If a young man could only see into the future and read what would happen to him in business, he'd be mighty enthusiastic about his first job.

"I want to be where my best talents can be used. I need to polish those talents—not just by schooling, but by new learning at my work. I don't want to be blocked or 'lost' in the crowd. I want to work with people who know more than I do and have new responsibilities waiting for me if I succeed in my first work."

We'd like to say right here that any company worth its salt has exactly that job prescription written for the future of the young men it hires.

Some of our knottiest problems have been unraveled by young men. To be sure, they have had the counsel of older experts to hurry their success. But isn't that what a young man wants?

"At General Electric, for example, in the fields of jet engines and electronics, gray hair is scarce. In one division the average age is 29 among the 767 engineers working on such things as gyroscopic gunsights, autopilots for jet fighters, bomber armament systems, naval gunfire controls, guided missiles."

It is difficult to write a definition of the American way. But it is easy to find good examples. Here is one:

Hurrying a young man into success at General Electric, for example, in the field of atomic power for submarines and planes is a group of research associates, research assistants and engineers, averaging less than 34 years of age.

Three young men in their twenties designed General Electric's first large-scale reactor to produce that new chemical prodigy, silicones. And they received the Company's top award for outstanding achievement.

The armament system for the famous B-29 was developed by a team of G-E engineers whose average age was 26.

One thing we do know—when we take trained young men and supply them with an experienced organization and planning, then put at their disposal our resources and manufacturing know-how, the results surprise even the young men themselves.

The speed with which America's young scientists and engineers are developed will in large measure determine the rate of America's future progress.

(A new booklet has just been published: "This is General Electric." In it we describe the methods we use for channeling talented young men into the new fields that are constantly being created by the ever-widening uses for electricity. For a copy, address General Electric, Room 123-2, Schenectady, N.Y.)