

Cahlander said "it looks worse than last year" when the district began school in September with more than 150 vacancies, the highest in the Twin Cities area.

Leaders in two major teachers' organizations back up Cahlander and say more teachers are trying to leave Minneapolis than ever before.

The main reasons appear to be money and morale. Higher take-home salaries are paid in most suburban districts and morale is low since the defeat of the 16-mill tax increase in November which forced budget cutbacks felt in the classrooms, teacher representatives say.

Statistics from the past 10 years show that more teachers have left the system in the past two years than ever before. The highest numbers have left to accept other jobs or teaching positions in or out of the state, statistics show.

Other reasons given for the exodus are wives leaving the city to be with their husbands, retirement, marriage and maternity.

Applications are running about 20 per cent lighter than last year at this time, Cahlander said. One hundred and one teachers have resigned as of June 1 this year, compared to 87 last year.

Most resignations come later in the year, however.

The largest jump in resignations comes from elementary teachers. Sixty have resigned this year as compared to 35 at this time last year.

And one of the district's main problems comes in hiring elementary teachers. School started this year with 112 teacher vacancies in elementary schools which were filled by substitute teachers. About 50 of the substitutes are still on the job.

The Minneapolis turnover rate is about 11 per cent a year. Out of about 3,400 professional personnel—3,000 of them classroom teachers—435 left the system last year and 382 the year before.

The highest number previously to have resigned was 379 in 1962-63. Turnover figures remained fairly stable, otherwise, until the past two years.

The Minneapolis turnover figure compares favorably with the state turnover figure of 10 to 12 per cent, however the drop in applications figures more prominently in Minneapolis than in suburban areas, Cahlander said.

The big fear is that Minneapolis will not have enough applications from competent teachers to replace the ones who leave, Cahlander said.

He said that suburban districts have a higher ratio of applications to vacancies than does Minneapolis. The main reasons are higher salaries in the suburbs and the fact that teachers usually know in what school and what kind of children they will be teaching in the suburbs.

Chairman PERKINS. Thank you. Mr. Quie will introduce the other gentleman from his State.

Mr. QUIE. I would like to introduce Dr. Byrne, division of education of the College of St. Thomas of St. Paul, Minn. I had a conversation with Dr. Byrne last year sometime after the Teacher Corps had just begun to be implemented. I was impressed by the knowledge he had of the same type of training—bringing people under the teaching profession who did not have an interest in it when they were getting their baccalaureate degree. They have been engaged in St. Thomas with this type of training.

The people on this committee know my attitude toward the Teacher Corps when it was implemented at that time. While Dr. Byrne had reservations about it he did not have the same objections that I did. So again we have a person who is not completely in agreement with me who is here to testify this morning but I was impressed with his knowledge of the Teacher Corps and the way in which it has operated in the past year and with his knowledge of the internship program.

Dr. Byrne does not have prepared testimony but I think the testimony that he will give us will be extremely worthwhile for this committee.

Chairman PERKINS. Go ahead, Dr. Byrne.