LETTERS

Acid Precipitation: G. T. Wolff; Watching the Watchers: W. W. Lowrance; Leprosy Research in India: M. G. Deo; Soot-Catalyzed Reactions: D. R. Schryer et al. 1172

EDITORIAL

Employment of Engineers and Scientists 1177

ARTICLES

Nuclear Magnetic Resonance at High Pressure: J. Jonas 1179
Organization of Endogenous Opiate and Nonopiate Pain Control Systems: L. R. Watkins and D. J. Mayer 1185
Energy Self-Sufficiency for Hawaii: J. W. Shupe 1193

NEWS AND COMMENT

The Hoechst Department at Mass General 1200
The MGH-Hoechst Agreement 1201
NRC Must Weigh Psychic Costs 1203
The Mysterious Chinese Luggage Incident 1204
Briefing: China Switches from Protons to Electrons; Senate Approves Binary Weapons Plan; Gas Centrifuge Plant in Trouble in Congress; The Latest on MX 1206

RESEARCH NEWS

Big Problems Faced in RNA Processing 1208
Saturn Briefing: Caged Argon: A Clue to the Birth of Titan; Rings, Rings, What Makes the Rings?; Lightning on Saturn or Ring Discharges?; What Battered the Satellites of Saturn? 1210
Adaptation Can Be a Problem for Evolutionists 1212
Solar with a Grain of Salt 1213
Environmental Regulation and the U.S. Economy, reviewed by G. S. Tolley and R. G. Fabian; Techniques and Concepts of High-Energy Physics, T. Ludlam; Neutrino Physics and Astrophysics, S. P. Rosen; An Integrated System of Classification of Flowering Plants, R. Dahlgren; Books Received 1215


Localization of Calcium in Amyloplasts of Root-Cap Cells Using Ion Microscopy: S. Chandra et al. 1221

Venus: Halide Cloud Condensation and Volatile Element Inventories: J. S. Lewis and B. Fegley, Jr. 1223

The Role of Surface Chemistry in Filter Feeding by Zooplankton: J. Gerritsen and K. G. Porter 1225

Deep Oxygenated Ground Water: Anomaly or Common Occurrence?: T. J. Winograd and F. N. Robertson 1227

Induction of Crisis Forms in Cultured Plasmodium falciparum with Human Immune Serum from Sudan: J. B. Jensen, M. T. Boland, M. Akood 1230

HEL Cells: A New Human Erythroleukemia Cell Line with Spontaneous and Induced Globin Expression: P. Martin and Th. Papayannopoulos 1233

Tumorigenesis at a Predetermined Oral Site After One Intraperitoneal Injection of N-Nitroso-N-Methyleurea: A. Konstantinidis, J. B. Smulow, C. Sonnenschein 1235


Single-Neuron Labeling in the Cat Auditory Nerve: M. C. Liberman 1239

Interaction of Convulsive Ligands with Benzodiazepine Receptors: C. Braestrup et al. 1241

Flexor Reflex Control of the External Sphincter of the Urethra in Paraplegia: F. A. Jolesz et al. 1243

Temperature-Dependent Sex Determination: Current Practices Threaten Conservation of Sea Turtles: S. J. Morreale et al. 1245


Naloxone Reverses Neonatal Depression Caused by Fetal Asphyxia: V. Chernick and R. J. Craig 1252

Laboratory Freezer; Gamma Counter; Fresh Tissue Sectioning; Nuclear Waste Monitor; Cell Separating Kits; Modular HPLC; Electrophoresis Cell; Literature 1254

Under the cover of darkness hatching green turtles (Chelonia mydas) emerge from their nests, orient, and scurry toward the ocean along the beach at Tortuguero, Costa Rica. Their sex has been determined by the temperature of their eggs during incubation. Nest temperatures above 29.5°C produced predominantly females, while temperatures below 28°C resulted in male turtles. See page 1245. [Edward A. Standora, State University College at Buffalo, Buffalo, New York 14222]
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR
THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

Science serves its readers as a forum for the presenta-
tion and discussion of important issues related to the
advancement of science, including the presentation of
minority or conflicting points of view, rather than by
publishing only material on which a consensus has been
reached. Accordingly, all articles published in Sci-
ence—including editorials, news and comment, and
book reviews—are signed and reflect the individual
economy. Thus, authors and editors have been relatively insulated
from the decline. For example, unemployment among members of the
American Chemical Society is less than 2 percent and few, if any, major
layoffs have been announced. However, the first quarter profit of the
chemical industry is down 33 percent and continuation of that trend
would surely affect employment.

Prospects for employment of young scientists and engineers by industry
have changed recently. Six months ago, industry was avidly, even frantically,
recruiting. But the deepening recession has generated gloom and uncertainty.
Pessimists have begun to remind us of the situation in the late
1960's when stories appeared in the New York Times and elsewhere about
an engineer driving a taxi. These stories dramatized unemployment among
engineers and contributed to a sharp drop in engineering enrollments and a
later shortage of engineers.

To obtain an indication of developing attitudes and trends, I contacted
personnel officers in ten major firms active in applied science and engineering.
Only one of them will hire more young engineers during the current
recruitment year than it did in the preceding period. Imbalances of supply
and demand vary with fields. In a few specialties, such as those related to
computers and their applications, positions are still unfilled. In some fields,
such as construction engineering, mining engineering, and metallurgy, there
are far more applicants than positions. Respondents were confident that
they would be recruiting actively in the coming season. The consensus was
that the top fourth of classes in chemical, electrical, and mechanical
engineering will be eagerly sought. In those fields, the upper two-thirds
of the graduates will probably find jobs in their profession. One of the officers
described a person in the lower third needs to show leadership qualities and
be an extrovert. Then he or she will probably wind up in marketing.

The personnel officers also indicated that earlier broad patterns of job and
salary offers provided by the College Placement Council* are likely to
continue. Engineers, who constitute about 8 percent of the graduating class,
have received more than 60 percent of the offers and the salaries provided
exceed those in other fields. The latest compilation includes data for the
period July 1981 to March 1982 and thus covers most of the recruitment for
the current graduating class. The top and bottom monthly salary offers (90th
and 10th percentiles) were as follows: chemical engineering, $2425 and
$2100; electrical engineering, $2225 and $1834; mechanical engineering,
$2350 and $1875; computer science, $2125 and $1608; and physical and earth
sciences other than chemistry, $2400 and $1360. Offers were much lower in
some fields. The corresponding figures for some of them were: biological
sciences, $1970 and $1000; business, $1870 and $1075; and humanities,
$1650 and $833.

In whatever situation humans find themselves, they tend to overreact and
to assume that a present state of affairs will continue indefinitely. The bleak
outlook for some fields will not prevail forever, and the favorable status of
engineers and physical scientists may lead to a surplus of them. However,
the top fraction will be much sought after. We all know that good grades are
an imperfect measure of a person’s potential. But in an imperfect world, it is
useful to have them, especially if they are in courses known to be
demanding. The world must adjust to changing energy sources and feed-
tocks and to a further development of the computer revolution. These
changes will require two decades at minimum and will demand the attention
of many of our most capable minds.—PHILIP H. ABELOSON