

on our committee. The clipping to which I refer is March 3, Minneapolis Star and it is called "Teachers Loss Up In City Schools."

More teachers are resigning this year and fewer teachers are applying for positions next year in the Minneapolis School District, Loren Cahlander, school personnel director, said today.

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 the 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 in the classrooms, teachers representatives say.

I thought of this article when I heard what you two gentlemen were saying because it seems to me that although most of us have assumed that Minnesota is a great leader in education, as I know it is, and that you have a lot more money for education than the poorer States, even you have trouble, apparently, in keeping teachers in your big city school systems.

I was especially struck, Mr. Byrne, by your observation that the Teacher Corps has opened up some vistas to young people that would otherwise not be the case. I want to be sure I understand the attitudes of both of you toward the hiring and firing of Teacher Corps members.

Do I understand there is a difference of opinion between you with respect to the autonomy of the local school district in this respect?

Dr. BYRNE. I rather doubt there is any real difference. I think my major concern is that there be no opportunity provided for any discrimination in the employment. There is the possibility, I think, through the present wording for this sort of discrimination.

I think that we have to have the proper safeguards. I certainly would favor the autonomy of the local school district in that respect.

Dr. MATTHEIS. I feel very strongly about this and I feel there is always the possibility of the infallibility of the implementation of laws, there are adequate laws now, State and Federal, to prevent discrimination needs. Now, whether it is going to be picked up and enforced I can't say. We were particularly referring to the hiring. On the hiring I can concur also.

Mr. BRADEMAS. I noted some of the statements you made, Dr. Byrne. You said, generally speaking, you feel the program is good and it ought to be encouraged as much as possible, and you said the Teacher Corps has called attention to the education of the disadvantaged because there are not enough people willing to work with these children. Why do you think that?

Dr. BYRNE. I think, first of all, let me say, many of our teachers come from an environment in which they have little contact with the disadvantaged, number one.

Second, they are prepared in institutions which give little attention to the disadvantaged. I know that it is a rather shocking experience for many people who are trained in our colleges and universities when they go out and find they are not dealing with the people they thought they might have in class which, in effect, would be the sons and daughters of their neighbors.

Mr. BRADEMAS. Dr. Mattheis. I noticed in looking at your testimony that it was a very ringing plea for more State role in operating