

Hiring levels expected to decline 13.3 percent

By Brad Rundquist
Staff Reporter

Finding a good job isn't easy for new college graduates and, according to a recent survey, that task just got tougher.

Hiring levels are expected to decline 13.3 percent compared to last year, according to Michigan State University's Career Development and Placement Services office, which administered the survey.

Patrick Scheetz, assistant director of the MSU office, said the decline in hiring will force new graduates to "face a much tighter job market."

"Some students are going to lose out," he said.

Scheetz said limited growth in new businesses, mergers and buy-outs, increased global competition and slow turnover of current employees will contribute to the hiring decline.

The survey predicts a 58-percent decline in hiring in the automotive and mechanical equipment field.

Other fields hiring fewer graduates include electronics, down 24.5 percent; government administration, 20.9 percent; aerospace, 20 percent; military, 16.8 percent; and television and newspapers, 5.1 percent.

While the overall decline is substantial, Scheetz said, some fields will be hiring more graduates.

A 29.4-percent increase in hiring is expected in the area of public utilities, according to the survey.

Hiring also has increased in metals

and metal products, up 24.2 percent; petroleum, 22.1 percent; construction and building materials manufacturing, 19.3 percent; and food and beverage processing, 10.4 percent.

Scheetz said students can increase their chances of landing jobs by improving their computer literacy, oral and written communication skills and knowledge of foreign languages.

The number and quality of internships and work experiences also are important, he said.

The long-range hiring outlook for college graduates is somewhat more promising, according to the November issue of the U.S. Department of Labor's Monthly Labor Review.

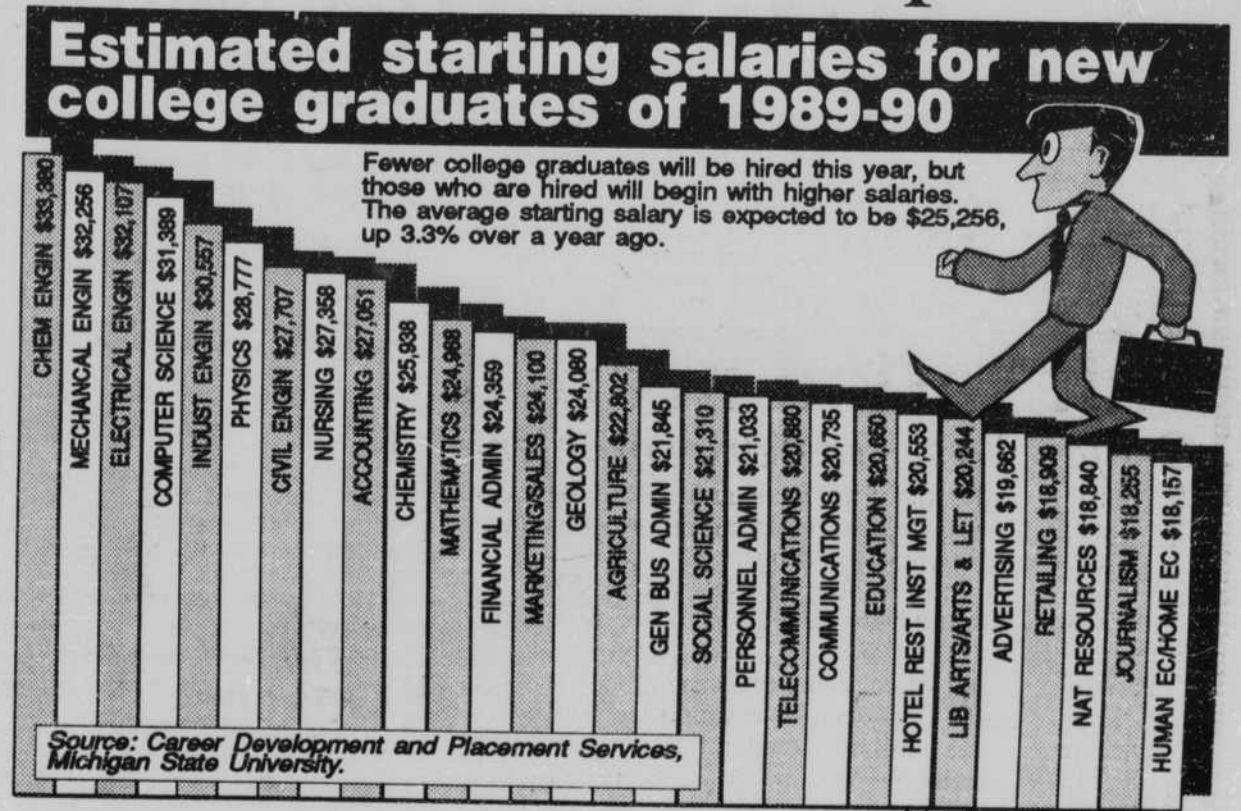
The review states that by the year 2000, the number of jobs requiring education after high school will rise 22 percent. The increase in demand for college graduates will cause a labor shortage and a rise in salaries, the review states.

Larry Routh, director of Career Planning and Placement at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, said the only decrease he has seen is among industries that manufacture products for defense.

Routh said these employers are hiring fewer graduates because they are expecting fewer government contracts in years to come.

"They pay close attention to what's going on," he said. "They have to anticipate what their needs will be in the future and adjust accordingly."

But Routh said he hasn't noticed



Fewer college graduates will be hired this year, but those who are hired will begin with higher salaries. The average starting salary is expected to be \$25,256, up 3.3% over a year ago.



John Bruce/Daily Nebraskan

any major advances or declines in the entire job market.

One advancement, according to the MSU survey, will be in wages. The survey showed college graduates will earn more this year.

As in the past, students with degrees in the engineering or technol-

ogy fields will earn the most.

Chemical engineers will make the most this year with an average starting salary of \$33,380, up 3 percent from last year.

Chemical engineering is followed by mechanical engineering, \$32,256; electrical engineering, \$32,107;

computer science, \$31,389; and industrial engineering, \$30,557, as the jobs with the highest starting salaries.

The lowest average starting salaries are in advertising, \$19,662; retailing, \$18,909; natural resources, \$18,840; journalism, \$18,255; and home economics, \$18,157.

Wide use of male contraceptive pill unlikely for college men in future

By Pat Dinslage
Staff Reporter

College men probably won't use a male contraceptive pill extensively, should recent preliminary research lead to such a product, according to one university official.

"The person who gets stuck with the problem (of unwanted pregnancy) is the woman... and women are taking the responsibility" for birth control, said Gerald Fleischli, director of the University Health Center at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

"Even condom advertising is being increasingly aimed toward women as well as men," he said. Margaret Nellis, the health center's community health special-

ist, agreed, saying women have historically been responsible for birth control because they risk a more "dramatic consequence."

The health center promotes using condoms to protect students from sexually transmitted diseases.

According to Greg Barth, assistant manager of the health center's computer systems department, a spring 1989, random-sample survey of UNL students showed that condom use has increased from nearly 23 percent to 43 percent in the last four years.

Barth said the increased use of condoms reflects a greater awareness of STDs, such as AIDS, and the need for safe birth-control methods.

The development of a contraceptive pill for men, no matter how

effective or available the pill becomes, still only addresses one of the issues -- birth control, he said.

According to Gabriel Bialy, contraceptive development branch chief for the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, research into the use of injectable hormones to suppress sperm production has been conducted for several years.

Recently the first U.S. trials of male pills were begun in which the male subjects are allowed to have intercourse using no other form of birth control by either partner, Bialy said.

The U.S. trials are co-funded by the World Health Organization and the Contraceptive Research and Development department at the East

See PILL on 6

Abortion

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"It's a decision that she's either going to be very comfortable with or that will haunt her for the rest of her life."

According to the bill, a doctor could perform the abortion without the 24-hour wait in health-threatening cases.

Lindsay said his primary objective in sponsoring the restrictive measures is to reduce the number of abortions.

"I'll make no bones about it; I am pro-life," he said.

Landis said he introduced the pro-choice bill because he feels government should have a limited role in such personal decisions as abortion.

"Politicians should not be deciding the fate of women's reproductive freedom," he said.

The measure would revise current Nebraska law by changing words such as "unborn child" to "fetus" and "mother" to "pregnant woman."

It also calls for a repeal of Nebraska's existing but unenforced parental notification law. Senators have

disagreed over the viability of the law because, in the past, sections of it have been deemed unconstitutional.

The measure also would remove the following statements from the statute: "The members of the Legislature expressly deplore the destruction of the unborn human lives" and "the legislative intrusion of the United States Supreme Court."

"Landis' bill would add the statement: 'The State of Nebraska shall not compel any woman to complete or terminate a pregnancy.'"

Landis predicted heavy debate.

"The conflicts of conscience between two camps who believe themselves to be committed and exonerating deeply-held values are likely to fight very hard," he said.

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