thus produce higher neutron fluxes—than the solid metal or metal alloy targets currently used. (SINQ's proton current will be 1.5 mA, nearly an order of magnitude greater than ISIS's.) And SINQ will be the first neutron source to fully implement supermirrors. Produced at PSI, these coatings for neutron guides consist of up to 900 layers of nickel and titanium. The layered structure has a higher angle of reflectivity than the widely used pure nickel coatings, so the transmitted beam intensity is higher.

"Perhaps SINQ will be most important as a playground for developing targets for the next-generation spallation source," says Gerry Lander, a neutron physicist and head of basic actinide research at the European Institute for Transuranium Elements in Karlsruhe, Germany, and editor of the quarterly magazine *Neutron News*. Such a role may prove crucial: Spallation sources avoid some of the safety and nuclear proliferation problems that come with using fissile materials. Moreover, says Furrer, "whereas the power of research reactors has reached an upper limit that would be very difficult and costly to overcome, spallation technology has the potential to top current neutron fluxes."

Toni Feder

EPS Moves to France, Makes Other Changes

The European Physical Society is moving from Geneva, to take up new headquarters in Mulhouse, in the Alsace region of France, on 1 January.

The main reason for the move is financial. EPS sought a less expensive city than Geneva, and also wanted to relocate to a European Union country, explains EPS secretary-general Gero Thomas. Salaries for the all-new staff will be lower in Mulhouse. But the savings will come largely from the support offered by Mulhouse: 10 years' rent-free office space and a full-time secretary.

The arrangement is part of the city of 110 000's efforts to become an international center. Mulhouse offered the University of Haute-Alsace money for a new physics building—but only if the university succeeded in attracting an international body to Mulhouse. Last May the deal with EPS came through, and once the new building is ready, EPS will share quarters with the physics department there. Until then, the city will house EPS in a business complex.

The move will free up an estimated 25–30% of EPS's annual budget of about one million Swiss francs (about $830 000) which, says Thomas, will be used to support programs outlined in a strategy plan adopted by the EPS council last spring. Key activities will include helping young physicists by disseminating information and financial support, improving ties between academic and industrial physicists, supporting exchanges between physicists in western Europe and former eastern bloc countries and lobbying the European Commission in Brussels for more support for physics.

EPS's *Europhysics News* will move to Mulhouse with the EPS secretariat. Since last January the bimonthly magazine has been published in cooperation with Springer-Verlag, and a new managing editor will come on board after the move. *Europhysics Letters*, which has shared office space and administrative staff with EPS since it was launched 11 years ago, will stay in Geneva.

And in September, at EPS's tenth triennial general conference, held in Seville, Spain, the society's 11-member executive committee announced the appointment of the UK's Jeffrey Huw Williams to succeed Thomas as secretary-general. The two will share duties until August 1997, when Thomas, who has held the post since 1975, retires. Thomas will continue as business manager of *Europhysics Letters*.

Williams earned his bachelor's degree in chemistry from the University College of Wales in Aberystwyth in 1977, and his PhD in theoretical chemistry from the University of Cambridge in 1981. He was physical sciences editor in the European office of *Science* for two years, and he will leave his current position as deputy executive secretary of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry to join EPS.

Toni Feder

Gross Will Be Next Director of ITP

David J. Gross of Princeton University has been named the new director of the Institute for Theoretical Physics (ITP) at the University of California, Santa Barbara. He succeeds James B. Hartle, who will return to full-time teaching and research at UCSB. Gross will start his new job on 1 July, and will also join the Santa Barbara physics faculty in January.

With funding from the National Science Foundation ($2.4 million this year) and the University of California, the ITP sponsors four major study programs a year, each lasting from four to six months and drawing about 40

ROBERT MATTHEWS/PRINCETON

David J. Gross

participants, who come to the institute for periods of a few weeks to several months to explore specific topics in physics. The two programs currently under way, for example, are looking at quantum computing and new ideas in particle accelerators. According to Hartle, the institute hosts several hundred visiting scientists each year, as well as postdoctoral fellows and a permanent faculty of six.

Gross, a leading string theorist, has been a member of the physics faculty at Princeton since 1969 and is currently the Thomas D. Jones Professor of Mathematical Physics. He earned a bachelor's degree from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and a PhD in physics from the University of California, Berkeley, and was a 1987 recipient of a MacArthur Foundation "genius" fellowship. In recent years, Gross has been exploring the possibility of constructing a string representation of quantum chromodynamics.

Jean Kumagai

Maiani To Head CERN Council

The governing council of CERN has elected Italy's Luciano Maiani to be its next president. The council, which is made up of scientific and political delegates from CERN's 19 European member states, is responsible for approving all scientific programs and funding at CERN; it is also the interface between CERN's member states and the organization's managers and scientists. One issue that will continue to be of key importance is the future of CERN's Large Hadron Collider project (see PHYSICS TODAY, May 1996, page 61).

Maiani, a theoretical physicist at

CERN

LUCIANO MAIANI

the University of Rome's La Sapienza campus and president of the National Institute of Nuclear Physics, will take over from France's former research minister, Hubert Curien, on 1 January. Maiani's term is initially for one year, extendable to three. He has been one of Italy's CERN council delegates since 1993. **TONI FEDER**

AIP Reports Look at Master's Recipients and Postdocs

A pair of reports released recently by the American Institute of Physics look at employment among master's degree recipients who have physics backgrounds and underemployment among physics postdoctorates.

In *What Are Masters Doing?* AIP's Donald Rosdil reports on the career experiences of master's degree holders who had obtained at least one of their degrees in physics. The survey sample was drawn from members of the Sigma Pi Sigma physics honor society. The report found that respondents worked in nearly every sector of the economy, the most common being the industrial sector (defined as large and medium-sized firms), followed by the "autonomous private sector" (small business and professional practices, as well as the self-employed). Although physics was the most common master's degree field, about three-fifths of the respondents earned theirs in some other area, such as engineering, administration or computer science. Compared to those with degrees in other fields, the physics master's degree recipients reported having a wider range of career options. And a substantial majority of all respondents said that their undergraduate education in physics provided a solid background for whatever careers they chose.

Underemployment among Postdoctorates is based on responses to a 1994 survey of members of the ten AIP member societies. The report, prepared by Raymond Chu of AIP, found that 63% of respondents who had received their PhD within the previous year were in postdoc positions, and the vast majority of postdocs said their work was professionally challenging and required a doctoral education. Of those in their first year of a postdoc appointment, over one-third had sought permanent positions, but fewer than 5% considered themselves underemployed. However, the longer the postdoc position lasted, the more likely the respondent was to consider himself or herself underemployed.

Single copies of these reports are available free of charge from AIP's Education and Employment Statistics Division, One Physics Ellipse, College Park, MD 20740; phone 301-209-3070, e-mail stats@aip.org.

AUDREY T. LEATH

Woodall Will Lead AVS in 1998

Members of the American Vacuum Society recently chose Jerry M. Woodall to be their president-elect for 1997. After serving a one-year term, Woodall will succeed Gary E. McGuire, who takes office as AVS president on 1 January.

Woodall is the Charles William Harrison Distinguished Professor of Microelectronics at Purdue University. He holds a BS in metallurgy from MIT and a PhD in electrical engineering from Cornell University. In 1960, he began working at Clevite Transistor Products in Waltham, Massachusetts, and two years later he joined the IBM Corp's T. J. Watson Research Center in Yorktown Heights, New York, where he was first a research staff member and later an IBM fellow. He joined Purdue in 1993. An expert in exploratory semiconductor materials and novel devices, Woodall has recently been working on the molecular beam epitaxial growth of III–V materials and devices, including metal contacts and doping studies.

Other newly elected AVS officers include Joseph E. Greene of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and Linköping University in Sweden, who will be the new clerk, and N. Rey Whetten, the AVS technical director, who will continue as treasurer. Christie R. K. Marrian of the Naval Research Laboratory was chosen to fill the position on the AVS board of directors being vacated by Woodall. Lawrence L. Kazmerski of the National Renewable Energy Laboratory and Patricia A. Thiel of Iowa State University and Ames Laboratory were elected trustees of AVS.

Siegman Elected Vice President of OSA

On 1 January, Anthony E. Siegman will assume the vice presidency of the Optical Society of America. Siegman, who was elected by OSA members earlier this fall, will succeed Gary C. Bjorklund, who will become president-elect of OSA. Janet Sue Fender is the society's president for 1997.

Siegman received a bachelor's degree from Harvard College in 1952, an MS in applied physics from the University of California, Los Angeles, in 1954 and a PhD in electrical engineering from Stanford University in 1957. He then joined the Stanford faculty, where he is now professor of electrical engineering and holds the Burton J. and Ann M. McMurtry Chair of Engineering. Siegman's research includes recent studies on lasers and optics, particularly laser beams and resonators, ultrashort pulses and quantum noise measurements. "I'm also known as the owner of the largest dog on the Stanford campus," Siegman told PHYSICS TODAY.

Three newly elected OSA directors at large will also take office in January. They are Paul F. Forman of Zygo Corp, David Hanna of the University of Southampton in England and David E. Pritchard of MIT. A fourth director, Sune Svanberg of the Lund Institute of Technology in Sweden, was appointed by the OSA board.

IN BRIEF

American Men and Women of Science contains biographical information on 120 000 scientists and engineers in the US. In preparation for the 20th edition of this reference work, to appear in the fall of 1997, publisher R. R. Bowker is now seeking updates to existing listings, as well as nominations for new listings. Individuals already listed in the current edition will receive a form on which to make revisions or corrections. Those who are not listed, and who live and work in the US or Canada, may nominate themselves by sending their name, scientific discipline and full address to Tanya Hurst, *American Men and Women of Science*, R. R. Bowker, 121 Chanlon Road, New Providence, NJ 07974; fax 908-771-8736. There is no fee for listing. ■