

- Contact: IEEE-TAB, 345 E. 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017.
- Sept. 15-19, 1975—"Quantitative Treatment of Experimental Data in Chemistry" Short Course, The Chemical Society, University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, Manchester, England. Contact: M.D. Robinson, Education Officer, The Chemical Society, Burlington House, London, W1V 0BN, England.
- Oct. 6-9, 1975—"The Real World of Instrumentation in Industry," The Instrument Society of America, Mecca Hall, Milwaukee, Wisc. Contact: The Instrument Society of America, 400 Stanwix St., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222.
- Oct. 13, 1975—Symposium on Cosmetic Analytical Techniques, Society of Cosmetic Chemists and Association of Official Analytical Chemists, Marriott Motor Hotel, Twin Bridges, Washington, D.C. Contact: Mr. Martin Brookins, The Society of Cosmetic Chemists, 50 E. 41st St., New York, N.Y. 10017.
- Oct. 13-16, 1975—89th Annual Meeting, Association of Official Analytical Chemists, Marriott Hotel, Twin Bridges, Washington, D.C. Contact: Dr. L.G. Ensminger, Executive Secretary, Association of Official Analytical Chemists, Box 540, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington, D.C. 20044.
- Oct. 19-22, 1975—56th Annual Scientific Conference, Cosmetic, Toiletry and Fragrance Association, Marriott Hotel, New Orleans, La. Contact: Ms. Margaret Smith, Cosmetic, Toiletry and Fragrance Association, 1133 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.
- Oct. 22-23, 1975—Symposium on Technical and Economic Evaluation—Markets and Future Trends for Organic and Inorganic Intermediate Chemicals, Drugs, Fine Chemicals, and Active Principles, i.b./c.c., Hilton Hotel, Brussels, Belgium. Contact: i.b./c.c. Administration, Nieuwelaan 65, B-1820 Strombeek, Belgium.
- Oct. 27-31, 1975—53rd Annual Meeting and 40th Paint Industries' Show, Federation of Societies for Paint Technology, Los Angeles Convention Center. Contact: Federation of Societies for Paint Technology, 121 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19107.
- Nov. 10-13, 1975—Third Joint Conference on Sensing of Environmental Pollutants: A Focus on Applications of Science and Technology to the Effective Assessment of Pressing Environmental Problems, IEEE, ACS, A1AA, AMS, APCS, EPA, ISA, NASA, NOAA, and DoT, Stardust Hotel, Las Vegas, Nev. Contact: IEEE-TAB, 345 E. 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017.
- Nov. 30-Dec. 9, 1975—1st Chemical Congress of the North American Continent, American Chemical Society and the chemical societies of Canada and Mexico, Mexico City. Contact: American Chemical Society, 1155 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.
- Dec. 4, 1975—54th Annual Meeting and Dinner, Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Hotel Roosevelt, New York, N.Y. Contact: Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, 1075 Central Park Ave., Scarsdale, N.Y. 10583.
- Jan. 20-23, 1976—Resolving Corrosion Problems in Air Pollution Control Equipment, National Association of Corrosion Engineers, Hyatt Regency, Atlanta, Ga. Contact: Mr. Dale Miller, National Association of Corrosion Engineers, P.O. Box 1499, Houston, Tex. 77001.
- Jan. 29-Feb. 1, 1976—49th Annual Soap and Detergent Association Convention, Boca Raton Hotel and Club, Boca Raton, Fla. Contact: The Soap and Detergent Association, 475 Park Ave., S., New York, N.Y. 10016.
- Feb. 10-12, 1976—Second International Conference on Jojoba and Its Uses, Consejo Internacional de Jojoba, National Institute of Agricultural Investigations, Ensenada, North Baja California, Mexico. Contact: Dr. Thomas K. Miwa, Chairman, International Committee on Jojoba Research and Development, 1815 N. University St., Peoria, Ill. 61604.
- Mar. 24-25, 1976—Symposium on Recent and Projected Plants, Processes, and Markets for Epoxy, Polyester, Styrenic, Vinyl, Acrylic, Urethane, Resins, Compounds, Copolymers, and Intermediates, i.b./c.c., Hilton Hotel, Brussels, Belgium. Contact: i.b./c.c. Administration, Nieuwelaan 65, B-1820 Strombeek, Belgium.
- Sept. 13-18, 1976—VII International Congress on Surface-Active Substances, Comité International des Derives tensio-actifs, Moscow, USSR. Contact: J. Bidault, Comité International des Derives tensio-actifs, 64, avenue Marceau, 75008 Paris, France. ■

Outlook grim for PhD chemists

The long range outlook for PhD chemists is ominous, with too many doctorates and too few commensurate jobs—a trend that will continue for a decade. Nevertheless, their employment position is better than that of PhD holders in other fields, since chemists depend less upon academic positions, which are rapidly evaporating.

These are the conclusions of a special report by the American Chemical Society, published in the current issue of *Chemical & Engineering News*.

The collapse of the academic market plus the uncertainty in research and development industrial spending lead to these gloomy prospects, according to the report.

The salary picture of inexperienced chemists is even more bleak for all degree levels. Starting salaries took a downturn in 1968 and 1969, and by 1974, in real terms, they were at the 1962-63 levels.

At the same time, steady gains in experienced chemists' real salaries from 1969-1973 were wiped out by the 1974 inflation.

Unlike many other disciplines, more than half (52%) of the chemistry PhDs in the U.S. are employed by industry; only 38% are in academe, the report points out. In general, 50% of PhD recipients are absorbed by the academic market.

In the summer of 1975, hiring prospects for chemistry graduates will be dim, with only 20-25% of the B.S. graduates expected to find work in the fields of chemistry and chemical engineering, if market patterns set in the early 1970's are continued.

The decrease in academic jobs will continue probably for the next few decades. According to one survey in the ACS report, the peak in academic hiring took place in the early 1970's. Current projections indicate that the decline in academic jobs will not reach the bottom until the mid 1980's. A gradual increase in academic hirings then will take place, but the report predicts that the demand for chemists in 1990 will be ca. half as large as it was in 1972.

Unfortunately, there is no coordinated effort between industry, government, and the academic institutions to increase the demand for professional chemists. The biggest unknown factor, both in the immediate recession and the long term economic situation, is the amount of money that will be spent on research and development.

An ominous indicator of the downward trend in basic science is the drop in the proportion of chemists working in research and development from a high of 62% in 1960 to a low of 51% in 1970.

With this drop in research and development and the collapse of the academic job market as the mainstay of basic research, the future for chemists is uncertain. ■