

THE BEND BULLETIN

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Robert W. Chandler, Editor and Publisher

Phil F. Brogan, Associate Editor

Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations

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Those High School Text Books

(First of a Series.)

"Show definite anti union bias . . . socialistic . . . un-American . . . favor submergence of American sovereignty in world government . . . Red . . . Communist . . . reactionary . . ."

So ring the charges being fired by some groups at several text books suggested for use in social science classes of the state's public schools.

From the Oregon State Federation of Labor comes the charge that two social science books recommended by the state textbook commission for use by 12th graders "show a lack of understanding of the history and functions of labor unions and both have a definite anti-union bias."

From another portion of the political spectrum, the Daughters of the American Revolution, comes this broadside:

"The voters of the future are now being conditioned by the clever propaganda in social studies texts that endorse socialism and world government that will deprive America of its sovereignty."

Since release of the list of textbooks recommended for use throughout the state public school system late last year, only the two above-cited Oregon groups have offered strong protests to selections.

But these protests when joined with others fired at textbooks and their authors in other states beat a crescendo that is reverberating through school administrative offices across the nation.

"Textbooks are under fire," concluded one noted educator in a recent publication.

And so it seems — from California where a state un-American Activities committee keeps a watchful eye on school books that might slant students to subversive thinking, to New York where a special Commission on Subversive Textbooks stands ready with blue pencil.

That groups in Oregon with prejudices as sensitive as nerve ends, the A F of L on one hand, the DAR on the other, are laying a crossfire on textbooks has become apparent in the past several weeks.

First came the announcement from Salem that Oregon might join its neighbor to the south and New York with an investigative committee of its own to probe texts.

Two state senators, including Harry D. Boivin of the local 17th district, said they would sponsor a bill establishing such a hawkshaw body. Sponsorship, they indicated, was prompted by a report by a spokesman of the DAR that subversive influences are threaded through some textbooks recommended for use in the public schools.

"At present, we have no body which can legally examine such books," the other sponsor, Pat Lonergan, Portland Republican, said in announcing the proposal.

No sooner had these headlines faded from the front pages when came the announcement by the State Federation of Labor that two of the recommended texts contained anti-union bias.

The union pressed its objections through letters to school administrators throughout the state, listing the texts held anti-union and recommending one text as "fair-minded."

Interestingly, the two books cited by the union are also blacklisted by the DAR, though the objections lodged by these politically dissimilar groups vary considerably.

While the union criticizes the play given the Taft-Hartley law in the books, the DAR from quite a different tack takes sight and fires on what is termed advocacy of socialism and world government.

In all the DAR, through its spokesman, State Regent Mrs. Albert Powers, has cited four social science books from the current list of recommendations by the state textbook commission.

Cited by the DAR were three of the four texts recommended for 12th grade classes, "Problems Facing Democracy," Ginn and Co.; "Problems in American Democracy," The Macmillan Co.; "The Challenge of Democracy," McGraw-Hill Book Co.

The fourth book named by the DAR was "Quest of a Hemisphere," John C. Winston Co., a book suggested for use by eighth grade geography classes.

Caught in the cross fire of both the DAR and the State Federation are "Problems Facing Democracy" and "The Challenge of Democracy."

Currently none of these books is in use in Bend schools, but all are being reviewed for possible use next year.

Decision on which of the texts will be purchased for local use will be made sometime early this spring, school authorities advise.

All are on the multiple choice list of recommended texts prepared by the State Textbook Commission after careful screening of all books submitted by the nation's publishers.

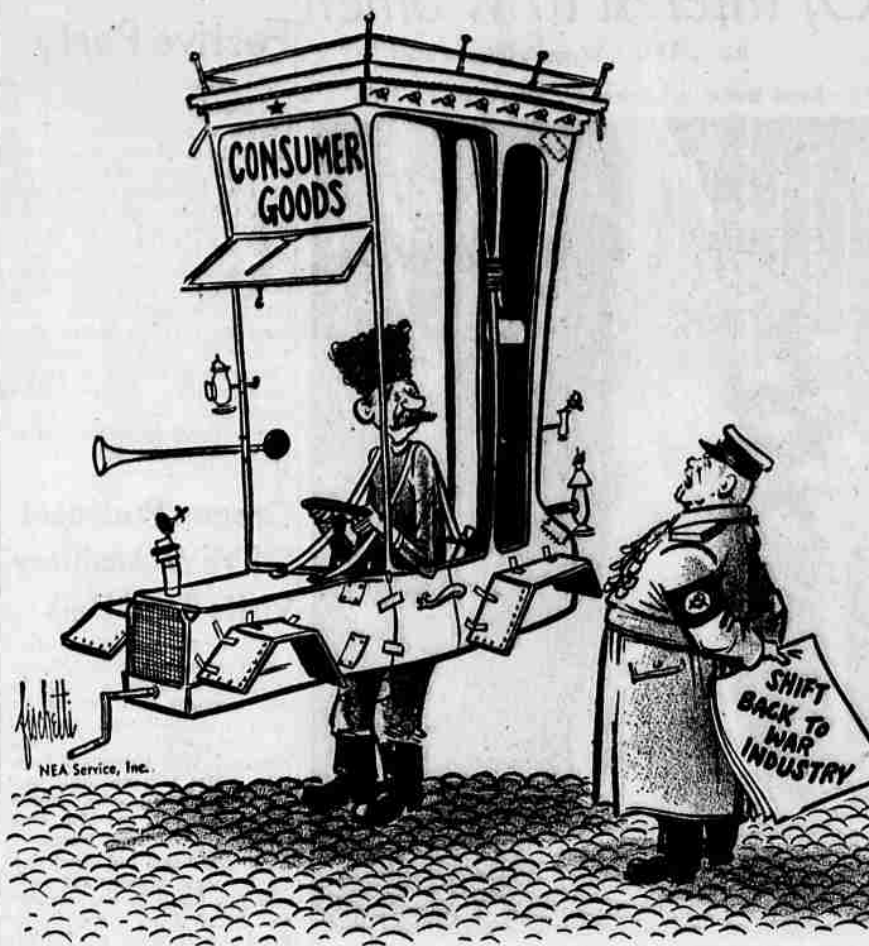
According to authorities, schools are free to pick any one of the recommended texts for use in classrooms.

The commission, which meets biennially and is made up of representative educators from all parts of the state, last year screened social science texts for public schools. The commission's recommendations will be effective for six years until 1961, when social science texts will again be reviewed.

Each two years the commission meets to consider some particular category of textbooks. Two years ago, the group reviewed arithmetic books, before that it screened language arts texts.

(Tomorrow, more on how books are selected and some of the specific criticisms.)

"You'll Have to Give Up Your Car, Comrade"



Edson in Washington

Plan More Liberal Than Expected

By PETER EDSON
NEA Washington Correspondent
WASHINGTON — (NEA) — President Eisenhower's special message to Congress on school aid turned out to be far more liberal than most specialists in the field of education expected.

His goal is \$7 billion worth of new school construction over the next three years. Six billion of this is to be state funds, however. So the federal share boils down to a billion-dollar aid program.

That sounds big. But the two-and-one-third-billion-dollar-a-year program which the President's plan would average out to is only slightly larger than the \$2 billion being spent this year for new schools, without federal aids.

School officials say that isn't enough. To meet requirements for 450,000 additional classrooms needed over the next three years would take nearly \$15 billion, at an average cost of \$30,000 to \$35,000 a room, including land and equipment. So from this angle, the President's program is analyzed as meeting only half the need.

The bill introduced by Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R., N.J.) to carry out the President's program is now being studied closely by school officials for possible gimmicks.

The plan to have the federal government buy up \$750 million worth of local school bonds over the next three years is brand-new. The idea is that the U. S. government would purchase only bonds that local school districts could not finance themselves at reasonable — under 3 per cent — interest.

There is some fear that this provision would make lending institutions jack up their interest rates to local school authorities. This would force the sale of their securities to the federal government, which is a better risk.

For school districts that can't borrow money at any price, the President's plan to have these districts rent their school buildings from new "State School Building Agencies" that would finance their construction, is looked upon with considerable misgivings.

State Boards of Education don't like the idea of having any new authority set up with any greater powers than they already possess. Also, it is not entirely clear how this plan would work out.

If school districts would have to pay rents high enough to cover the new agencies' administrative costs, plus interest and principal on what amounts to a school construction mortgage, and a contribution to a reserve fund, then the ultimate cost to the local taxpayer might be greater than it is under present school bond financing.

Three states — Pennsylvania, Georgia and Maine now have such school building agencies. Indiana has created an agency but it is not operative. Wisconsin courts declared such an agency unconstitutional in that state.

That would leave 43 states unable to benefit from this plan, even

if Congress approved it immediately. Most state legislatures are meeting this year in biennial session. It is doubtful if they could act fast enough to create new state building agencies or derive any good from them through federal aid during the next two years.

President Eisenhower's proposal for outright U. S. Treasury grants to the poorer, local school districts demonstrating their inability to finance new school construction, is what even the all-out states-rights States seem to want.

The President's message suggests \$200 million for this program over three years. This would build only 2000 modern schoolrooms a year — a minor fraction of what's needed.

For the first fiscal year of operation, beginning next July 1, the bill for the President's aid to education is estimated at \$471 million in new obligations authority. This would be divided \$250 million for school bond purchase, \$150 million for the federal government's half of the interest and reserve fund authorities, \$66 million in grants and \$5 million in administrative expenses for the whole works.

Actual expenses are estimated at \$100 million during the first year.

Bend's Yesterdays

Forty Years Ago
From The Bulletin, Feb. 17, 1915
Under dispensation from the grand lodge of Oregon, a Royal Arch chapter of the Masons was instituted in Bend on Friday, Clyde McKay was named high priest and J. D. Davidson, king.

Ross Farnham recently moved his offices from Bond street to quarters in the Deschutes Bank building.

W. D. Cheney arrived Saturday from Seattle, to attend the annual meeting of the Emblem club.

A horse belonging to Charles Boyd ran away Saturday and before it was stopped broke a hydrant near the Bend hotel and knocked a mud guard off Ernest Dick's automobile.

O. C. Henkle and James Ryan, who have been associated in the real estate business under the firm name of Henkle and Ryan, have dissolved partnership.

The application for the change of the name of the Milliken post-office to Mount Pine has been rejected by the postal department. However, the request that the name of the Laidlaw post office be changed to Tumalo has been allowed.

Residents of Bend believe that Shevlin interest and the Scanlon-Gipson firm, both with extensive pine holdings in this area, will soon announce plans for the construction of sawmills here.

Eighteen infantry divisions of the National Guard served in World War II — nine in Europe, nine in the Far Pacific.

Spillway Closed, Reservoir Fills

CHEMULT — The overflow spillway at the Wickiup reservoir, opened earlier in the year to let the overflow from the basin escape while repair work was under way on the spillway apron, has been completely shut off. J. J. Taylor, reservoir caretaker, is busily filling the closed spillway. Gates of the valve house were opened a week ago Monday, and the reservoir will be raised to its full crest, about 178,000 acre feet.

Jack Lechner, student at Oregon State College, was home over the weekend visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Burdette Lechner. Jack is majoring in fish and wildlife.

Carlos Randolph, manager of the North Unit Irrigation district with headquarters in Madras, was at the Wickiup dam earlier this week inspecting the spillway.

Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Ishmael are busy delivering yellow pine pitch posts to ranchers of the Silver Lake and Port Rock areas.

A surprise dinner party was held for Mr. and Mrs. Roland Holmes, Sr., Monday evening, on the occasion of their 30th wedding anniversary. All the Holmes children were home, and it was the first reunion of the entire family in 12 years. Present were Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Ishmael and daughters Elaine, Phyllis, Beth, Dorothy, Mary and Marguerite; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Day, Sr., and children, Thomas and Marilyn; Roland Holmes, Jr., and Arleta Holmes, and Mrs. Holmes' mother, Mrs. Emma Cheney.

The Homes Logging Co. has had a mobile telephone installed in the firm's pickup truck. It is the first installed in this community, and is directly connected with the Bend exchange.

Letters

To the Editor:
I wish to compliment your carrier on this route. This young man is John Olson who has displayed consideration, punctuality and courtesy throughout his tenure on the route.

respectfully,
MRS. J. R. WHITTAKER
Bend Oregon
Feb. 15, 1955

Selections Made At Madras High

Special to The Bulletin
MADRAS — Deanna Schroeder, Madras Union high school junior, and Murray Newton, sophomore, have been named MUHS Dream Girl and Boy in an all-school poll. They were chosen from eight candidates by vote of the student body.

The Dream Girl, a five-foot, five-inch blonde, won the National Honor Society's award in her freshman year. She is a Pop club member, belongs to Future Homemakers of America, is student body secretary, and serves as first messenger of the Grand Bethel of Job's Daughters of Oregon.

Newton, six-foot, one-inch eager, won a starting place on the MUHS hoop squad this year. The youngster transferred to Madras from Herrington this year. The contest is sponsored annually by the school journalism department. Winners in 1953 were Colleen Meacham and Jerry Sprengel.

More Than 100 Persons Die In Scattered Fires

By UNITED PRESS

Roaring fires in the United States and Canada have killed at least 13 persons. Meanwhile, 99 aged women died in Japan's worst fire since World War II.

The lethal rash of blazes which included a gas explosion which ripped through a downtown accounting firm office in Segun, Tex. Three persons were injured, one critically.

This country's worst fire Wednesday night was at Baltimore, Md., where a three-story building's fire-weakened walls collapsed on 20 firemen. At least one fireman was killed, five more were missing in the rubble and presumed dead, and 10 were injured.

In Montreal, Canada, at least 11 persons were killed and 10 were injured when fire destroyed a five-story, block-large apartment house during a swirling snowstorm.

John Westler Gunter, a 67-year-old paralytic was burned to death as he lay helplessly in his bed at Indianapolis, Ind., Wednesday.

Die In Beds
The blaze at Yokohama, Japan, swept through a Catholic Mission home for old women at dawn today. Most of the victims were too feeble to flee and were burned to death near their beds.

Forty-five women, including three nuns of the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary Order, escaped from the fire-swept two-story wooden dormitory, which had no fire escapes or water supply. Another woman was missing.

The building became an inferno within minutes as the flames also destroyed the mission chapel and two smaller buildings. American Army and Navy pump trucks helped Japanese firemen fight the blaze.

At Baltimore the search continued today for victims in the fire which raged through the building occupied by the Tru-Fit Clothing Co.

The walls on two top floors collapsed just as firemen had brought the blaze under control. Many of the men were hurled onto the burned-out floor below.

Fire Lt. W. Barnes was killed instantly and Lt. Leonard N. Wiles was dug out from the wreckage in terrible pain from injuries caused when a huge beam dropped across his legs.

Search For Bodies
That left five men still buried under the smoking rubble. Firemen said there was little hope that they had survived.

A search was also underway at Montreal for more persons who may have perished in the burned-out apartment house.

Two of the bodies recovered were burned beyond recognition and at least one of the victims died when she jumped from a fourth-floor window. Three other persons escaped with their lives in the same manner, but not without injuries.

The blast at Segun, a German farm community 30 miles east of San Antonio, was felt eight blocks away.

School Officials To Visit Eugene

Special to The Bulletin

OREGON STATE COLLEGE — Three Bend high school officials will be at Oregon State college Saturday for a series of individual interviews with recent graduates who are now attending OSC.

The three are J. R. Acheson, principal; Zola McDougall, dean of girls, and Dean Tate, dean of boys.

Talks will center around student progress in college and on strong and weak points in both the high school training and counseling for college and the OSC guidance and orientation program for new students.

The discussions were started two years ago by OSC as a means of better planning for student needs and helping new freshmen get off to a successful start in college.

Eight schools participated in the first conference but the plan drew such wide approval that the number was increased to 16 last year. This year, nearly 40 high schools accepted invitations to take part.

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