

# REPORT OF PLACEMENT ACTIVITIES

July, 1936, to July, 1937

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THE year 1936-'37 has been a successful period for the Alumni Placement Service of the California Institute of Technology. This has been made possible through the wholehearted cooperation of the Faculty and Alumni of the Institute. Not only has it been a successful year for the Placement Service, but those men who received degrees on June 11, 1937 and who sought positions, also fared well. The records indicate that at least 85% of the men who received degrees this year had made arrangements for employment by about the first of July. In the compilation of such data it is difficult to be accurate, since continued contact between departments and their graduates is, in many cases, impossible. The figures given in the report should be used only as an indication of existing conditions. Employment may be higher than that reported.

All departments have reported their placement situation as far as is possible and the results have been tabulated on a separate sheet appearing at the end of this report. The table is divided into two parts, science and engineering.

In the Division of Science the figures for all degrees are as follows: (The first number gives the number of degrees conferred, and the second the per cent reported employed or returning for graduate study.)

	1937	1936
Geology	19—100%	8—100%
Applied Chemistry	12—83%	17—76%
Chemistry	10—80%	17—94%
Physics	34—68%	26—81%
Mathematics	2—50%	5—60%
Biology	8—25%	9—100%
All Science	85—74%	81—84%

As indicated, this may not be a true picture of the situation. The Biology Department did not know what most of their graduates were doing; hence the low record. Some may be employed.

In the Division of Engineering the results are as follows:

	1937	1936
Aeronautical Engineering	4—100%	26—85%
Meteorology	6—100%	
Civil Engineering	31—97%	23—100%
Mechanical Engineering	27—93%	28—75%
Mechanical Engineering (Aeronautics Option)	28—93%	
Electrical Engineering	33—79%	38—61%
All Engineering	129—91%	115—78%

These figures do not include officers of the United States Army and Navy who are detailed to the Institute for study.

Examination of the figures shows that of the 214 men receiving degrees, 32 were unemployed. However, definite

knowledge of these men is not available. The departments definitely reported the following number of men as unemployed:

Physics	Ph.D. 3
	B.S. 2
Civil Eng.	B.S. 1
Mechanical Eng.	B.S. 2

At the present time only one of these men is registered with the Placement Service.

Considering the employment situation according to the degrees conferred, the results show the following:

	1937	1936
Ph.D. Science	21—67%	24—92%
Engineering	5—100%	10—80%
All Departments	26—73%	34—88%
M.S. Science	24—88%	19—84%
Engineering	51—94%	36—89%
All Departments	75—92%	55—87%
B.S. Science	40—70%	39—80%
Engineering	73—88%	69—71%
All Departments	113—82%	108—74%

It is particularly interesting to see what the men receiving degrees do after graduation. In the table at the end of this report is given the data showing the general distribution. In the Science group 38% of those who received the Ph.D. degrees went into teaching; 28% went into industry; the balance are unemployed or their whereabouts is not known. In Engineering, all of those who received the Ph.D. degree went into industry. Thus 31% per cent of all men receiving the Ph.D. degree went into teaching; 42% into industry, and the distribution of the balance is unknown.

A large portion of the men who received the M.S. degree are planning to return to the Institute for further work; namely, 46% in Science and 39% in Engineering. About 16% of the science students planned to go elsewhere for further graduate work, while only about 5% of the engineers will go elsewhere.

Of those receiving the B.S. degree, only 10% of the scientists have designated their intention of returning to the Institute for graduate work, while about 20% of the engineers have signified their intention of returning. Twenty per cent of the scientists are going elsewhere for graduate work, while only about 4% of the engineers will do this.

The distribution of employment according to types and location is very wide. Of the positions reported, probably about 75% of them are in California.

During the period July 1, 1936, to July 1, 1937, 508 requests for men were received from employers: 152 men, or an average of about 3 per week, were placed. Placements may be divided as follows; 75 from the ranks of the un-

employed, 13 to better jobs, and 64 for student temporary employment.

This year the Director of Placements worked with the student body in an attempt to increase the number of summer placements of undergraduates. Some contact work was attempted, but without great success. Probably about 50 or 75 men were placed in temporary positions through

the efforts of this Committee on Student Employment.

During the Spring questionnaires were sent out to 2866 men who had attended the Institute prior to 1937. Up to the present time 1111 of these questionnaires have been returned. They will be studied during the current year to show the type of work, salaries, etc. by classes and departments.

TABLE II  
GENERAL TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT—Degrees Conferred June 11, 1937

Department	No.	Ph. D. Teach	Ind.	Unkn.	No.	M. S. Ind.	Re- turn C.I.T.	Ret. Other Col- leges	Unkn.	No.	B. S. Ind.	Re- turn C.I.T.	Ret. Other Col- leges	Unkn.
Biology.....	3			3						5	1			4
Chemistry.....					2				2	8	2	1	4	1
Chem. Eng.....					1	1				11	7	2		2
Geology.....	6	4	2		7		4	3		6	2		4	
Mathematics.....	2	1		1										
Physics.....	10	3	4	3	14	4	7	1	2*	10	3	1		6
Total.....	21	8	6	7	24	5	11	4	4*	40	15	4	8	13
%.....		38	27.5	33.4		20.8	46	16.7	11.5		37.5	10	20	32.5
Aero. Eng.....	2		2		2	2								
Civil Eng.....					11	8			3	20	17	1	1	1
Electrical Eng.....	3		3		10	5	4		1	20	11	2		7
Mech. Eng.....					5	1	3	(1 Tch.)		22	15	4	1	2
Mech. Eng. Aero. Option.....					17	4	10		3	11	3	7	1	
Meteorology.....					6	3	3							
Total.....	5		5		51	23	20		7	73	46	14	3	10
%.....			100			45	39.2		13.7		64.2	19.6	4.2	14
GRAND TOTAL.....	26	8	11	7	75	28	31	4	11*	113	61	18	11	23
%.....		30.6	42.4	26.8		37.4	41.3	5.3	13.3		54	15.9	9.7	20.3

\* 1 Deceased

### DR. VON KARMAN CIRCLES GLOBE

Dr. von Karman returned to Pasadena the middle of August from a five months lecture tour which had taken him around the world. In France he lectured at the Sorbonne and the Aero Club de France. In Belgium he lectured before the American Belgium Foundation and several of the universities; at Brussels he received an honorary Doctor's degree.

Visiting England, Dr. von Karman delivered the Wilbur Wright memorial address at London and also lectured at Cambridge. He traveled to Italy where he made a tour of the Fiat airplane plant and later in Germany he visited the Junkers airplane plant.

Going next to Russia Dr. von Karman gave several lectures in Moscow and visited the Aeronautical Airplane factory. Traveling on to China he lectured at Nanking and Peiping, and visited Frank Wattendorf, Ph.D. '33, who has been engaged in building wind tunnels in China. Dr. von Karman

was invited to dine with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, whose wife is General Secretary of Aviation.

Accompanied by Wattendorf he visited Japan and lectured at the Aeronautical Institute, Imperial University, Tokio. From Japan he returned to the United States to resume his duties as Director of the Guggenheim Aerodynamic Laboratory at Caltech.



### HARVARD PRES. VISITS CALTECH

Dr. James Bryant Conant, President of Harvard University, recently visited our campus. Dr. Conant, who is an organic chemist, is not a stranger to Caltech, for some ten years ago he was carrying on research work in the Gates Chemical Laboratory.

During his stay in Southern California he was the guest of Dr. William B. Munroe.