technology, vacuum metallurgy, surface physics, thin film research, electronic materials and processing, and fusion technology. Applicants, who must be enrolled at accredited North American graduate schools, should submit their applications by 31 March. Forms are available at AVS, 335 East 45 Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

The Huazhong (Central China) University of Science and Technology Press, Wuhan, is publishing a new journal, *Communications in Theoretical Physics*. A bimonthly, it is published in English to facilitate the direct exchange between Chinese physicists and their counterparts around the world. The mailing address is P. O. Box 2735, Beijing, China.

the physics community

Sickafus is new Vacuum Society president-elect

The American Vacuum Society has elected officers for 1983. Edward N. Sickafus is the new president-elect. He will succeed John R. Arthur, who is the president of the Society for 1983.

Sickafus was educated at the Missouri School of Mines (BS in 1955, MS in 1956) and the University of Virginia (PhD in physics in 1960). He was a research physicist at the Denver Research Institute from 1960 to 1967 and assistant and then associate professor of physics at the University of Denver 1962–67. He then joined the Metallurgy Department of the Scientific Research Laboratory of the Ford Motor Company. In 1980 he became manager of the Advanced Components and Energy Systems Department of the Laboratory. At Ford his research has centered on secondary electron emission phemonena related to surface science, in particular, on cascade linearization, Auger line shape analysis, and Auger line shape synthesis for Auger quantitative analysis.

Other election results include the reelection of Jack H. Singleton (Westinghouse) as clerk and of J. Roger Young (General Electric) as treasurer. Three new directors were chosen: Susan D. Allen (University of Southern California), Paul H. Holloway (University of Florida, Gainesville) and John T. Yates Jr (University of Pittsburgh). New trustees are Lawrence L. Kazmerski (Solar Energy Research Institute) and Donald M. Mattox (Sandia National Laboratories).

SICKAFUS

French to be new vice-president of AAPT

The new vice president of the American Association of Physics Teachers is Anthony P. French of MIT.

French will succeed Joe P. Meyer (Oak Park and River Forest High School in Illinois), who has become president-elect while Robert P. Bauman (University of Alabama) has stepped up to the presidency for 1983. In turn, John W. Layman (University of Maryland), as the past president, continues his service as a member of the Executive Board.

French was educated at Cambridge University, receiving a BA in 1942 and a PhD in 1948. He was a member of the British Mission to the Manhattan Project at Los Alamos from 1944 to 1946 and a scientific officer of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment for the next two years. In 1948 he started to teach at Cambridge University; in 1949 he became director of studies in natural sciences at Pembroke College there. In 1955 he left Cambridge to become professor of physics at the University of South Carolina, where he remained until 1962, when he became a visiting professor at MIT. He has been, since 1964, professor of physics at MIT and, since 1974, the department's academic officer.

Also elected were Howard Voss (associate professor of physics, Arizona State University) as secretary and Sallie A. Watkins (professor of physics, University of Southern Colorado) as member of the Executive Board.

FRENCH

Employment Survey: jobs scarcer, but not by much

Surrounded by a troubled economy, recent physics graduates are experiencing only slightly more difficulty than graduates of previous years in finding jobs, according to the *Employment Survey* 1981, prepared by the Manpower Statistics Division of the American Institute of Physics.

The survey compiled data from the return of questionnaires sent December 1981 to those who indicated in the previous summer that they intended to find jobs upon graduation. The percentage of 1981 PhDs who found jobs (excluding postdocs) in less than three months was 46%, identical to the percentage of 1980 PhDs given in last year's employment survey. For recipients of master's degrees, the percentage fell from 64% for 1980 graduates to 53% for 1981 graduates. Of those who received bachelor's degrees in physics in 1981, 66% found jobs in less than three months, down from 68%, announced in the 1980 survey.

Another finding, hardly a surprise, is that academic employment in universities continues to decline for new PhDs. Of 1980 PhDs responding, 20% got such jobs; of 1981 graduates, 17% did. For the 1978 group, that percentage was 24. Government jobs outside the Federally funded research laboratories are considerably scarcer: 12% of 1980 PhDs got them; only 8% of 1981 PhDs did. Industrial employment has risen slightly: 52% of 1981 doctoral graduates, compared with 50% of the 1980 class.

The study also concludes that experimental physicists are much more likely to obtain potentially permanent positions than are their theorist colleagues: 60% versus 38% for 1981 PhDs. Those accepting postdocs are more likely to remain in the fields of their dissertations: 85% who accepted postdocs remained in the fields of their dissertations. Only 58% of those with potentially permanent positions stayed in the fields of their degrees.

The survey is available, free, from its author, Susanne D. Ellis, Manpower Statistics, AIP, 335 East 45th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017. □