

Warmer

Cloudy Saturday, warmer in eastern and southern Iowa. Highs in the 20s in the northwest to 30s elsewhere. Partly cloudy Saturday night, lows 5 to 10 in the north to upper teens in the south. Fair and cooler Sunday with highs 10 to 15 in the north, ranging to low 20s in the south.

The Daily Iowan

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Brazil Agrees to Ransom Demands

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP) — The Brazilian government has agreed to release all 70 prisoners demanded in ransom for kidnapped Swiss Ambassador Giovanni Bucher, sources said Friday night.

The decision would pave the way for the release of Bucher. The prisoners would be flown to political asylum in either Algeria, Mexico, or Chile.

The sources said a decree has already been signed banishing the 70 political prisoners from Brazilian territory.

The urban guerrillas who kidnaped ambassador Bucher on Dec. 7 threatened to kill him unless the government met ransom demands.

The government has refused to bow to other demands besides the release of prisoners. It rejected several names from previous lists submitted by the kidnapers.

U.S. Helicopter Losses Continue

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States is continuing to lose almost as many helicopters in Indochina — about three a day — as it did in previous years despite a lower level of fighting and American troop withdrawals, Pentagon statistics showed Friday.

Pentagon officials, by figuring the average cost of a new helicopter at \$230,000, put the loss for just the past three years at about \$700 million, enough to field a full Army division for a year and a half.

During the first 11 months of 1970 — the December figures are not yet available — the U.S. command in Saigon reported the loss of 828 choppers.

Pentagon spokesmen said that even though the war has been reported "winding down," the United States still has been flying almost the same number of helicopter sorties over the past three years.

Nixon OKs Federal Pay Increases

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif. (AP) — President Nixon signed one bill and two executive orders Friday granting \$2.2 billion in pay boosts to four million military personnel and white collar workers.

The law Nixon signed at the Western White House empowers him to adjust federal pay scales each year so federal pay rates will be comparable with wages offered by private enterprise.

In a companion move, he signed an executive order providing for average pay increases of 5.96 per cent for 1.3 million federal civilian employees in the white collar category.

A second executive order increases the base pay of 2.7 million military men and women by 7.9 per cent.

The new higher wage scales will be retroactive to Jan. 1, or for the first pay period thereafter.

Education Group Asks Finance Reforms

DES MOINES (AP) — The president of the Iowa State Education Association (ISEA) said Friday it is imperative for the 1971 legislature to approve some "basic changes" in the method of financing public schools.

But Reynard Satory of LeMars said the ISEA is not sponsoring any plan itself to accomplish this goal.

Instead, he said, the ISEA has fashioned a "yardstick" embodying a set of principles "which we felt should be contained in any school aid plan," against which it will measure proposals offered in the legislature.

The ISEA basically advocates increasing reliance on sales and income taxes and less emphasis on property tax in school finance "because sales and income taxes reflect economic growth and are more responsive to economic changes," Satory said.

But he said he would prefer to wait until legislative proposals are in bill form before deciding whether ISEA will support any given measure.

French Ship Goes Aground, Burns

SAN JUAN, P. R. (AP) — The French cruise ship Antilles slammed aground and caught fire off the Caribbean island of St. Vincent Friday forcing an estimated 1,000 passengers to flee the liner in lifeboats, the U.S. Coast Guard reported.

"There was a total of 1,000 on board and we understand all are in life rafts now," said Coast Chief Petty Officer Richard Baker in Miami.

He said the tourist-loaded ship churned aground one half mile north of Mustique, a small island near St. Vincent in the Virgin group.

Three-Year-Old Girl Pulled from Hole

LOMITA, Calif. (AP) — A 3-year-old girl, sobbing, dirty, but alive, was pulled Friday night from a 15-foot-deep hole into which she tumbled while chasing a ball only four doors from her home.

Alicia Hernandez, for whom scores of rescuers had labored nearly six hours, was pulled from a hole at 5:55 p.m. and rushed to a hospital for observation.

Alicia has plunged feet first into the square, eight-inch wide piling hole at a storm excavation site near her home in this community just south of Los Angeles.

Rescuers dug a larger hole eight feet away and burrowed across to the small shaft.

Legislators Favor Unified Court System

DES MOINES (AP) — A unified court system, a single agency to oversee environmental problems and legislation to allow formal collective bargaining by public employees in Iowa appear likely to receive favorable consideration in the 1971 legislature.

A unified court system was favored by a 3-1 majority of legislators responding to an Associated Press pre-session questionnaire on several issues facing the first session of the newly elected 64th General Assembly, which convenes Monday.

A "superagency" to oversee environmental control in the state received a 6-1 favorable reaction from legislators responding to the questionnaire.

And the concept of formal collective bargaining by public employees was favored by a 3 1/2-1 majority, though half the lawmakers favoring the concept said they would prefer a no-strike provision for employees in essential services.

Inc. (SPI), and from the director of the School of Journalism.

The commission, appointed last spring by university Pres. Willard Boyd upon the recommendation of the commission which mediated a dispute last spring over the editorship of the paper, is chaired by Samuel Becker, chairman of the Department of Speech and Dramatic Arts.

The commission was directed to examine the relationship of the Daily Iowan to the university and the School of Journalism, the paper's purpose, financing, and related matters.

SPI Chairman William Albrecht, associate professor of economics, told the commission that although the mechanical costs currently account for about half of the Daily Iowan's budget, elimination of four printing-plant jobs next year will save \$40,000. He added that printing costs were about twice as high as they would be on an average commercial publication.

Daily Iowan editorial, advertising and circulation expenses are about average for a paper its size, according to Daily Iowan Publisher Frank F. Hash, G, who spoke later. Hash also said that advertising is down sharply in this year's Daily Iowan, and blamed this on merchant dissatisfaction with editorial policy.

Albrecht had said earlier that although the amount of advertising had dropped this year, a rate increase had prevented a loss of revenue.

Daily Iowan Editor Leona Durham, G, said that fluctuations in the size of the paper works a hardship on the staff. She also told the commission that presently the Daily Iowan news-gathering staff consists of only about six dependable reporters, although, she added, a number of students in the journalism core program should start writing for the paper soon.

Student Body Pres. Robert "Bo" Beller advocated, in a paper distributed to the commission, that students be allowed to write for the paper but he emphasized that faculty members should not have the power to influence Daily Iowan news, opinions or policies.

J-School Director Malcolm MacLean told the commission that although few faculty members are satisfied with the present reporter situation, few were pleased with the old arrangement which fed reporters to the Daily Iowan without maintaining effective J-School supervision.

Hash had said earlier that he couldn't see how a college paper could operate successfully without "some connection" with the journalism department.

"Your saving — when you're working with the School of Journalism — is in slave labor," he said. "You've got people working for credit."

Durham contended that the Daily Iowan editorial staff should be permitted to "pick its own advisory personnel." She pointed out that, although there is no money to pay reporters, the three supervisory persons appointed by SPI have a combined salary of \$27,000, while the 13-member editorial staff has a combined salary of just over \$21,000.

This situation, she said, has caused a tremendous amount of resentment among the staff. Pointing to the position of assistant publisher, she said the position pays \$8,000, that the person presently occupying the position has worked three and a half months out of the six she has been employed by the board, and that she works only approximately two and a half hours a day.

Emphasizing that there was no money allotted by SPI with which to pay reporters, Durham told the commission that they could surely see the inequity of the situation.

Albrecht recommended that considerably more control be given to the people who run the paper, and said that he thought that a smaller controlling board

with longer terms of office might be desirable.

Beller recommended that the Daily Iowan editor be selected by an all-student board.

Hash proposed that a group of students share the Daily Iowan editorship. He said that the group could choose one of its members to be editor-in-chief, or there might be a rotation each academic session.

MacLean later told the commission that if SPI were to be restructured, he would like to see more student control of the Daily Iowan.

"My preference would be a student-controlled paper, completely independent from university control," he said.

MacLean also said that he thought that, ideally, the Daily Iowan should be self-supporting, with no student fees paying for it, although he later acknowledged that financial independence might not be feasible.

Albrecht said that if mandatory student subscription fees were eliminated, \$80,000 would be lost. But, he added, "it can be done," although "some serious changes" would be required.

Durham said that changing the method of printing the Daily Iowan from letterpress to offset might help save money because of the lower production costs



Gabfest

Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir and Foreign Minister Abba Eban, right, listen as U. N. Envoy Gunnar Jarring gestures during a meeting Friday in Meir's garden in Tel Aviv. — AP Wirephoto

December Level: 6 Per Cent— Unemployment Surges Up

WASHINGTON (AP) — The nationwide unemployment rate surged up to 6 per cent in December, approaching recession levels despite the return of General Motors strikers to their jobs. The rate was the highest in nine years.

The Labor Department announced that 4.6 million Americans were out of work and seeking it last month. Retailers hired fewer Christmas workers than normal, industry laid off more white collar employees, and some plants apparently did not rehire all the workers laid off as a secondary result of the automobile strike.

The nose-count of unemployment was the same as in November, but the rate increased from 5.8 per cent to 6 per cent

of the civilian labor force, after allowing for seasonal factors, because the normal December pickup did not occur.

Asked whether there are any indications of improvement ahead, Harold Goldstein, assistant commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, replied: "I am going to stick with the figures we have and not try to predict."

Many economists expect the unemployment rate to rise further before turning down. President Nixon tacitly acknowledged that possibility in his radio-television interview Monday. He said that in 1971 "unemployment, which is presently too high, will finally come under control and begin to recede."

The last month in which the national

unemployment stood at 6 per cent was December 1961. In that month the country was emerging from the 1960-61 recession; unemployment averaged 6.8 per cent that year and 7.1 per cent in the worst month, May.

Over the past 12 months the month-by-month increase in unemployment — from 3.5 per cent to 6 per cent — has amounted to 70 per cent.

Meantime inflation has robbed workers of the benefit of an estimated 3.4 per cent increase in weekly earnings for the year through November. Because of the approximate 6 per cent increase in consumer prices, weekly earnings were down by 2.1 per cent in terms of real buying power.

The unemployment rate for white workers remained level for the month at 5.5 per cent while the rate for blacks, which declined slightly in November, returned to its October level of 9.3 per cent.

Both blue-collar and white-collar workers felt the increase in unemployment. The rate for white-collar workers rose to 3.7 per cent, the highest level since records were begun in 1958.

British Envoy To Uruguay Victim of Kidnap

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP) — British Ambassador Geoffrey Jackson was kidnaped Friday by Tupamaro terrorists who savagely beat his guards with clubs. They carried the envoy off in his own car, which later was found in flames.

There was no immediate communication from the guerrilla gang on what demands, if any, they are making for the release of Jackson, 55, who has been ambassador to Uruguay since June 1969.

The Tupamaros have been holding two other kidnap victims for more than five months and they executed a third, U.S. police expert Dan Mitrone, last August.

Becker Commission Hears Testimony on Daily Iowan

By LEE DORLAND
And WILLARD RAWN
Of the Daily Iowan

A special University of Iowa commission appointed to examine the relationship between the Daily Iowan and the university heard testimony Friday from the paper's publisher and editor, from the chairman of Student Publications,



WILLIAM ALBRECHT

Thornton: 19 of 210 Innocent

Nineteen of the 210 persons arrested and charged with "disorderly conduct" here last May received not guilty verdicts Friday.

The defendants, through their attorneys James Hayes, David Poula, Ronald Carlson and William Tucker, had requested a directed verdict in a motion asking that the verdict be decided on the basis of facts set forth in a stipulation. A stipulation is an agreement by both the defendants and the plaintiff that certain facts are true.

Iowa City Police Court Judge Joseph Thornton found the charge of "conducting self in an offensive manner..." to be groundless.

"The evidence disclosed that at the time of the arrest these defendants were seated on the steps of the Old Capitol building, with locked arms, chanting. Someone was saying a prayer. They were arrested without resistance. This court is unable to equate such activity as being 'offensive,'" he wrote.

Thornton did not rule on a second defense motion to have the city's disorderly conduct ordinance declared unconstitutional for what defense attorneys contend is vague wording.

Thornton did say that he "questions the advisability and necessity, if not the legality, of prosecuting, in the name of the city and under its ordinances, alleged public offense occurring on property owned by the State of Iowa. The better procedure, in the court's opinion, would dictate that such prosecutions be carried on by the State, in its name, and under its Code of Laws."

The 19 acquitted persons are Hale Anderson, Richard Borg, Kathy Bradley, Michael Dykstra, George Forell, Thomas Gilloon, Nancy Grache, Vicki Grafentin, Thomas Kieffer, Janet Laitner, Gregory Nelson, Nancy Pearsall, David Rolph, Lawrence Rothenberg, Lynn Schlitt, Rodney Stone, James Thompson, Mary Watson and Roy Wingate.

The remaining 191 defendants are awaiting scheduling of their trials after having been granted continuances from a mass trial scheduled Jan. 4. Thornton said today that he will wait for the outcome of a district court hearing Monday before scheduling the trials.

A hearing to decide whether a writ of certiorari should be issued will be held at 3 p.m. Monday. The writ would authorize a review of pretrial proceedings, including a review of Thornton's denial of four motions by Attorney J. Newman Toomey and Joseph Johnston, who represent about half of the remaining defendants.

If the writ is issued, District Court Judge Ansel Chapman will determine the legality of a mass trial and the constitutionality of the city's disorderly conduct ordinance.

Chapman earlier overruled the police court and granted a continuance of the trial to Johnston and Toomey's clients. Thornton later extended the continuance to all defendants requesting it.

Fifteen people have been served from the group and are to be tried individually at as yet unscheduled times.

All 225 persons were arrested last May during a series of mass demonstrations against the war in Vietnam, the U.S. military invasion of Cambodia and the Ohio National Guard's killing of four Kent State University students.



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News Editor: Lowell May
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City-University Editor: Willard Rawn
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Assoc. City-University Editor: Debbie Rovinsky
Editor: Richard Ter Maat
Assoc. Sports Editor: John Richards
Assoc. Photo Editor: Jan Williams

The war

"And the killing goes on, and the killing goes on." We scarcely hear this anymore. It is not very loud.

Perhaps it has lost its ring; become a less fashionable reminder of all that violence, and murder, and the weeping dead that is never quite clear on the television. It is never quite clear to us, even in vivid color, what is happening in Vietnam; we never seem to find how it directly affects us here in this rich and enormous country that is America.

Death is far away — far in some yellow jungle. We watch murder on newsreels and when we hear of a mugging we are grateful for our double indemnity policies. In what seems to be a macabre sense of humor newspapers are balanced with photographs of Vietnam and inner-city riots.

And yet it is not only our faulty vision. The trap has sprung. We have ignored many things — too many things — and thus we have led ourselves to the unpleasant realization that we can trust no one.

We have not been brought together; we are a nation of fear. There is no New Frontier, the notion of a Great Society sticks in our throats. And if we do not think our enemies contrived the My Lai Massacre, we think that those boys should be exonerated or that the military is whitewashing their own responsibility as the cause of it, regardless of the outcome.

There are things we almost cannot believe: bombs hit strategic points X numbers of times last week, the napalming of a village, 35 GI's lost their lives for freedom in Southeast Asia in the last 10-day period; that is not real to us. That My Lai never occurred is tantalizingly credible to many of us. Like an automobile accident, a crippled veteran happens to another family. It is not real; much more so is our sons' unkempt hair.

"And the killing goes on." It does not nag at us, though, if only because we are reminded of those who disbelieve our stated goals, who call us "America." "We come in peace for all mankind." We are proud of this, yet we forget we face our history's longest war. We seem to have forgotten that those who would pervert our dreams are sometimes those whom we would least expect them to be.

And, yes, the killing goes on. It will continue until we begin to doubt the finality and the sincerity of all those promises of peace, until we see that we are more concerned with sending Christmas cards to American POW's than with that which sent them there, until we begin to realize that we have educated our children with the platitudes we ourselves now question.

Until then there is little more left of our dignity than a foul odor. And then there is nothing at all; nothing unless we can find a way to reverse our foolhardy complacency and, perhaps, esteem those who say of war, "I want no part of it. I will have no part of it." — Reprinted from the Indiana Daily Student

Reflections on an imperfect performance—

A channel for student opinion

In recent years there has been quite a bit written or said about the apathy of American citizens. They don't vote, write their Congressman, voice their opinions, or help one another when in trouble. When given the opportunity to help formulate policies or mend injustices, the majority of people appear to be unconcerned and fail to become involved. The general idea is that people are so wrapped up in their own lives, in the immediate problems around them, that they don't care to try to solve the larger, more universal problems affecting everyone.

As a responsible thinker, however, I must question this. Is it not entirely possible that, through the centuries, people have realized that any effort they might devote to trying to correct injustices or institute needed reforms is generally wasted, and any opinions they might devote to trying to correct injustices or institute needed reforms is generally wasted, and any opinions they might voice fall on deaf ears, if they reach those ears at all?

Reforms that are needed seem to be effected at a pre-determined pace, and any effort we might give in trying to

affect that pace is useless. The impersonal, hierarchical institution of changes is not conducive to the consideration of the citizen's opinions and help, unless of course the citizen is directly involved in the decision, with power to implement the change.

It is my feeling that the biggest deterrent to personal involvement is the fact that there is no channel open to the masses to express their opinion. Certainly it is true that there is no really effective channel open. The media are closed. Representatives do not appear to heed the letters or other responses they receive from constituents. Worst of all, those representatives are not defeated because they fail to listen to the desires of their constituents.

Even at a local level this holds true. Student senators are elected on the basis of the amount of money they spend on publicizing their name, and once elected are not representing the students who elected them. As for the media, there are not really any that are devoted to presenting students' ideas and suggestions. What could a student do to change a departmental policy (say, take German Pass/Fail)? Chances are the

student wouldn't know how, and would end up doing nothing. To whom should the student voice dissatisfaction with parietal rules for freshmen and sophomores, or with the core course requirements, or with the policy of the recruitment office? Should a student talk with Drs. Hubbard, Kelso, Engle, and Boyd? Or maybe circulate petitions? Or approach Student Senate? The Graduate Senate?

Certainly I don't have any answers to these questions, though they definitely concern me. But perhaps if there was a place students could give their opinions on a given question, it might be possible to find someone who could help find and initiate a solution to the problem. With this view in mind, a table is being set up each Monday and Tuesday afternoon in the lobby of the Gold Feather room of the Union. Students' opinions on questions concerning the University of Iowa will be solicited. Those answers will be collected and as many as possible chosen for publication in THE DAILY IOWAN, with names used if possible. The answers will also be available to groups trying to do something about a given problem.

Hopefully, the answers provided will

be helpful in trying to obtain changes within the University. If not, they should at least help make the DI the student newspaper it should be, a forum where student thought can be read. And that in itself is valuable. —Walter Plunkett

Nixon's remarks

To the Editor:

On page one of the Tuesday, Jan. 5 issue of The Daily Iowan I read that President Nixon "termed the violence that claimed seven lives on three campuses in 1970 the biggest disappointment of his presidency to this point." The failure of congress to pass his welfare-reform program was relegated to "another major disappointment." I can understand "simple errors" in printed matter but your errors seem to follow a consistent pattern that suggest they are not of this kind. As a student I was once again reminded of being forced to subscribe to such a ridiculous newspaper.

G. W. Parker 614 S. Clinton

EDITOR'S NOTE: The exact transcript of President Nixon's remarks in his interview by four correspondents on Jan. 4 reads: "Now, in the disappointment side, I think the greatest disappointment, legislatively (in italics), was the failure to get welfare reform. I believe this would have done more than anything else to deal with the problems of poverty in this country, the problems that many of our cities have and our states have, the problems of minority groups who have particular difficulties insofar as welfare is concerned.

And then finally, if I could add one other, I would not like to limit it to just one. I think the greatest disappointment was in terms of the tragedies of Kent State, of Jackson State and of the University of Wisconsin."

LETTERS POLICY

Letters to the editor and all other types of contributions to The Daily Iowan are encouraged. All contributions must be signed by the writer and should be typed with triple spacing. Letters no longer than 300 words are appreciated. Shorter contributions are more likely to be used. The Daily Iowan reserves the right to reject or edit any contribution.

'GREETINGS, SIR-WHAT, YOU MAY ASK, AM I DOING IN THIS CRATE?'



Survey: The displacement of Black teachers

In Georgia, a black man who had been a principal for 25 years found himself teaching social studies and history to seventh graders.

In South Carolina, a woman with nine years' experience scored 423 on the National Teacher Examination — two points below "B" certification. When new contracts were sent out to the teachers at her school last spring, hers was not renewed.

In Alabama, a woman who had taught home economics for 23 years was transferred from an all-black to an "integrated" school and assigned to teach second grade. Five days after she signed her new contract, she was fired for "incompetence."

In Virginia, a county school system that is 40 per cent black has a faculty that is 15 per cent black. This year the system hired 23 new teachers. All but one of them is white.

Hard evidence is elusive and personal opinions sometimes conflict, but the apparent effect of desegregation on black teachers across the South this year has been more negative than positive. Hundreds of them have been demoted, dismissed outright, denied new contracts or pressured into resigning, and the teachers hired to replace them include fewer and fewer blacks. Ironically, the Southern version of school integration appears to be reducing, rather than expanding, the professional opportunities of many hundreds of black teachers.

A Race Relations Information Center survey of 11 Southern states, conducted largely by phone, reached white and black teachers and principals, teacher association executives, attorneys, civil rights and community leaders, state and federal officials, and journalists. None of them could offer definitive assessments backed up by extensive statistical evidence — the data of teacher displacement, given the transitory nature of the teaching profession and the reticence of school officials and teachers, is simply too elusive.

Boyce S. Medlin, human relations specialist for the North Carolina Good Neighbor Council, aptly described the situation. "You can see the tracks," he said, "but you can't find the body."

BLACK DISPLACEMENT

Even without the bodies to prove how extensive displacement of black teachers is, several general conclusions emerge from the maze of scattered official and unofficial reports, individual opinions and outright guesses:

The number of black teachers being hired to fill vacancies or new positions is declining in proportion to the number of whites hired. Nonhiring is a form of displacement as serious as dismissal and demotion.

Displacement is more widespread in small towns and rural areas than

in metropolitan centers; in sections with a medium-to-heavy concentration of black citizens than in predominantly white areas; and in the Deep South than in the Upper South.

Demotion of black principals and teachers is more prevalent than outright dismissal.

The irony of displacement is that it has followed compliance with federal laws designed to end discrimination. In the South in recent years, displacement of black professionals in the public schools has followed almost unflinchingly in the wake of desegregation. In state after state, black educators' positions, pay and prestige have diminished with each newly desegregated school — legal decisions, the "equal protection" clause of the 14th Amendment, and HEW guidelines notwithstanding.

Invariably, the black principal has been desegregation's primary prey. Three years ago, there were more than six hundred and twenty black principals in North Carolina, according to E. B. Palmer, associate executive secretary of the North Carolina Association of Educators. Now, he said, there are less than one hundred and seventy. Few black principals are fired outright, RRIC sources said. Some are "kicked upstairs" into the central administrative offices, where they become "assistant superintendents" or "federal coordinators." ("Assistant to the superintendent in charge of light bulbs and erasers," one black educator said indignantly.)

Some are reduced a notch — from, say, high school principal to elementary school principal. Some are put back into the classroom. Some keep their title, but have a white "supervisory principal." Some go into college teaching, and some simply retire.

PRINCIPLE DEMISE

The demise of the black principal has ominous implications for the South and its black community. "In black culture," Dudley Flood, associate director of the Division of Human Relations in the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, "the black principal was about as high on the totem pole as it was possible to be. They could affect more things in black people's lives than any other person."

The sacking of black principals, therefore, "really takes a toll — an immeasurable toll — on the morale of the black community," said Flood.

Next to go in the process of displacement, RRIC sources reported, are black coaches, band directors and counselors. An NEA task force that visited 70 school districts in Mississippi and Louisiana in September found no district in which a black was head coach of a desegregated school.

At the level of classroom teacher, the displacement of blacks this year has been less overt and proportionate-

ly less severe than the displacement of principals and coaches, but it has been happening nonetheless.

Between the autumns of 1968 and 1970, while the total number of all teachers in those districts rose by 615, the number of black teachers fell by 923. Between 1969 and 1970, the total number went up by 429, the blacks fell by 417.

Some black teachers are being dismissed outright — fired or having their yearly contracts not renewed — but evidently the preponderance of the cases involves demotion, which can in turn lead to resignation and firings. As Birmingham attorney U. W. Clemon put it, "Most blacks are sufficiently sophisticated to know not to turn a man out in the street. But they will do anything short of that."

Among the things school boards do are to relieve former department heads of their titles and demote high school teachers to join high or elementary school classrooms. They place blacks in federally-funded programs, such as those under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1964 (for the support of compensatory and enrichment programs for poor children) — and when the federal money runs low or is revoked, they release them.

They put black teachers in subjects out of their discipline, and when the English teacher has trouble teaching science, they fire her for "incompetence." They make blacks "co-teachers" with a domineering white, "teacher's aides" without responsibility, "floating teachers" without a classroom of their own, and sometimes even hall monitors without a classroom at all. Some of these teachers give up and resign. Some protest and are fired for insubordination.

And into the places of these demoted and dismissed blacks, more often than not, go whites — some with less education and experience than the teachers they are replacing.

It is, in fact, in the hiring of black teachers — rather than the firing — that the biggest catastrophe for blacks probably lies.

Legal Defense Fund investigator Bob Valder visited some 50 districts this fall in Florida and North Carolina and reported, "I have seen virtually no district where there was hiring to keep the teacher ratio comparable to the student ratio or even the current teacher ratio. I would lay odds that it's happening in the rest of the South, too."

OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS?

The displacement that buffets black teachers — and the national teacher surplus (in some disciplines) that confronts all teachers — may be dissuading some young blacks from going into teaching in the first place. Officials at the five institutions whose teacher graduates are shying away from the education profession gave as reasons the new opportunities for young blacks in other fields and their distrust of Southern schools, as well

as the teacher surplus. Industry, business, state and federal government, and graduate school are luring more and more blacks away from teaching, they said. Moreover, blacks are growing suspicious of the teaching profession and its predominantly white administrators. "The bigots," said Shaw's placement director, Frank B. Belk. "They're grinning and saying 'come on in' and closing the door at the same time."

The decline in hiring of black teachers apparently is more acute in rural areas and small towns than in metropolitan centers, but once again, substantiating facts are elusive. Many of the larger systems have to maintain court-imposed ratios on their faculties, RRIC sources reported, and they need teachers for their predominantly black schools. Consequently, they hired about as many black teachers this year as in the past.

Statistics in the possession of Rims Barber, education director of the Delta Ministry in Mississippi, show that about 80 per cent of the teachers hired new to the system in 26 Mississippi districts this year were white. A year or two ago, said Barber, that percentage was 50 to 60 per cent. In De Soto County, Mississippi, for example, 72 whites were hired this year, as opposed to 6 blacks. In Jones County it was 58 to 1, and in Pascagoula, 99 to 5.

About 110 of the some 120 black teachers in Kinston, N.C., alarmed by the possibility of a similar trend there, have retained an attorney, Donald Pollock, to investigate. "They want to know why, in a school where black students are more than 50 per cent, black teachers are less than 30 per cent; why, in a county that is 40 per cent black, there are two blacks, and not three, on the school board (of seven)," said Pollock.

The demoting and the firing, like the decline in hiring, appears to be more of a rural phenomenon than an urban one. It is apparently most widespread in the Deep South states of Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama and least prevalent in the Upper South states of Tennessee and Virginia. But in some cases, where blacks are represented on the school board or where white superintendents have shown a sensitivity to the problem, blacks have escaped a serious displacement situation.

When a black teacher is dismissed, it is generally for one of several reasons. In some systems, the average daily attendance (ADA) of students is a criterion for setting the size of the faculty. Thus, when white students leave the public schools for private academies (or simply drop out of school), the victim of the ensuing faculty reduction usually is the black teacher.

In some cases, white teachers are abandoning the public schools, too, and their departure — coupled with an apparent misapplication of a recent court decision concerning faculty ratios — is also costing black teachers their jobs.

The Singleton decree of the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals stipulates that when teachers are dismissed due to desegregation, subsequent vacancies cannot be filled by a person of another race until all displaced teachers have had the opportunity to fill them. The decree doesn't speak to vacancies created by voluntary resignations, but nonetheless, in some places it is being applied when whites resign. Thus blacks are fired and new whites hired in order to maintain the old faculty ratio.

ELIMINATION TESTS

Another tactic that is being used against black teachers — apparently with increasing frequency — is the standardized test, particularly the National Teacher Examinations (NTE) of the Educational Testing Service (ETS) in Princeton, N.J. Three states have made it a requirement for all teachers. North Carolina requires a certain minimum score before teachers can be certified. In South Carolina, a teacher's level of certification and salary depends in part on her NTE score. In Texas, the test is also a statewide requirement for certification, but a minimum score is required in only a few systems.

The NTE is designed to measure academic preparation for teaching in three areas (general education, professional education, and teaching area specialization), according to ETS, which has contended that, when used in conjunction with other measures of a teacher's qualifications (transcripts, references, interview, observation), the NTE can be a valid way of determining certification.

However, the test's critics — among them the NEA and most black educators — maintain that, in many places in the South, the test is being used to weed out blacks. There are reports from several counties in South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana that black teachers allegedly were dismissed for failing to make a certain score. Another South Carolina town, Clover, reportedly began releasing blacks with less than "A" certificates (the certificate level is contingent on NTE scores) in 1967, and replacing them with whites.

Many black teachers, and some whites, object to taking the NTE. "There's something crooked about it," said H. B. Seets, a Caswell County, N.C., teacher. Last year most of the 36 black teachers at a high school in Butler, Ga., refused to take the NTE, and their contracts were not renewed.

Critics of NTE contend that it cannot measure a teacher's classroom performance and that it is stacked against blacks, many of whom did not share the middle-class, white orientation upon which the test was supposedly built. "There are hundreds of items on that test that have nothing to do with a teacher's ability to teach," said Harold Trigg, a black member of the North Carolina State Board of Education and long-time foe of NTE. "It has prevented people with lots of ability from entering the profession."

Another common justification for dis-

placement of blacks is their "incompetence" or "inadequate training." White school boards, indifferent about the quality of black teachers they hired during the days of dual schools, are now looking at their employees again and judging some of them unqualified for desegregated schools. The competence of whites to teach in a biracial setting rarely is questioned.

Most black educators bristle with resentment at the suggestion that black teachers, as a group, are less qualified than whites. "If I had a degree from the Sorbonne," said Dr. Albert Baxter, associate professor at Arkansas A M & N University, "my education would be inferior" because I am black. North Carolina has had 11 court cases involving black teachers in the last five years, nearly all of them including a charge of incompetence, said the NCAE's E. B. Palmer. He would take issue with anyone who says to me that the charge is not valid. I would take issue with anyone who says black teachers as a group are more incompetent than whites."

Black teachers lost an ally when, in nine of the states, the black teacher associations merged with their white counterparts. (In Mississippi and Louisiana, where the white groups were expelled from the NEA, the former black groups are the official NEA affiliates.) In all nine states, the black group's top executive was made an "associate" or "assistant" to a white man in the merged group, which invariably has lacked the old willingness to fight for black teachers. Grumbling about the merged groups is heard from blacks in practically every state.

There seems no way to tell if black teachers' displacement problems will multiply. For most of them, ironically, desegregation has not been a happy process. Some RRIC sources, of course, pointed to favorable aspects of desegregation — improved facilities, enhanced opportunities (in some cases) — but many black teachers and several black officials in the teacher associations spoke bitterly.

Dr. Horace E. Tate of the Georgia Association of Educators and Joe L. Reed of the Alabama group have started calling "integration" by another name — "outegration." J. K. Haynes of the Louisiana Education Association called it "a farce as far as teachers are concerned. Nobody ever dreamed that man's inhumanity to man would manifest itself to this extent."

The price of desegregation often has been the pay or the prestige or the position of the black teacher. What J. C. James called in the New Republic "the greatest single reservoir of talent and skills so necessary to the changing South" is clearly in danger of marked depletion, if not eventual extinction. And that, for the desegregating South and its black community, may be the cruellest irony of all.

— From The Race Relations Reporter

Lauterbur Names 3 More Assistant Football Coaches

New Iowa football coach Frank X. Lauterbur named three more assistants to his coaching staff Friday.

They are: Jack Harbaugh, a member of the Bowling Green staff the last three years; Harold Roberts, freshman coach at Iowa the past year; and Steve Szabo, freshman coach at Toledo last season.

Assistants announced by Lauterbur earlier in the week were Don Lewis and Elroy Morand, both off the staff at Toledo, where Lauterbur's teams won 23 straight games.

Three additional assistants will be named within the next few days, according to Lauterbur. Coaching assignments will be made when the staff is complete, he said.

Harbaugh, 31, coached the defensive backs at Bowling Green. In 1970 his secondary ranked seventh in pass defense in the U.S. Harbaugh coached Ohio high school football at Canton, Perrysburg, Eaton and Xenia, and was the defensive backs coach at Morehead State in 1967. Married and the father of three children, he received his bachelor's and master's degree from Bowling Green.

Roberts' Iowa freshmen were unbeaten last year, with victories over Minnesota and Iowa State. A bachelor, he coached high school football at George, Ia., and Fenton, Mich. He did undergraduate work at Bemidji State and holds a master's de-

gree from Mankato State. An army veteran, he is 31 years old.

Szabo, 27, was the defensive coordinator at Johns Hopkins prior to going to Toledo. He was a star safety for Navy's 1964 Cotton Bowl team and played at Quantico Marines for three seasons. Szabo is married and is working toward his master's degree at John Hopkins.

Lewis, 36, was defensive coach at Toledo the last five years. He previously coached at Toledo's Central Catholic high school from 1959-65 and was head coach there his final year.

Morand, 27, was an assistant coach at Toledo last fall. He served on the football staff at Western Reserve (1968) and Delaware State (1969). Morand is single.

Iowa Frosh Seek Third Straight Win

Iowa's freshman basketball team resumes play here Saturday at 5:15 p.m. against high-scoring Grand View Junior College of Des Moines.

Coach Dick Kuchen's Hawks are 2-0 this winter. Grand View is 7-2 after beating Marshalltown Junior College 110-80 Thursday.

"We haven't done much playing together since mid-December," said Kuchen, "but the team is pretty good shape and is ready to go."

Starting for "Kuchen's Kids" will be 6-8 Jim Collins at center, 6-7 Neil Fegebank and 6-8 Harold Sullinger at forwards and 6-4 Reggie Vaughan and 6-1 Tom Hurn at guards.

Fegebank was hampered by a foot injury early in December, but the former prep all-American from Paulina is fully recovered, according to Kuchen.

Sullinger paces the youngsters with 23.5 points and 23.0 rebounds per game. Collins has a 14.5 point norm. Fegebank scored 25 points and grabbed 11 rebounds in his only frosh appearance.

Grand View, which had a 27-7 record last year and won the Iowa junior college championship, is led by 5-11 guard Harold Lee and 6-9 center Phil Carlson. Other Viking starters are forwards 6-5 Tom Bowie and 6-4 Doug Shafer and guard 6-2 Bill Baddeley.

Lee is averaging about 23 points a game with Carlson the top rebounder with a 14.0 average. Last year, Iowa's frosh upset Grand View 74-69 here.

The yearlings conclude their first semester schedule here Wednesday in a 7:30 p.m. game with Iowa State.

Hawks Open Big 10 Action

By JOHN RICHARDS
Assoc. Sports Editor

Two winning streaks will be on the line tonight when Iowa's basketball team hosts Ohio State in the Big 10 opener for both schools. The Hawkeyes own both of them.

Iowa is the defending Big 10 champs and has a string of 14 straight wins in the conference — all of those coming last season on their way to an unbeaten conference mark. The Hawks also have a winning streak of three games this year with wins over Hardin-Simmons, Iowa State and Wyoming during the holiday break.

The Buckeyes, like Iowa, have a 5-4 record on the season and would like to get some revenge this year after losing both games last year and eight of the last 10.

Three player matchups may be the key to the outcome of tonight's encounter. The maturity of Hawkeye coach Dick Schultz's young squad will be another factor.

Matchup number one finds Iowa's Fred Brown going against Ohio State's Jim Clemons. Both players are fighting for the Big 10's top guard spot and possible All-American honors.

Brown and Clemons are very much alike with their uncanny ability to make the exciting play and ability to score from anywhere. Brown has the edge in scoring right now with a 26.1 average to Clemons' 20.9. Clemons gets the edge on defense.

Sophomore Iowa center Kevin Kunnert will get his toughest test of the young season in matchup number two. The 6-11 Kunnert will be facing someone he has to look up to in the Buckeyes 7-foot center Luke Witte.

Witte is OSU's third leading scorer at 18.9 and leading rebounder with over 12 per game. He was one of the most highly-sought cagers in the nation while in high school and was heavily recruited by Iowa.

Matchup number three involves the Hawkeyes' leading scorer and the Hawks' top defensive man. Allen Hornyak, who will be checked by Glenn Angelino, is currently hitting at 21.2 points per game for the well-balanced Bucks and is compared favorably to Rick Mount by Schultz.

Schultz also expects these

matchups to be a key to who wins the game, but is placing more emphasis on his club's effort to shake their mistake problem.

"Our running game has come along pretty well the last few weeks," Schultz said. "Our de-

fense, which has pleased me in our early games, was beginning to fall apart until the last 12 minutes of the Wyoming game. But the silly fouls and number of turnovers we have been making is my biggest worry.

"Our own mental mistakes are the difference from us being a good ballclub or not," he added. "We are 6-4 (counting an exhibition win over the Australian Nationals), but we could have been 9-1 at this point."

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Gymnasts Home; Wrestlers on Road

Iowa's wrestlers, 1-0 in the Big Ten and 3-0 overall, face tough road meets at Michigan State Saturday and Purdue Monday.

The toughest one will be against Michigan State, the nation's No. 2 team and the league's defending champion.

"Michigan State is as strong as ever," said assistant coach Gary Kurdelmeier. "They're favored to win the Big Ten again, but we are given the best chance to dethrone them."

Iowa's gymnasts open their dual season Saturday at 2 p.m. by entertaining Western Illinois in the North Gym of Iowa Fieldhouse.

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

Public Notice is hereby given that a public hearing will be held by City Council on January 25, 1971 at 4:00 P.M., CST, in the Conference Room of the Civic Center, on the establishment by the City of Iowa City of a public bus system.

The system will be located in the Iowa City - University Heights, Iowa urban area and environs. The initial estimated cost of \$346,358 is to be provided one-half by a capital grant from the Urban Mass Transportation Administration and one-half by the City of Iowa City. This system will be operated by a private carrier who has discontinued service. No families or other business will be displaced and no significant adverse environmental effects are anticipated as a result of this project. The project is being formulated and coordinated with the Johnson County Area Transportation Study and Regional Land Use Plan.

There is now on file at the office of the City Clerk of Iowa City, at the Civic Center in Iowa City, copies of the preliminary application to be filed with the Urban Mass Transportation Administration, of the draft environmental statement and transit development program which is available for inspection by all persons interested therein.

At same time and place, last above mentioned, any interested persons may appear and file objections thereto.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1971.

Abbie Stolfus
City Clerk

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The Daily Iowan

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Iowa Hosts 15th Big 10 Swim Relays

Iowa's swimming team hosts the 15th annual Big 10 Relays here Saturday at 2 p.m. in Iowa Fieldhouse.

The meet will attract seven or eight league teams. Purdue and Northwestern will not compete in the 12-even relay meet and Illinois is undecided.

Defending Big 10 and NCAA champion Indiana is favored to win its sixth straight championship.



TOM MARKWALKER
Hawkeye Swimmer

ship. Michigan, Ohio State, Michigan State and Minnesota are the leading challengers.

"Some of the nation's finest swimmers will be here Saturday," said Iowa Coach Bob Allen. "Indiana should win, but the league's balance is getting stronger."

Indiana, which has won 10 straight Big 10 swimming titles and three NCAA crowns, is led by world record holders Mark Spitz, Gary Hall and freshman John Kinsella.

Iowa, hosting the relays for the first time placed ninth in the meet at Michigan last year and has a 1-1 dual record.

The relays, free to university students, staff and faculty,

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Looking for Ways to Cut Troops— Laird Visits Vietnam

SAIGON (AP) — Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird flew into Saigon Friday night for what he said was a three-day survey of ways to speed U.S. troop withdrawal from Vietnam.

Laird began his talks with

U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker at a dinner meeting within an hour after his arrival.

Even before Laird arrived, there were reports that the Nixon administration planned to pull out servicemen at a faster rate than so far announced and to cut troop strength down to 250,000 men by next summer.

The new withdrawals would include the last 25,000 U.S. Marines in Vietnam. The Leathernecks were the first major combat forces sent to the war, arriving early in 1965.

Laird arrived at a moment when the battlefields in Vietnam were generally quiet, although there was some fighting across the border in Cambodia.

He set aside most of Saturday for high-level briefings from Bunker and Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, the U.S. commander in Vietnam, and for meetings with South Vietnamese officials.

While the troop withdrawal was the major item on his agenda, Laird undoubtedly will get a fill-in on other problems. These include reports of lowered U.S. troop morale, widespread GI drug abuse and a recent rise in anti-American feeling in Vietnam.

Laird told newsmen on his arrival that he definitely would not make any announcement on U.S. troop withdrawal during his Vietnam visit.

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Boo!

Two pickets chose this method to protest a hearing before the Federal Communications Commission and members of the tobacco industry in Washington Friday. — AP Wirephoto

The Daily Iowan

CAMPUS NOTES

MOUNTAINEERS
The Iowa Mountaineers will meet at 7 p.m. Sunday at the south entrance to the Union for a moonlight hike to end at the Darwin Ness residence for hot refreshments. Hikers must wear boots and dress warmly, and register at Lind's, 9 S. Dubuque St. today. The cost is 25 cents per member.

'SHOWTIME'
The New Iowa Players will present "Showtime Tonight: 1971" at 8 tonight at Wesley House.

'CIVILISATION'
"The Hero as Artist" and "Protest and Communication," two films from Kenneth Clark's "Civilisation" series will be shown at 3 p.m. today and Sunday in the Maytag Auditorium of the Art Museum. Free tickets are available at the sales desk in the Art Museum lobby.

Tickets are also available for films next Saturday and Sunday, "Grandeur and Obedience" and "The Light of Experience."

SPANISH EXAM
Binghamton's Master's Program in Computer Systems.

The Spanish Ph.D. Reading Exam will be given at 7 p.m. Jan. 21, in Room 221 of Shafer Hall. Those wishing to take the exam should sign up on the list across from the Spanish Office.

CHESS CLUB
The Chess Club will meet at 1 p.m. Sunday in the Union Ohio Room. All are invited to attend.

FOLK DANCE
The University Folk Dance Club will hold its weekly dance at 7:30 p.m. Monday in Room 125 of the Women's Gym. All are welcome to come, but street shoes are allowed. For more information, call 337-568 or 353-1546.

COMPUTER TALK
There will be a Computer Science Colloquium at 4 p.m. Monday in Room 222 MacLean Hall. Dr. Herbert Helleman from the State University of New York at Binghamton will speak on "APL and SUNY at

Statement From Hutto Admits Civilian Killing

FT. MCPHERSON, Ga. (AP) — An Army investigator testified Friday he obtained a statement from Sgt. Charles Hutto in which the soldier admitted killing civilians during an assault on My Lai.

After submitting the statement, the Army rested its case against Hutto, the third officer to be court-martialed in an alleged massacre at My Lai.

The lawyers for Hutto, charged with assault with intent to murder at least six My Lai civilians, immediately began attempting to prove he was incapable of refusing any orders from his superiors to kill.

Billy Thompson of the Army's Criminal Investigation Division said Hutto gave him a statement Nov. 17, 1969, and signed it.

The document had Hutto admitting the killings in answer to a direct question from Thompson.

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