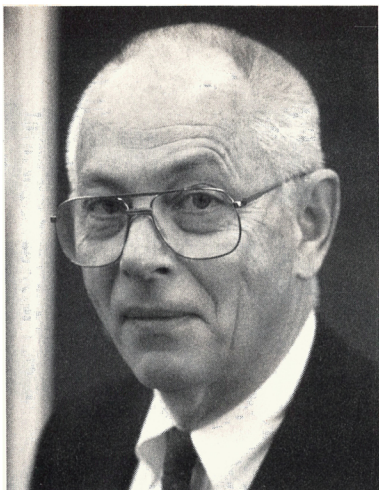




Jarus Quinn

the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons. Hennage earned a BS in physics from Tufts University in 1964 and a PhD in molecular biophysics from Yale University in 1969. He also earned an MBA from the University of Chicago in 1981.

In a statement announcing his appointment, Hennage said, "The key to OSA's future success lies in the willingness of its leadership and staff to listen to the membership and to initiate programs that respond to members' needs in a cost-effective manner."

Quinn, who will remain on the OSA staff until the end of September, joined OSA as executive director in 1969. At the time he was an assistant professor of physics at Catholic University of America, where he earned a PhD in physics in 1964.

During his tenure Quinn witnessed many changes within optics and within OSA. "Optics technology has changed dramatically since I became executive

David W. Hennage



director," says Quinn. "The promise of lasers came to fruition and optical fiber became the preferred communication technology."

In 1969 OSA had a staff of seven, produced four journals and sponsored two annual meetings. Twenty-four years later, there are 80 OSA staffers, eight OSA journals plus a magazine, and 25 annual meetings. The society has also taken a more active role in education, Quinn says, particularly since the mid-1980s. One such effort is the educators day for secondary school teachers, which OSA has sponsored at its annual meetings since 1985.

"The growth in this society that has taken place under Jarus Quinn's leadership has been truly remarkable," said Joseph W. Goodman of Stanford University, who headed the search committee that selected Hennage. "His wise counsel and superb judgment will be sorely missed by the members."

What next for Quinn? "When I announced my retirement, I had no plans for the future," he says. "But then people started calling." He declined to be more specific than to say that his next career step would involve "things related to science and engineering" and most likely a move to a more pleasant climate.

APS SURVEYS REVEAL DIFFERENT DEMOGRAPHICS

Where are you most likely to find an APS member at work? That depends on what country you're in, according to membership surveys conducted by the American Physical Society. While three-quarters of foreign members—that is, APS members living abroad—work in academia, this is true of only 39% of members living in the US.

US and foreign APS members differ in other ways too. Although 73% of US members consider themselves physicists, 27% identified themselves with engineering, chemistry or other "nonphysics" fields; only 15% of foreign members described themselves as nonphysicists. Foreign members tend to be younger than their US peers: Nearly 40% of foreign members have yet to pass their 41st birthday, compared to 33% of US members. Two-thirds of foreign members and 59% of US members said they were primarily engaged in research. Nine-tenths of both US and foreign members hold PhDs.

For the US survey, conducted in 1990, APS sent questionnaires to

4400—about 12%—of its members living in the US. The survey of international members, conducted in 1992, was sent to about 1900 of the 7500 members living outside the US. About 70% responded to the surveys, a "very impressive" return, said Roman Czujko, head of the Education and Employment Statistics Division of the American Institute of Physics, which helped APS prepare the survey.

The foreign-member survey revealed that nearly 60% of foreign members joined APS within the past decade, and three-quarters have either studied or worked in the US.

Both US and international members were enthusiastic about receiving PHYSICS TODAY. When asked to evaluate various services provided by APS, 87% of US respondents said their subscriptions to PHYSICS TODAY were "valuable," while 83% of foreign members listed the magazine as one of the top five benefits of membership. Other services garnering approval were the opportunity to give a paper at an APS meeting (55% of US members), receiving general information about research (55% of foreign members), receiving the APS membership directory (54% of US members and 39% of foreign members) and reduced journal subscription rates (50% of US members).

The survey of US members asked respondents what activities APS should be involved in. Nearly 90% of US respondents said APS should make improving precollege education a top priority; only 20% said APS is already doing a good job in this area. Eight out of ten respondents felt that informing government decision makers about physics issues should be a high priority for APS. But respondents seemed generally unconcerned about addressing possible ethics violations in research; only 30% said APS should do more in this area.

The survey of international members was recommended in 1991 by the APS task force on international affairs, whose chair was Mildred Dresselhaus of MIT; a preliminary report was presented to the APS executive board in February 1993. The report summarizing the results of the US survey was prepared by Pamela Hawkins Blondin, an independent consultant, in conjunction with Czujko of AIP and Kate Kirby of the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, who initiated the project as chair of the APS committee on membership.

Copies of the US-member survey report are available from Brian Schwartz, APS Headquarters, 335 East 45 Street, New York NY 10017. ■