

Careers . . .

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"I get a little leery when people write a dissertation on what they're going to do for unfortunate people. Some of them carry it to an extreme, and it doesn't even sound sincere," he said.

Landolt said whether a student changes his major field of study to premedical courses is considered by medical schools.

The *Chronicle of Higher Education* article said humanities enrollments are falling as a result of the shift among college students to practical fields of study.

At UNL, the number of declared English majors, for example, dropped from approximately 293 to 202 (31%) since fall semester 1971, according to College of Arts and Science records.

The total number of credit hours earned in the English Dept. has dropped 5 per cent since 1971, according to the Office of Research and Planning.

Harry Allen, director of that office, said the College of Arts and Sciences usually will carry a heavy "service load" or number of students earning credit hours in the college, because many majors outside the college require arts and sciences courses.

Law Dean Grether said prospective law students are encouraged to study English courses, for example, to improve their writing ability.

College of Business Administration Assistant Dean Robert Young said business majors must take humanities and social science courses because "business is people and you've got to know how to deal with people."

Cecil Steward, dean of the UNL College of Architecture, said architecture majors must study the same courses because, without knowing basic human behavior characteristics, "They won't be designing for people, but designing for themselves."

Assistant English Professor Steven Hilliard said he thinks increasing numbers of students studying for professions might not prove healthy to the economy in the future.

'I wanted to do something that I would be happy and interested in doing for the rest of my life.' —student

"I really feel the new professionalism is bound to backfire and cause a great deal of unhappiness. I wish people could relate to the idea of a liberal education being useful in its general development of Americans rather than as preparation for a specific career," Hilliard said.

He added that he thinks the job market eventually will overflow with persons holding professional degrees.

"Something has got to give," he said, adding "not everybody can go on to be big, successful professionals. People should try to rearrange their life priorities and look for fulfillment in areas outside their occupations."

Jim Patten, chief adviser for the School of Journalism, said students transferring to the school from other disciplines are career-minded.

"When they come in, they want to talk about jobs," he said, adding that most journalism graduates are finding jobs.

"If we get too many transfer students," Patten said, "then there might not be jobs for everyone. There comes a point when rising enrollment is going to cause problems in terms of jobs," he said.

Students who think that majoring in journalism guarantees them a job are "fooling themselves," Patten added.

College of Arts and Science statistics show that the number of journalism majors is up about 28 per cent from 334 to 465 since fall semester, 1971.

Law College Dean Grether said he doesn't foresee a job market saturated with lawyers. Many middle income people, for example, don't get the legal services they need today, he said.

Premedical adviser Landolt said doctors can always find jobs.

In the College of Agriculture the number of preforestry and preveterinary majors is up 11 per cent and 40 per cent respectively.

The reason, according to Theodore Hartung, director of Residence Instruction, is that more students ask: "What is the outcome of my study and what does it prepare me to do?"

College of Business Administration enrollment is up 4 per cent since 1971, according to college records. Ten per cent of UNL's students enroll in the college.

"Because that's where the money is," according to Robert Flood, assistant director for special programs.

Graduates work in banks, industry, hospitals and state and city government, Flood said.

College of Home Economics Interim Dean Hazel Anthony said she thinks the 5 per cent enrollment increase since 1971 is up because home economics prepare students for a profession upon graduation.

"I just feel very optimistic about a future in home economics," she said, "because placement after graduation is very good." Anthony said fields open to home economics include retailing, dietetics, and work for government agencies for consumerism.

'Something has got to give, not everybody can go on to be big, successful professionals.'

—English professor

Anthony said the biggest increase in transfers of majors to home economics happens during the junior year "When they really do see at that point in their education a need for a professional background."

The shift away from purely academic courses has forced some disciplines to offer "applied" courses to attract students, according to the *Chronicle*.

According to John Yost, vice chairman of the History Dept., more courses geared to pre-law and other pre-professional fields will be offered next fall.

The History Dept., for example, will offer more courses geared to preprofessional fields, according to Yost.

Referring to a 20 per cent drop since 1971 in the number of credit hours earned in the department, Yost said, "It made us realize that history should be geared not to specific field, but that it should be more of a service and supportive field for the preprofessional programs."

Although the number of Sociology majors has dropped about 27 per cent since 1971, from 205 to 149, Sociology Dept. Chairman James Kimberly said he is optimistic about the future.

"My feeling is that given the emphasis that there is at the national level of application of sociology to human needs, I tend to see more and more space for sociology majors in the future," Kimberly said.

The number of architecture majors dropped from 276 to 203 from 1971 to 1972, according to the College of Engineering and Technology records. The College of Architecture separated from the engineering college in 1973.

According to Cecil Steward, dean of the College of Architecture, enrollment is up 10 per cent to 15 per cent in 1974 in the college's revised preprofessional program.

Steward said he thought the increase happened because before students sometimes thought themselves "more or less trapped in a 5-year program," deciding it was too large an investment when sometimes they weren't committed to the profession.

Architecture majors now can graduate after four years, according to Steward, as drafting technicians, for example. A student then can decide whether to go for a professional degree, he said.

Choosing a major field because it offers job possibility is an important consideration for some students.

Kelley Coffey, 19, from Wymore, said practicality was foremost in her mind when she declared a journalism major.

"For awhile, I thought about history, but you really can't do that much with it unless you want to teach. It's not too practical," Coffey said.

"I needed something that was useful and something that was practical and interesting."

Counselor's clients pregnant, no problem

By David Rees

Pregnant?

Talk to Patty Kampfe, pregnancy counselor and community health nurse at the University Health Center (UHC).

Stressing that she does pregnancy counseling, not abortion or 'problem pregnancy' counseling, Kampfe said not all students necessarily are happy or unhappy about being pregnant and unmarried.

However, she talks with most students who have a positive pregnancy test. Kampfe explained, "I present three options to all the women I talk with: having the child and getting married, having the child and not getting married and having an abortion."

"I try to help each student determine the best alternative for herself. But there is no choice that is without problems."

While the number of abortions is up from this time last year, she said she now sees more students and that the percentage of women who choose an abortion actually has decreased.

She attributed this percentage decrease to "less peer pressure for unrealistically expecting an abortion to solve all problems caused by an unplanned pregnancy."

She added that this year there have been more unmarried pregnant women who have opted to have the child without marrying immediately.

Kampfe said each student "has to live with the decision she makes—not me." Thus, she tries not to express her own opinion in counseling the student.

"The decision must be made by each student for herself," she said.

She described her function as a pregnancy counselor as "primarily a referral service." Depending on the woman's decision, she directs the student either to a doctor who is accepting additional prenatal patients in his practice or to an abortion counselor.

If the student decides to have an abortion, there is additional counseling about the student's feelings and an exchange of information about the costs involved and the abortion clinics available.

"The place to go is usually not the University of Nebraska Medical Center," she said. The Center in Omaha, currently is limited to 15 abortions per week, and these openings are filled by Omaha patients, she said.

She said she recommends students to a private clinic in Omaha, but she emphasized "Every girl has to make all her own arrangements" for an abortion.

Pointing out that contraception often is wanted by sexually active UNL students as an alternative to pregnancy, Kampfe said that birth control information and some supplies are available at UHC from some but not all, doctors.

"No doctor at UHC has to provide birth control," she said. Those that do will measure for a diaphragm or prescribe a birth control pill and may issue a 1-month prescription.

Still, UHC is not able to provide a diaphragm or any method of birth control other than the pill.

Kampfe said students who want contraception counseling should call the UHC and ask for an appointment with the family planning nurse.

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