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for older men and women, at the same time giving the youngsters the advantage of additional training.

The competition becomes less keen as we go up the scale in jobs, but even for college graduates the outlook is none too good in 1938.

The top-ranking third of the June seniors at most colleges had jobs waiting for them when they graduated, but the remainder of the class had to get out and hustle for their means of bread and butter, it was revealed by a May survey by the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company of 78 universities and technical schools.

Jobs for this year's college graduates are from 10 to 60 per cent, fewer than last year, although starting salaries are almost as good, they found.

Most schools hope that from two-thirds to three-fourths of their graduates may have found work by fall, and they feel that any improvement in business conditions would quickly absorb many entire classes.

The majority of present employment calls are for salesmen in the general business and insurance fields, and for accountants, it was found. The oil and petroleum industries were the biggest bidders for engineering school graduates. Several schools reported that governmental agencies, state and federal, offer the most active employment demand for their graduates now, with highway, relief and social service work mentioned most frequently.

A good many plan to go on with graduate study because employment is scarce, but on the other hand, increasing numbers of old alumni are coming back and asking for aid in getting new jobs, having lost those held, in many instances, for many years.

What is the permanent answer to this youth-employment problem? Many experts are putting their heads together in the effort to find it. Particularly in the NYA, government officials are battling the problem.

Some possible remedies for those in the farming regions where the situation is most difficult have been proposed by Dr. Carl C. Taylor, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

To reduce the birth rate would perhaps be advantageous but would have no immediate effect on the problem, so, skipping that alternative, he goes on to more practical measures.

First is the development of a live-at-home type of farming which would provide for production for home use.

"The promotion of such a system of farming is not, as some argue, an attempt to turn back the pages of progress," Dr. Taylor said. "It is an attempt to write the greatest degree of security under the lives of millions of farm families who have their destinies in their own hands to a greater extent than any other segment of our national population . . ."

"The direct result of not doing this in the South, where the standard of living is low, and population maladjustment is more obvious, is the absence of milk, eggs, and fruit in the diet of cotton producers. The remedy is the production in the South of these products for home consumption."

Farming of this type does not provide much money income, but it does permit an independence and security not attainable by the person who works for a wage.

Another remedy is a combination of farming with another type of occupation—a handicraft or part-time or seasonal employment. A recent tendency toward decentralization of industry has taken

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factories to the farming regions.

During the depression, the number of available industrial jobs in the east south central states actually increased by about 7,000, despite the decrease over other parts of the country. If minimum wage legislation increases labor costs in this region this tendency may not continue, however.

Finally, by cooperation of various agencies of the Government and interested private organizations, young people of the nation can be aided to obtain vocational guidance, training for skilled employment and handicrafts, be guided to suitable regions for best opportunities, and through such a set-up as the CCC, be given the chance to develop physically and socially until such time as they can secure useful, self-supporting employment.

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GEOLOGY

Yellowstone Geysers Put on Good Show This Season

GEYSERS in Yellowstone National Park, spectacular enough at all times, appear to be putting on a special show this season. Old Faithful has been spouting to unprecedented heights. Recently an eruption reached the height of 223 feet, which is 73 feet above its 150-foot average and 32 feet higher than its previous record of 192 feet.

Grand Geyser has taken a new lease on life, with 200-foot eruptions at thirty-hour intervals. The Giantess, largest of all geysers, has erupted four times in nine months, which is about double its usual rate.

National Park Service observers are not yet certain whether there has been a general increase in geyser activity or simply a shift in underground water flow, increasing the activity of some at the expense of others.

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