

Quotes From the News

By UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
Washington—President Kennedy, declaring that the United States will act alone if necessary to counter Communist penetration of the hemisphere:
"We do not intend to be lectured on 'intervention' by those whose character was stamped for all time on the bloody streets of Budapest."

Washington—Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, promising stern action on price-fixing:
"It shouldn't be treated as it has too often in the past as though the government is handing out tickets for speeding or parking."

New Orleans—Philippine Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo, urging opposition to admitting Communist China in the United Nations:
"To establish peace in Chicago, you don't have to invite Al Capone to join the police force."

Los Angeles—Douglas W. Johnson, whose life has been made miserable by scoffers at his honesty in returning \$240,000 he found in the street:
"That money? It's not worth anything. It has made me a poor man."

Teacher Exchange Department Told

Salem—UPI—The State Education Department Thursday announced creation of a new organization to promote "understanding between nations through the exchange of teachers from this country with teachers from other countries."

The group is called "STEP," short for Summer Teacher Exchange Program.

Dr. Leon P. Minear, superintendent of public instruction, said the executive board of the new group includes Dr. Robert L. Allen, of the University of Oregon; Leroy Graymer, chairman of the Oregon Education Association; and Clyde E. McLain, Gilchrist teacher.

Minear said STEP will act as a clearing house to facilitate reciprocal teacher visits.

Progress Made Toward Improvement Of Science Teaching in High Schools

By LOUIS CASSELS
UPI Correspondent

The United States is making "definite progress" toward the improvement of science teaching in its high schools.

That heartening report comes from one of the nation's greatest "teaching scientists," Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg.

Dr. Seaborg recently was named chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy commission. Prior to that, he was chancellor of the University of California at Berkeley. But he is most famous as a research chemist who won the Nobel prize for the discovery of plutonium and other new elements heavier than uranium.

Along with many other leading scientists, Dr. Seaborg has been deeply involved in the national effort to strengthen high school science programs. He heads a committee which has produced a new high school chemistry textbook and related laboratory

materials that are vastly superior to anything now available to teachers. The new chemistry course is being tested this year in some California schools, and will undergo further testing and revision next year. By 1963, it should be available for general use.

Similar course changes are being tested in mathematics, biology and physics," Dr. Seaborg said. "The overall result

should be a great strengthening of the course content of science teaching in our secondary schools."

He sees reason for cheer also in the "new emphasis on laboratory work" which is evident in high schools across the country. Most authorities agree that science cannot be taught effectively without laboratory work. But U.S. high schools in the past have been woefully lacking in laboratory equipment.

That deficiency is being remedied in a great many schools with the help of federal grants under the National Defense Education act. More than \$75 million in federal grants have been used for procurement of equipment for high school science teaching, and under the law, each dollar had to be matched with a dollar in local funds.

Finally—and most important—some headway is being made in improvement of teacher training. This problem is crucial because the finest science textbooks and the best-equipped laboratories are useless without competent teachers.

The United States still is in an extremely weak position in this regard. The National Science Foundation reports that of the 22,000 new math and science teachers hired by U.S. high schools annually, only 6,000 are fully accredited with a college major in the field they are to teach.

Although he acknowledges that "the prospects of an early solution of this problem are not good," Dr. Seaborg believes that the picture is slowly brightening.

Variety of Institutes
The National Science Foundation, the Atomic Energy Commission and other public and private agencies are sponsoring a wide variety of summer institutes, in-service training programs and other courses through which high school science teachers may strengthen their qualifications.

The nationally - televised science course called "Continental Classroom" also has given high school teachers an opportunity to see how their subjects are taught by experts.

Also, several organizations have put on the market filmed courses in science, including chemistry and physics, which may be used by high schools as an adjunct or in dire straits as a substitute for competent classroom teachers.

Dr. Seaborg does not underestimate the vast amount of work still to be done in improving high school science teaching. But he believes that if the nation will "continue and accelerate its present momentum" toward that goal, it can achieve a "virtual revolution" in science teaching by the end of the 1960s.

"And that," he said, "will mark an historic advance in our educational process."

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Range Use Cut To Be Discussed

Washington — (UPI) — Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) said Thursday that he and Rep. Al Ullman (D-Ore.) planned to meet with Eastern Oregon ranchers and government personnel to discuss proposals to cut range use.

Morse said the conferences would be held in the late summer or early fall after Congress adjourns.

Morse said he and Ullman had received "numerous" letters from stockmen worried about the proposals to cut range use and "failure in recent years to rehabilitate the public ranges."