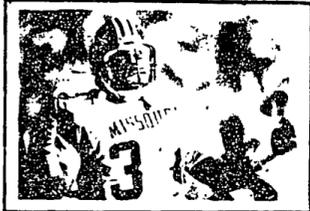


# Missourian SportsWeek

## Drain's world

Tigers' fullback finds friend in 12-year-old. See Pages 6B-7B.

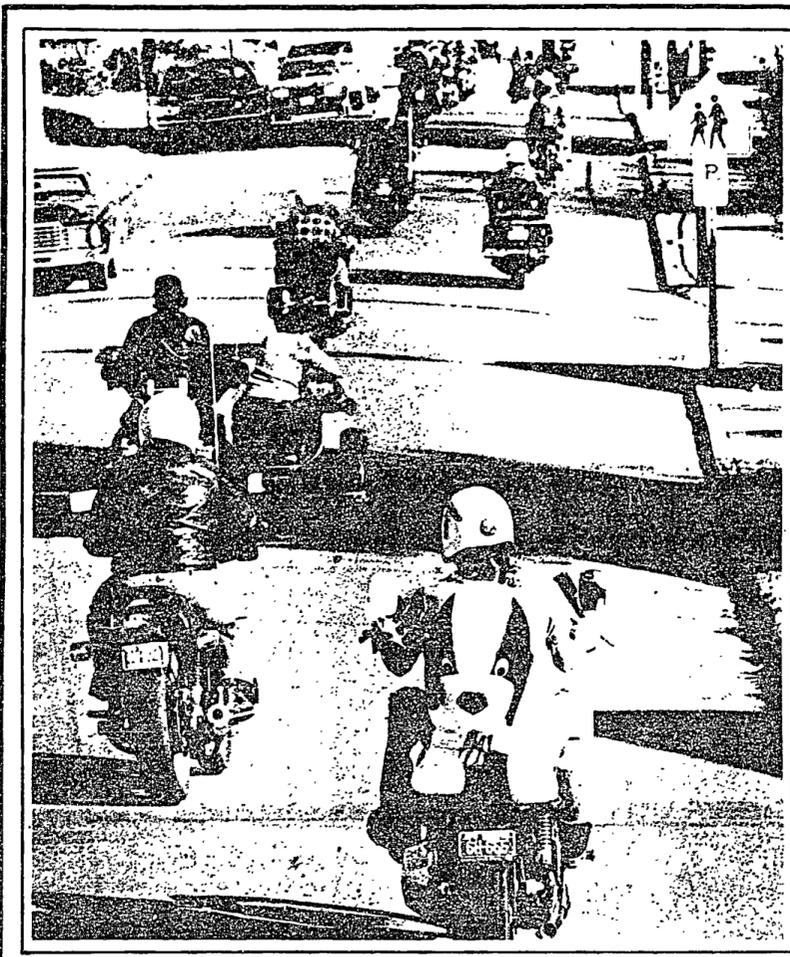


# Columbia Missouri

77th Year — No. 45

Good Morning! It's Monday, November 5, 1984

2 Sections — 26 Pages — 25 Cents



Michele Cardon

## Charity on wheels

More than 150 motorcyclists paraded to the Salvation Army, 602 N. Garth Ave., to drop off the more than \$800 in toys and more than 100 canned goods they donated to charity Sunday. The annual toy ride, sponsored by the Freedom of Road Riders, originated at 'Zooks' Harley-Davidson, 608 Nebraska Ave., and wound up at the Salvation Army after touring the city with a police escort. Above, Chuck Williams and his stuffed companion wait in the parking lot for the other bikers to arrive.

## Reagan stumps for Republican state candidates

ST. LOUIS (UPI) — President Reagan, asking a flag-waving crowd for four more years in office, Sunday reminded supporters that his administration has cut taxes, lowered inflation and made America a safer place to live.

To the chants of "Four more years!," Reagan told a crowd gathered around the Gateway Arch that America was going through its second revolution and getting stronger all the time, but "it's only just begun," he said.

The president, who was nearly two hours late arriving due to a last minute scheduling change that took him to Rochester, Minn., was introduced by Hollywood friend Bob Hope to a crowd estimated by police at 20,000.

Hope warned up the audience with one-liners like, "You know what America would be like without Ronald Reagan: Mr. T without muscles."

Reagan, 73, on the fourth day of his 10-state campaign swing on his own behalf and the behalf of Republican congressional candidates, praised Reps. Gene Taylor, Bill Emerson and Tom Coleman, who all are running for re-election.

He also said Missouri needed representatives like Eric Rathbone, who is running against Richard Gephardt in Missouri's 1st District, Carrie Francke, who is trying to unseat Harold Volkmer in the 9th District, and Jack Buechner, who is running against Robert Young in the 2nd District.

"Don't send me back alone," Reagan said telling the crowd he wanted House members who were on his side.

Reagan also stumped for the Republican party's candidates for statewide offices: Attorney General

John Ashcroft for governor, Mel Hancock for lieutenant governor, Wendell Bailey for treasurer, Bill Webster for attorney general and Roy Blunt for secretary of state.

Reagan criticized the policies of Democratic challenger Walter Mondale as ones that would result in higher taxes and weakened military security. He told the audience that he was the president who cut taxes.

"We've cut personal tax rates by 25 percent, and while some people have said that benefits some people more than others, that tax cut was even-steven across the board and benefited everybody," Reagan said, as he was interrupted by a round of boos from about 20 Mondale supporters.

Undaunted by the hecklers, Reagan boasted about the administration's record of lowering inflation from 12 percent to 4 percent, creating 6 million jobs in 21 months and lowering gasoline prices by 8 cents a gallon.

"If he (Mondale) keeps his promises, it will cost every household \$1,890," Reagan said. "That's more than \$150 a month. That's like having a second mortgage — A Mondale mortgage."

Reagan recalled his own conversion from the Democratic Party to the GOP years ago and charged the Democrats no longer represent the values of Harry S. Truman and John Kennedy.

As he invited the Democrats in the crowd to "walk with us down that path of hope and opportunity," the crowd once again broke into chants of "Four more years."

Thousands of spectators filled the grassy area and steps by 10 a.m., only to wait four hours for the president's arrival.

## Pastors address gambling issues

By Michael Coit, Chele Caughron and Mike Holtzclaw  
Missourian staff writers

In a final effort to sway their congregations, some mid-Missouri church leaders brought opposition to two gambling issues on Tuesday's statewide ballot to the pulpit Sunday.

During worship services, the pastors railed against those who scheme for money and don't work for their wages. Their messages were both direct and indirect, but the words shared common meanings and carried biblical force against Amendment 5, which would establish a state lottery, and Amendment 7, which would allow pari-mutuel wagering at horse races.

Most Columbia pastors contacted said they had no plans to address the issues during Sunday's services. The Rev. Max Klinkenborg of Bethel Church, an American Baptist church here, said he doubted that most mainline churches would take time during services to speak against the proposals.

However, at the Central Methodist College campus in Fayette, the Rev. James Smith of Linn Memorial Church

read a letter from Bishop W.T. Handy Jr. to a congregation of 200.

"Traditionally, the United Methodist Church and its predecessors have regarded gambling as a major social evil," the letter says. "Gambling was seen to be a threat to family life and disrupted the tranquility of the community."

The letter, which touched on Methodist movements against gambling throughout the past century, reflected the official position of the United Methodist Church.

Smith chose not to interpret the church's position.

"I'm not in the business of casting other people's votes, but I believe we are justified in making statements on some of the facts concerning the issues," he said.

The Rev. Sam Martin, who leads the congregation of the Emmanuel Baptist Church, 3100 Pioneer Drive, veiled his message in a 20-minute sermon concerning the exploits of the Biblical figure Jacob. God will take care of those who try to take away the wages of others, Martin said.

He said Jacob, who was an honest schemer in the book of Genesis, always came out on the short end of

deals he made for 20 years with another biblical character, Laban. Martin compared Jacob's misfortune with a state lottery that he said would promise people more than they actually could receive.

"As I understand it, if you win a \$1 million lottery, you don't get it all at once but in installments, and the winners don't earn any interest on the money they don't receive," Martin said.

Martin was the chairman of the Christian life commission within the Missouri Baptist Convention from 1971 to 1977 and helped lead opposition to previous lottery proposals. He never specifically addressed the lottery during a sermon, but included information in announcements that precede the services.

At the First Baptist Church of Fayette, the Rev. Robert Quinn said nothing in his sermon Sunday concerning either amendments, the lottery or the pari-mutuel proposals, but his stance on the issues was clear.

At the front of the church, a "Flimflam" bumper sticker hung beneath a Missouri Baptist Convention Sesquicentennial poster. Flim-

flam is the derogatory term Missourians Against 5 and 7 use to slam the ballot proposals.

On the offertory table in the church vestibule, a basket was filled with envelopes to collect donations for Missourians Against 5 and 7.

Quinn said while he did not mention the ballot proposals Sunday, he has given three or four sermons during Sunday night services specifically against the issues.

Despite his efforts, Quinn said he thinks both ballot proposals will pass in Tuesday's general election.

The Missouri Baptist Convention lobbied against a state lottery proposal during the spring legislative session and joined Missourians Against 5 and 7 to oppose pari-mutuel wagering. Both measures are ahead in recent polls.

Cindy Blosser, press secretary for Missourians Against 5 and 7, said four of Missouri's five major denominations have taken official stands against the two ballot issues. Those churches — the Missouri Baptists, Disciples of Christ, Catholics, Methodists and Lutherans — make up 41 percent of Missouri voters, she said. The Lutherans have not met statewide yet this year, she said.

## Governor hopefuls plot final strategies

By Helene Feger  
State capital bureau

JEFFERSON CITY — As Missouri's gubernatorial candidates splash their final ads across the television screen and hastily schedule a few more campaign stops to pick up stray votes, political observers are charting Missouri's voting map in anticipation of Tuesday's balloting.

Both sides — Republican John Ashcroft and Democrat Ken Rothman — are confident of a victory, but where the candidates will draw their voting strength is open to dispute.

Lou Millot, political director of the state Republican Party, analyzed voting patterns in each of the state's

114 counties in an effort to predict how Tuesday's vote might go. Millot said there are five bellweather counties in the state: Washington, St. Francis, Livingston, Texas and Pettis counties. He said they have consistently picked the winning governor since the 1964 election.

Besides these regions, St. Louis County, because of its size, is vitally important in moving a candidate from the win or loss column, Millot said.

"Republicans do not win in the state unless they carry St. Louis," he said.

But the area is one that is hotly fought over by the two candidates.

See ST. LOUIS, Page 14A

## Industrial revenue bonds come under criticism

By Geoff Campbell and Faith Lyman  
Missourian staff writers

Time is running out for industrial revenue bonds. At tonight's City Council meeting Mayor John Westlund is expected to propose that the council create a new industrial bonding authority in an attempt to take advantage of a federal program whose life expectancy is less than two years.

Does this sound like a last-ditch effort?

"That's what it is," Sixth Ward Councilman Matt McCormick said following last Monday's meeting of the Boone County Industrial Development Authority. At that meeting, the board vetoed a proposal that sought a compromise between Columbia's development master plan and the authority's philosophy governing bond issues.

"The city will, in fact, take a very aggressive approach to attracting commercial (development) while the two-year time period is still available," he added.

The mayor's actions stem from the City Council's concern that the Boone County Industrial Development Authority has been too

conservative in the way it has issued tax-exempt bonds through its five-year history and, as a consequence, has frightened off commercial industries that could benefit Columbia's economic future.

The proposal will likely breeze through council. Westlund and Assistant City Manager Bob Black, who last month announced their intentions to push for the creation of an authority, have garnered council support by persuading members that a new authority is necessary for the city's future growth.

The industrial revenue bonds that a new authority would issue have come under increasing criticism nationwide.

At the center of the debate is whether these bonds actually entice new industry into a community or whether they simply provide an inexpensive source of capital financing for companies that would have settled in an area regardless of bond availability.

Just as compelling are the alleged abuses of the bonds and the effects they have had on the interest rates of all municipal bonds and the taxpayer's wallet.

But in the city's eye, advantages outweigh

such concerns. The bonds, city officials say, can and should be used to Columbia's advantage.

According to McCormick, the city has spent a lot of money on its economic development department in an effort to attract non-polluting, commercial and medical industries. The bonds are "a kind of carrot on a stick, if you will, to those types of industries," McCormick said Friday.

The industrial revenue bonds, or IRBs, have financed all types of private enterprises, from grain elevators to retirement homes to McDonald's restaurants and K-Mart shopping centers. In the St. Louis area, IRBs have financed the construction of about a dozen 905 International Stores — a liquor retailer that has since found itself immersed in financial hot water.

Recently a bonding agency in a Kansas City, Mo., suburb approved an issue for the construction of a real estate office.

All these issues are legal. In fact, almost anything goes in the industrial bonding game. But the Congressional Budget Office in a 1981 report cited issues for public and

private golf courses, national hamburger chains and a retail furniture outlet as the type that have jeopardized the future of IRB financing.

But the report also notes that the principal users of IRBs, in fact, are those that were designed to be helped — small corporations with average sales of \$47 million and an average payroll of 87 employees.

Controversy aside, authorities assert that these bonds enhance the economic base of a community by creating jobs and increasing tax revenues.

George Brakatselos, senior associate with the Public Securities Association in New York, says IRBs offer "a definite benefit to communities. They are effective in that they do contribute to the economic development of a community."

However, proof of this is sketchy at best since the federal government began only a year ago to require formal reports about issues and their uses and effects on a community's labor force and economy.

Following legislation in 1983, Missouri became one of the few states in the country to

require municipal bonding authorities to submit annual reports on their bond issues. The reports require municipalities to detail how bond money has been spent and the estimated number of jobs a project has created.

Not available, however, are studies that address the question of whether a company seeking the bonds actually needs them. In other words, how many companies seeking IRBs and denied them have gone ahead with their projects?

Thomas Monks, the manager of existing services with the state's Community and Economic Development Division, says IRBs have had a positive impact on a community's economic development and employment base.

"You still have to ask the question," Monks added, "Would a job be done had IRBs not been available? That can't be answered. It's intangible."

Criticism of the costs of these bonds continues to mount, particularly at the federal level. The U.S. government claims to foot the

See GOVERNMENT, Page 14A