Lederman, expressing satisfaction with the appointment of Peoples, said that Peoples will have to "maintain the artistic, educational and ecological concerns which have made Fermilab unique among Federal installations, or else suffer the pain of being haunted by both his predecessors."

Peoples earned a bachelor's degree in electrical engineering from the Carnegie Institute of Technology in 1955. For the next four years he worked for the Martin Aircraft Company in Middle River, Maryland, where he helped design autopilots and inertial guidance systems for missiles. He entered Columbia University as a graduate student in physics in 1959, and received his master's degree in 1961 and his doctorate in 1966. His doctoral research resulted in what was at that time the most precise measurement of the positron energy spectrum associated with muon decay, and in the course of the research he improved and adapted the sonic spark chamber as a tool for high-energy physics.

Peoples was a faculty member at Columbia from 1966 until 1969, when he joined the physics department at Cornell University. He first started to do research at Fermilab in 1971, in an experiment he proposed involving a search for heavy leptons and massive vector bosons in high-energy photon–nuclear collisions. In 1973 he became head of the Proton Lab, and from 1975 until 1980 he served as head of Fermilab's research division. He returned to research in 1980 and worked on a number of major projects including the construction of the main detector (the CDF detector) for the Tevatron and the conceptual design of an antiproton source based on electron cooling.

Peoples served as deputy head of the accelerator division from January 1987 until October 1987, when he took a one-year leave to manage the magnet R&D program for the SSC.

Other Fermilab changes

In a separate development, Gerald Dugan has been named the new head of Fermilab's accelerator division. He succeeds Helen Edwards, who will head the accelerator systems division for the SSC (see PHYSICS TODAY, March, page 123).

Dugan earned a BS degree (1967) at Iona College and a PhD (1973) at Columbia. He was a research assistant at Columbia from 1972 until 1976 and an assistant professor from 1976 until 1982, when he joined the staff at Fermilab. —WILLIAM SWEET

AIP SURVEY ANTICIPATES SHORTAGES OF PHYSICISTS IN THE 1990s

Despite the projected demand for physicists in the 1990s, AIP's *1987–88 Survey of Physics and Astronomy Bachelor's Degree Recipients* shows no significant increase in either the number of students who earn bachelor's degrees in physics or in the number of those who decide to go on to graduate study in physics.

"The news media have publicized this need for physicists, but students and physics bachelors are not responding, " said Susanne D. Ellis, author of the survey report. "We find this very surprising."

Consistent with the general trend of the past five years, 30% of those earning bachelor's degrees in physics in 1988 decided to pursue graduate studies in physics, while 21% chose to attend graduate or professional school in other disciplines. Of those entering physics graduate programs, 76% were fully supported by assistantships and fellowships funded by the universities or government agencies, as opposed to only 47% of those pursuing graduate studies in other fields.

Of the physics bachelors who chose employment directly following graduation, 20% regarded their employment as a one-year interruption in their studies; 50% were less precise about whether they would resume their study of physics but expressed a desire to do so at some future date. Only 25% specified "no interest in graduate studies as long as their employment remains challenging." Among astronomy students as well, the report states, it is increasingly common to work for one or two years before entering graduate school.

The employment outlook for new physics bachelors in the summer of 1988 was about the same as that for the previous year: 17% of those seeking work had received multiple job offers at graduation and 67% one job offer. In the early 1980s a larger percentage of graduates reported multiple offers.

Fewer of those who accepted full-time employment reported taking jobs in which they use their physics training. A higher percentage than ever before, about 25%, accepted jobs in the service industry, including banks and insurance companies.

College graduates employed by high schools, colleges and universities reported using physics extensively in their new jobs, but they constituted only a small proportion of the employment-oriented bachelors. According to the survey report, fewer graduates than ever are attracted to a high school teaching career, due to the low salaries.

Median monthly starting salaries paid by employers ranged from $1550 offered by high schools to $2380 paid to women in manufacturing industries.

In answer to a new question on the survey, more than three-fourths of the new physics bachelors reported that their interest in physics was sparked in high school or earlier. Of those who chose to continue the study of physics in graduate school, 25% said they initially became interested in physics even before high school, while 17% of the employment-oriented bachelors reported such an early interest. Astronomy bachelors responded even more strikingly to the question: The majority answered "prior to high school."

The 1987–88 survey of bachelor's degree recipients is available free of charge from Susanne Ellis, Education and Employment Statistics Division, American Institute of Physics, 335 East 45 Street, New York NY 10017. —PAT JANOWSKI

ARMSTRONG IS IBM VICE PRESIDENT FOR SCIENCE

John Armstrong has been named vice president for science and technology at IBM. His appointment coincides with the retirement of Ralph E. Gomory as senior vice president for science and technology. Gomory has become president of the Sloan Foundation in New York.

Armstrong earned his BA (1956) and his PhD in applied physics (1961) at Harvard University. He joined the research staff at IBM in 1963 and became director of physical sciences in 1976; in 1981 he became manager of materials and technology development in East Fishkill, New York. He returned to the research division as vice president in charge of logic and memory in 1983, and he became director of research in 1986.

Armstrong is succeeded as director of research by James C. McGroddy. Paul Horn has replaced Praveen Chaudhari as head of the physical sciences at Yorktown Heights, following a year as acting director. ■