

Snake River basin can be better utilized by an enlarged reservoir, this is a matter for the local people, including the Shoshone-Bannock Indians, and ultimately for the Congress to decide.

The time to make such a determination is while it can be fully considered, rather than wait until the pressure of an immediate emergency forces a decision. The Idaho State water board is conducting hearings to determine the facts and aid in reaching a decision.

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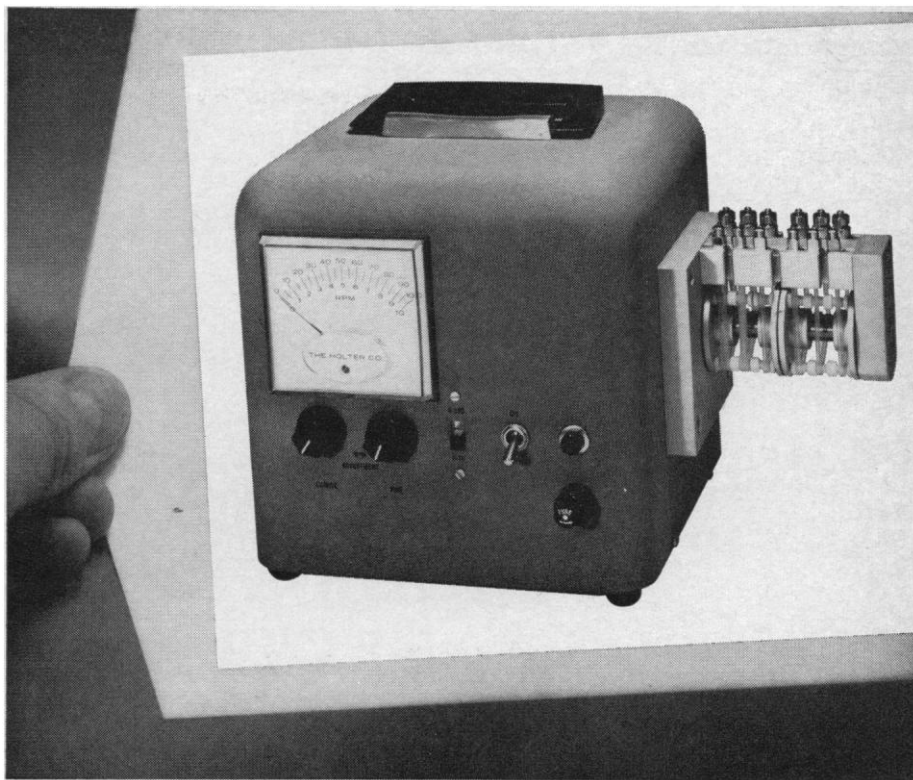
Predicting Occupational Success

Goslin's statement that "most existing studies show no correlation between test scores and subsequent occupational success (nor is any correlation shown between academic performance as measured by grades and subsequent occupational success)" is likely to be misleading ("Standardized ability tests and testing," 23 Feb., p. 851). Tested intellectual ability and demonstrated academic achievement are potent predictors of adult occupational attainment. For example, IQ-150 boys are, on the average, much more successful occupationally as adults than are IQ-100 boys, and male high school valedictorians tend to succeed better than their lower-quarter classmates. In general, such contrasting groups do not enter the same occupations. How many theoretical physicists had childhood Binet IQ's of 100? How many high school valedictorians become semiskilled workers?

It is *within* occupations that the correlation of test scores and school grades with measures of life success tends to be low, probably to a considerable extent because of movement into different occupations according to ability and educational achievement. Goslin knows this, of course ("A minimum level of intelligence is obviously required for most occupations . . .," p. 853), but it is easy for the reader to lose sight of the considerable value of ability tests and grades during childhood and adolescence for predicting occupational level and, hence, a number of measures of life success *across* occupations.

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