By Susie Iventosch



what is pres

ent day Brazil

Reeses Peanut Butter Cookies

1/2 cup chunky peanut butter 3/4 cup packed light brown sugar 1 egg beaten

1/2 cup (4 oz.) unsalted butter room temperature

1 egg beaten
1 teaspoon vanilla extract
2 tablespoons pure maple syrup
1 3/4 cups unbleached all-purpose flour
3/4 teaspoon baking soda
5-6 oz. Reese's Minis Peanut Butter Cups unwrapped, cut into quarters (you want about 1 cup
of the quartered Reese's)
1/2 cup dark chocolate chips
DIRECTIONS
Preheat oven to 350 F. Line a cochic all.

Preheat oven to 350 F. Line a cookie sheet with

or Peru, and it was Euro-

pean explorers who brought peanuts from South America and Mex-

We had a hankering for peanut butter cookies the other day, and my family loves this recipe made with chunky peanut but-ter, dark chocolate chips, and maple syrup! It's so delicious and easy to make. What we did differently this time was to add about a cup of quar-tered mini-Reese's peanut butter cups to the batter. If you feel like adding one mini peanut buttercup on top of each cookie, you can also do that for a fun look and extra Reese's flavor. Just push the peanut butter cup into the top of each cookie af-ter you press the dough balls down with that quintessential criss-cross fork pattern! In writing up this

recipe, I became curious about the invention of peanut butter cookies. So, I started snooping on the Internet and discovered that there is a National Peanut Butter Cookie Day, which falls on June 12 each year! The origin of peanuts is thought to be as long as 3,500 years ago, somewhere around

States, and not until the 1800s when they actually became a commercial crop here, valued for their taste and protein content. Finally, in 1912.

George Washington Carver, well-known agri-cultural scientist and inventor who promoted alventor wno promoted al-ternative crops to cotton as well as methods to prevent soil depletion, included a recipe for peanut butter cookies in his book "How to Grow the Peanut, And 105 the Peanut: And 105 Ways of Preparing it for

Human Consumption." I have not read the book, but it is still available on Amazon and probably in Antazon and probably in local libraries and book-stores. When I looked into the table of contents, it appears that he actu-ally has three peanut butter cookie recipes among his 105 ways to eat peanuts! Other recipes include peanut bisque, peanut donuts, peanut omelets, peanut peanut butter, and even peanut butter, and even peanut coffee! I think I will have to order a copy of this book, since we love peanuts just about any way at our house!



This recipe can be found on our website

Preheat oven to 350 F. Line a cookie sheet with parchment paper.

In a large bowl, cream together butter and peanut butter with an electric mixer. Add brown sugar and beat until well integrated. Add egg and beat well. Stir in vanilla and maple syrup. Add flour and baking soda and beat until well-blended. Using a wooden spoon, stir in Reese's halves and dark chocolate chips by hand.

Roll dough into 20 evenly sized balls, approximately 1 1/2-inches in diameter. Place the balls onto the prepared baking sheets. Dip a fork into a bowl of granulated sugar and press down twice, once in each direction to make a crosshatch pattern. Bake for approximately 8-10 minutes, or until cookies are just beginning to brown. Remove from oven and cool enough to handle. Then dig in! Store extra cookies in an air-tight container or freeze them for later.

National Peanut Butter Cookie Day https://nationaltoday.com/national-peanut-butter-cookie-day/



LAMORINDA WEEKLY





Is it time to inject some new life into your relati

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Understanding Early Decision and why you should stick to it

By Elizabeth LaScala

If you've been accepted If you've been accepted by a college through its Early Decision (ED) plan you may consider your-self fortunate, as you should. You've applied to a school that's at or near the top of your tar-get list because the likeget list because the like-lihood of acceptance for ED applicants is higher than the overall rate for the college. You've been admitted before most of your fellow students your fellow students even submitted applica-tions. You can rest easier than your classmates and enjoy the rest of your senior year without the stress of admissions hanging over your bead! hanging over your head! And yet, some stu-dents who have been

dents who have been accepted through an ED plan want to renege on their agreement later because events have transpired that cause them to regret their commitment. At that point they want to know if their ED agreement is binding and if they can disregard it without consequences.
Consider the Early Decision Agreement You've
Signed

You, your guidance counselor, and your parents signed an agreement that stipulates that you understand that you're com-mitting to attend the in-stitution if admitted. So, yes, it's binding, but not one that can subject you to civil liability. Consider the agreement Consider the agreement that you're asked to sign. A majority of the colleges that offer ED options do so under the "Statement of Principles of Good Practice" of the National Association for College Admissions for College Admissions Counseling, which guides the institutional treatment of students.

When you submit an ED when you submit an ED application, what you're agreeing to do is clear. While pursuing admission under an ED plan, students may apply to other institutions under an Early Action plan, but an Early Action plan, but an Early Action plan, but they may submit only one ED application. If an ED applicant is not ad-mitted, but deferred to the Regular Decisions cycle, they're immedi-ately released from the ately released from the ately released from the ED agreement and are free to accept any other colleges' offer of admission. There are changes in a student's circum-stances that will induce

a college to release him a college to release him or her from their ED commitment. Before we review these circum-stances, you should know that when a stu-dent backs out of ED agreement without agreement without agreement without cause, it raises questions about the student's ethics that could impact decisions elsewhere. Some guidance coun-selors and colleges take steps to discourage steps to discourage reneging on ED agree-ments. For example:

If an admissions office finds out that a student has applied to their institution and antheir institution and another via ED, they'll contact the other school.

The student risks being denied consideration by both schools.

A cooperative ED plan is operated by five

plan is operated by five plan is operated by five try League schools: Brown, Penn, Columbia, Cornell, and Dartmouth. If an ED applicant is ad-mitted to one of them, they must honor their agreement or be ineligi-ble for admission to any ble for admission to any of the others. Harvard. Yale, and Princeton share a similar plan.

Many guidance many guidance counselors place a hold on sending transcripts, letters of recommenda-tion, and other admis-sions materials on behalf of students who have applied via ED un-til the decision is known. This step is taken be-cause a guidance coun-selor's credibility with admissions officials is at

stake.

A group of 30 liberal arts colleges share lists of students admitted to each of them via ED so that the others don't unwittingly admit them. They also share the names of students who names of students who were admitted via ED but were released from their commitments. Admissions officials sometimes discover from a guidance counselor that a student has submitted two or more ED applications. Coun-selors will warn stu-dents ahead of time of the impropriety of sub-mitting multiple ED ap-plications and, if the student persists, will contact the affected colleges, both of which will terminate consideration of the applicant. Legitimate Reasons for Backing Out of an Early Decision

As noted above. As noted above, there are a number of legitimate reasons why a college will release an applicant from an ED commitment without any negative repercus-sions. Below are a few

sions. Below are a few common examples:
Necessary financial aid from the college didn't develop as originally planned.
A parent or other family member has died or fallen ill and enrollment at a college is no

ment at a college is no longer feasible or

desirable.

A family business or a parent's career has suffered a setback. The student has suf-fered a serious health

An ED agreement is An ED agreement is a serious undertaking, often among the first formal commitments you'll make in your life-time. You should make a good faith effort to stick to it. I can beln you upto it. I can help you understand the commitderstand the commit-ment you're making. More importantly, your decision will be part of a sound admissions strat-egy that we co-develop with you to help ensure the success of your college admissions campaign.



Elizabeth LaScala, PhD Elizabeth@doingcollege.com (925) 330-8801 Elizabeth LaScala, Ph.D. is dedicated to providing personalized college and graduate school admissions expertise to students and their families locally, nationally and abroad. College and graduate school admissions are more competitive than ever. Doing College utilizes exclusive admissions tools, customized strategies and a network of dedicated professionals to help each student navigate the complex college and graduate school admissions process with confidence and success.







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