

Acoustical Society elects Green and Dunn

The Acoustical Society of America has chosen David M. Green, professor of psychophysics at Harvard University, to be president-elect of the Society and Floyd Dunn, professor of biophysics, bioengineering and electrical engineering at the University of Illinois, Urbana, to be vice-president elect. In May 1981 they will succeed Tony F. W. Embleton of the National Research



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Council of Canada and Frederick H. Fisher of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, who are this year's president and vice-president.

Green holds an MA (1955) and a PhD in psychology (1958) from the University of Michigan. After spending a number of years as a graduate research associate with the electronics defense group at Michigan, Green joined the MIT faculty in 1958 as assistant professor of psychology. In 1963 he went to the University of Pennsylvania as associate professor and three years later, Green became a full professor at the University of California, San Diego. Green has been a member of the Harvard faculty since 1973 and is serving a three-year term as chairman of the department of psychology and social relations.

Dunn, a specialist in ultrasonics, took his education at the University of Illinois where he earned an MS in 1951 and a PhD (electrical engineering) in 1956. From 1949 onwards, Dunn has been associated with the University of Illinois, Urbana. He is currently director of the Bioacoustics Research Laboratory there and chief executive officer of its bioengineering faculty.

In the same election, Katherine S.

Harris of the City University of New York Graduate School and University Center, New York, N.Y., and George C. Maling Jr of the IBM Acoustics Laboratory, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. were voted new members of the ASA Executive Council.

JAP and RSI publish review articles now

The July issues of the *Journal of Applied Physics* and the *Review of Scientific Instruments* have a new type of feature—review articles that summarize the activities in a particular field of research. Though the review articles in RSI will be part of the journal, those in JAP will be, at least for the immediate future, contained in a separate section called *Applied Physics Reviews*. Co-editors Lester Guttman and Gilbert J. Perlow expect APR to develop eventually into a new journal. The first review article published in JAP is "Thermodynamic Energy Conversion Efficiency" by Peter T. Landsberg and George Tonge of the University of Southampton. Manuscripts for APR will not be subject to page charges. Those who wish to contribute are invited to contact the editors of *Applied Physics Reviews* at PO Box 296, Argonne, Illinois 60439.

Also in July, RSI published a review article titled "The Measurement of Temperature," written by Ralph P. Hudson of the National Bureau of Standards, who is also to be editor of the proceedings of the Symposium on Temperature to be held in March 1982 in Washington, D.C. The editors of RSI welcome suggestions of article topics and authors. The consulting editor of RSI, Simon Foner, can be reached at the Bitter National Magnet Laboratory, MIT, NW-14, 170 Albany Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02139.

Women astronomers' status little changed

The American Astronomical Society Committee on the Status of Women has concluded that the state of women in astronomy has changed little since 1973, the date of the preceding committee report.

According to the report (which will appear in an upcoming *Bulletin of the American Astronomical Society*), women hold jobs in proportion to their numbers in the lower- and middle-level astronomical positions but are poorly represented in the highest-ranking jobs. For example, women are propor-

tionately represented at the assistant-professor level but their ratios decrease among the loftier ranks. The result is that, at university departments with more than three astronomers, women constitute only 3.9% of all professional personnel.

The committee, headed by Martha H. Liller (Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics), also determined that women average \$3500 a year less in salary than men. A difference remains when salaries are compared on the basis of the highest degree earned and professorial rank.

Among other findings, the committee found no statistical evidence of reverse discrimination in hiring, and that women and men continue to publish and are granted telescope time at roughly the same rates. In addition, women are not equitably represented among journal referees and on advisory boards. The survey of graduate departments gave indications that female doctoral students suffer a larger attrition rate than their male counterparts.

New physics bachelors' salaries increase 15%

More graduates of baccalaureate programs in physics and astronomy sought immediate employment in 1978-79 than in the previous four years, and the median yearly salaries for new physics bachelor's degree holders increased to \$16 000, 15% over those earned by the 1978 graduating class. These results and others appear in the 1978-1979 *Survey of Physics and Astronomy Bachelor's Degree Recipients*, published by the American Institute of Physics Manpower Statistics Division. The survey covered the 4416 physics and 165 astronomy undergraduate majors who graduated in the spring of 1979. Copies of the *Survey* are available from Susanne D. Ellis, Manpower Statistics Division, AIP, 335 E. 45th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

in brief

According to a National Science Foundation survey, the number of scientists and colleges increased by 3 percent between 1977 and 1978 (to a total of 306 000). This and other information is found in *Detailed Statistical Tables, Human Resources for Scientific Activities at Universities and Colleges, January 1978* (NSF 78-318), available from the Division of Science Resources Studies, NSF, Washington, D.C. 20550. □