

are phased out; the Department of Agriculture will incorporate the Alcohol Fuels Assistance Program into a similar program it now administers. The Federal Regulatory Commission is

to become an independent agency.

In February, plans to effect these transfers were submitted to Congress. Details will be presented in a forthcoming issue of *PHYSICS TODAY*. —JC

APS raises its dues and member subscription rates

The Council of The American Physical Society passed a motion in January to raise APS dues from \$20 to \$30. Because the APS Bylaws require that "a motion to change the dues shall be passed at two successive meetings of Council," the Council will consider this motion again at its next meeting in April.

The Council also passed a motion to increase, from \$5 to \$10, the voluntary contribution that APS recommends that members make along with their dues payments. Student dues will continue to be \$10. Beginning in July the Society will offer free one-year student memberships to newly accepted graduate students nominated by graduate physics departments.

The dues are being raised to cover inflation in APS costs and the expansion of services to members such as enabling them to join sections and divisions of APS without charge.

Subscription rates for members are being increased from the amounts set for 1978-1979. Starting in July each section of the *Physical Review* will cost \$37 (up from \$30), and *Physical Review Letters* will be \$45 (up from \$35). It is expected that nonmember rates, which were raised in January 1982, will go up again in January 1983.

AAPT elects Meyer vice-president

The new vice-president of the American Association of Physics Teachers is Joe P. Meyer. He is a teacher of physics at Oak Park and River Forest High School in Illinois and adjunct instructor of physics and astronomy at Elmhurst College. His predecessor, Robert P. Bauman (University of Alabama), has become president-elect for 1982 while John W. Layman (University of Maryland) has become president of the AAPT for the present year. In turn, the past president, William H. Kelly (Michigan State University), continues his service as a member of the Executive Board.

Meyer received a BS at Eastern Illinois University in 1958 and an MEd in 1961 from the University of Illinois.

the physics community



MEYER

He did additional graduate work at Michigan State University, Northern Illinois University, the Illinois Institute of Technology and DePauw University. He taught at Tuscola High School in Illinois from 1958 until 1964, when he began teaching at Oak Park. In addition to teaching at Oak Park, he also taught at Triton Community College from 1966 to 1977, when he began at Elmhurst College. From 1969 to 1976 he worked on the staff of an NSF Summer Institute at IIT and DePauw. He is the first high-school teacher to be elected to the AAPT vice-presidency.

Dinah L. Moché, professor of physics and astronomy at Queensborough Community College of the City University of New York, was elected as an at-large member of the Executive Board. In the same election, Robert Beck Clark, associate professor of physics at Texas A&M University, was reelected treasurer.

AIP membership profile: shifts to West and to management

More and more, physicists are engaging in applied research or administration in industry and are residing in the western part of the US. Average salaries are

keeping up with inflation. These are some of the findings of the AIP Manpower Statistics Division report, "Society Membership 1980 Profile: Stability and Change," written by Beverly Fearn Porter and Roman Czujko.

The present study, the second of a projected annual series, covers topics not discussed in last year's study, analyzes collected data (derived from a random sample of several thousand society members) to further detail, and charts changes that have occurred since the initial study.

The authors have devoted a substantial portion of the report to the description and analysis of salary distributions, an area about which they receive many inquiries. The average (median) salary of society members rose to \$32 000, about \$4000 over last year's median. Industrial salaries show the greatest variability with increasing years from a degree, because diverse careers are possible in industry. Although women's wages kept up with men's in nonacademic employment, they did not at universities and colleges, where women generally have newer, lower-status jobs and are more often employed in colleges than in larger institutions.

The study also reveals that twice as many society members are leaving academic jobs for industrial ones as are moving in the opposite direction. In fact, one-half of those members employed as academics who changed jobs in the last year entered industry. Overall, there has been a slight increase in industrial employment and a slight decrease in academic, between 1979 and 1980.

Society members also demonstrate mobility from subfield to subfield. Only 40% of those polled who are physicists or astronomers remained in the subfields of their training: 35% are working in different subfields; 25% are in different fields of science or engineering. Society members are going to optics, medical physics, plasma physics and—primarily from particle physics—to astrophysics.

The study found a concentration of employment, particularly in industry. There are nineteen companies that employ more than 1% of society members. Together these employ 36% of members. In fact 5% work for one company. In comparison, one-fifth of physics faculty members work in the nineteen academic institutions of greatest member employment.

Single copies of the report, which also includes profiles of the nine member societies and a table of society cross-memberships, are available, free, from the Manpower Statistics Division, AIP, 335 E. 45th Street, New York, N. Y. 10017. Request document R-302. □