Postdoc's educated in the "old" projects have worked, or are still working, in Birmingham, Grenoble, Linkoping, and Vienna. Once back in Hanoi they will supervise ITIMS students. Meanwhile, a second International Workshop on Materials Science took place in Hanoi in October 1995 to celebrate the 20 years of very successful scientific cooperation between The Netherlands and Vietnam. It was clear that the ITIMS, with help from Europe, is well on the road to playing a vital role as a regional centre for education and training in science.

### A Mixed Profile

**E.W.A. Lingeman summarizes recent surveys of the employment of physicists covering much of Europe.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Study Details</th>
<th>Employment Status</th>
<th>Positions Available</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>France</strong></td>
<td>Employment of PhD physicists &amp; chemists classified under the heading Direction scientifique 2: Science de la Matière</td>
<td>Permanent, unemployed, temporary</td>
<td>Positions available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Germany</strong></td>
<td>Physics degrees awarded &amp; employment of first degree &amp; PhD physicists</td>
<td>Permanent, unemployed, temporary</td>
<td>Positions available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Italy</strong></td>
<td>Physics PhDs awarded &amp; employment of PhD physicists</td>
<td>Permanent, unemployed, temporary</td>
<td>Positions available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Netherlands</strong></td>
<td>Physics degrees awarded &amp; employment of first degree &amp; PhD physicists</td>
<td>Permanent, unemployed, temporary</td>
<td>Positions available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Future Prospects</strong></td>
<td>- Germany: It takes on average about six years to be awarded a first degree (Diplom) in Germany and a further four years on average to be awarded a PhD. The data for Germany therefore indicate that of the 10 000 students who entered university-level physics courses in 1991, some 5000 will receive Diplome in 1997 of which some 2500 will receive PhDs in 2001. Extrapolations suggest that the number of first-degree and PhD physicists seeking positions in 2001 will exceed 7000 so there will be about 2.8 physicists seeking positions.</td>
<td>Permanent, unemployed, temporary</td>
<td>Positions available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Note:**
- The data for France indicate that, on average, 1.8 to 14% of physicists seeking employment are unemployed or in temporary positions, with an estimated 45.4% in temporary employment.
- In Italy, employment among PhD physicists is relatively high, with 17% of physicists seeking positions available for physicists according to the government employment agency.
- The Netherlands' overall employment situation for young physicists is relatively strong, with 8% of physicists seeking positions available for physicists.
- **Future Prospects:**
  - Germany: It takes on average about six years to be awarded a first degree (Diplom) in Germany and a further four years on average to be awarded a PhD. The data for Germany therefore indicate that of the 10 000 students who entered university-level physics courses in 1991, some 5000 will receive Diplome in 1997 of which some 2500 will receive PhDs in 2001. Extrapolations suggest that the number of first-degree and PhD physicists seeking positions in 2001 will exceed 7000 so there will be about 2.8 physicists seeking positions.
for every new PhD. Future employment prospects for PhD physicists in Germany therefore look rather gloomy. Moreover, government agencies report a decreasing number of positions for physicists.

The Netherlands - Extrapolations of the data given in the table indicate that of the 826 students who entered university-level physics courses in 1991, some 280 will receive first degrees (Doctoral) in 1996 and some 70 will receive PhDs in 2000. Based on the 1994 survey of employment of first degree and PhD physicists and recent data indicating a 6% unemployment rate at present, some 100 first degree and PhD physicists will be seeking positions in 2000, so there will be about 1.4 physicists seeking positions for every new PhD (roughly one-half the ratio for Germany). So employment prospects for physicists in Holland seem promising.

Further Study
Considering the most recent data, in Germany roughly 1249 (40%) of the 2887 students who graduated with a first degree in 1990 continued their studies to receive a physics PhD in 1993. In The Netherlands, roughly 106 (26%) of the 415 students who graduated with a first degree in 1991 continued their studies to receive a physics PhD in 1995. In the UK, the data indicate that 788 (39%) of the 2017 students who graduated with a first degree in physics in 1995 entered postgraduate studies in physics. So an important percentage of physics graduates are now continuing into postgraduate study.

References

DEPARTMENT HEAD, ALSO TO BE APPOINTED AS PROFESSOR OF NEUTRON PHYSICS MF

The Interfacultair Reactor Instituut (IRI), affiliated with the Delft University of Technology, is the Dutch university center for research, education and training in areas where its nuclear reactor, radio-nuclides, ionizing radiation and related expertise play a central role. The four research departments are Radiochemistry, Radiation Chemistry, Reactor Physics and Radiation Physics. The institute has a staff of about 200.

At our Radiation Physics department there is a vacancy for a scientist (m/f) as the Department Head, also to be appointed at the Faculty of Applied Physics as full-time Professor of Neutron Physics.

Within this department condensed matter research is carried out with thermal neutron beams and Mössbauer spectrometry. The major neutron research areas are dynamics and structure of liquids and alloys, static and dynamic properties of mesoscopic magnetic systems (polarized neutrons), and surface and interfacial studies (reflectometry). The department also supports other Dutch groups in their neutron research projects. At our reactor five neutron instruments are available, an extension is planned, and we make use of international facilities (ISIS, ILL, HMI, Riso, Saclay). The department now has 9 scientists, including one professor of Radiation Physics, 15 technical staff, 14 PhD- and 10 MSc students.

Scientists with experience in the development of neutron scattering techniques are invited to apply. The candidates should have a relevant established research and teaching record. He/she should be capable of leading an interdisciplinary department in a cooperative style. Appropriate communication and teaching skills are demanded, as well as readiness to learn Dutch.

For more information, please contact professor dr.ir. A.A. de Graaf (tel. +31 15 2785545) or professor dr.ir. H. van Dam (tel. +31 15 2783608). Information is also available on Internet at http://www.wi.tudelft.nl/ and in Neutron News, 5(2) 1994, p. 12. Applications including a curriculum vitae, list of publications and a short summary on scientific and teaching activities should be sent by May 15, 1996 to Mrs. drs. C. Muis, Interfacultair Reactor Instituut, Mekelweg 15, 2629 JB Delft, the Netherlands, mentioning code R9602/2493 in the upper left corner of the letter.

Delft University of Technology (TU Delft) is both the oldest and largest institute of its kind in the Netherlands, with about 14000 students, 3000 scientists, 2400 technical and support staff and an annual budget of about 500 million guilders, 20% of which is earned by contract research. TU Delft is also one of the largest European universities of technology. In 1990, an international review rated TU Delft among the top three institutes in Europe within a group of more than 20 peers.