

HIGH SCHOOL TABLOID SECTION

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PAID STUDENTS

President Davis of the Stevens Institute of Technology announces a plan by which his best students will be paid to attend college, paid, that is, for studying, not for football.

The compensation will go to those who are of more than average ability, and will be graded according to their rank. That is, six in each class will get \$300 a year, and six \$250, \$200, \$150, \$100 and \$50 apiece. One sophomore, two juniors and three seniors may each get \$600, and a like number in each class \$500 and \$400.

The plan is dovetailed with an increase of tuition to \$600 a year. It is estimated by President Davis that the school will benefit to the extent of \$40,000 a year in increased income, and the best students will benefit by not having to pay any or all of their tuition.

The ranking of the students will be made with reference not only to studies but to activities on the campus, including work on the college paper and in athletics. The scheme means that the best all-around men in school can get a \$2,400 education—four years—for \$300.

Of course there will be those who will point out the low standing in their classes of such men as General Grant, who made success in later life. But the figures show that the leaders in college life have been the leaders afterward, and certainly the colleges themselves have to go on that assumption. And speaking of General Grant, since the government—society—pays its military leaders while they are being educated, why not pay our civil leaders for the same time?

It is a little odd that an industrial society, such as the world now is, should make it easy only for military leaders to get an education, and require the more useful engineer to overcome all kinds of obstacles to get to a point where he can be of service. The Stevens Institute experiment will be worth watching, and if it succeeds even passably, it will be worth adopting elsewhere.

Things You Ought To Know

Axioms recently discovered:

Recitation is the science of bluffing.

Zero added to zero equals X.

Zeros are always equal though they never coincide with a grade.

A senior is a many-sided polygon, equal to anything (in his own opinion).

Of all sad words of tongue or pen, the saddest are: "Exams again."

English teacher: "Show how the word 'plenty' is used incorrectly."

Financially embarrassed senior: "I have plenty of money. That's incorrect."

History instructor: "Explain the term 'infantry.'"

Bright sophomore: An infantry is a place where babies are cared for while their mothers work.

Little pieces of rubber,

Little drops of paint,

Make the bad report card

Look as if it ain't.

A Latin professor went into a shop to buy a fountain pen. The

saleslady gave him one to try. He covered a sheet of paper with one of his Latin expressions: "Tempus Fugit. The saleswoman offered him a different model. "Perhaps," she said, "you'd like one of these better, Mr. Fugit."

A junk shop near a railroad crossing in Denver carries a sign with this hint to motorists: "Go ahead; take a chance. We'll buy the car."

A Senior

Deep wisdom—swelled head,
Brain fever—he's dead.

A Junior

False fair one—hope fled,
Heart busted—he's dead.

A Sophomore

Went skating, 'tis said,
Floor flew up—he's dead.

A Freshman

Milk famine—unfed,
Starvation—he's dead.

Mystery: Why couldn't Miss Burcaw sit down Tuesday?

Solution: It seems that the Sophomore girls heard that it was her birthday.

Teacher's Korner

Every year at the beginning of school the question is asked by observers of the First grade, "What on earth do you do with them the first few weeks?" That is indeed a fair question and could be answered if time were given but a far more serious question is hovering in that First grade teacher's mind. "What preparation has the parent and the home made for these children?"

Her wish is that every child could enter school the first day with a clean healthy body and a happy frame of mind. Sounds simple enough doesn't it? But it implies years of hard work and conscientious care on the part of the child's family.

As pre-school examinations become more general, greater numbers of children will reach Grade 1 with healthy bodies, well nourished and free from physical defects. Every year the physical standard is raised, showing the parents realize the child's need of a sound healthy body when he starts to school.

The happy frame of mind is not so easily gauged as a sound body. It is difficult for a grown-up to understand how a child's mind reacts. Often there is no appearance of reaction until the child is actually in

the school room, faced with a new set of circumstances. He then gives vent to his feelings. It may be complexes in many forms, a tantrum, excessive joy, physical hilarity, tears, nerves, fears, nausea, homesickness, and many more too numerous to mention. These the teacher must overcome and persuade the First graders there is nothing to fear and school is really fun.

Wise parents will never threaten a child with, "Wait until you start to school, you'll see what happens to bad children." Nor will they allow their child to grow up shy and diffident, afraid of other children, and unable to take any initiative or responsibility. Instead they will encourage them to get along happily with youngsters of his own age and to take care of himself as much as a little one can do.

There is bound to be some difficulty, some strain, and habits built up during the previous six years have to be modified. First graders are given much more freedom than in the old days but there is a necessity for more restraint than at home. He must learn to adapt himself as one of the crowd.

No mother can spare her child these difficulties but she can help him face them. She can see that

his meals are regular and nourishing. She can see that he gets more rest and sleep to offset the excitement of his new experiences. She can see that he gets plenty of sunshine and fresh air after school hours.

In conclusion let us itemize a few important suggestions that will assist in raising a young child for his entrance into the First grade:

1. Be able to repeat his own name clearly.
2. Attend, unaided, to his own simple physical needs.
3. Know the danger of crossing streets and playing in the street.
4. Have control of his larger muscles, being able to run, jump and manipulate his hands.
5. Talk readily and without baby talk.
6. Have no marked fears of school.
7. Be able to distinguish between his own possessions and those of others.
8. Never sulk nor whine.
9. Regard the rights of others.
10. Play with others successfully. These things cannot be mastered in a day but with careful preparation and constant cooperation of home and school these little First graders will mold a lasting foundation.

—By Ruth Rapp.

"Calling All Americans..."



American Red Cross Roll Call Poster for 1938.

One Dozen PHOTOS

Solve twelve Xmas Problems.

Children Pictures taken in the home

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