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Committee okays Powell, Rehnquist

Washington (AP) — The Senate Judiciary Committee approved today President Nixon's nomination of Lewis F. Powell Jr. and William F. Rehnquist to fill two vacancies on the Supreme Court.

The vote on Powell, a Richmond, Va., attorney was unanimous. The committee recommended Senate confirmation of Rehnquist, an assistant attorney general, by a vote of 12 to 4.

The committee members who voted against Rehnquist's nomination were Birch Bayh, D-Ind.; Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass.; Philip Hart, D-Mich., and John V. Tunney, D-Calif.

Sen. Quentin N. Burdick, D-N.D., whose position on the Rehnquist nomination has been regarded as in doubt, voted with the majority to recommend Senate confirmation.

The committee's action cleared the way for the Senate to take up the nominations, but

Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield said they will be the last item on the agenda before adjournment.

Mansfield hopes to wind up the present session of Congress before the middle of December.

Rehnquist, 47, a Phoenix lawyer before his appointment in 1969 as a top aide to Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell, has been nominated to succeed retired Justice John M. Harlan. Powell, 64, a former president of the American Bar Association, would replace the late Hugo L. Black.

Nixon, in announcing his selections Oct. 21, described both nominees as judicial conservatives, but opposition to Senate confirmation has centered on Rehnquist.

Spokesmen for the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights and the AFL-CIO testified at the Judiciary Committee's hearings against Rehnquist's nomination.

Bakalis says regulations are not a desegregation plan

By Michael A. Smith
Lindsay-Schaub News Service

Rules and regulations prepared by his office to eliminate racial segregation in Illinois schools do not constitute a desegregation plan, according to Michael Bakalis, superintendent of public instruction.

"They are a plan to ask school districts to create their own plan," he said Tuesday afternoon, following filing of the rules and regulations with the secretary of state.

The legal basis for his plan to prod local school districts into desegregation efforts are the



Bill Groninger The wily bass nets him again

"To the high Rockies to hunt the wily bass."

The guy looked at me suspiciously over the rim of his beer mug.

He put it down and said, "You don't hunt the wily bass, you FISH the wily bass."

"Sure, sure," I said hastily. "And there ain't no wily bass in the high Rockies," he said almost with a snarl. "I understand," I said placatingly, because he was a big guy.

Lotsa reek but you ain't gonna find no wily bass up here, buddy. I can tell you

of books by the Russians novelist Dostoyevsky, whose first name escapes me.

A fair sampling was, "What would the charade be if the Marx brothers picked up their mother and carried her out of the room?"

The punning answer of course, is "Brothers Karantazov."

The two, a chick and a guy, went into hysterics and, me with my mind on the chick, all I could do was sit with a sickly grin on my face and wonder how I could get the guy into the alley for a quick

degree days to date 300. One year ago 842. Record high 700 in 1931. Record low 8 in 1950. Sunset today at 4:32 p.m. Sunrise Wednesday at 6:48 a.m.

Tax-cut bill approved by Senate

Washington (AP) — The Senate has passed a fat-tened \$27-billion tax-cut bill designed to stimulate the economy after attaching an amendment allowing the federal treasury to bankroll presidential campaigns.

More than half the Republican senators voted against the measure, largely because of the Democratic-sponsored plan to make available up to \$20.4 million in federal funds to the major-party nominees in the 1972 campaign.

The bill was passed 64 to 30 Monday night and sent into conference with the House. The conference committee is expected to do at least a trimming.

Some Republicans said they will urge President Nixon to veto the entire bill if the final version still carries the campaign-financing provision.

The final Senate bill contained many provisions asked by Nixon to benefit business, encourage modernization of plant and equipment, and give a boost to export sales.

But it provides tax cuts for individuals going beyond the President's recommendations. These are expected to raise purchasing power and benefit especially low-income families.

Nixon urges no troop cut

Washington (AP) — President Nixon urged the Senate today to reject an amendment that would cut U.S. troop strength in western Europe to 250,000 men. He said it would signal "disarray and weakness of purpose in the American government."

"I believe passage of such a measure would be a great mistake," Nixon said in a letter to Sen. John C. Stennis, D-Miss., chairman of the Armed Services Committee, as the Senate began debate on the \$70.2 billion defense appropriations bill.

"We are now preparing to undertake vitally important new initiatives for peace in two great capitals of the world," said Nixon, who plans to go to Peking and Moscow next year.

"If these initiatives are to gain positive results in the months and years ahead, I must be able to reply on the firm support and the substantial and creative contribution of a bipartisan Congress," Nixon said.

SCHOOLGIRL KILLED

Joliet (AP) — Debra Watts, 11, of Joliet was fatally injured Monday when the door of a bus taking her home from school closed on her arm and dragged her along the pavement.

Police surround shooting-suspect Raymond Ferrelle (AP Wirephoto)

Major features of tax-cut bill listed

Washington (AP) — Here are major provisions of the \$27-billion tax-cut bill passed by the Senate Monday night:

INDIVIDUAL TAXES

- Increases personal exemption this year from \$650 to \$675, and to \$800 in 1972.
- Increases minimum standard deduction this year from \$1,050 to \$1,300.
- Increases percentage standard deduction to 15 per cent with \$2,000 ceiling next year; present law sets 13-per-cent deduction on \$1,200 ceiling, going to 15 per cent in 1973.
- Repeals 7-per-cent excise tax on cars, with manufacturers pledged to pass savings on to purchaser.
- Allows single persons and certain married couples to deduct up to \$4,000 a year on their mortgage help when they have children up to 14 years old in their care.
- Raises tax-withholding rates.

As an example of the individual tax cuts in the Senate bill, a married couple with two children and \$10,000 annual income would receive a \$19 tax cut in 1971 taxes — same as in the House version; and a \$95 cut in 1972, compared with \$37 in the House plan.

The Senate considered 100 amendments in 10 days and nights of debate and added about \$11.5 billion to the three-year cost of the bill as it came from the House.

Sen. George D. Aiken, R-Vt., said: "This bill has been well-nigh ruined by action of this body."

But Democrats insisted the bill had been made much more equitable by increasing the aid for individuals and lessening what they called an overbalance in favor of business tax cuts.

Nixon may veto tax cuts

Washington (AP) — President Nixon was quoted as telling Senate Republican leaders today he will seriously consider vetoing the tax bill if it reaches the White House with its present revenue reductions and presidential campaign finance provisions.

The \$27 billion tax cut bill passed the Senate Monday night after Democrats tied on an amendment for public financing of presidential campaigns, but

Scott said he and Senate Republican Whip Robert P. Griffin of Michigan discussed the tax bill and other issues at breakfast with Nixon.

Scott said over the next nine years, the tax bill passed by the Senate would add \$56 billion to the tax reductions proposed by the administration to stimulate the economy. He called the campaign finance provision "a relief for Democrats."

"I strongly urged him to veto the bill," Scott said after his meeting with Nixon.

Scott said the President replied he would give "very serious consideration to my request."

The GOP leader quoted Nixon as saying he would wait until he saw the final form of the bill, which goes now to a House-Senate conference committee, before deciding what to do about it.

Smart kids 6th graders win 'Battle of Books'

The year is 1773—the place is Boston, a city on the verge of revolt. You were an apprentice silvermith until your accident—now you see no hope for your future. Who are you?

Johnny Tremain, of course, is the answer to this question submitted by a fifth grader at Thomas Paine School in last week's annual "Battle of Books" competition.

Each year during Book Week at the school, fourth, fifth and sixth grade classes choose a team of four children to represent them in a College Bowl type contest. Questions are related to children's books, authors and characters. The grand championship was Friday between the top fifth and sixth grade teams.

Fourth grade teams compete only among themselves. Short skits also are a feature in which children act out scenes from books and teams must identify the book. Bonus points are given for the author who can name the team as well as the book.

Bakalis recognized such dissent Tuesday when he castigated a Chicago newsman for an alleged and inaccurate story about the plan that "has caused many people to have visions of yellow school buses criss-crossing the state."

The heart of Bakalis' plan is to require that the proportion of minority race students, faculty, administration and staff within any school reflect within 15 per cent, above or below, the proportion of such students and personnel in the district as a whole.

In a school district with 20 per cent minority race students and personnel, for example, each school would be required to have between 5 and 35 per cent minority race students and personnel.

Critics say this would allow school districts to draw up attendance boundaries that pre-emptively separate nearly all-white schools. Also, Bakalis said in Chicago that "we would not insist that every school reflect that fifteen percentage range."

Bakalis said that "no school district under these rules will be compelled to adopt a plan that is not administratively and educationally feasible." Many believe this could be seen as a loophole by those seeking to avoid a real desegregation plan.

Efforts that Bakalis considers feasible and sound include busing, merging schools, grade reorganization, altering district attendance zones and boundaries, pupil reassignments and optional transfers, open enrollment, school closings, several schools on one campus — re-arrangement of feeder patterns from elementary to junior high to high school and care in choosing sites for new schools.

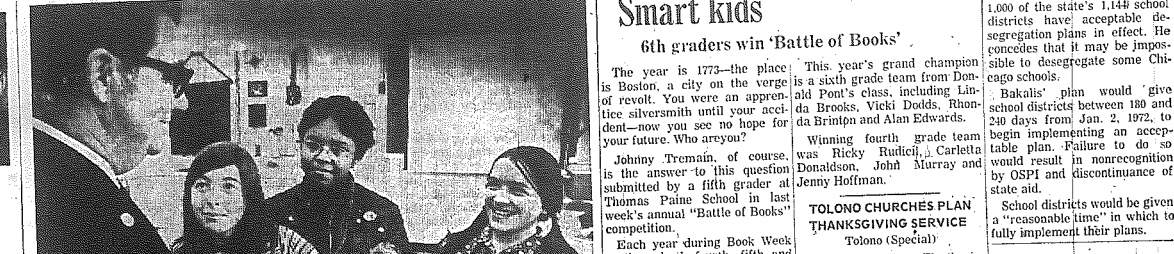
Bakalis estimates that 900 to 1,000 of the state's 1,144 school districts have acceptable desegregation plans in effect. He concludes that it may be impossible to desegregate some Chicago schools.

Bakalis' plan would give school districts between 180 and 240 days from Jan. 2, 1972, to begin implementing an acceptable plan. Failure to do so would result in nonrecognition under OSPI and discontinuation of state aid.

School districts would be given a "reasonable time" in which to fully implement their plans.

Studying conduct code for Urbana schools

Capt. James Baker of the Champaign Fire Department isn't playing dolls with these Edison Junior High School students. He is discussing what a young babysitter should do in case of fire and other emergencies, including giving a demonstration of mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Baker had visited local schools for some time with this presentation. Edison girls who heard him Monday included from left, Lauren O'Reilly, Pam Stoyall and Georgine Lessaris.



SAFETY LESSONS

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Smart kids

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WONNING FOURTH GRADE TEAM WAS RICKY RUDICCI, CARLETTA DONALDSON, JOHN MURRAY AND JENNY HOFFMAN.

TOLONO CHURCHES PLAN THANKSGIVING SERVICE
Tolono (Special)

The annual union Thanksgiving service will be at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday in Tolono United Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Richard Baumer, pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, will speak. The Rev. Frank Wueller of St. Patrick's Catholic Church will give the call to worship; the Rev. Richard Garbram of the United Methodist Church, the pastoral prayer; and the Rev. Truman Smith of the Baptist Church, scripture reading.

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