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Good Morning! It's Friday, Oct. 7, 1977

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Playoffs even
as Royals falter



Story on Page 8

In town today

7:30 p.m. "Lil Abner," a play, Stephens College Assembly Hall.

See Sunday's Vibrations magazine for exhibit schedule.

Movie listings on Pages H-I.

Insight What makes good schools so good?

Experts can't find
any simple answer

By Robert Heath
Missourian staff writer

St. Elizabeth High School is different. Serving the small, German-Catholic community of St. Elizabeth, 70 miles (112 kilometers) south of Columbia, it perhaps is the only public school in Missouri that has a painting of the Last Supper in the school cafeteria.

St. Elizabeth's students should be suffering. Only four of 656 high school districts in the state have a smaller tax base for each student. St. Elizabeth annually spends \$250 less per student than the state average.

What it does spend does not go far, because the district serves fewer than 350 students. Its rural Ozark children do not have the suburban, middle-class backgrounds of the children that experts say receive the highest scores on achievement tests.

But, year after year, St. Elizabeth students astonish state education officials with their high test scores, which are among the top 25 per cent of the state. St. Elizabeth's test results and those of other districts challenge the assumption that students learn more in schools that spend more money.

A study by the Columbia Missourian also shows little relationship between the quality of school districts, as measured and classified by the state education department, and how well students in those districts score on the test. Some districts that spend relatively little per pupil were classified by the state with some districts that spend much more.

The state's standards for classifying a district AAA, AA, or A are based on such factors as the college degrees held by teachers and administrators, the quality of the school library, class size, course offerings, the number of guidance counselors and special programs for handicapped children.

The 656 high school districts (with the exception of two unusual districts) were put into nine categories, according to spending per pupil. The 50 districts in the first category spend about \$1,500 per student - almost twice as much as the 54 districts in the ninth category, which spend only about \$270 per student.

The Columbia School District spends about \$1,100 per student, slightly below the state average of \$1,153.

One might suppose that those districts that spend the most would have the highest classifications. That is not necessarily the case. One reason is that there are many small districts in Missouri that have to spend a lot per pupil just to have a school.

"You can buy less education per

(See SCHOOL, Page 18)

Former Circuit Court judge dies



W.M. Dinwiddie
Former Circuit Court judge

By Craig Montgomery
Missourian staff writer

W. M. Dinwiddie, who served as Boone County Circuit Court judge for 32 years, will be missed perhaps most of all by members of the Round Table, an informal group of professional men with whom he dined regularly for many years. Mr. Dinwiddie died Thursday morning at Columbia Regional Hospital. He was 92.

"One of the things he cherished the most was the fellowship of the Round Table," said Jack Matthews, 17 E. Burnham Road, who had known the former judge for 35 years. Matthews called Mr. Dinwiddie "a very wise person who rarely spoke out and a very patient listener, as a judge has to be."

The judge was "greatly beloved by all the members," Matthews said. "He will be greatly missed." Matthews described the judge as a man "with a great sense of humor." The Round Table, which now has 18 members, has been meeting for more than 50 years, he said.

"He was the judge that I broke in under," said Circuit Court Judge Frank

Coxley. "He had a greater influence on me as a judge than any other individual."

Mr. Dinwiddie was born in Howard County, four miles (6.4 kilometers) east of Fayette, on Aug. 28, 1884, to A. F. and Ella Dinwiddie, both since deceased. He received a law degree from the University in 1909 and was admitted to the Missouri Bar the same year.

On Nov. 8, 1916, he married the former Margaret Carter at her home 1 1/2 miles (2.4 kilometers) north of Columbia. She died Dec. 10, 1973.

He was Columbia prosecuting attorney from 1915 to 1919 and city attorney from 1911 to 1915 and again from 1921 to 1923. He served on the Columbia school board from 1918 to 1925. He was elected Circuit Court judge in 1932. In the course of his life, he belonged to the Rotary Club, the Blue Lodge of the Masonic Lodge, the Odd Fellows and Phi Delta Phi, an honorary law fraternity.

He is survived by his son, Joel C. Dinwiddie, with whom he lived at 3511 U. S. 63 N., and a daughter, Mrs. Marvin Stoman of Dallas, Tex.

U.S., Panama seek to clarify treaties

WASHINGTON (UPI) - The State Department disclosed Thursday the United States and Panama are trying to work out a joint statement on the meaning of the canal treaties and the disputed issue of U.S. intervention rights.

The announcement followed the leak of a classified State Department cable which cast doubt on U.S. claims to important defense rights in the waterway and intensified sharp Senate opposition to the treaties.

Sen Robert Dole, R-Kan., a leader of the anti-treaty forces, accused the administration Thursday of trying to intimidate him for releasing that cable, and dared President Carter to make public any other secret documents on the canal negotiations.

Senate minority leader Howard Baker, R-Tenn., backed Dole in what seemed to be the start of a political brawl over whether there has been a "coverup" of weak spots in the deal.

Against that background, State Department spokesman Ken Brown announced that Ellsworth Bunker and Sol Linowitz, the chief U.S. treaty negotiators, are meeting in Washington with Panama's ambassador Gabriel Lewis Galindo "with a view to clarifying points of interpretation" in the pacts.

Other department officials confirmed that the major "points of interpretation" are raised by the leaked cable Dole gave the Senate Wednesday.

Whether the pacts guarantee U.S. rights to intervene militarily, if necessary, in order to keep the canal open and operating, as U.S. officials have claimed; or whether they guarantee no such thing, as some Panamanian officials argue.

And whether U.S. warships will have priority passage rights in the waterway during times of emergency. U.S. officials say yes; Panamanians say no.

Brown said the envoys "are assessing the effects of the debates and discussions which are going on in the two countries about the treaties."

He said he expects the results of their consultations to be "published... in an agreed form."

Dole, meanwhile, alleged in a Senate statement that the administration had raised a threat of political reprisal against him over the leaked cable issue.

"Yesterday, State Department sources contacted the Senate Ethics Committee staff to inquire as to whether my action in releasing the cable might have violated some Senate rule or ethic," he said.

"I resent and reject that clear effort at intimidation."

At the State Department, Brown denied the intimidation charge.

"We are not pursuing or even suggesting that action be pursued against Sen. Dole," Brown said. "We have no intention to intimidate him."

He said the department had contacted the Ethics Committee merely to get "information" on Senate rules governing release of classified information.

Dole said the leaked cable had been classified only "for narrow, short-term political advantage," and its release "would in no way endanger our national security."

"Whatever became of the 'open government' that our President promised during the campaign last year?" he asked. "I challenge the Carter administration to lay all its



Sen. Robert Dole
Wants documents made public

cards on the table, and let the American people judge for themselves whether or not the Panama Canal treaties are worthy of their support."

Dole demanded that the Senate get copies of "all documents, memorandums and cables exchanged between our two countries during the negotiations."

He said the failure to provide such information so far amounts to "a coverup."

The treaties are not in effect in the United States until the Senate ratifies them.

Black Greeks' adviser wants anti-bias effort

By Sara Thompson
Missourian staff writer

"A concerted effort" by the University will be needed to combat racist attitudes in the campus Greek community, says Jennifer Hill-Young, Black Panhellenic Council adviser.

It will take changes in individual attitudes of sorority and fraternity members, she says. But "anytime there is institutional and systematic racism, it must work on a larger scale."

Ms. Hill-Young sees racial discrimination as a problem of greater magnitude than just the Greek system. She says it affects the academic departments, faculty and staff.

"I'm not comfortable in singling out the Greeks... I think the University will have to take a look at what it is and truly decide whether or not they are offering a truly diverse faculty and staff." She says campuswide racism will become a major issue in the future.

Because of recent criticism of the segregated Greek system, James Banning, vice chancellor for student affairs, has held meetings with University officials and sorority and fraternity leaders to study the situation.

One suggestion under consideration is combining the white Panhellenic

Council, the Interfraternity Council and Black Panhellenic Council. Margy Harris, Panhellenic adviser, has expressed a desire to combine the systems to increase communication and cooperation.

Ms. Hill-Young is hesitant. "I think it's a good idea if that is what the students want. Whether they combine or not, they will have to be very cognizant of each organization's needs - not just majority needs."

Since the Black Panhellenic Council officially was recognized by the University in October 1975, it has operated independently from the other two governing bodies.

"The Black Panhellenic Council has different needs and priorities than the white Panhellenic group," she says.

Black sororities and fraternities have no houses and must depend solely on University facilities.

"Because of the lack of facilities, there are times when the majority of meeting time is spent trying to come up with alternative facilities. To (white) Panhellenic this is of little interest. They don't have this problem."

Ms. Hill-Young is not optimistic about the possibility of building or buying houses for the black sororities and fraternities. There is an "abysmal" lack of black students here, she says, and they do not have the financial

backing to support houses.

The formation of the Black Panhellenic Council was a response to a request by black students who found the problems of operating black Greek organizations without the aid of University personnel too great.

Black sorority and fraternity charters require students to have a minimum grade point average between 2.0 and 2.5 from an institute of higher learning before they are pledged, she says.

Student sorority and fraternity leaders had difficulty in checking students' restricted academic records and reserving meeting rooms without the help of a University employee.

She says the all-black sororities and fraternities on campus are integrated nationally, but little interest has been shown in the organizations by white students. She says several white students have attended rush parties in the past, but none have been pledged.

Black fraternities and sororities have been on campus since 1962, beginning with the establishment of a black fraternity, Kappa Alpha Psi. There are now four black sororities and four black fraternities with a combined membership of less than 200 students.

In her work with minority students, Ms. Hill-Young says, she sees a major (See MISSOURI, Page 16)

Downtown shoppers to rate traffic loop

By Cheryl Duncan
Missourian staff writer

Downtown shoppers will have a second chance to express their opinions about the traffic loop in a survey sponsored by the city.

David Leuthold, an associate professor of political science at the University, is conducting the survey. Leuthold said Thursday he will conduct face-to-face interviews with an undetermined number of downtown shoppers. The survey originally was to be confined to random telephone interviews and questionnaires sent to downtown establishments.

The first loop survey, conducted by Leuthold in June, included shopper interviews and the questionnaires. Leuthold said he decided to interview shoppers downtown for the second survey because he received requests for the

interviews.

Names of persons for the telephone portion of the present survey were obtained from a random sample of 400 names on the county voter registration lists. Questionnaires were sent to more than 300 downtown establishments.

In the first survey, Leuthold interviewed 278 shoppers and motorists and sent out 368 questionnaires, 236 of which were returned.

"We're coming along pretty well," Leuthold said. The survey should be completed by mid-October as anticipated, he said.

The first survey revealed that public opinion is divided into three nearly equal groups. Some persons supported the loop. Others were opposed to the loop and the third group expressed a "wait-and-see" attitude.