

"When more and more people are thrown out of work, unemployment results."

Calvin Coolidge

"Immortal remark," N.Y. Herald Tribune, 1954

Continued from p. 5

improvement. The answer to the energy problem cannot be found unless greater research in radioactive and fossil fuels is developed, Treves said.

"Geologists have the tools to locate the necessary resources that are available, the metallic resources needed to sustain growth of industry, and the ever important sub-surface water supply," Treves said.

The main area that demands qualified geologists is environmental protection.

Geography

More and more geography graduates are entering state and local planning agencies, said Brian Blouet, geography professor.

In years past, geographers mainly went into teaching. Due to increasing attention to environmental problems, more people with knowledge of the physical environment are needed.

Jobs aren't too difficult to find, he said. Many UNL students are employed locally.

This is really just the beginning of the emphasis of agencies on the environment and land use, Blouet said. As more pollution and land use legislation is passed, more jobs will open up for the geographer.

History

Although history is not a vocation, but a liberal arts discipline, the past few years at UNL has shown increased interest in the area. History has a broader usefulness now because courses like black history, history of sports, and ethnic history make it more relevant to the student, said James Rawley, department chairman.

Those planning to teach the past can look forward to a tight job market 15 years from now, much like the present situation.

Political Science

There are three basic options for the political science graduate in finding a job, according to Robert Miewald, chairman of the Political Science Dept.

He could become a graduate student heading toward teaching political science in a college, but the market is glutted with poli sci instructors.

He can use the degree as a pre-law major.

"But the best chance for a job is in the government, the biggest growing segment of the economy," he said.

A B.A. will not guarantee a job, as all the markets are highly competitive, but the holder of a master's degree has a relatively good chance to apply his knowledge.

Miewald said he expected more government jobs to open up because all trends indicate expansion of federal bureaucracy. Federal and state employees can look forward to continued pay increases.

The most overcrowded area is the study of international relations, Miewald said. He attributed this to "the glamorous appeal of the Foreign Service," which actually has few job openings and a high degree of competition.

There is a growing popularity for the field of public administration. This responds to the need for city managers, social service program administrators, and increase in government services.

Law

A survey by the American Bar Association shows that more lawyers are in demand this year, said Henry Grether, Dean of the UNL Law College.

One thing happening in the field is that legal services are being made more available to the bulk of middle class people, Grether said.

The new federal revenue code of 1976 includes a provision for group legal insurance. Under this a company can pay the premiums on legal services so that the employee won't be taxed. The Wall St. Journal predicted this will cost about 4 to 5 cents an hour out of the employee's income, but it could make a sweeping change in legal availability. If the program works, Grether said, there may be a lawyer shortage.

At present, the market for lawyers on the East and West coasts is "soft", Grether said. But according to the Wall St. Journal a few weeks ago, salaries have increased from \$18,000 to \$25,000 on the coasts, which may be a reflection of a coming shortage.

The Midwest tends to be an easier place to find a job.

A lot is going on within the profession right now, Grether said. For instance, the question of lawyers advertising, and further specialization in the field could cause dramatic changes.

English

The difference in the English Dept. is that the students don't go out and try to find a job in "English," unless of course they have a teaching degree, said Stephen H. Hilliard, associate professor of English.

"The majority of our students are pre-professional. We also have a huge chunk in business, and a number are secondary education majors," Hilliard said.

Some students go into technical writing; people with communication degrees are desirable in government agencies.

Students with only a B.A. may have trouble because of the tight job market, Hilliard said. Those with M.A.'s are more favorable to the employer and squeeze out the others.

"Because things are so tight, it's self-defeating to try to anticipate what jobs will be open in the future," Hilliard said. "More and more I think you'll see that the liberal education is coming back into its own."

Journalism

Almost any student who wants a job and is willing to go where it is can get one, according to R. Neale Cople, Journalism School director.

One reason is an expanding market. More and more government agencies and corporations need people trained in communications, Cople said.



Smaller based media now are hiring university graduates, and graduates are more willing to go to them.

Group ownership of newspapers is making more top positions open, rather than limiting the management of papers to one family. Students going to small papers often soon find themselves in charge, Cople said.

Enrollments in journalism schools are up enormously all over the country, but "I believe placement for students in good schools will remain good, Cople said.

Schools in the East and West are worried about the enrollment and are limiting applications, but the Midwest seems to be in good shape.

In 10 or 15 years the industry may be quite different, Cople said.

"Already, newspapers are using computer typesetters to the extent that some papers boast the pencil has disappeared," he said.

Television uses a camera at the scene of a news event that directly transmits what is happening to the screen. New techniques have been developed for better photographs in newspapers.

"Another new development may come in the distribution part of the newspaper," Cople said. "If the U.S. goes to a delivery system like Japan's, there would be more flexibility and demand for papers."

Japan's method transmits papers over wires directly to the subscriber's home.

It has become increasingly harder to get delivery boys and girls, especially in the big cities, Cople said. Much of the delivery now is done by retired elderly persons.

Does this electronic sophistication mean fewer jobs? "No," says Cople. "In fact, it probably means more jobs for college graduates who are trained in editing and advertising areas where many more decisions will need to be made. The only cut back may be for production people."

Salaries are expected to rise.

Art

Future prospects for artists will expand as the economy expands, said Dan Howard, chairman of the Art Dept. Jobs are in television, all mass media, advertising and commercial art. More jobs will be available in craft areas and teaching.

Speech and Drama

For drama, the job outlook is good, according to UNL theatre director Joseph P. Baldwin. Every major American city has a regional theatre now (more than 30 altogether), which means new stages to act on. The New York market, remains tight.

Universities also are starting to hire more professional persons, either as guest artists or staff members, he said. Of course, there are always opportunities in television, which also pays the highest salaries.

The business-public relations side to theatre is a fast-growing field, he said. Theatre management and design of sets, lighting and costumes offer other jobs.

The recent trend to ensemble theatre-producers, stagehands, actors all working as a team on a production will continue in the future.

Math

The greatest number of openings for mathematicians is in the field of teaching or researching at the college level. Others may work in both private industry and government.

According to the U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Outlook Handbook the employment outlook for mathematicians is expected to increase through the mid 1980s, yet the number of persons that are expected to be seeking jobs will exceed the number of available openings.

According to the handbook, theoretical mathematicians are expected to have the most difficulty in finding employment; holders of advanced degrees in applied math should have the least trouble finding jobs.

Computer Science

Students can have their pick of jobs in the computer science field. There are four to five jobs for every student, according to George Nagy, chairman of the Computer Science Dept. This lopsided trend is expected to continue for at least five years because industry and technology are moving so rapidly.

There has been no influx in students as one might ex-

pect, Nagy said. Many of these jobs have been available for three years or more.

Corporations are continually adding computers and need personnel to run them, he said.

Jobs such as systems analysts, applications programming, data base administrators, computer designers, information retrieval specialists, computer architects, and software engineers are open.

By contrast, many jobs are being phased out. The newer computers are more autonomous and require fewer operators.

Economics

Employment opportunities in economics look favorable for those with undergraduate majors, according to Theodore W. Roesler, department chairman. The training is good background for not only business, but private, non-business agencies and all levels of government work.

Graduate work is becoming more necessary for economic analysts, however. Quantitative methods will be used increasingly by analysts.

Economists will work more as teams with other social scientists in the future, he predicted, tackling such problems as urban development.

Classics

Traditionally, employment in classics has been via a Ph.D. and teaching in universities. Teaching still is the major use of classics, said department chairman Valdis Leinicks.

Employment probably is better in classics than just about any other humanities field, he said. About 80 per-



cent of doctorate holders work in the profession.

Modern Languages

For graduates in modern languages there is one major job for those who wish to use language as a primary skill and that is teaching. The outlook being that the present situation of fewer jobs than candidates is expected to continue.

Good candidates who can compete will find a job, with difficulty, if they are qualified.

A second job opportunity is open to those students in translating or interpreting, but American students must compete with native speakers for the few available jobs.

Greater opportunity is available for those students who use a language ability as a secondary skill, to increase their marketability in, for example, accounting, agriculture, engineering, journalism and business.

Music

Expectations for job opportunities for music majors is not expected to take a radical change because music teachers are not usually affected by the increase or decrease of the enrollment, unless for example a building is closed or consolidated.

Students that are planning to teach either privately or publically will find that small towns usually hire one vocal, one instrumental and one elementary music teacher.

According to the music department which keeps a file on past graduates, job placement can be found in the professional world, the opera, symphony, music theatre or in church music, although the majority of graduates go into teaching.

Anthropology

According to Elizabeth Grobsmith, anthropology instructor, the field of anthropology is useful to several occupations. Although a bachelor's degree in anthropology is not a specific vocation, the knowledge is useful for any line of work dealing directly with people, such as police work, teaching or cross-cultural work. A master's degree or Ph.D. allows a person to specialize.

Possibilities for employment with an advanced degree are in universities, junior colleges, public schools, museums and state or federal government.

"I'd like to see more use of anthropological knowledge in things like low-income housing projects and bilingual educational programs," Grobsmith said.

Some anthropologists work as intermediaries to communicate needs of a cultural group to an agency developing a housing or educational program, she said.

The field of applied Anthropology is the newest and fastest growing segment of the profession.

Social Work

Dr. Ozaki, a counselor in the UNL department of Social Work (now in Omaha), said that opportunities in the field will expand in the near future, especially in health care services.

Continued on next page