

Stiffer High School Courses in Making for L. A. School System

Junior and senior high school students of the Torrance area attending Los Angeles City Schools will have to work longer and harder before they can graduate if a recommendation presented last week by Superintendent Ellis A. Jarvis is approved by the City Board of Education.

The school chief's proposal, expected to be voted on Monday, presents a three-point pro-

gram which would include:
 (1) Increasing graduation requirements for a majority of the major fields of study.
 (2) Increasing the number of classes students must take daily, and
 (3) Issuance of a "descriptive" type of diploma for senior high school graduates.

JARVIS' recommendations are the result of a three-year

study begun in 1958 and conducted by a special committee on graduation requirements and curricula, headed by Dr. Gerwin C. Neher, former Westchester High School principal and now an administrative coordinator in the secondary education division's central office.

These recommendations present changes in the basic curriculum required of all pupils, changes which will provide a balance between general education for all pupils and specialized education involving a guided choice of major sequences and electives," Jarvis told the Board.

TOTAL COST of the program—which would not be

fully operative until 1965—will be \$4,570,840, the superintendent said. This total, he emphasized, includes the hiring of teachers and construction of classroom facilities required to provide the additional classes for students but no additional funds will be required in the operating budget now under discussion for 1961-62.

Biggest single change, the superintendent said, is the addition of 20 semester hours required for graduation for all students majoring in all fields of study—except six. The six which would remain at the present 150 semester hours requirement are art, music, industrial arts, homemaking, general, and agriculture.

AS A RESULT, students who

are academic majors will be required to enroll in six classes daily, as compared to the five that they now take, in order that they can complete the requirements during their three-year stay in senior high school. Another major feature of the strengthened curriculum, the superintendent emphasized, is the requirement of four-year programs for all students enrolled as mathematics and foreign language majors. These students will have to start their prescribed courses of study in their selected major in the ninth grade of junior high school.

ALSO INCLUDED in the superintendent's recommendations is a proposal that health

education for junior and senior high school students be included as part of the time currently allotted to the physical education program. This will permit further strengthening of the science program since health instruction—which also takes in first aid and the nature and effects of narcotics and alcohol—is now taught as part of the science classes. Persons experienced in health education will continue to teach the program.

IF APPROVED, the new graduation requirements would go into effect in September, but would not fully affect all students now in senior high or ninth graders now in junior

high schools. They would be permitted to graduate despite the fact that they will not fully meet the new requirements. However, those pupils who are now A's—who will be B's next September—will be the first one who must fully meet the new requirements before being permitted to graduate when they complete their high school careers in June of 1965.

"CHANGING NEEDS in our increasingly complex and dynamic society and rising college entrance standards make it necessary to expand and strengthen the educational program," Superintendent Jarvis told the Board.

"The revised basic curriculum and strengthened major sequences make a six-period instructional day essential for most pupils to complete the requirements for graduation. However, in providing a strong educational program, it is also important to maintain high standards of instruction which will attain high standards of achievement," he stressed.

SUCH A program, he added, means that additional teachers must be assigned or classes will increase in size with the result that the quality of instruction will consequently be diluted.

The cost of supplying 108 teachers which will be required over a three-year period, under terms of the superintendent's

proposal, will be \$807,840. This would be divided equally, making it necessary to allocate \$269,000, beginning in 1962, in order to finance the program.

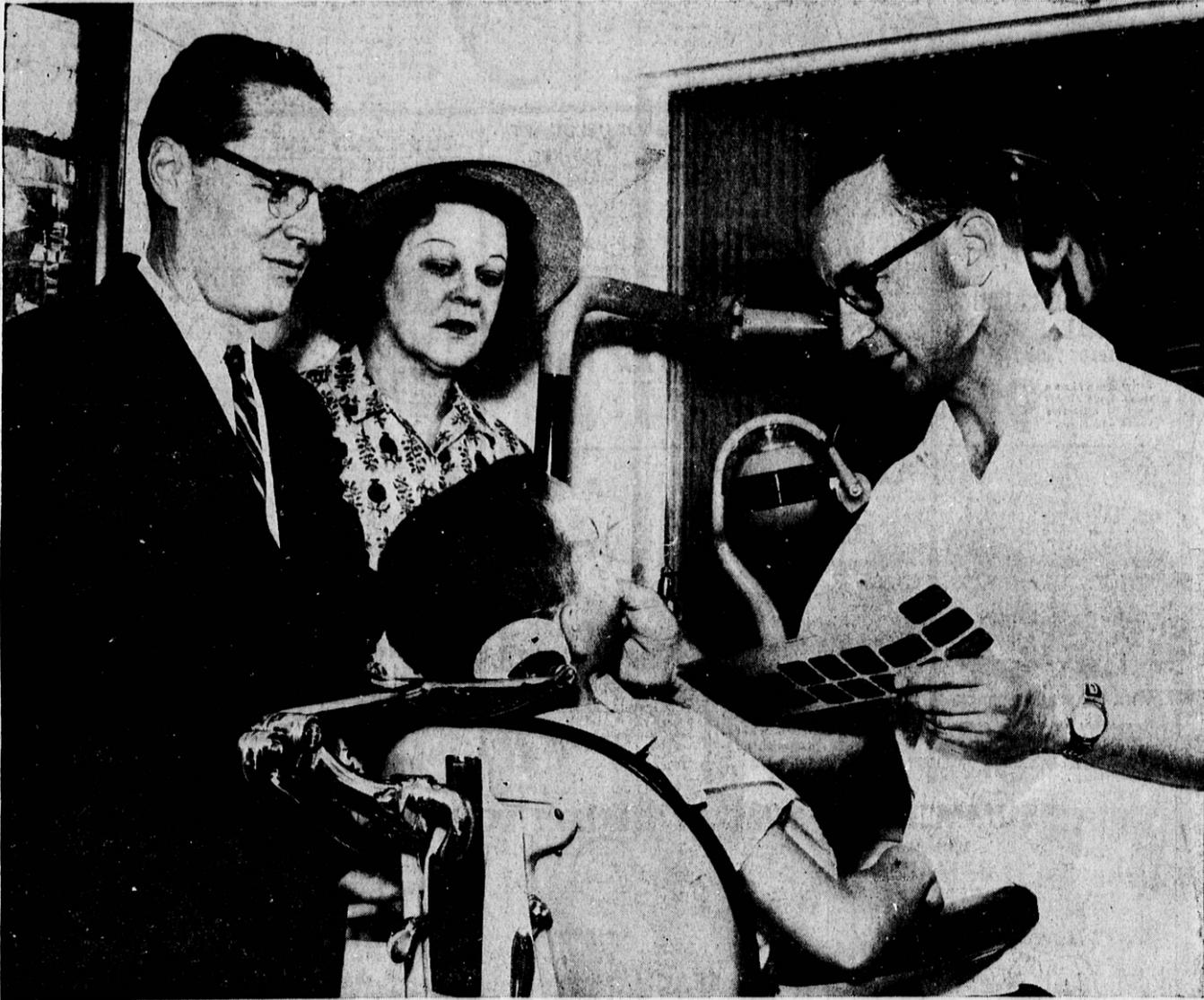
THE ADDITIONAL classes, aside from more teachers, will also require construction of 132 new science and health education classrooms in junior high schools at a total cost of \$1,549,350. These must be built and ready for occupancy by September of next year.

In addition, 117 classrooms must be ready by September of 1963 to meet the senior high school demands caused by the new requirements. These would cost \$2,213,650.

IN ADDITION to last week's recommendations, other proposals have been made by the committee and are already in operation—all designed to strengthen the Los Angeles City Schools' educational program.

These included a split-week experimental program, a pilot program involving an additional teaching period after school for academically talented pupils, college level courses on the high school campus—also for gifted pupils, enrollment of high school senior in certain classes at UCLA and at five of the system's seven junior colleges, and a major expansion of the junior and senior high summer school program.

TORRANCE...a good place to live and work



Dr. Robert Barrett points out the necessity for regular dental care for school age children to Mrs. V. B. Terry, president of Torrance Unified District PTA, and James P. Becker, Torrance Dental Health Association president.

a local solution to a local problem

Dental care for Torrance school children who need but cannot afford such work is the goal of the Torrance Dental Health Association.

"The Dental Health Association is a local charity, for students of the Torrance Unified School District, and all monies contributed to it remain locally to help solve a local problem," says association president, James Becker.

All dental work is done in the offices of the participating dentists and moderate fees are charged for services rendered. In the past 9 years the organization has paid out more than \$24,000 which actually represents more than \$40,000 worth of dentistry having been completed.

Children through high school age having dental needs make application to the school nurse. They are screened as to eligibility by the Dental Health Committee, who considers income, need, and family circumstances. Patients accepted, where possible, make repayment through a long-term, low-payment, interest-free plan.

Says Becker, "Unfortunately, we can take care of only about 10 percent of those applying because we can commit only the money we have on deposit from contributions and repayments.

"Our greatest need is for better understanding by the community

of the aims of the Dental Health Association. Only through this can we hope to expand our organization to take care of all the Torrance children in need."

Business of the association is carried on by the Executive Board which consists of elected officers, chairmen of standing committees, and a representative of the Torrance Unified School District, the Torrance Council of Parents and Teachers, and the participating dentists. There are no salaries paid. Every dollar given is used to help a child.



TORRANCE
REFINERY



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More and More Americans Work In Service Trades, Survey Shows

By REYNOLDS KNIGHT
 It probably will come as quite a surprise to most of us to learn in this great and highly industrialized nation a lot more people earn their living in "service" occupations than in the actual production of goods, of which we have such an abundance.

A new study by the Institute of Life Insurance brings out this fact, and indeed notes that the service-rendering majority is getting larger all the time. Employment in what calls "the service area of the economy" rose to a record high of 33,300,000 last year, while employment in the production-of-goods walks of life went down a bit, to 26,900,000.

COMPARISON with the respective figures for a decade ago shows a distinct trend: the service employment figures rose nearly 7 million in that period while the total of production workers declined 1.3 million.

The service activities include quite a range of business and occupations, and include local and federal governments as well as retail and wholesale trade, transportation and public utilities, finance, real estate, insurance, and miscellaneous, which covers occupations ranging from dry cleaners to medical and other professions.

THE INSTITUTE offered no projections as to how fast the trend is likely to proceed, but economists generally have been agreeing for some time that mechanization, automation and computerization will continue to make the need for individual production workers less and less, but at the same time open up new fields for people dealing in services, some of them very expert services indeed.

DOWNTURN HALTS - U.S. pipe smokers spent an estimated \$150 million for their favorite tobacco blends last year (and that adds up to quite a few jobs for workers in the tobacco industry). The estimate comes from Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation, maker of Sir Walter Raleigh smoking tobacco. The amount of pipe tobacco sold by the industry was estimated at 55,800,000 pounds, which represents a slight increase over 1959 figures. Brown & Williamson studies, interestingly enough, show this to be the first reversal of a trend that had produced to decline, overall, of 11 per cent in pipe tobacco sales over the past five years.

DURING THAT same period Sir Walter Raleigh not only survived the decline but increased its sales 23 per cent, the company notes. Although there are hundreds of brands on the market, a dozen or so of them account for better than 90 per cent of total sales.

As one factor in the reversal B&W cites research as showing a definite uptrend in pipe smoking by college students. It is estimated that nine per cent of college men were pipe smokers when the

survey was undertaken in 1960, compared with only about five per cent a few years earlier.

INSTANT X-RAY - A form of "instant x-ray" is becoming increasingly popular in the fields of industry and medicine. A new x-ray film perfected by Polaroid Corp., that can be developed in 10 seconds has been adapted by Picker X-Ray Corporation for specific uses that will save time, money and radiation in testing either industrial products or human beings.

The new high-speed is valuable in medical areas because it can cut back radiation exposure by as much as 80 per cent, Picker officials pointed out. Tests by surgeons at major hospitals showed that operating time was reduced sharply in certain surgery requiring x-rays.

THE 10-SECOND x-ray film is proving effective in industrial non-destructive testing where many x-rays are needed of electronic products such as resistors and other sharp contrast items, Picker officials noted. An aircraft company uses it to insure that the thousands of welds on its planes are sound and safe.

Picker X-Ray is a manufacturing subsidiary of C.I.T. Financial Corp.

THINGS TO COME - With summer just around the corner, bowling enthusiasts may now pursue their favorite pastime and keep cool at the same time. A new waterborne version of bowling has been introduced, including two balls and five pins held in a floating rack. . . . Banking by motorists, which already is popular, may gain momentum with the introduction of a new direction controlled, drive-up teller drawer that not only moves in-and-out electrically but up-and-down, seeking the most convenient level for the customer, whether he is in a compact or conventional vehicle.

WOOLING MOTORISTS-With gasoline inventories at record levels, despite refinery output cuts, dealers in many areas of the nation are developing ways to attract summer vacationers. One large distributor has installed picnic areas at many of its stations to attract business. Among other promotional ideas are attractive hostesses and piped-in music. Another standard service is the offer of portable vacuum cleaners for emptying ashtrays and tidying up floors to eliminate the normally messy job for boating enthusiasts.

BITS O' BUSINESS - Beet sugar growers in the U.S. are expected to become increasingly important in filling the needs of sugar consumers in this country in view of the ban on purchases of Cuban sugar. U.S. beet sugar growers this year are expected to seed at least 1.1 million acres, which would yield more than 2.6 million tons of raw sugar. This, plus the 700,000 tons of cane output, would bring the total to 3.3 million, an excess of six per cent over domestic production in 1960.