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Vance finds understanding in Saudi Arabia

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia (UPI) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance found understanding Thursday, if not outright support, for the Camp David peace accords in Saudi Arabia.

American officials said Thursday night after nearly three hours of talks between Vance and Saudi leaders, "they are actively involved in a dialogue that can reach understanding."

Hodding Carter III, Vance's spokesman, said "we can continue to believe that Saudi Arabia is a force for moderation and stability in the Middle East."

The Camp David accords had

angered some hardline Arab states so much that radical Palestinians threatened Thursday to blow up U.S. oil installations in the Middle East.

It appeared that the neutral Saudi stance, apparently giving Jordan a free hand to enter peace talks with Israel and Egypt, would be the maximum that Vance could expect.

Jordan, the first stop on the Vance mission, also gave the administration a noncommittal answer but expressed willingness to hold further talks.

"We came to find, first, understanding, and then out of that could come support," Hodding Carter said. Vance's selling mission is com-

pllicated by an apparent disagreement between the United States and Israel about the exact wording of the agreement reached on a moratorium of new Israeli settlements in occupied territories.

The two differing views on the settlements, as well as Jerusalem, were to be handled in separate letters which were to have been issued Monday. Because of the continuing dispute over the exact agreement, Vance could not present the letters to the Saudis in his meetings Thursday.

Vance, on the second leg of his Middle East trip to sell the Camp David agreements to moderate Arab nations,

spent 30 minutes in a courtesy call on ailing King Khalid, and then two hours and 15 minutes with Crown Prince Fahd, the deputy prime minister and the day-to-day guiding power in oil-rich Saudi Arabia.

Carter said, "they were actively involved in a dialogue that can reach an understanding."

On Tuesday, the Saudi cabinet issued a statement which said that the Camp David agreements were not a "final acceptable" formula for peace. After that statement, the dollar dropped sharply in world markets in an apparent reaction.

Vance's spokesman described the

talks as "good, thorough and friendly." Asked if he thought the administration's controversial sale of 60 F-15 fighters to Saudi Arabia had had any effect on the Saudi's, Carter said, "we have no reason to doubt the rationale of the sale to a moderate and stable Arab nation."

Although the Saudis were not expected to give public support to the Camp David agreements, even tacit support would permit Jordan to join Israel and Egypt in peace talks.

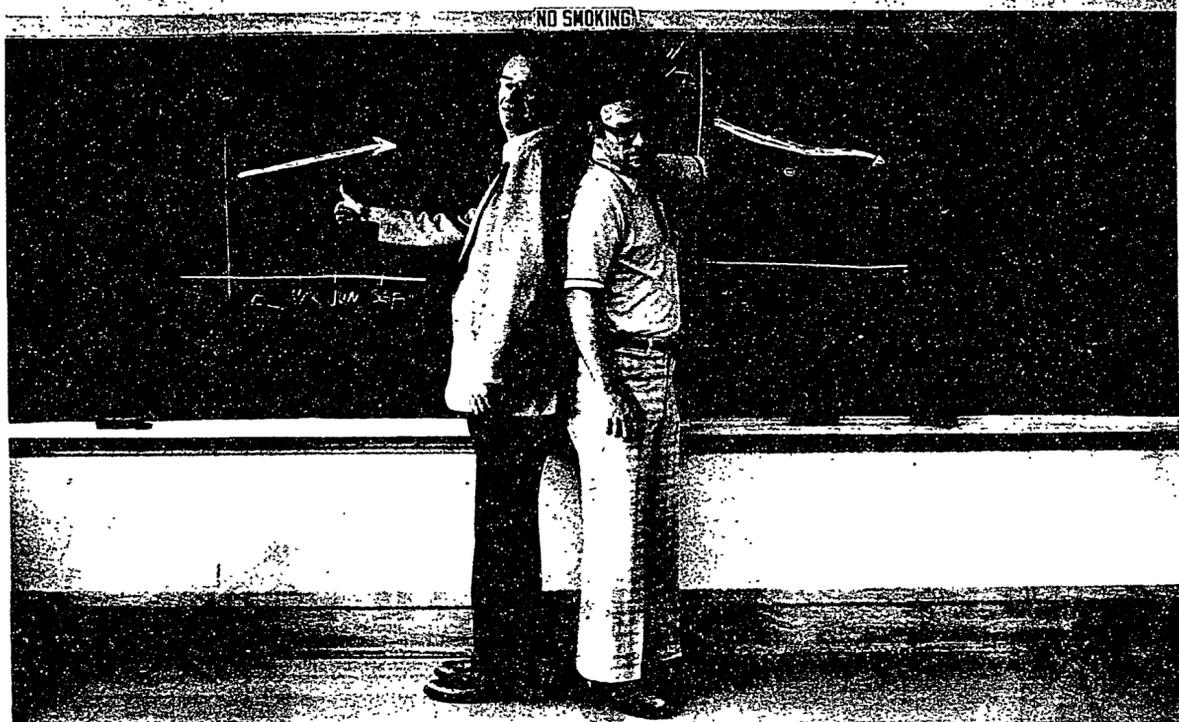
Vance flew to Riyadh from Amman, Jordan, where King Hussein appeared less than enthusiastic about the accords. A statement issued through

Foreign Minister Hassan Ibrahim noted that Jordan was not a party to the Camp David agreement.

But Hussein did not give a flat "no," and said the dialogue should continue.

Vance had two important holds over Hussein — the United States supplies both financial aid and weapons to Jordan. In Saudi Arabia, Vance's chief weapon was the fact the Carter administration battled Congress and won the right to sell 60 super-sophisticated F-15 fighter jets to Saudi Arabia.

This visit was a major test of that policy.



Economists Walter Johnson, left, and Donald Schilling express their views on the economic future.

Economic forecasts differ

By Steve Lipson
Missourian staff writer

Economic forecasts are made to be broken, or at least revised and updated.

So Donald Schilling, an associate professor of economics at the University, has made a 180-degree turn from his forecast in March that the value of the dollar in foreign exchange markets would stabilize.

But, Walter Johnson, another associate professor of economics at the University, needed to make only some minor revisions before sticking by a "mildly bullish" forecast for U.S. economic growth he made in April.

The dollar was worth about 230 Japanese yen, a little more than two German marks and a little

less than two Swiss francs when Schilling thought he saw the light at the end of the tunnel. Now the dollar is worth less than 200 yen, less than two marks and only a little more than 1.5 francs.

Schilling said he had expected the U.S. government to take steps to control inflation,

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but moves to do so have been "weak and late." He said the continuing slide of the dollar is due to the belief that increasing inflation in the U.S. will push the dollar lower against currencies from countries with less inflation.

"Inflation looked like it was leveling off in

August, but I don't buy it," he said. In August the Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price of finished goods index declined 0.1 percent, the first decline in two years. The main reason for the decline was a 1.5 percent decline in the wholesale price of food, but the price increases of other components of the index were less than increases in previous months.

"I think it's just a temporary hiatus in a continuing uptrend," Schilling said. He said he thought inflation for the entire year would be about 9 percent, and prices will be increasing at a rate of 10 percent a year by the end of the year.

Johnson can't bring himself to join the doomsayers this year. He talks like an

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Air-filter plant receives mixed reactions

By Tom Naber
Missourian staff writer

The American Air Filter Co., Inc., of Louisville, Ky. plans construction of a new plant in Columbia this fall, the Columbia Industrial Development Commission and Columbia Chamber of Commerce announced Thursday. A top union leader here is less than enthusiastic about the new industry, however.

The 56,000-square-foot plant, which will employ about 70 Columbians for mostly manufacturing jobs, will be located at the intersection of Vandiver Drive and Nelwood Drive in the Mid-Missouri Industrial Park near the White Gate area.

The company will make three filters in Columbia which will be used for industrial, commercial and institutional applications, said Robert C. Broberman, company spokesman.

The chamber of commerce and the mayor are pleased with the plant's decision to open in Columbia (it is now located in Shelbyville, Ky.). But union leader Charles Pearl, chairman of Organization and Affiliation Committee of the Labor Council of Columbia and president of the United Postal Workers, said he sees the plant as a runaway from Kentucky moving to Columbia not to benefit and become a part of the community, but to find cheap labor.

"History seems to indicate that they pack up and leave as soon as the con-

tract expires. What's to say they won't leave here in the same way?" Pearl asked. The union chief said he did not want Columbia "to hide the company until they can leave in a few years." He said the union was going to try to bring the "issues to light," because he thought the good of Columbia would be jeopardized if the company were allowed to move into the city.

Efforts to get a reaction from the plant president of the workers' union in Shelbyville, Lemuel Wright, failed after several attempts Thursday night.

But Mayor Les Proctor said the air filter company, whose motto is "Our business is clean air," had sales of \$250 million last year, and added that the plant would not pollute the area. "It's

the type of plant we want to come here," Proctor said.

He said the architects had already designed the plant, and construction should begin this fall.

The company will seek approval of \$3 million in revenue bonds, said Proctor, but the public will not get a chance to vote approval of the bonds. Because of a Missouri Supreme Court decision last week, which upheld a state law that said a city council does not have to hold an election to get revenue-bond approval, the local government can appoint a special commission to approve projects and bond issues.

The mayor said a committee would be organized soon to decide the exact needs of the company.

Proctor said the company would take advantage of the 1975 city resolution which requires that industries make full in-lieu-of-tax payments when bonds are floated.

Assistant City Manager Bob Black said Columbia was chosen out of several cities as a location for the plant, which is moving from a leased site in Shelbyville. Proctor said the company chose Columbia because "it likes the industrial environment."

Marshall Long, mayor of Shelbyville, said he was sorry to see the company go. He said the plant, which is located around a residential area, is a clean one, and the town has not had any problems with the company.

Curator urges step-up in affirmative-action efforts

By Susi Trautmann and Grace Schneider
Missourian staff writers

Curator Marian Oldham Thursday called for a stronger commitment to affirmative action on the part of the University, specifically in retaining black students and hiring black faculty and administrators.

Mrs. Oldham, the only black curator, spoke on affirmative action at a special session of the combined committees of the University Board of Curators at the Memorial Union.

University administrators assured her that strides have been made and that efforts will continue. But Mrs. Oldham said after the meeting, "I expected more."

Mrs. Oldham said recent statistics reveal that the attrition rate for black students is about 87 percent on the residential campuses — Columbia and Rolla. She referred to the "Revolving Door Syndrome," in which black students are admitted to the University only to become dropouts in their sophomore and junior years.

The high attrition rate, said Mrs. Oldham, can be attributed to the University's "failure to make a valid and active commitment to student rights and needs." She noted the need for more black counselors, specially trained to deal with the problems confronting black students. And the need for a written policy concerning the standards that must be maintained to

secure scholarship aid beyond the freshman year.

Curator Robert Dempster also advocated the need for making students aware of academic standards and then tracking their progress. "Black or white, if he's not making his grades, someone ought to tell him about it before the end of the semester," he said.

University Chancellor Barbara Uehling defended the efforts of campus programs that "have been of service to minority students," such as those offered through the Learning Center for improving basic math and reading skills.

She said, however, "the reasons for student attrition are very complicated and we need to learn more."

Mrs. Oldham also discussed the University's record for hiring black faculty, administrators and nonacademic employees. Out of the total faculty membership, exceeding 5,000, she said that only 14 blacks have tenure. In addition, she said there is only one black among the 127 executives in central administration.

A.G. Unklesbay, vice president for administration, pointed out that only one black, a high school principal, applied last year for the widely advertised chancellorship of the Columbia campus.

"Black applicants are not out there," he said. "It's difficult to hire them if they don't exist."

University President James Olson said affirmative action is a continuous

concern of faculty and administration. "Admittedly we are not doing as well as we should, but we will continue to try to improve the situation at the University of Missouri."

Also among the subjects discussed by the curators was the University's 1975-85 academic plan. The plan, approved in 1974, lists the academic philosophies and policies of each campus, as well as degree-program priorities. The plan provides guidelines designating which programs will be expanded, maintained or eliminated.

Reports by Mel George, University vice president for academic affairs, and the four campus chancellors indicated that the University has been adhering to the plan over the past four years. But in order to "maintain the

In town today

1 to 5 p.m. "Daisy Cook Remembers" and "Graphics of the Seventies: Lakeside Studio Addition," University Art and Archaeology Museum, Pickard Hall.

7:30 p.m. "Monique," presented by the Stephens College Warehouse Theatre, Warehouse Theatre.

8 p.m. Fort Zumwalt vs. Hickman High School football, Hickman Field.

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process as a live enterprise," President Olson earlier this month indicated to the chancellors that the plan should be updated. He asked them to submit recommendations regarding the update by Oct. 15, 1978.

As part of the long-range planning efforts of the Columbia campus, Chancellor Uehling announced Wednesday that she would appoint two committees to address concerns regarding the University's future. She indicated that an update of the campus' academic plan would be deduced from the committees' findings in compliance with the president's request. But she said that the planning process would be an effort continued for a few years. The

(See CURATORS, Page 1A)

Official arraigned in welfare fraud

By Barbara Laker
Missourian staff writer

A member of the Boone County Welfare Advisory Commission was arraigned in Boone County Magistrate Court Thursday on a charge of stealing money in a welfare fraud case.

Boone County Magistrate Court Judge Temple Morgett will set the date of the preliminary hearing today.

Joyce Malveaux, 39, of 311 Mohawk Ave., was arrested Thursday on a charge of receiving \$5,705 of welfare funds including Aid to Dependent Children, Medicaid benefits and food stamps, none of which she was legally entitled to receive.

Malveaux has been a member of the commission since 1974.

The commission is a body of six members, four of which are appointed by the state family services division director on the recommendation of the local county court.

The other two members, who are appointed by the presiding judge of the county court, are people who have received welfare in the past.

Malveaux fit in this category, said Jerry Brewer, the county director of the Boone County division of family services.

Malveaux's activities have been under investigation for approximately sixty days, according to George Hollingsworth and Richard Easter, of the investigation division of the Department of Social Services.

Boone County family services officials helped the division of investigation in the case, Easter said Thursday.

Easter said one of the key elements in this case is intent. "We contend Malveaux was fully aware of the law," he said.

When applying for public assistance, a person must comply with statutory requirements by completing a set of forms declaring all income.

"Every six months, people on Aid to Dependent Children have to report their income and people receiving food stamps have to report theirs every month," Easter said.

"This is the reason that we believe Malveaux did this with intent," Hollingsworth added.

The charges against Malveaux allege that she

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Customers cry 'overcharge'

By Mike Boggs
Missourian staff writer

The city's utility billing department Thursday received from 50 to 75 calls from customers claiming they were overcharged on their fuel adjustment tax. But city officials say the confusion occurred because an incomplete number was put on the bill, not an overcharge.

Bills from the city's Water and Light Department show a fuel adjustment factor charge of .00869 per kilowatt hour. When customers multiplied the charge by the kilowatt hours used, however, they found the amount billed seemingly was more than it should have been. This, the city said, was because the bills did not show the extra gas charges being collected from last winter's \$304,000 overrun, an overrun caused by gas used during last winter's coal strike.

Customers actually have been paying the two charges since July. The .00869 fuel adjustment factor is based on the total cost of fuel purchases during the last billing period. The extra charge for fuel used last winter is computed at .00232

per KWH. Customers were charged for the cash total of both.

Why, then, didn't the total .01101 appear on the bills?

According to Charles Moreau, plant engineer for the Water and Light Department, the combination of a state law and a new computer program led to the confusion.

Missouri has a law, he says, that forbids the charge of sales tax and gross receipts tax on extraordinary fuel charges. Because of the two fuel adjustment charges, a new program had to be written for the computer and it picked the wrong number for the bill.

You must have "a number to put on the bill, and the computer picked up the base number," Moreau says. "Computers are the stupidest machines alive."

The difference between the base figure of .00869 and the total of .01101 was minimal for most consumers. For a home that used 900 KWH, the difference was \$2.09. Homes with higher usages could look as if they were being overcharged by \$4 to \$5.