

ploration program carried out jointly by the United States and the Soviet Union. The U.S.S.R. has clearly demonstrated their interest in the exploration of Venus through the launching of the Venera series of spacecraft with the highly successful probes of the Venus atmosphere by Veneras 4, 5, and 6. They have used large resources in the development of the technology necessary to penetrate a planetary atmosphere. We have invested our planetary exploration resources toward the development of the Mariner-class spacecraft which will reach its culmination in the 1971 Mars orbiters.

A wise use of the resources of the two countries would be to conduct a coordinated exploration of Venus, each using the technology that they have developed—the U.S.S.R. the atmospheric probe, and the United States the planetary orbiter. An exchange of ideas between the two countries would produce complementary experiments in the two types of vehicles. Some atmospheric properties can only be completely defined by having one probe enter the atmosphere while the other orbits above. As each country conducts its own mission in coordination with the other's mission, a spirit of competitiveness and cooperation will be fostered that could serve as a model for other international activities.

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### Where Are the Jobs?

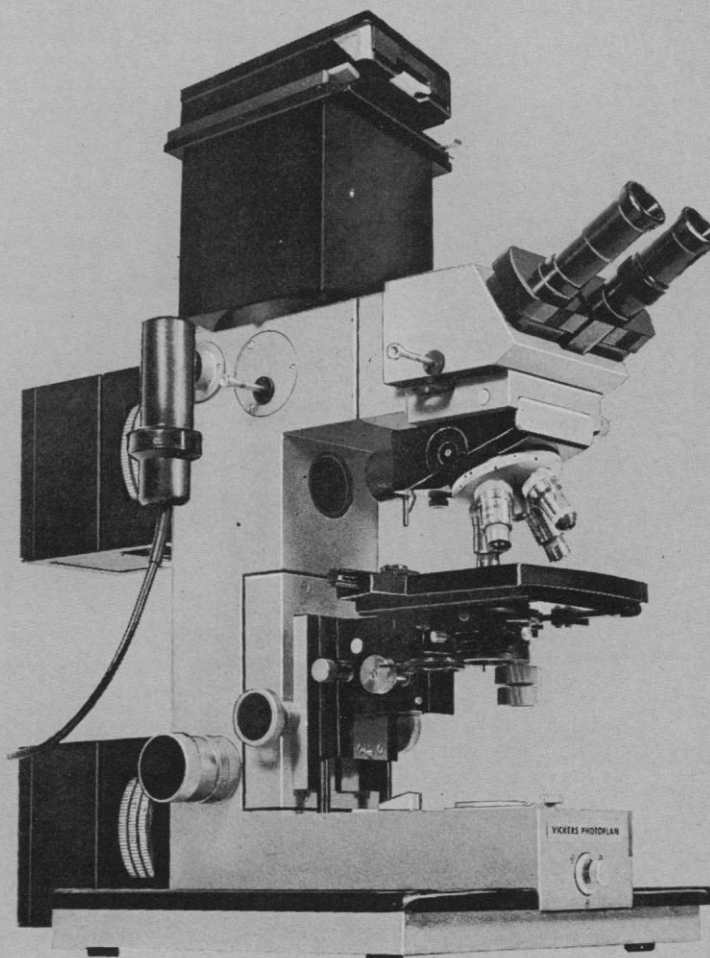
I agree with Bryce Nelson's statement (31 Oct., p. 584) that "it is impossible to ascertain future need for scientists if there is no clear idea of what is happening now to recent graduates." In connection with my new book *Opportunities in Oceanographic Careers* (Vocational Guidance Manuals), I found it impossible to find any reliable figures on manpower needs for the next decade, not to mention present employment. I second Nelson's suggestion that the federal government (perhaps the National Science Foundation) might assume the task of accumulating data on the supply-demand situation for scientific manpower.

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