Grads in great demand to take industry work

By Richard Cohen

In spite of the prospects for a nationwide recession, more than 500 companies and government agencies are scheduled to conduct over 9000 job interviews with MIT students in the 1979-80 academic year, shuttering last year's record of 430 companies conducting over 8500 student interviews.

According to Robert K. Weatherall, director of the MIT Career Planning Office, and Philip Jackson, assistant director, the demand for MIT graduates has been so overwhelming that some companies will not be able to hold interviews until the second half of March. Other companies that have conducted interviews in the past, such as Ford and Polaroid, have been squeezed out. They have cancelled their interviews feeling that there would just not be enough students who could plan interviews with them.

Weatherall also pointed out that defense industry is seeing a new wave of front end research and development. The need for semi-conductors and chips prompted Hewlett-Packard to hire 35 MIT grad last year, more than any other company.

Another major factor in these recruiting trends is according to Weatherall, is the oil shortage. He noticed that oil companies such as Exxon are "very hungry" for chemical and mechanical engineers, because they are "terribly eager to improve and increase energy facilities.

Weatherall also pointed out that the defense industry is seeing a new wave of front end research and development. He said that many firms have contracts for new systems, and the preliminary research must be done.

Weatherall added that the demand for solid state physicists has increased. He pointed out that the defense industry, particularly the Air Force and Navy, has become very involved in solid state physics and that the government is interested in solid state physics because of the possible applications of new technologies.

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Feld speaks on SALT treaty

By Joseph D'Ambrosio

MIT Professor of Physics Bernard T. Feld addressed the issue of the future of the SALT II treaty in a symposium on arms control at the Harvard Club yesterday evening. The symposium was co-sponsored by the Harvard Journal of Law and Public Policy and the Harvard-Yenching Institute.

Feld noted that the SALT II treaty has come under fire from various opponents, particularly from those who believe that the treaty is too permissive and that it fails to achieve the goals of arms control.

Feld also noted that the SALT II treaty has been criticized for its failure to achieve the goals of arms control. He noted that the treaty was designed to limit the growth of strategic missiles and that it was hoped that it would lead to a reduction in the number of missiles deployed by the United States and the Soviet Union.

However, Feld also noted that the treaty was not without its critics. He pointed out that some analysts have argued that the treaty was too permissive and that it failed to achieve its goals.

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