



A sense of the historic as much as scientific curiosity brought thousands of physicists to the unparalleled evening session on high-temperature superconductivity that took place on 18-19 March in the New York Hilton, where The American Physical Society was holding its March meeting. As roughly 2000 people squeezed into the Sutton Complex, designed to seat 1000 (above left), hundreds more crowded into the corridors to watch the presentations on closed-circuit television. Above right, Karl Alex Müller (IBM Zurich) chats with Shoji Tanaka (University of Tokyo) at the superconductivity session. They opened the session and were among the participants the following day in press conferences, among the best attended in the history of APS conferences.

identified in titles. Questions from the audience and replies also are included.

The tape is available in 1/2-inch and 3/4-inch formats for American videotape players; APS can provide other formats if there are enough requests.

Before the March meeting was over, according to APS Executive Secretary W. W. Havens Jr, APS staff and officers had received about 500 requests for information about the videotapes. For an order form, write to High-Temperature Superconductivity Tape, APS, 335 East 45th Street, New York NY 10017, or call (212) 682-7341.

Journals. The situation in superconductivity also has created an extraordinarily challenging situation for *Physical Review Letters* and *Physical Review B*, which have been flooded with submissions, many of them of exceptional importance and interest. At this writing, *Physical Review Letters* has received about 115 submissions, and *Physical Review B* about 305.

To cope with the situation, the editors have established a special panel to review manuscripts, consisting of four experimental physicists and one theorist. The members are anonymous.

To assure that manuscripts are dealt with expeditiously, they are being sent back and forth between the panel members and the journal offices by overnight mail. Some authors have been so eager to see their articles promptly published that they have hand-delivered their manuscripts to the journal offices.

Consistency of judgment is safeguarded by batching candidate manu-

scripts for each issue of each journal. After the panel has made its recommendations on how the manuscripts in each batch should be handled, Peter D. Adams, APS deputy editor in chief at Ridge, Long Island, and Myron Strongin of Brookhaven National Laboratory review all the manuscripts. Strongin is one of four part-time acting editors who are filling in this year for Gene L. Wells, a regular editor of *PRL* who is on sabbatical this year.

Employment survey finds market strong as ever

The latest AIP employment survey, which is based on a survey of 1985 physics graduates done in winter 1986, describes a job market that in some respects is even stronger than the year before. Among those who earned PhDs in 1985 (excluding postdocs), over 90% of those who responded to the survey had found jobs within six months of graduation. Over 50% of the master's recipients and nearly 70% of the bachelor's recipients had jobs within two months.

Of the PhDs, six months after graduation, 51% had accepted postdocs and 47% potentially permanent jobs. Less than 1% were not yet employed and still seeking a position. Newly employed PhDs in potentially permanent jobs earned a median monthly salary of \$3120, physics postdocs \$1950 and astronomy postdocs \$1815.

Like earlier editions, the survey of 1985 graduates shows that while post-

docs earn lower salaries than physicists in potentially permanent jobs, they are more likely to be doing research in their dissertation subfields.

The physicists in potentially permanent jobs, on the other hand, were much more likely to be working outside their dissertation fields than in them. The exceptions were those working in solid-state physics and in plasmas and fluids, who had a 50% chance of still being in their dissertation fields.

Physics masters earned a median monthly salary of \$2445 in newly accepted jobs. The median ranged from \$1575 in secondary school teaching to \$2500 in industry. Compared with their counterparts of the year before, the 1985 masters were more likely to work for the government, especially the military, and less likely to work for industry.

The 1985 bachelor's degree recipients earned a median monthly salary of \$1920 in newly accepted jobs and \$2100 in jobs already held.

The 1985 employment survey is available free of charge from Susanne D. Ellis, Education and Employment Statistics Division, AIP, 335 East 45th Street, New York NY 10017.

Massey is AAAS president, Trivelpiece executive officer

Walter E. Massey, professor of physics at the University of Chicago and the university's vice president for research and for the Argonne National Laboratory, is the new president-elect of the