

SCHOOL AND YOUR CHILD

Dress Conformity In School Poses Problems For Parents

By JOHN COREY (Education Department, ASTC) Just paying for the clothes wear is a formidable enough task for most parents. But this doesn't end the dress problem. Getting youngsters to wear happily the apparel you buy for them is sometimes not easy.

Young folks have their own "dress code," and if a member doesn't stay reasonably within the bounds he's asking for ridicule or outright rejection by the group. Few youngsters feel successful without full acceptance by their pals.

Wise parents recognize this and consult with their sons and daughters before buying clothes for them. The children's approval at this point can mean less rebellion and unhappiness.

Young people are entitled to be in on the decision. They do wear the clothes and they alone absorb peer ridicule if attire deviates too far from normal.

But youngsters are inclined to take fads too far. Sometimes they must be braked with a firm "no."

Parents must take firm stands on fads that are obviously in bad taste. For instance, girls wearing tight shorts to school or boys letting their shirttails hang out. Definitely taboo also should be ducktail haircuts and motorcycle jackets, which I understand, indicate the wearers have undergone certain "worldly" experiences.

For styles that have no improper suggestions, however, parents are wise to bend to the current fad. There should be no objection to Janie sporting saddle shoes if they're the younger rather than loafers. Same for Junior wearing blue jeans if knicker are out.

Also, fads vary according to communities. Sophisticated at-

tire may be the rule in wealthy suburban school districts. The same dress might be laughed at in a farm area school.

Unacceptable in upper grades of either school are dress trimmings which Mams may consider cute, such as ribbons in her daughter's hair or long, curly locks on her boy. Mother must learn to quit playing "baby doll" with her children when they reach a certain age. Further, she should expect them to become somewhat dirty from school recess play.

The cost factor of children's clothes can't be overlooked, of course. Mother and father aren't advised to strip the family economic gears just to keep Janie and Junior in the current vogue.

One Charlotte psychologist reported to a newspaper columnist that he gave this advice when asked by parents and teens how to halt the expensive cycle of fadism:

"Parents must be fair but firm. We were just like today's teens. We wanted to be in style. But we weren't subjected to today's exploitation.

"Parents should be reasonable in making efforts to let children buy clothing as near like the specific fad items as possible, but they certainly should not strain the budget to buy \$5.95 shirts when similar and serviceable \$3 shirts are all they can normally afford.

"The main thing is to convince our young people that we understand their desires but that they have an obligation to understand family responsibilities."

(Editor's Note: Readers having questions concerning education are invited to send inquiries to School and Your Child, Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone, N. C.)



RECEIVES CHARTER.—Boy Scout Troop 110 of Blowing Rock received its charter in special ceremonies held on January 24 at the Episcopal Parish House. Local and district Scout officials who participated in the occasion are, left to right: Bruce Greene, Scoutmaster; Jim Stout, District Chairman of Watauga County; David Spainhour, Organization and Extension Chairman of Watauga County; Rev. Ward Courtney, Troop Committee Chairman; and Rev. Blake Brinkerhoff, Instructional Representative of Troop 110.

News Report From Washington

Washington, D. C.—President John F. Kennedy has a major task facing him in seeking to counter the influence of General Charles DeGaulle in Italy and West Germany. But this is what the President must do in his forthcoming trip to Europe.

It is clear in Washington that France is embarked on a course to keep Great Britain and the United States out of Europe, so that General DeGaulle can be the dominant factor on the continent. This entails keeping Britain out of the European Common Market and reducing U. S. influence, or "meddling" as Paris has put it. General DeGaulle is resolute in this program and nothing is likely to change him. As early as last summer and spring, it was acknowledged in the State Department that DeGaulle was the number one U. S. problem in Europe.

Unfortunately for President Kennedy and the country, the State Department and Secretary of State Dean Rusk alienated both DeGaulle and Chancellor Konrad Adenauer at the same time. This gave DeGaulle his opening and he seized upon it. He wooed the aging German Chancellor, who was bitter about an unwise and harsh letter Rusk had dispatched to the Bonn Government, and won him over.

There are indications on Capitol Hill only one tax bill will be forthcoming at this session of Congress, not the two-in-one package requested by the President. Sentiment in the

House of Representatives is very strong in favor of tax reductions in one bill, first, and tax reform later.

Even House Democratic leadership, on balance, seems to favor the one bill approach. Many legislators do not wish to see tax reform enacted until next year.

In the Senate there may be more support for the presidential package bill but tax legislation originates in the House and therefore the attitude of the House, which seems a one-bill attitude as of now, may be decisive.

There are reports ex-Vice President Richard Nixon may not be the dead political duck many have assumed. His defeat in the gubernatorial campaign was a heavy blow but it was offset to an unknown extent by such ill-advised smears as the now-famous television program on which Alger Hiss was used to degrade Nixon.

The recent Republican congressional victory in the First District in California has renewed hopes the G. O. P. may be gaining strength again. Nixon may be asked to undertake a world tour, in the tradition of

DOCTOR TALK

Physician Says Diagnosis Of Childhood Ulcers Increasing

By JOHN B. REMBERT, M. D. The problem of ulcers, both gastric and duodenal, are familiar to all adults, but when infants and young children are said to have an ulcer most adults are quite surprised. The diagnosis of ulcer in childhood is becoming more common and with this awareness on the part of the family physician, more unexplainable abdominal complaints will be properly diagnosed.

Ulceration of the duodenum, the first portion of the small bowel, is more common than gastric ulceration and, in general, the family history for peptic ulcers will be positive, this familiar occurrence of ulceration being well established.

In childhood, ulceration of the gastric mucosa or of the duodenum, occurs most commonly in the first year, particularly from the age of 6 weeks to 5 months. The symptoms in the youngest patients usually are more severe—bleeding obstruction or perforation—and perhaps these severe symptoms explain the greater number of cases in the very young being correctly diagnosed.

In the infants of older age or past the neonatal period the symptoms tend to be more vague. There may be a reluctance to take feedings, abdominal pain and "colic" with excessive crying, and vomiting.

In the pre-school years, the symptoms become more confusing and less acute—abdominal complaints often having no relationship to meals. The general feeling now among most physicians is that recurring abdominal pain regardless of relationship to meals and abdominal location is probably peptic ulceration until proven otherwise by X-Ray examination.

defeated presidential candidates.

Yet the odds are still against a man who lost the gubernatorial race in his own state, unless he could win the gubernatorial race next time. To try that Nixon might have to be convinced, and he might have to do some world traveling—if the right meetings and arrangements could be made.

In the school age child the complaint most often heard is that of pain with meals or after meals. In the school child up to about the age of 10 food also does not seem to give relief from the ulcer pain—from approximately 15 on, the symptoms follow the typical ones for adults, chiefly that food intake relieves the abdominal discomfort in most cases.

Parents should be aware of the possibility of ulceration in infants and young children—so often the doctor is finally consulted by the parents who have felt that their child is complaining with abdominal cramps or vomiting to gain attention or to be allowed to get out of bed. Ulceration in childhood is always a possibility and with early diagnosis and proper treatment serious complications can be prevented.

K-9 Corps dog obeys walkie-talkie orders in Virginia.

Spain calls for revision of bases pact.

Socialists reject pro-Red move to overthrow Italy's Fanfani.

Violence, sabotage expected to increase in South Africa.

Advertisement for Jerry Coe Insurance Co. featuring a portrait of Jerry Coe and text: "Consult Jerry Coe about this question: 'Someone slams the cabin door... a 100-lb. mousehead falls off the wall and I get 16 stitches in my head. How can I collect on my Hunters Accident Policy... who'll believe I was gored by a dead mouse?'"

Packaged Sweet Potatoes May Make Debut Soon

Fresh sweet potatoes may soon make their debut in consumer-size units. Recent tests in Raleigh indicate they would be a big success.

Before this, because of a decay problem peculiar to sweet potatoes, pre-packaging was not feasible. A new decay preventive treatment developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture now makes this possible.

In Raleigh, when four supermarkets offered packaged sweet potatoes to their customers, sales tripled. A week before the test, 42 bushels of bulk sweet potatoes were sold. During the two-week period in which sweet potatoes treated with a preservative were packaged in polyethylene and plastic mesh bags and in tray-packs, sales jumped to 133 bushels a week.

Although the researchers—Henry Covington, North Carolina State horticulturist and Lee Kushman, U. S. Department of Agriculture plant physiologist—do not say that packaging accounted for all of the increase,

they do believe that it gets most of the credit.

Three types of packaging were used: (1) ventilated poly bags similar to those used for other produce items; (2) plastic mesh bags; and (3) molded pulp trays overwrapped with shrink film. Raleigh shoppers showed no special preference for any of the three packages.

Consumers said the chief reason they bought more of the packaged sweet potatoes was because they knew other customers had not handled them. They also believed the potatoes were fresher. And they liked the fact that they could make their purchase more quickly with the produce already wrapped and priced.

CARD OF THANKS We would like to express our appreciation and thanks for the many acts of kindness shown to us during the illness and death of our father and husband, Spencer Miller.—Mrs. Spencer Miller and family.



The Job's Not Done...

In 1935, ninety-seven out of every hundred farm families in North Carolina HAD to draw and carry water from the well. Thanks to REA — and the member-owned rural electric cooperatives—ninety-eight out of a hundred now have electricity available to do the job.

BUT, only six out of ten farm homes actually have running water systems—a convenience that most of us consider a necessity.

As the price of electric service falls, more rural people can afford to add electric pumps. And if our rural electric cooperatives are allowed to survive, that price WILL continue to fall.

In eight years, rural electric cooperative rates in North Carolina dropped almost 34 percent. Des-

pite this, we still have a long way to go. Our cooperatives get only \$453 in revenue per mile of line in North Carolina. Compare this to the \$3,879 per mile received by our state's private power companies.

As our cooperatives add consumers, and revenue per mile increases, each member bears a smaller part of his system's costs. That's why it's important that cooperatives be allowed to serve new loads and enjoy the benefits of their investments within their territories.

If they are allowed to do this, it will mean that more and more rural people will come to know the conveniences that city people have had for years.

Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corp.



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Large advertisement for Motorola TV. Features: "WE TOOK OUR HATCHET To High Prices by... George!". Product: "MOTOROLA TABLE TV \$179.95 with trade". Features list: "Hand-wired power M chassis... precision crafted with modern hand and dip soldering for long life. Designed to operate at low power drain. This means economical and cool chassis operation... great component reliability. 18,000 volts of picture power deliver sharp, crisp picture." "One-Year Guarantee Tubes — Parts & Service Free replacement plus \$5 if picture tube fails Free replacement plus \$1 if small tubes or parts fail Free TV set if transformer fails" "RADIO HI-FI STEREO SERVICE" "We have just installed a completely new and modern REPAIR SHOP to serve your needs for TV - Radio - Record Player and other electronics repairs." "264-8721 MODERN APPLIANCE COMPANY 418 W. King St. Boone, N. C."