

Diploma Required For Modern Jobs

The high school diploma has become a minimum requirement in the hiring policies of many industries in the

Companies Liberalize Insurance Standards

New York — (UPI) — About 5 million persons who would have been uninsurable a generation ago because of health impairment or highly dangerous jobs now have life insurance, the Institute of Life Insurance reports.

The institute said this has been made possible by the continuous liberalization of acceptance limitations by life insurance companies in recent years.

FIRST HIGH SCHOOL

The first public high school established in the U. S. was founded in 1821 in Boston, Mass. It was called the English Classical school, later changed to English High school.

By 1860, 300 high schools were already established in this country as part of the public school system.

The public nursery school for children from two to four years of age and the public kindergarten school for children, 4 to 6, are virtually newcomers to the U. S. Public school system. They evolved in 1800, but have grown largely within the last 20 years.

U.S., Business Week magazine reported recently.

According to a survey of major industrial centers there's a shift in hiring to this policy: only high school grads need apply. The survey reveals that the trend toward higher educational requirements for factory jobs is the strongest in the West Coast aerospace industry; weakest in the Southeast's textile and woodworking industries.

Over all, the trend is up and rising fast. Although some aircraft companies required the high school diploma 20 years ago, most formal requirements went into effect during the past five years—as did many of the high-school level aptitude tests often substituted for a diploma requirement.

Considered simply as a fact

'Twist' Watch Shown At Watchmaker Fair

Basel, Switzerland—(UPI)—The "twist" watch was unveiled when 160 Swiss watchmakers recently displayed 10,000 new watches at a fair here.

The watch featured a bracelet and case of twisted gold strands. It had a flip-up cover.

of economic life, remarks the magazine, the trend toward higher educational requirements has the inevitability of Tuesday following Monday. First of all, galloping technology has changed the character of many jobs, and made them more difficult. Rosie the Riveter has been replaced by Andrew the Assembler, who must know riveting, drilling, countersinking, and a mixed batch of other techniques.

In industry after industry, jobs requiring some degree of judgment and flexibility have replaced the old one-operation tasks and continuous runs. Materials are costlier, toler-

Electronics Aid Music Education

Imagine a classroom full of piano students pumping piano keys yet not a sound can be heard! Now thanks to electronics—although each student may hear his own playing through a headset, the piano being played emits no sound to others in the classroom.

In this new electronic, multipiano teaching system, the instructor sits at a central control panel. With a touch of fingertips on a dial, the work of each student can be monitored individually. The instructor can also play a phrase on her own electronic piano or give instructions through a microphone so that only one student can hear.

Ensemble Work
For ensemble work, the headsets are unplugged, and an amplifier magnifies the vibrations of the small metallic reeds into room-filling volume.

According to Mrs. Fay Templeton Frisch, music education consultant for The Wurlitzer Company, the new system is helping to accelerate learning among the nation's 5,000,000 school-age youngsters who study piano.

In just 30 classroom hours, says Mrs. Frisch, the average third- or fourth-grade student can learn to transpose songs from one key to another and learn enough about the basic relationship of rhythm, melody and harmony to compose simple songs.

The use of the new system goes far beyond teaching the piano. Schools are using the instruments to teach music theory to children who later will enter choral, band or orchestral work, as well as advanced keyboard instruction.

ances closer, product lines more varied. Technician-level jobs multiply like fruit flies as production line jobs decrease. This is especially true in research and development industries, the ones that do the most hiring.

Moreover, even when filling simple jobs, most companies consciously look ahead five, 10, or 15 years. The industrial concerns that specify a high school diploma for a sweeper don't have delusions of grandeur about what's required of a sweeper—they just don't expect the man they hire to be a sweeper forever. Two things give them this long-range view, according to the survey. One is the sweeper's union contract, which guarantees him a crack at a better job if it opens up; the second is the firm expectation that job requirements will indeed change.

Not all companies, however, go along with the policy of higher educational requirements. A vocal minority feels that hiring over-qualified workers for low level jobs ensures nothing but a high turnover rate; that attitude and ability are still the most important qualifications for most factory jobs, and that formal education is no guide to either. In practice, however, this same group is likely to favor the high school graduate over the dropout, because "the dropout is a quitter."

So far, comments Business Week, the job-hunter without a diploma has been handicapped more than the job-holder with a diploma. A company that upgrades a job rarely expects the incumbent to fulfill the new requirements—in most cases, he is retrained. But most companies do demand that newly hired employees be qualified from the start. If the incumbent can't benefit from retraining, and the company cannot absorb any more displaced employees—he's out of luck.

Some companies deal with the problem by offering the worker financial inducements to retire early. This is certainly kinder than flinging him out the door, but it creates problems of its own. These prematurely retired workers swell the ranks of the hard-core unemployed—a group with heavy representation among the "uneducated" at both ends of the age scale. A University of Michigan economist told Business Week reporters that this group—rather than any racial or religious category—is the "real minority group of tomorrow."

Busses to Operate On Same Schedule In Phoenix

Phoenix-School busses for Phoenix-Talent schools, District 4, will pick up students the first day of school, Sept. 10, on the same schedule as last year.

E. R. James, superintendent of schools, said that seventh and eighth grade students will be transported to the junior high school at Talent, and senior high students will be taken to the high school at Phoenix. Other grades will be transported directly to the Phoenix and Talent grade schools.

First grade pupils have been asked to report to Phoenix and Talent schools with a parent or elder member of the family Friday, Sept. 7, for registration. Parents have been reminded to take evidence of their child's birth date and a health certificate. First graders will return home following registra-

tion, parents are asked to provide transportation.

Second and third graders report Sept. 10, fourth, fifth and sixth graders report to the elementary school buildings the same day. These students will be dismissed at noon. Busses will make their regular take home runs at

this time the first day, according to James.

Cafeterias at both schools will start serving meals Tuesday, Sept. 11. Meals will be 25 cents for grades one through six, and 30 cents for grades seven through 12, including milk. Additional milk may be purchased for 3 cents.

Motorists Reminded Of School Openings

This year, as in previous years, the American Automobile association's annual "School's Open - Drive Carefully" campaign (to alert motorists that they must once again be on the lookout for children crossing streets on the way to school) has begun.

The campaign gets in full swing just before schools open in local communities so that motorists will have a short "conditioning period" to readjust their driving habits,

The two principal things that motorists are being asked to do in connection with the campaign are to "scrupulously obey special speed limits around schools" and to be especially alert for the younger children—who are not yet safely-wise.

Remember, it's the motorist's responsibility to watch out for children—even if the youngsters are at fault.

James said junior high school students have been registered and will receive schedules of classes beginning at 8:30 a.m. Sept. 10.

Students new to Phoenix High school must register at the high school office between Aug. 27 and Sept. 1. Former high school students and incoming ninth graders from the Phoenix and Talent grade schools already registered last spring need not appear until the opening of school. They may, however, come in during the first week in September if they have any questions about their program of studies, James added.

High school students are to report to the high school gym for the opening assembly at 8:45 a.m. Sept. 10. Following the assembly, they will obtain their daily schedule and books, pay their fees and attend classes during shortened

periods. Regular classes will start the next day.

Fees payable at registration will be \$15.50. This includes book fee, towel rental and student body card. Students wishing to purchase a school yearbook may reserve a copy at that time by paying an additional \$4.

Shoe-Shine Business Dying Out In U. S.

New York — (UPI)—Youngsters looking for a business which isn't overcrowded might consider opening a shoe-shine parlor, according to Irving J. Bottner, president of a shoe polish firm.

Bottner said a survey showed there are less bootblacks in the United States than at any time in the last 30 years. "The old bootblacks are dying off and aren't being replaced," he said.

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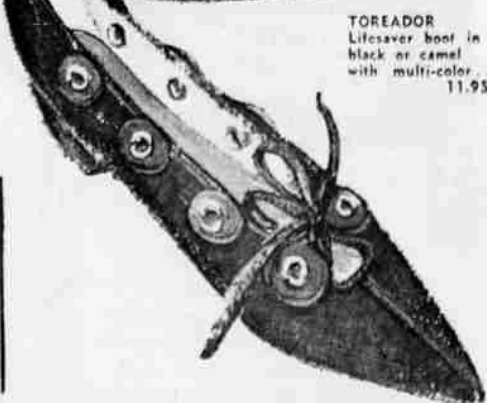
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