

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%."

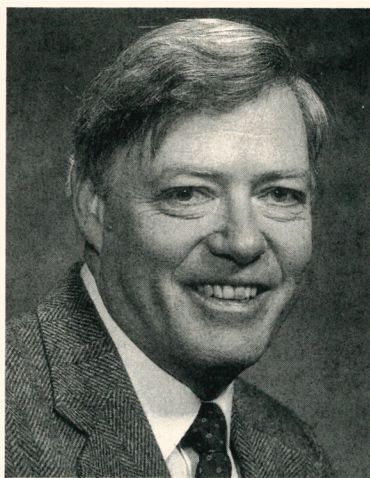
The report on the 1989 employment survey is available from its authors, Susanne D. Ellis and Patrick J. Mulvey, Education and Employment Statistics Division, AIP, 335 East 45 Street, New York NY 10017.

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

Keith D. Watenpaugh



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.

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

flight, beginning in the mid-1600s and ending in 1903, when the Wright brothers flew their first powered airplane. The book, which was selected from 62 entries, was published in association with television station WGBH in Boston.

Maurer has written two other children's books, both dealing with space, and he has organized exhibits of space photography for the Smithsonian Institution and New York University. He received a BA in European literature from the University of Texas, Austin, in 1974.

The award will be presented to Maurer at the 1991 spring meeting of The American Physical Society in Washington, DC. He will also receive \$3000 and an inscribed Windsor chair.

LAMONT-DOHERTY OBSERVATORY GETS NEW DIRECTOR

Gordon P. Eaton has taken office as director of the Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory of Columbia University. He succeeds C. Barry Raleigh, who left the lab in late 1989 to become dean of the University of Hawaii's newly created School of Ocean and Earth Science and Technology (see PHYSICS TODAY, April 1990, page 68).

Eaton graduated from Wesleyan University with a bachelor's degree in geology in 1951 and earned his PhD in geology and geophysics at Caltech in 1957. He taught at Wesleyan and at the University of California, Riverside, before joining the US Geological Survey in 1963. He left the USGS in 1981 to become dean of the college of geosciences at Texas A&M, and during the next two years he was appointed provost and then vice president for academic affairs. He became president of Iowa State University in 1986.

In addition to his administrative experience, an important factor in his selection, Eaton has done highly regarded work on the tectonics of the American Southwest, the use of volcanic ash as a tracer of atmospheric circulation, geothermal energy and the mineral resources of the North American cordillera.

AIP PUBLISHES NEW PHYSICS FACULTY AND STAFF DIRECTORY

The 1990-91 edition of AIP's *Director of Physics and Astronomy Staff*, published

in December, lists more than 36 000 physicists and astronomers at nearly 3000 institutions in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

The directory includes a list of individuals (along with their addresses, phone numbers and, where available, E-mail addresses) and a list of academic institutions and their faculty members, followed by a list of nonacademic research and development organizations and their staffs, a geographical list of academic institutions and a list of R&D organizations by type. The addresses and phone numbers of AIP member societies are also included, along with those of some foreign physics organizations.

Organizations that employ physicists or astronomers and would like to be listed in future editions of the directory should fill out the form provided at the back of the book.

The American Physical Society has supplied copies of the 1990-91 directory to its members as part II of the December 1990 *Bulletin of the American Physical Society*.

The price of the new directory is \$45 for members of AIP member societies and \$60 for nonmembers, institutions and libraries. Copies may be ordered from AIDC, 64 Depot Road, Colchester, VT 05446; phone 800-445-6638.

DELACOTE NAMED NEW DIRECTOR OF EXPLORATORIUM

Goéry Delacôte, a French physicist, science educator and public servant, has been named the new director of the Exploratorium, the famous hands-on science education center in San Francisco (see Robert J. Semper's article in PHYSICS TODAY, November 1990, page 50). Delacôte succeeds Robert L. White, the Stanford University physicist who became director after the death in 1985 of the museum's founder, Frank Oppenheimer.

Delacôte is a physics professor at the University of Paris and has served during the last eight years as the director of the science and technology information department of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, France's principal science research organization. At CNRS, he has presided over the establishment of a publishing-company subsidiary of the organization, the development of a major European center for the dissemination of research via a database and document delivery system, and the creation of the Pavillon de la Communication—a system that helps

scientists communicate information about ongoing research to the public by means of interactive exhibits, magazines, films, TV programs and training programs.

Before joining CNRS in 1981, Delacôte was in charge of the scientific team that planned La Villette, the huge science-and-technology center that opened in Paris in 1986. One thing the team did, with technical assistance from Exploratorium staff, was to clone a large set of Exploratorium exhibits.

Delacôte did his doctorate in physics at the Ecole Normale Supérieure in 1962, working under the supervision of Pierre Aigrain (who currently is chief scientist at Thomson, the military and consumer electronics company). While completing his thesis, which concerned the interaction of elementary excitations in molecular crystals, Delacôte went to the University of Algiers, where he created a laboratory for the study of molecular crystals. From 1969 to 1979 Delacôte was founding director of the Laboratory of Inter-University Research on Education in the Physical Sciences and Technology, a project supported by the French Physical Society. The project involved the development of teaching modules in physics and chemistry, which have been gradually introduced in France's middle schools.

IN BRIEF

Applied Optics, which until 1990 appeared twice a month, has been divided into three sections, each of which appears monthly. Duncan T. Moore of the University of Rochester edits *Optical Technology*; Alexander A. Sawchuk of the University of Southern California edits *Information Processing*; and Alexander J. Glass of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory edits *Lasers and Photonics*. For more information, contact Director of Publications, Optical Society of America, 2010 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington DC 20036.

The International Centre for Diffraction Data in Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, has joined the American Institute of Physics as an affiliated society.

A set of 25 photographs from the Hubble Space Telescope, together with an explanatory booklet, is available from the Astronomical Society of the Pacific. Send \$29.95 to HST Slide Orders Department, Astronomical Society of the Pacific, 390 Ashton Avenue, San Francisco CA 94112. ■