

Workshops

The EORC is offering a second series of career and educational workshops. All workshops will be held at the EROC office and run from 1:30-3:30 p.m. unless otherwise noted. There is a \$2.00 registration fee for each workshop. People can register for the workshops by calling 572-5960.

June 23 - Gardening and Floristry Careers

July 14 - Nontraditional Careers

July 21 - Financial Aid for Education

July 28 - How to Write a Winning Resume'

* Note:

This workshop will run from 1:00-4:30 p.m. and is limited to 12 people.

September 1 - College Survival

September 8 - Math Anxiety

September 15 - Careers in the Animal Kingdom

515 So. 'M' St., TACOMA, WASH. 98405
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Promising Views

PRE-MED STUDENTS FLOURISH

Xavier University of Louisiana is sending a record 17 students to medical school this year at a time when the number of Blacks in medical school is declining nationally.

While the number of Black students applying to medical school is up by seven percent on a national level this year, the number of Black students being accepted is down by 3.2 percent. In fact, the actual number of Black students entering medical school last year was 1,108, just two more than in 1974 when substantially fewer students were being admitted nationally.

But the trend is just the opposite at Xavier University. This year the predominantly Black, Catholic University has placed an all-time high of 17 students into medical school from its relatively small 2,000-student population. Since 1975, at

least 85 percent of Xavier's premed students have been accepted into professional schools. Nationally, the acceptance rate of premed students from all colleges and universities during that same span is only 40 percent.

The success has had a snowball effect—no small trick in the subtropical New Orleans climate. In the last 10 years the growth of students enrolling in the natural sciences, the backbone of the premed program, has far outstripped growth in other areas of the university.

As impressive as the numbers are by themselves, the accomplishments of the premedical program are even more remarkable when the unique circumstances under which the results have been achieved are considered.

Xavier is a small, historically Black institution located in the approximate geographic center of the city of New Orleans. As part of its mission to serve Black Americans,

the university has always accepted a sizeable number of individuals who have potential, but relatively poor academic backgrounds.

The science faculty has been particularly effective in developing mechanisms for assisting the educationally disadvantaged to achieve success in the sciences, while at the same time, insisting on high academic standards. The attempt to provide "standards with sympathy" has been the major impetus to continual revision and experimentation with new methods for making science more accessible to all students.

Xavier's decision to encourage and promote medical school application is in direct contrast to the attitudes of many larger universities which, faced with an ever-increasing number of premed students, attempt to divert the seemingly less qualified students into other fields.

HOME ECONOMICS PROS NEEDED

Jobs for college graduates trained in home economics will be more plentiful than qualified applicants throughout the 1980s, a U.S. Department of Agriculture official has said.

"More home economics graduates will be needed to achieve progress in family and individual stability, security and quality of life," said Anson R. Bertrand, USDA director of science and education. "We foresee an annual shortage of about 7,000 individuals with home economics or home economics-related degrees.

"This shortage also will affect the growth of household-oriented businesses and industries," he said.

Bertrand based his forecast on a study prepared by USDA's Science

and Education Administration. He said the study projects the most critical need for graduates with doctoral degrees.

Educational backgrounds especially needed at the doctoral level are in design, manufacturing and processing; college teaching and administration; scientific and professional specialties; service specialties; and administration and management.

Bertrand said the study—the second in a series—was made in response to the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977, which directs USDA to assess the need for research, extension, teaching and professional development in the food and agricultural sciences.

The first study, issued in July 1980, reported on the need for graduates in agriculture, natural resources and veterinary medicine.

Information on the supply of higher education graduates came mainly

from surveys made by the National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education. Some data were acquired from the education department's office of consumer and home economics education and from the Association of Administrators of Home Economics.

Statistics on occupational employment demand came from the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, from a USDA-funded study by Clemson University and from USDA data.

In preparing the study, the Science and Education Administration enlisted the aid of consultants from the Association of Administrators of Home Economics, the National Council of Administrators of Home Economics and the American Home Economics Association.