

# HOUSE . . . . No. 596

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By Messrs. Tivey of Billerica and Partridge of Watertown (by request), petition of Ernst Makechnie for adequate instruction of pupils in the public schools on certain subjects mentioned in the Constitution and in the General Laws. Education.

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## The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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In the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-Seven.

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AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR MORE ADEQUATE INSTRUCTION OF PUPILS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS PERTAINING TO SOME OF THE SUBJECTS MENTIONED IN THE CONSTITUTION, AND IN THE GENERAL LAWS.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:*

1 SECTION 1. *Definition.* — Social science, as super-  
2 vised by the state department of education and as  
3 used in this act, shall mean the extension of knowl-  
4 edge and the growth of intelligence pertaining to  
5 attitudes, conduct, behavior, judgments, decisions,  
6 motives, intentions, habits, hygiene, frugality, and  
7 the technique of human relations, not only for the  
8 purpose of promoting virtues, respect for the rights of  
9 others, respect for property, respect for the physical  
10 and the spiritual fitness of all, but also with the  
11 object of securing a strong emotional and intellectual  
12 resistance against vices, profane swearing, uncouth

13 language, narcotics, gambling, and tolerance of mis-  
14 faesance, nonfaesance and malfaesance, with refer-  
15 ence to the gains and the losses that accrue from  
16 obedience, disobedience; courage, cowardice; toler-  
17 ance, intolerance; temperance, dissipation; justice  
18 injustice; sincerity, deceit; honesty, dishonesty; gen-  
19 erosity, greed; love, hate; loyalty, betrayal; liberty,  
20 slavery; sobriety, intemperance; charity, avarice;  
21 mercy, cruelty; modesty, aggression; faith, sus-  
22 picion; freedom, coercion; interest, apathy; truth-  
23 fulness, falsehood; beauty, ugliness; work, laziness;  
24 understanding, gullibility; observance of the law,  
25 fine, jail, prison; and as protections against sham,  
26 fraud, fear, propaganda, superstition, accidents, sick-  
27 ness and the waste of time and money.

1 SECTION 2. *Administration.* — The administration  
2 of social science shall be vested in the state department  
3 of education and the commissioner of education, who  
4 may delegate his authority to others, and who, sub-  
5 ject to the limitations of the funds placed at the  
6 disposal of the department, may employ assistants,  
7 and specialists, who, subject to his direction, shall  
8 rotate through the cities and towns of the common-  
9 wealth as itinerant visitors giving lectures and in-  
10 struction to the pupils in public schools.

1 SECTION 3. *Instruction.* — The slow, painstaking,  
2 repetitive, research methods of science shall be used  
3 in the effort to obtain adequate results. Special at-  
4 tention shall be given to the younger pupils — those  
5 below the teen age. The direct, and the indirect  
6 method, prayer and stories from the bible may be  
7 used, but there shall be no propaganda, either for  
8 or against any religious sect.

1 SECTION 4. *School Committee.* — Social science shall  
2 be taught without any charge against school depart-  
3 ments, and only in those schools whose school com-  
4 mittees have given their approval to the commissioner  
5 of education for such instruction.

1 SECTION 5. Acts, or parts of acts inconsistent here-  
2 with are hereby repealed.

1 SECTION 6. The sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars is  
2 appropriated for the use of the state department of  
3 education for the purpose of carrying out the pro-  
4 visions of this act.

The first part of the history of the  
country is the history of the  
people. The second part is the  
history of the government. The  
third part is the history of the  
religion. The fourth part is the  
history of the arts and sciences.  
The fifth part is the history of the  
commerce. The sixth part is the  
history of the military. The seventh  
part is the history of the navy.  
The eighth part is the history of the  
colonies. The ninth part is the  
history of the foreign relations.  
The tenth part is the history of the  
diplomacy. The eleventh part is the  
history of the treaties. The twelfth  
part is the history of the wars.  
The thirteenth part is the history of  
the peace. The fourteenth part is  
the history of the revolutions. The  
fifteenth part is the history of the  
restoration. The sixteenth part is  
the history of the reform. The  
seventeenth part is the history of  
the revolution. The eighteenth part  
is the history of the republic. The  
nineteenth part is the history of  
the empire. The twentieth part is  
the history of the monarchy. The  
twenty-first part is the history of  
the republic. The twenty-second part  
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twenty-seventh part is the history of  
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the history of the republic. The  
ninetieth part is the history of  
the empire. The hundredth part is  
the history of the monarchy.