matter-of-factly. Having had all the best jobs, he left the FCC in 1977, founded a law firm, brought several of the best people from the FCC over to his firm and proceeded for the next 14 years to provide legal counsel to many of the world's top telecommunications companies.

Wiley, who describes himself as a Republican stalwart, made it clear at the outset of our interview that he had no intention of saying anything about HDTV that would be at variance with the stated policies of the Bush Administration. Asked what he had learned from the experience of being FCC chairman at a time when television was being radically altered by cable, he said, "Simple: Competition is good." He declined to be more specific about what that lesson might mean for HDTV, except to say, "What's at stake here is the future of television service in this country and the US role in high technology." With that remark, he conceded that he faces a daunting assignment.

—WILLIAM SWEET

LITTLE CHANGE IN JOB MARKET FACING 1989 PHYSICS GRADUATES

Each winter the statistics division of the American Institute of Physics conducts a survey to determine how well the previous summer's degree recipients in physics and astronomy fared in finding full-time employment. The findings of the latest survey, which covers graduates from the 1988–89 academic year, have just been published. The general results were essentially similar to those of other recent years—many recipients of bachelor's, master's and doctoral degrees had found jobs within a couple of months of graduation, and at least 90% in each category had found jobs by the end of six months.

Among those earning PhDs, a somewhat higher proportion accepted postdocs and a slightly lower proportion full-time employment than was true the year before: 65% took postdocs and 34% full-time jobs in 1989, while in 1988, 61% accepted postdocs and 38% found full-time jobs. Among foreign students earning PhDs in theoretical fields, the proportion taking full-time jobs dropped sharply, from 29% to 5%, and the proportion accepting postdocs increased correspondingly, from 65% to 92%.

Among master's degree recipients, the survey found that service industries employed the largest proportion of women, and that the military attracted the largest proportion of new masters under the age of 25 (though military jobs made little or no use of the physics training they had received). Among bachelor's recipients, the survey found further evidence of a persistent decline in use of physics training by initial employers. "Since 1985," the report states, "the proportion of physics bachelors who felt that their initial employment did not utilize their physics training at all rose steadily from 14% to 23%."

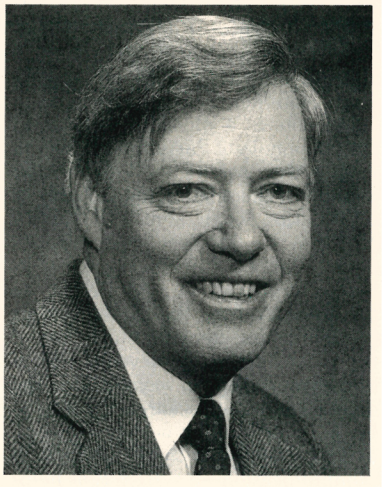
The report on the 1989 employment survey is available from its authors, Susanne D. Ellis and Patrick J. Mulvey, Education and Employment Statistics Division, AIP, 335 East 45 Street, New York NY 10017.

WATENPAUGH IS NEW VICE PRESIDENT OF CRYSTALLOGRAPHERS

The American Crystallographic Association has a new vice president: Keith D. Watenpaugh of the Upjohn Company. He succeeds Judith L. Flippen-Anderson of the Naval Research Laboratory, who is president for 1991.

Watenpaugh received a BS from the University of Idaho in 1962 and a PhD in chemistry from Montana State University in 1967. He joined the department of biological structure at the University of Washington in 1966. In 1984 he became a senior scientist in the physical and analytical chemistry research division at Upjohn. Watenpaugh's research interests include macromolecular structure determination, structure refinement and accuracy, protein–drug interactions, synchrotron radiation and computing software development. He currently serves on the users' steering committee of the Advanced Photon Source under construction at Argonne National Laboratory and is chair of the Structural Biology Synchrotron Users Organization.

Keith D. Watenpaugh



In addition to electing Watenpaugh, ACA members reelected Vivian Cody, a senior research scientist at the Medical Foundation of Buffalo, New York, to a three-year term as secretary.

NEW AGU AWARD RECOGNIZES RESEARCH MANAGERS

The American Geophysical Union has established a new award to recognize people who contribute to the advancement of scientific research through their roles as facilitators or coordinators of research programs.

The award, which will be presented annually, is named for the late Edward A. Flinn III, an expert in seismology and space geodesy who was widely known in the geophysics community for his managerial work with NASA. As chief of NASA's geodynamics program, Flinn directed a global research effort using laser ranging to satellites and to the Moon, together with radiation from quasars, to detect the motion and deformation of the Earth's crust.

Flinn received a BS in geoscience in 1953 from MIT and a PhD in geophysics and mathematics from Caltech in 1960. In 1960 he joined United Electrodynamics (later part of Teledyne Geotech), where he worked on detection of underground nuclear tests. In 1975 he became director of the lunar program of NASA's division of space sciences, and from 1977 until his death in 1989 he was chief scientist of the geodynamics program.

The first Flinn Award, which has been funded by Flinn's family and friends, will be presented in May at the 1991 AGU spring meeting in Baltimore.

AIP CHILDREN'S WRITING AWARD GOES TO MAURER

Richard Maurer, a free-lance writer, is this year's winner of the American Institute of Physics's award for science writing for children. The award is being given to Maurer for his book *Airborne* (Simon and Schuster, New York, 1990), which traces the discovery of the principles of