

Plans Given for College Bound High School Student

Washington — If you're a high school senior this year and haven't yet applied for admission to the college of your choice, you'll be interested in what the following year has in store for you.

That's the latest word from educators, who say that November of your senior year is the last safe date for application, particularly to a major college.

If you're a high school senior, you can start planning for the college entrance tests you'll be bound to take this year. And if you're a younger student—even down to seventh grade—there are things you can do now to ensure a college education in your future.

Entrance Insurance

According to the National Education Association, here are some things you can do to make sure you'll get into college:

Seventh grade — Student, parent and school staff should work together on the academic goals to be met to qualify for college, including consideration of whether the student should go into any of the vocational classes the following year.

Eighth grade — Decide on the college course of study which will begin to govern the type of college to which the student will apply.

Ninth grade — Interpretation of the student's ability in various academic areas may point more clearly to a career choice, and therefore college choice.

Tenth grade — By this time the student should be able to recommend in writing areas of study to pursue in the senior year. The senior year, the student should know where he's going, and have made application to the college in which he's interested, and have lined up his financial resources to pay the costs of college—up to \$12,000 for four years at a private college.

What Can Parents Do?

Encourage each child to read widely, take him to the public library for library cards, act as an example by their own reading habits.

Provide a well-lighted place where he can study, removed from distractions.

Make sure his course schedule, especially in the important areas, is suitable for the senior year.

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The Medical Roundup

by *Walter D. Brown*

Resistance to Growth

In recent years, in research laboratories, many studies have been made of the resistance of normal body cells to the growth of cancer cells.

Way back in 1889, a German investigator named Hanau reported that the growth of cancer cells was retarded in the presence of a substance called "resistance to growth."

Today, in laboratories all over the world, there is great excitement about this type of work. It was carried on in the 1960s by Dr. Leo Loeb in this country, and by Dr. Jensen in Denmark. Now many men are studying it again.

The general rule is for a transplanted tumor taken from, let's say, one mouse and put into another, and to start to grow. After several days, it begins to shrink, and finally it disappears. Interestingly, once this has happened, the animal will no longer support even temporary growth of this particular tumor, or of other tumors arising in the same strain of mice.

Obviously, the animal has been immunized against a later attack.

Today, as Dr. Medawar recently said, "Nearly every research worker who supposes he is using transplantation to study tumors was in fact engaged in studying trans-plantation." The work that is being done today in this field is very different.

Many Scholarships Are Never Claimed

Each year, more than 20,000 scholarships go unclaimed, because eligible students are not aware they exist.

If you are now in high school, want to go to college, and if you have better than average grades, you may be eligible for one of the countless number of scholarships available.

You can't tell whether you qualify for a scholarship unless you apply. The federal government, state and local governments, private organizations, and individuals all offer scholarships.

If you have the choice of more than one, you will be able to pick the one most suitable to your likes, financial need and career.

You can secure a complete scholarship list in "Financial Aid to College Students" which you can get by sending 50 cents to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

College bulletins in the local library will list scholarships the various schools offer. In addition, there should be other material on what scholarships organizations might offer.

In addition, many business organizations, union, civic groups, veterans, and church, churchmen, some state and federal agencies offer various scholarship arrangements.

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Television Has Important Role In Education

Today, television is playing an important role in helping to solve current educational problems. In some areas it helps alleviate teacher shortages; in others it also extends the scope of subjects that can be taught to the greatest possible number of students by personnel experts in many specific fields.

Today, close circuit television units are being used in schools in separate classrooms. Lectures and demonstrations are beamed to the students by teachers who are specialists in their subjects.

The individual classes then do their written and laboratory work and the subject is further discussed among the students.

Those educational institutions using educational TV in their curriculum find there is a consistently larger attendance in such classes, that students show better retention of the subjects taught, and that their rate of learning is comparable to the conventional methods and for many students, even better.

Advantages

As teaching by TV continues to expand in the school system, there will be many advantages for the student, as well as for the teacher.

First, the student can learn at his own pace. He can watch a lecture as many times as he needs to. He can skip ahead if he knows the material. He can go back if he doesn't understand.

Second, the student can learn from the best. He can watch a lecture by a leading expert in the field. He can watch a demonstration by a master craftsman.

Third, the student can learn at his own time. He can watch a lecture when he is free. He can watch a demonstration when he is ready.

Fourth, the student can learn at his own place. He can watch a lecture at home. He can watch a demonstration in his laboratory.

Fifth, the student can learn at his own cost. He can watch a lecture for free. He can watch a demonstration for a small fee.

Sixth, the student can learn at his own level. He can watch a lecture for beginners. He can watch a demonstration for advanced students.

Seventh, the student can learn at his own pace. He can watch a lecture as fast as he can. He can watch a demonstration as slowly as he needs.

Eighth, the student can learn at his own time. He can watch a lecture when he is free. He can watch a demonstration when he is ready.

Ninth, the student can learn at his own place. He can watch a lecture at home. He can watch a demonstration in his laboratory.

Tenth, the student can learn at his own cost. He can watch a lecture for free. He can watch a demonstration for a small fee.

Eleventh, the student can learn at his own level. He can watch a lecture for beginners. He can watch a demonstration for advanced students.

Twelfth, the student can learn at his own pace. He can watch a lecture as fast as he can. He can watch a demonstration as slowly as he needs.

Thirteenth, the student can learn at his own time. He can watch a lecture when he is free. He can watch a demonstration when he is ready.

Fourteenth, the student can learn at his own place. He can watch a lecture at home. He can watch a demonstration in his laboratory.

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Seventeenth, the student can learn at his own pace. He can watch a lecture as fast as he can. He can watch a demonstration as slowly as he needs.

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Nineteenth, the student can learn at his own place. He can watch a lecture at home. He can watch a demonstration in his laboratory.

Twentieth, the student can learn at his own cost. He can watch a lecture for free. He can watch a demonstration for a small fee.

Education Provided Since 18th Century

Formal educational opportunities for adults have been provided in the U.S. since the middle of the eighteenth century.

From citizenship classes for the foreign-born to courses in vocational training, adult education courses are offered in many forms from art to zoology.

As many as 50 million adults enroll themselves in adult-education courses in the public school systems around the nation.

In recent years, public school facilities have been made available for both vocational and non-vocational courses by citizens groups.

Not under the control of school authorities.

NEVER HAD OUT

New Haven, Conn. — Mounting 9,000 automobile tires is all in a day's work for Marion Campana, of Hamden, Conn. Moreover, Miss Campana disdains wearing overalls or using a tire iron. The tires are one-inch long Autotams remote controlled cars at the A. C. Gilbert company.

NO BULLFINCH

St. Louis — A woman named Mae Sparrow sold land to a man named Lynn Lark.

Many Students Now Pay Their Own Way

Once upon a time only the children of prosperous parents could afford college; few scholarships were available and a few very ambitious students worked hard, long hours to finance college education.

Today, no young man or woman, otherwise qualified, need forego a college education for financial reasons. Millions of students are working to earn part or all of their college expenses; others are wholly or partially financed through their education through scholarships or loans or both.

Eastern Parents Participate In Child Observation Class

Washington — "Eric doesn't stick with one activity more than a few minutes. I wonder why?"

"Marcia stands back and watches the others. How can I get her to enter into things?"

"I wish I could break my Tommy of the habit of grabbing other children's toys."

Ten women are seated in a school room in Baltimore, Md., looking through a window at a group of pre-school children playing. The watching women are the children's mothers. They are participating in a child observation class led by a teacher or some other professional.

They keep a careful record of each child's activities, which they discuss at the end of the observation session.

Increased Interest

"Such classes are just one evidence of an accelerating interest on the part of parents in learning how to bring up their children in an age of change," says Robert A. Luke, executive secretary of the National Association of Public School Adult Educators (NAPSAAE). "They are being conducted in Los Angeles, in Baltimore, in Amherst, N.Y. They can be held in any school where parents and teacher will get together and organize them."

NAPSAAE is a department of the National Education Association.

Parent education, an increasingly popular area of adult learning, has many aspects and appeals to many parent interests and needs. In one school system, parents of seventh-graders attend evening classes designed to help them cope with their children's academic achievements, a new kind of adult course is being offered in a class called "How To Help Your Child Learn." In the same city, mothers and fathers of teenage youngsters recently attended a series of school-sponsored forums on such topics as "What Do Parents and Youth Really Expect of Each Other?" "The Rocket Hits Our Schools," and "The Pursuit of Excellence."

Classes for parents of gifted children provide help in solving their unique problems. Parents of deaf, blind, and retarded children need specialized guidance, and many are finding it in classes offered by their public schools.

As parents grow more concerned about their children's classroom achievements, a new kind of adult course is being offered in a class called "How To Help Your Child Learn." In the same city, mothers and fathers of teenage youngsters recently attended a series of school-sponsored forums on such topics as "What Do Parents and Youth Really Expect of Each Other?" "The Rocket Hits Our Schools," and "The Pursuit of Excellence."

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Study Tips Given For Fall Students

Washington — If you're a student returning to school this fall, you'll be facing plenty of tests during the year ahead. If you're the parent of a returning student, you'll be involved in helping your son or daughter prepare for tests.

Here are some tips from the National Education Association on preparing for and taking tests.

Read the test directions carefully, and ask any questions you may have about the test before you start.

Find out the scoring system. On some tests, you'll be penalized for a wrong answer. On other tests there will be no penalties attached, so obviously it will pay to make a guess about the answer.

Answer the questions you're sure of first. Then go back and work on the others. Then, at least, you will have listed all the points you can get on answers that you're sure of. But your time on the test. Keep an eye on the clock so you can allow more time for the most difficult parts of the test, or the parts where the scores will mean the most.

After you've finished the entire test, reread everything to make sure you haven't made some obvious "goof" like forgetting to put down your name, class or section number. In the body of the test, unless you're sure your first answer was wrong, let it stand; your first hunch is apt to be correct.

Type-of-Test Tips

True-false — Be careful of qualifying words like "some," "many," "none," "always," "never," "most" for the answer frequently hinges on these words.

Multiple-choice — Eliminate the obviously wrong answers first, and spend more time on the two or three left.

Completion — Unless there's a penalty attached for wrong answers, fill in the blank space, even if you're not certain the answer you give in the "right" one. A number of answers may be correct, and yours could well be one of them.

Short answer — Give the specific answer asked for. But if you're not sure just what the teacher wants, then ask. If you still have doubts, show what you do know, and let the teacher decide if it was appropriate.

Essay — It's best to make a brief outline on scratch paper to make sure that, when you're writing the essay, you don't forget anything. It's better to write too much than too little, but be precise, give examples, write clearly.

Keep a written study schedule and budget your time, but don't be too rigid about it. The schedule should be a guide, not a blueprint.

Keep a schedule of what you've covered since the last test. Then you'll understand a lot of material in the textbook and you'll be expected to know for the next one.

Review regularly. Otherwise, it may be too late. Besides, research shows that

learning is much more efficient when a student constantly reviews material he's studied. Ask yourself questions as you study. Material already studied, try to relate each part of the study to the whole, but important facts. If you wait to cram for an exam you may just get mixed up in material you already know, besides losing the rest and relaxation you need.

See to it that your child has enough time for studying in a space that's large enough, lighted, and away from distractions.

Help him to keep his study schedule, but don't force him into a rigid mold. Help him develop a sense of his own responsibility for learning.

See to it that your child has enough rest and an adequate diet.

Commend him for successful accomplishment, but don't use a poor test score as a club. Help him to improve but don't make him hate and fear tests and schools.

Short, Mid-Length Gloves Fashionable

High school fashions come to hand in a variety of short and mid-length leather gloves. For school and town wear, the leather "shortie" is most popular. In smooth, textured and grained leathers, the slim tailored glove has the effect of finishing a costume, even a school outfit.

For evening or date wear, the coed is apt to be conservative, wearing a four-button doekin or smooth leather glove.

In color range, leather gloves for teen girls are apt to be neutral. But even in the neutral spectrum there is a large variety of bone, brown, gray and gold leathers.

Detail is usually simple, worked into the glove in the form of seams, designs or perforation with an occasional wrist bow for a dressier look.

Wide Leather Belts Popular with Co-Eds

Leather belts are riding wide and handsome—but no higher than the waist—as coeds make the best of their slim figures.

Still one of the mainstays of the back-to-school wardrobe, the solid-colored belt has been topped by two, three and four-color designs. Frequently, two contrasting colors of the same leather texture—smooth or grained—meet at the back and front where they overlap in a harkquin effect. In multi-color belts, different color sections are usually set off by brass bars or small metal hinges.

Varied color belts give a girl wide wardrobe support—at least one color on the belt will pick up the major tone of her ensemble.

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