

Overflowing Recruiting Schedules

Seniors Seek Interviews

Graduating college seniors apparently have received the message that things are tight on the job market this year.

Norman Frisbey, director of Placement Services, reports the number of students requesting job interviews is up about 400 from what it was through the Fall and Winter terms a year ago.

"Our recruiting schedules are overflowing," Frisbey said. "Students are aware of what the employment situation is across the country, so they're working harder to find the jobs they want."

More Interview Requests

"They're making more requests for more interviews with more companies and they're making them earlier than usual. They know that if they can't get on a recruiter's schedule the day he is here, they may not get on at all. Recruiters just are not extending their stays as freely as they have in the past."

Recruiting conditions at the University would seem to parallel the tight trends which have been detected at other college campuses across the country, Frisbey said.

The job market in most technical fields seems to be down, he noted, particularly in aerospace engineering and electronics, which have been hit particularly hard by cutbacks in defense spending.

Accounting Demands

Accounting is one area doing very well, he said, because the demand for trained accountants by certified public accounting firms is still greater than the supply.

Elsewhere, opportunities generally seem to have decreased, although not so drastically as in the aerospace and electronics industries, Frisbey said.

One side effect of the tighter job market, Frisbey pointed out, is that recruiters from some of the less glamorous industries are getting a much heavier schedule of interviews than they had previously.

Smaller Firms, Companies

"Many of the larger national firms which, in the past, would talk to just about anyone, regardless of their majors, won't do it this year," he said. "As a result, smaller firms and

companies seem as less attractive in a better market year are receiving about as many requests for interviews as they can handle."

This also is true in public school teaching where future teachers are showing a greater willingness to talk about jobs in rather remote rural areas.

"Students are looking on a much broader scale than they have in the past five or six years because they know there aren't that many jobs open in the suburbs," George C. Burwell, assistant director for teacher placement, said. "For example, one rural district which scheduled only three interviews last year, had a full day of 14 this year."

Math Teachers Needed

Teachers in mathematics, the hard sciences, special education and industrial art are in the greatest demand, Burwell said. The other fields generally are in plentiful supply.

One random sampling discovered that of 167 interviews conducted, only 74 responses had been received. And of that number, 41 were negative while 33 invited individuals to visit a company for further conversation.

"Where a student last year or the year before might expect to take ten interviews and receive eight positive replies, this year he's finding almost the reverse is true," Frisbey commented.

Students Uneasy

And students, asked their feelings about the job market in the survey, showed their concern with an unusual number in the "unsatisfactory," "not good" or "poor" category.

The Placement Service had no specific figure as yet as to the state of starting salaries, although one preliminary nationwide survey reported that even in the face of reduced employer activity, starting salaries generally were rising at the bachelor's degree level.

"What it comes down to is that it's really a recruiter's market," Frisbey said. "Students shouldn't panic, however. Very few who want to work will be without jobs. It's just that they'll probably have fewer offers to choose from than in the past."

Report Says Johnstown Deteriorating with Age

The socio-economic climate of the city of Johnstown is "aging and deteriorating," but public understanding and widespread grass roots support can bring about change.

Such is the tenor of a special 450-page report summarizing a three-year study by a team of researchers from the University.

In the final analysis, the report stated, the success or failure of any future economic development programs in the Johnstown area will "hinge entirely on the extent to which it is widespread sympathetic public understanding and grass roots support—and even more active participation."

The study stems from a request by Congressman John P. Saylor for the U.S. Labor Department to look into the human resources and industrial characteristics of the Johnstown area. The U.S. Labor Department in turn forwarded the request to the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry which asked the University's Institute for Research on Human Resources to undertake the program.

Under the direction of Louis Levine, professor of economics, and research associate with the Institute, the study found that Johnstown has been plagued by high rates of unemployment since the end of the World War II.

"This has resulted in a loss of population, relative aging of the area's inhabitants, low educational attainment levels, low income levels, low rental values, substandard housing and insufficient social investment," the report said.

In an attempt to realize the human and economic potential of the area, the report calls for the creation of an economic development agency that would work on a regional basis, serving most of Cambria County, and coordinating both governmental and non-governmental activities.

"An element in this process," the report said, "will be the determination of short-range, intermediate and long-term economic goals for the area. In other words, there is a need for what presently is lacking in the area—namely, a plan of strategy for economic development."

Entitled "The Potential For Human Resources and Economic Growth in a Declining Local Community: A Socio-Economic Study of the Johnstown, Pennsylvania, Economy," the comprehensive study points to the area's economic structure as relatively undiversified.

"It is exceptionally dependent on durable goods manufacturing, especially steel production, for both employment and income," the report said.

ment rate usually has been far higher than the national rate over the past few decades, the report found that Johnstown has shared in recent years in the national prosperity.

"It is even possible that some of the local citizenry have been lulled into a false sense of security," researchers wrote. "The fact is that the basic economic characteristics of the Johnstown area remain unchanged; and the liabilities and deficiencies of the Johnstown area have not been removed or minimized."

The Johnstown economy was described as essentially a natural resource based economy because the presence of coal, water and limestone influenced the heavy capital investment in steel and metal fabrication. Dominated as it is by extra-active and resource-based activities associated with coal and steel, Johnstown's economy is "out of step" with the economic changes and advances which have taken place nationally, the report said.

These trends have created a "service economy" in the United States, "characterized by emphasis on trade, finance, education, health and social services and activities associated with recreation and leisure time."

Johnstown has not been very successful in attracting more diversified manufacturing industries, the report said. "The few new industries which have located in the area have been largely in apparel and garments—requiring little capital investment and labor skills—and employing mostly female workers at relatively low wage rates.

There are indications, however, that Johnstown is developing a nucleus of education and health service activities. "In fact, the third largest category of employers in the Johnstown area is hospitals—in the service field that has proved so important nationally," the report said.

Among its assets, the report cites Johnstown's population stability, high appreciation and low crime and juvenile delinquency rates. "Indeed, it may well be said the single greatest economic asset in the Johnstown area is its human resources."

"Raising the levels of skills and technical knowledge of the Johnstown labor force involves a rather large scale social investment which can be translated into local area economic gains only with expanded employment opportunities and different employment activities than presently exist in the Greater Johnstown Area."

Meanwhile, declines in employment opportunities since World War II have caused substantial out-migrations among Johnstown's young males of working age. This has meant relatively large proportions of females and older male workers in the labor force, the study said.



Step Into My Parlor

THE JUILLIARD STRING QUARTET, quartet in residence at the Library of Congress and the Juilliard School of Music, will perform at 8:30 p.m. tomorrow in Schwab as part of the Artists Series.

Juilliard Quartet To Play in Schwab

The Juilliard String Quartet will perform at 8:30 p.m. tomorrow in Schwab.

The Quartet, in residence at both the Juilliard School of Music and the Library of Congress, will play two string quartets by Beethoven and one by the contemporary composed Bela Bartok.

The group, organized in 1946, was the first American string quartet to visit the Soviet Union. Its first Moscow concert in 1961 ended with four encores and a standing ovation.

Champions of American composers, the ensemble performs many of the works of Copland, Schuman, Piston and Carter. In addition to global tours, the quartet has performed in several major American music festivals. "The Juilliard String Quartet represents the very best of the quartet playing at its best." It has recorded with Columbia Masterworks and RCA Victor Red Seal.

The success of the quartet may be attributed to the individual members of the group since they are each virtuosos in their own right. First violinist Robert Mann, winner of a Naumberg Award, is a noted soloist and has recorded a number of works.

Second violinist Earl Carlyss and violist, Samuel Rhodes, hold degrees from Juilliard. Carlyss has made two recital tours of Scandinavia and Rhodes is a former member of the Galimir String Quartet.

Celloist Claus Adam began his career in Austria. After coming to the United States he worked with the National Orchestral Association and the Minneapolis Symphony and then the New Music Quartet.

Tickets are still available at the Hetzel Union Building Main Desk.

New Calendar Cites Thanksgiving Break

A revised calendar for the Fall Term has been approved, providing for a Thanksgiving recess.

University President Eric A. Walker announced approval of the calendar as recommended by the Senate at its February meeting.

The Thanksgiving recess will begin at 12:25 p.m. Nov. 25 and continue until 8 a.m. Nov. 29.

The Nov. 25 class schedule, afternoon classes, will meet Dec. 9; the Nov. 26 schedule will be followed Dec. 7; the Nov. 27 schedule Dec. 8, and the morning schedule of Nov. 28 will apply Dec. 9.

Dec. 10 has been designated a study day; final examinations are scheduled from Dec. 11 to 15, and commencement will be held Dec. 19.

Fall Term opens with the arrival of new students Sept. 20; orientation and advising from Sept. 21 to 26, and registration Sept. 23 to 25. Classes begin at 8 a.m. Sept. 28.

Analysts Rate Year of '69 One of Pennsylvania's Best

The year 1969 stands out as one of Pennsylvania's best years.

Many measures of economic activity reached new peaks during the year, report University business analysts in the magazine, "Pennsylvania Business Survey."

While the eight-year period of national economic expansion and Pennsylvania's own efforts have brought the economy of the state to a level higher than any since the Korean War, the gains, nevertheless, have been getting smaller.

The '60s ended very satisfactorily for Pennsylvania. During 1969, employment reached a new high, with an average of 4,797,300 jobs a month. Unemployment dropped to a record low point of 2.9 per cent of the labor force, as an average of 145,500 persons a month sought work. These records were achieved even though the labor force continued to enlarge as it has done steadily since 1963.

Steel Industry Support Strong support from the steel industry underlaid these economic gains. Pennsylvania mills poured a record-breaking 32,778,748 net tons during 1969 and there was no slackening of output at the end of the year. The December tonnage was the best for that month since 1959 when the industry was catching up after a prolonged summer strike. More tons were poured in December than in any month since May. Strong demand, both in domestic and foreign markets, were behind the strong production in Pennsylvania.

During the '70s, world demand for steel is expected to continue rising, although more slowly, and in the immediate months ahead, the demand for American steel looks uncertain. Employment in manufacturing industries in Pennsylvania has not been expanding for more than two years but it has remained stable at one of the best levels since the Korean War days. The manufacturing industries account now for about one-third of all nonfarm jobs in Pennsylvania and they averaged 1,559,700 jobs a month last year.

Noncommodity Industries It is the noncommodity industries that have contributed most to Pennsylvania's excellent employment record, the University analysts point out. During the fourth quarter of 1969, they had reached a new all-time peak. On the average, there were about 2,756,500 jobs a month in this group of industries.

Levels of activity for various sectors of the construction industry are not greatly different from what they were a year or two ago.

The auto industry has suffered nationally from tight money, consumer resistance to higher prices, and general economic slowdown. While final sales figures for 1969 are not yet available, new car sales for the first 11 months of the year compare favorably with the 1967 12-month total, if not with the very good year of 1968. Sales last November were much better than they had been earlier in the year. Truck sales declined throughout most of 1969 from the all-time peak reached in the latter half of 1968.

Pursuit Rights Denied to U.S., South Vietnamese Cambodia Refuses Invasion

(AP) — The Cambodian government declared yesterday it would never consent to U.S. or South Vietnamese forces pursuing the North Vietnamese or Viet Cong into Cambodia.

This policy was enunciated despite the government's report that 40,000 North Vietnamese and 16,000 Viet Cong in Cambodia border sanctuaries pose a threat to the new regime.

At the same time, the government reported the Viet Cong had attacked a defense post near the provincial capital of Svay Rieng, which lies close to the South Vietnamese border. The province is heavily infiltrated by the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese.

Refuses Right "Faithful to its policy of strict neutrality," the government statement said, "Cambodia will not in fact accept the right of pursuit carried out on its territory."

The statement added that the government will protest all violation of its territory "by foreign armies from which ever camp they may be."

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's deposed chief of state, sent a message from

Peking to U.N. Secretary-General U Thant in New York yesterday.

Contents Undisclosed Its contents were not disclosed, but Radio Peking announced earlier that in his message Sihanouk insisted he still was chief of state. He asked the United Nations to try to get American forces withdrawn from the Indochinese peninsula.

French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann in Paris enlarged on the Cabinet's proposal Wednesday for negotiations of all interested parties to bring peace to the Indochina peninsula.

Schumann said the proposal was for negotiations rather than a conference to get the reactions of all interested parties. He said North and South Vietnam, the Viet Cong, the Pathet Lao of Laos and Com-

munist China should be included in the negotiations.

No Cause Lt. Gen. Jesus Vargas, secretary-general of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, said in Baguio City, the Philippines, that there was no cause for alarm that hostilities in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam would spread to the treaty area.

At the end of a conference of SEATO military observers, the Filipino top newsmen that Thailand faced the most danger ultimately because of its proximity to Laos and Cambodia.

There was little new activity on the fighting fronts in South Vietnam and Laos. Two days of severe enemy attacks in South Vietnam killed 61 Americans and wounded 343. But the attacks were reported slackening last night.

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