

nancial, and educational policies, wise or unwise, arising from real or fancied economic conditions. Other factors vary in influence according to changes in supply and demand, according to differences in candidates, employers, employing institutions and local conditions.

[1] SUPPLY AND DEMAND

An over-supply of workers in education, as in any field, means persons out of work and stationary or falling salaries for those who have work.

As a result of the depression which began in 1929 the demand for teachers, as for other workers, decreased, and the supply of those available for employment increased. Salaries fell or were unpaid. Unemployment grew.

In the final analysis the number of schools operated and teachers employed must depend upon the nation's material and human resources. Are these adequate to afford educational facilities equal to or better than America had in 1929? Are they sufficient to raise the general standard of living up to or above the 1929 standard? Findings of several recent