

# Insight Kissinger's U.N. plan helps poor

## Resources bank blends politics and economics

By Leonard Silk  
N.Y. Times Service

NEW YORK — Through Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's proposal for an international resources bank, his plans to stabilize certain commodity prices, and other overtures to the poor nations of the Third World, the U.S. Government is enunciating a new foreign policy that is a blend of economics and politics. As one highly placed official has said, "Economics is when I've got it, and politics is when you want it."

From the standpoint of the multinational corporations that already "have it," Kissinger's concessions to the poor appear too generous — and too radical a departure from the forces of the market, which can send prices down as well as up.

But from the perspective of Third World nations that "want it," the Kissinger concessions are not nearly generous enough. The debt-ridden developing countries would like a moratorium on the money they owe to the rich. They also want guarantees of rising income from the sale of their commodities, subsidies and increased foreign aid, free transfers of technology, and a more restricted role for the multinational corporations.

In an economic variant of his shuttle diplomacy, Kissinger is trying to mediate between these seemingly irreconcilable demands of the poor and the rich.

This was the essence of his major policy statement to the UN Conference on Trade and Development in Nairobi last week.

To American business — and to the business interests of other developed countries — he is offering a bank that would help finance their direct investment abroad to exploit oil, natural gas and other resources. His plan also is intended to increase the security of foreign business operations in developing countries whose governments are ambiguous about receiving direct investment by foreign companies.

Many poor countries want to have such foreign direct investment when they need it to find and develop their resources, but they want to remain free to expropriate multinational corporations when their management, capital and technology no longer are needed.

To the rich countries, which are big importers of oil and other commodities, Kissinger is seeking to develop a plan that will give them what is most vital of all security of supply.

To the poor, he is offering an enlarged flow of capital at a time when many foreign investors are nervous about their investment in the developing countries and about the danger of expropriation.

Kissinger, yielding the minimum to the demand of the poor countries, has indicated that an international resources bank could play some role in financing commodity stabilization on a case-by-case basis. It thereby would help to stabilize the overall export earnings of developing countries.

The secretary also is yielding marginally by saying that the poorest countries could write off some of their bad debts. He is offering them an "equitable" sharing in the benefits of foreign investment from the beginning of new projects, as well as improvements in the conditions of trade and investment in individual commodities.

There is, however, considerable skepticism in the developing countries about how far the United States is willing to go toward trade liberalization.

The Europeans and Japanese are also skeptical about U.S. trade policy toward their products. With considerable unemployment left over from the recession, protectionist forces have strengthened in the United States in both industry and labor.

In the view of America's critics, the Trade Act of 1974 unilaterally altered international trading rules that had been subject to multilateral

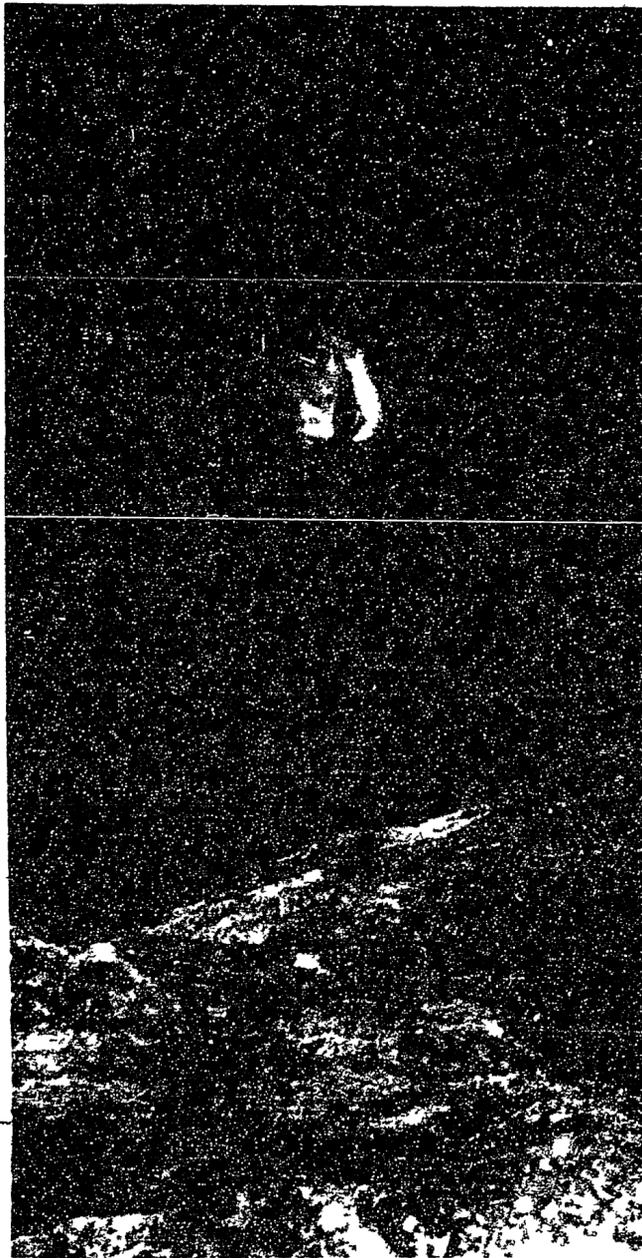
# Forgotten stocks pay big money

# Columbia Missourian

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Look out!

Paul Lambert had a unique view of Hinkson Creek Wednesday, although some persons might not think what he was doing could possibly be much fun. He was taking part in what many consider to be an exciting sport — rappelling. (Missourian photo by Trish Robb)

# Victory aids 'Stop Carter' Demos

By R. W. Apple Jr.  
N.Y. Times Service

OMAHA — Sen. Frank Church of Idaho, with his upset victory over Jimmy Carter in Tuesday's Nebraska primary, gave fresh hope to Democrats who still hope to stop the former Georgia governor.

President Ford's prospects were damaged further in this sparsely populated agricultural state by another loss to Ronald Reagan, the fifth in the last 10 days. The President defeated the California conservative in West Virginia, but neither of the Republicans had emphasized that state.

As the last of the returns trickled in Wednesday, their effect was to set up yet another significant series of tests next week in the tumultuous 1976 presidential race.

Ford, who has not bested Reagan in a sharply contested primary since March 16 in Illinois, desperately needs to do so in his home state, Michigan, Tuesday. He campaigned there Wednesday striving to avoid what Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee described as a potentially "devastating" defeat.

Carter, for his part, is in danger of dissipating the momentum that has

# Reagan campaign rolls on

brought him close to nomination. Should he lose in Michigan to Rep. Morris K. Udall of Arizona, whom he seems to lead comfortably, and in Maryland to Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. of California, whom he appears to trail slightly, his campaign could be stalled.

The Georgian did manage to attract more support than any other candidates in Connecticut, where Democrats chose delegates to district conventions on June 12 but he only narrowly edged Udall, the lanky liberal who has yet to win a primary. Udall said that the Nebraska and Connecticut outcomes meant "the end of a wholesale stampede to the Carter bandwagon."

Carter reacted philosophically, commenting in Washington, "I can't win them all." He said he remained the probable nominee, and most party leaders agreed.

The Plains, Ga., farmer is the strong choice of Democrats nationally, according to a Gallup Poll completed on Monday. In interviews with 545

"It's like a fairy tale."

The stock was worth 25 cents a share when it was bought almost 40 years ago. It was worth \$20 a share Wednesday.

When he was in college, Ellis sent some money home to his father, a New York investor, who bought him 1,000 shares of North European Oil Corp.

Ellis quickly lost track of the company.

"When Hitler overran Europe, I thought the Nazis gobbled it up," he said. "I forgot about it."

Ellis said he kept the stock in his garage in Connecticut. "I was hanging on to them for a souvenir," he said.

# Check from Brown subpoenaed for jury

By Allison Finn  
Missourian staff writer

A \$1,000 personal check given to the county treasurer Wednesday by Boone County Court Presiding Judge Bob Brown has been subpoenaed as part of a grand jury investigation into county government mismanagement.

The check, delivered moments before the grand jury convened, reimbursed the county for unitemized mileage expenses Brown claimed last year.

Boone County Prosecutor Milt Harper refused to comment on the issuance of subpoenas for the investigation.

The Boone County grand jury was sworn in Wednesday with specific instructions from Circuit Court Judge Frank Conley to look into the conduct of county government and conditions in Boone County Jail.

The 12 jurors will have until June 21, when the current term of the Circuit Court expires, to decide whether criminal indictments should be brought.

"It shall be your duty to make careful inquiry into the failure or refusal of county and municipal officers to do their duty, and into any violations by county officers relating to the finances or financial administration of the county," the formal instructions given the panel stated.

"I specifically charge you to make thorough inquiry into this area," Conley told the jurors. He also told them to examine conditions in the jail and the treatment of prisoners.

Circuit Court judges Conley and John Cave ordered the convening of a grand jury April 23, according to a press release issued by Robert Perry, director of court services. The jurors' names were among a pool selected at random from 4,750 names proportionately representing the townships of Boone County.

Press reports published in early April suggested that Boone County Northern District Judge Clarence Drew supplemented his salary by claiming fictitious mileage expenses. They suggested he used county gasoline in his personal vehicle over a three-year period. Drew has denied being aware of any illegality.

Brown also has come under fire for a prolonged delay in responding to a directive from the county auditor to submit mileage vouchers for 1975 or return county funds he was paid for mileage expenses.

Brown's \$1,000 check reimbursed the county

In addition, the County Court has been criticized for its bidding and buying procedures in obtaining insurance, gasoline and oil and parts for road and bridge equipment.

On April 27, Boone County jailer Lorne Rennie and his wife Mary, the jail cook, were suspended by the sheriff's department for alleged misappropriation of food. The suspensions followed the discovery by Southern District Judge Carolyn Lathrop that T-bone steaks had been charged to the jail account. Records of meat purchases by the jail in 1975 have

been impounded by the prosecuting attorney's office.

Activities of the county assessor and of corporations doing business in Boone County, as well as drug trafficking, also could be examined by the grand jury, the formal instructions say.

Harper refused Wednesday to specify the targets of the investigation.

Unlike a petit jury the grand jury will not be responsible for determining guilt or innocence. Instead, it will decide whether there is probable cause to believe that a crime has been (See JURY, Page 14A)

# Brown reimburses county

By Janet Ruegg  
and Susan Winter  
Missourian staff writers

Boone County Court Presiding Judge Bob Brown Wednesday delivered a \$1,000 personal check to the county treasurer for reimbursement of all county mileage money Brown received in 1975. He also issued a statement explaining his actions.

Shortly thereafter the check was subpoenaed by the Boone County grand jury in its investigation into county funds management.

Brown was unavailable for comment on the subpoena Wednesday night. County Auditor Don Caldwell, who had ordered the judge to itemize his

mileage requests, said "I have not had the opportunity to review the whole thing (Brown's statement)." Northern District Judge Clarence Drew and Southern District Judge Carolyn Lathrop were unavailable for comment.

Brown's actions came after controversy over verification of mileage vouchers turned into Caldwell for 1975 mileage claims. Previously, Brown had been granted a flat \$100 a month mileage money. In January, Caldwell asked Brown to itemize his mileage for the first 10 months of 1975.

Brown said in his statement, "Since I cannot so itemize I have no alternative other than to return the \$1,000 to the (See BROWN, Page 14A)

# Bond signs first malpractice bill

By Maria McDowell  
State capital bureau

JEFFERSON CITY — Gov. Christopher S. Bond Wednesday signed into law the state's first malpractice bill, which prohibits plaintiffs from asking for specific dollar amounts in medical malpractice suits.

Under the new bill, which becomes effective Aug. 13, malpractice plaintiffs only can request damages that are "fair and reasonable."

At the bill signing ceremony, Al Sikes, director of the Department of Consumer Affairs Regulation and

Licensing, said that most malpractice suits set dollar amounts well in excess of what they hope to recover.

The request gets good media coverage, but the settlement, usually 1/100th of the amount requested, gets no media coverage at all. This creates false expectations and destroys the environment for relief based on legitimate medical malpractice and negligence," he said.

The bill is intended to discourage malpractice suits requesting huge settlements, Sikes said.

He said he was pleased that Missouri is in the forefront in malpractice legislation.

In signing the bill, Bond noted the bill contained an incorrect citation of the Missouri Supreme Court rule to be amended. He said the General Assembly clearly intended to amend the rule dealing with pleadings (Rule 5.05), not Rule 5.06, as cited in the bill. Bond said it will be up to the courts to resolve the technical questions contained in the measure.

This is the first of six bills relating to malpractice to be signed into law. The remaining bills are expected to be signed by Bond in the coming weeks.

Two House bills require better reporting of malpractice claims and authorize the state director of insurance to force contributions from insurance companies to a joint underwriting association for malpractice insurance to physicians who cannot get it.

One Senate bill would shorten the amount of time a medical mistake could develop during which a suit could be filed. Two other bills would require malpractice lawsuits first to be reviewed to determine if a voluntary agreement could be reached and give the board of healing arts more supervisory and regulatory powers over the professions.

Bond also signed a bill banning the use of studded snow tires in Missouri from April 1 through Nov. 1. This measure applies to tires with either metal or carbide studs.

aside if "humiliation is piled on top of humiliation."

As in the past, victory in Nebraska went to the candidates who spent the most time and effort here. Conservative, independent and fiercely proud of their grain-rich state, Nebraska voters seem to resent being taken for granted.

With 1,505 delegate votes needed for nomination, Carter, with 596, has almost three times as many as his nearest rival. Udall has 203, Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington has 203 but has withdrawn from active campaigning, and Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama has 143. The rest are scattered, with 308 delegates remaining uncommitted.

On the Republican side, Reagan retained his lead with 415 delegates as the primary campaign passed the halfway mark. To date, 16 states have held primaries. Fourteen remain on the schedule, mostly in southern and western states. Ford has 325 delegates, and 331 are uncommitted, although many of the uncommitted lean toward the President.

Church, a boyishly handsome 51-year-old liberal who is serving his (See CHURCH'S, Page 14A)

business in 1939 after finding out that old stocks she planned to use as decorative wallpaper were worth several thousand dollars, said Ellis' bonanza is the biggest yet for her firm.

She said the company Ellis invested in changed its name over the years, making it difficult to trace. She added that more than 200,000 old shares in the company still are missing.

She said the company is North European Trust Co. now.

The president of the firm, John H. Van Kirk of Red Bank, N.J., said the old North European Oil Corp. passed out of existence in 1939.

But after World War II, he said, its German subsidiaries remained in existence and in the mid 1950s, the company was revitalized as the North European Oil Co. It later became a trust, and the name was changed to North European Trust Co.

In the meantime the stock split two for one. Ellis' original investment gives him 2,000 shares in the current trust, Van Kirk said.

Ellis says he is going to keep most of the stock but sell some of it to help pay off loans.

He also plans to pay Miss Masse another \$30 so she can research a few shares of Sundown Petroleum of Utah that he bought 19 years ago.