee... does not fall within the inherent powers of the president, is not sanctioned by the statutes cited (by Justice Department lawyers), and is contrary to manifest congressional intent,"

Robinson said in his 12-page opinion. "The court has no choice but to grant the plaintiffs the relief they seek."

The argument made by Robinson was that the 10-cent-a-gallon fee at the pump would apply both to the 50 percent of gasoline supplies stemming from foreign oil, as well as the 50 percent stemming from domestic production. The ruling did not oppose the president's right to impose quotas or import fees.

Two months ago Carter unveiled the plan to impose an oil import fee of \$4.62 a barrel as part of his anti-inflation efforts. He said the levy would have the effect of cutting imports of foreign oil

by 100,000 barrels a day this year, while at the same time raising about \$10 billion that could help balance the federal budget.

Carter cited as authority for the move an obscure provision of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, which he claimed gave him broad discretionary powers to impose import fees and quotas should he deem them necessary for the national interest.

The original congressional forces opposed to Carter's proposal were from New England and states in the upper Midwest where huge increases in the prices of home heating oil have become political, as well as financial.



A mobile home resident searches among rubble for his belongings

Tammy A. Lechner

Victims survey household ruins

By Bob Ramsdell
Missourian staff writer

SEDALIA — Herb Harkless always kept his basement open so residents of the trailer court he owned and managed had someplace to go in times of severe weather. Monday was no exception.

Harkless, owner of the Sunset Mobile Home Village in northwest Sedalia, heard from one of his residents Monday afternoon that tornado watches were posted for the area. As he went down into the basement to check the lights, the first warning siren sounded.

People began streaming into the basement as Harkless went through the park urging residents to head for the shelter. A second siren sounded.

Inside, close to 100 residents of the court gathered as the wind began to rise. Somebody noticed a tree falling. The high basement windows soon were obscured by trash and debris flying through the air outside.

In minutes all was calm. After the rain slowed, Harkless allowed residents to leave the basement. They emerged to find their homes destroyed, their belongings scattered.

They were victims of a tornado that cut a 10-mile (16-kilometer) path along the western edge of Sedalia Monday evening, leaving 200 people homeless, injuring 23, and putting nearly 250 people out of work. The storm did an estimated \$25 million in damages.

There were no fatalities.

Gov. Joseph Teasdale has declared Sedalia a disaster area and is attempting to obtain federal funds to help the homeless and businesses in the area. Teasdale also called in the Missouri National Guard and Missouri State Highway Patrol to assist in the cleanup and to ensure security.

Early Tuesday, Sunset park residents and their families returned to the trailer court, attempting to salvage belongings and memories. The area had been under curfew since 11 p.m. Monday and was blocked to all except the press and people with passes issued by the city.

Television sets and toys, record albums and clothes, food and insulation covered the ground. Cars and trailers were overturned, crushed by trees, thrown about. Doors flapped in the breeze. Chunks of metal fell loudly.

The residents returned to what had been their homes. Sixty-two of 64 trailers had been destroyed.

Irvin Phillips was not optimistic as he helped his daughter and son-in-law sift through the remains of their trailer. "There ain't much to salvage here. It's a mess," he said.

Phillips said he was shocked by the extent of the damage. "You can't visualize this till you see it with your own eyes," he said. "I think everybody was

(See SEDALIA, Page 16A)

Ministers plan Christian school without teachers

By Terry Raffensperger
Missourian staff writer

MEXICO, Mo. — Claiming public school education no longer meets the needs of people, two Baptist ministers here plan to open in August a 12-year Christian school with no teachers.

In the Ole Country School, students will teach themselves with prepackaged educational workbooks sold by Accelerated Christian Education, a Lewisville, Tex., firm. The school staff will consist only of monitors to supervise the work done by the children. None of the school personnel will be certified as teachers by the state of Missouri.

The Rev. C.F. Skelton, 33, and the Rev. Everette Reeves, 40, pastor and associate pastor at the Ole Country

Church, an independent Baptist church here, said their sole motivation is a belief that "God gave responsibility to the church to train children."

Skelton said the program uses the Bible as its main textbook. "We'll teach the '3R's' in a Christian setting. Baptist doctrine won't be taught, but fundamentals of Christian faith, such as salvation and creation, will be," Skelton said.

The ACE brochure says it provides "a course of study that not only assumes the Bible is God's word and is accurate, but teaches every subject from a viewpoint of eternal values."

ACE says it is not a denominational movement. Its program is set up so the sponsoring church pastor serves as the principal. Students work at their own speed on individual Packets of Accele-

rated Christian Education. Twelve PACE's in each subject cover approximately a year's work for an average student.

The four main subjects are math, English, social studies and science. The phonics method is used to teach reading. Electives such as art, auto mechanics and foreign languages are available on the high school level.

Other Christian schools using ACE curricula in central Missouri include the Heritage Christian Academy in Moberly, the Auxvasse Christian Center in Auxvasse, the Grace 'n' Glory Christian Academy in New Franklin, the Faith Baptist Academy and the Apostolic Christian Academy, both in Columbia.

Public school administrators in the area disagree on the value of a Chris-

tian school as an alternative to public schools.

Tom Trail, superintendent of Moberly schools, said, "We are very happy with the Christian school up here. I think there is a very good place for Christian schools. There should be an alternative choice, and it should be left up to the parents."

Donald Palmer, superintendent of Mexico schools, said, "I run on the philosophy that if that is what the parents and student desire, fine. If we could hand pick our student body and disregard students' constitutional rights, we could probably provide a better education ourselves."

Earl Brown, superintendent of North Callaway schools, was more critical of the Christian schools and their curriculum. "I think, curricular-wise, the

students in those Christian schools don't get what they do in public schools." Brown said students have transferred to the public school in Auxvasse, and he has found it difficult to determine where those students are in their academic progress and believes "they are not on the same level as our students."

Although ACE recommends teachers have a bachelor's degree in education, it is not required. The school's self-instructional setup does away with the need for a classroom teacher in the traditional sense, Skelton said. Instead, monitors are used to answer questions students may have as they work on their PACE's.

Students using the ACE method sit at a long table which is divided into individual stalls called offices to prevent

distraction and communication. The students go to a centralized table to correct their own PACE's. To get permission to do this or to ask a question students put a small American or Christian flag on top of their offices to attract the monitor.

Reeves said that although the cost per student will be about \$50 a month, no tuition will be charged at the school because it is considered part of the ministry of the church, but donations will be encouraged. The main expense will be buying the PACE's which cost about a dollar each, Reeves said.

Students at the school will be required to wear "God and Country" uniforms, a combination of red, white, and blue clothing. Boys will be required to have short hair and wear neckties, Reeves said.

In town today

7 p.m. Columbia Airport Advisory Board, conference room, third floor, County-City Building.

7:30 p.m. Columbia Environment and Natural Resources Commission, conference room, fourth floor, County-City Building.

8 p.m. Modern dance, Mid America Dance Company, Launer Auditorium, Columbia College. \$4 for public; \$2.50 for students, children and senior citizens.

Movie listings on Page 13B

Inside today

Tigers reach baseball final

Missouri and Nebraska will meet tonight for the Big Eight Conference baseball championship. The Tigers earned the right to play for the crown with a 9-0 one-hit victory over the Huskers Tuesday night. For details see Page 6A.

Carter, Reagan win

President Carter and Ronald Reagan won again in primaries in Maryland and Nebraska on Tuesday — adding enough delegates to hold about 90 percent of the magic numbers needed for nomination. Story on Page 16A.

Reye's syndrome

To Melissa's father, the disease became a 'nightmare' that still haunts the family. Part of the bad dream is a nagging that their only child might have been saved by doctors more familiar with her illness

By Chris Kilbourne
Missourian staff writer

Insight

When 12-year-old Melissa Carroll of Arnold, Mo., visited her ailing mother at Lutheran Medical Center one Sunday last January, she told her parents she wasn't feeling well.

One week later, the Carrolls' only child was dead, the victim of a rare but increasingly recognized disease called Reye's syndrome.

"It was a nightmare," Robert Carroll says. "And it still comes back to haunt us. There's no way you can keep the thoughts out of your mind."

Part of the Carrolls' nightmare is the nagging thought that Melissa might have been saved if doctors were more familiar with the syndrome and if it had been diagnosed earlier.

The disease strikes children from infancy to about age 19. The largest number of

reported cases occur in the 5- to 10-year-old age group.

Reye's syndrome is somewhat of a mystery in the medical community. Doctors have only known about the disease since 1963 and are yet to discover what causes it.

Many cases of Reye's syndrome are misdiagnosed and improperly treated because of the disease is rare and new to the medical profession and because early symptoms of the disease resemble those of more common childhood diseases.

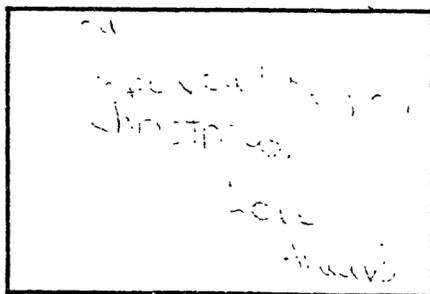
Robert and Velva Carroll are painfully aware of how the syndrome can mystify doctors.

Melissa was still sick the Monday after she visited her mother. She had to stay at

(See LOSS, Page 15A)



Within a week of first feeling sick, Melissa Carroll died of Reye's syndrome. This note on her picture was a gift to her mother.



Syndrome unknown until 1963 article

By Chris Kilbourne
Missourian staff writer

As unbelievable as it may seem, Reye's syndrome did its deadly work anonymously until 1963.

Although case histories of patients with symptoms now recognizable as the disease appeared in medical literature as early as 1929, it took doctors 34 more years to identify it as a distinct disease.

In 1963, Australian physician R. Douglas Reye and two colleagues published an article in the British medical journal Lancet in which they provided a comprehensive picture of the disease that now bears Reye's name.

In the same year, Dr. George M. Johnson and co- (See CAUSE, Page 15A)