

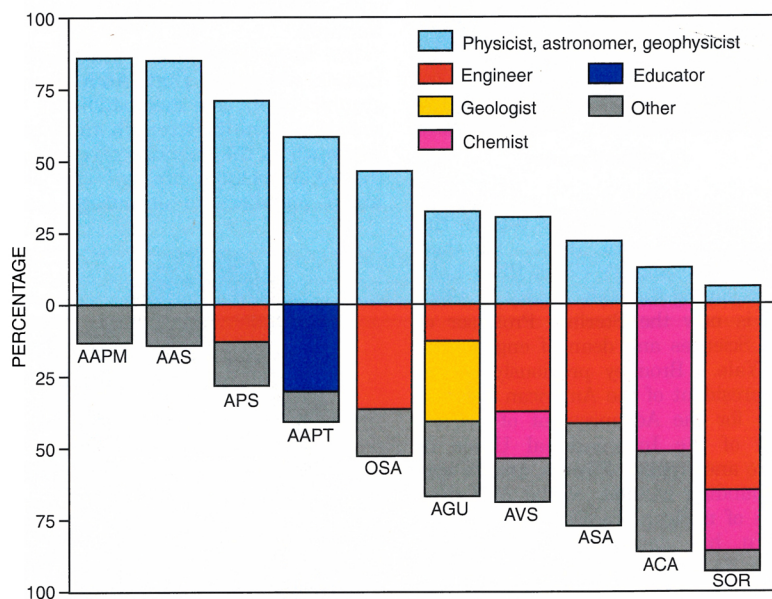
SURVEY SHOWS MAKEUP OF AIP MEMBER SOCIETIES

"Once again we see that physics-related work is not limited to basic research by university physicists," says Roman Czujko, manager of the education and employment statistics division of the American Institute of Physics. Czujko's comment arose in a discussion of the division's recent report "Society Membership Profile: Rich Diversity and Common Concerns," by Jean M. Curtin and Raymond Y. Chu.

Curtin and Chu examined responses obtained in 1992 to the division's biennial survey of members of the ten AIP societies. Perhaps the most interesting data are represented in the figure shown at right. The graph shows the distribution of self-identifications across societies; respondents could choose "other" if they did not wish to classify themselves as physicists, engineers, chemists, astronomers, educators, geologists or geophysicists. Czujko remarks: "We keep telling physicists that they need to expand their horizons, but with this survey we see the flip side of the coin: Many people who are doing physics-related work do not identify themselves as physicists."

The report contains much other information—mostly in tabular and graphical form—on membership demographics, education and employment. A few examples illustrate the breadth of the societies' memberships and the scope of the facts gathered:

- ▷ The American Physical Society is AIP's largest member society. APS's 43 000 members represent 35% of the total membership of the ten societies.
- ▷ The American Astronomical Society is the society with the largest fraction of members, 31%, belonging to other AIP member societies.
- ▷ The American Geophysical Union, which was the last member society to join AIP (in 1986) is the society whose members have the youngest median age, 41. The members of the American Association of Physics Teachers have the highest median age, 51.
- ▷ Psychologists, audiologists, engineers and physicists are among those



Professional self-identifications of members of AIP societies, from the 1992 membership profile.

in the Acoustical Society of America. Some members have backgrounds in ocean science, others in biology.

▷ The American Vacuum Society and the Optical Society of America have the largest proportion of members in industry.

▷ The American Association of Physicists in Medicine has the largest fraction of master's degree physicists, 44%.

▷ The American Crystallographic Association is the only society that does not draw more of its membership from California than from any other state. (New York leads in providing ACA members.) Also, proportionately more ACA members have doctoral degrees (83%) than do the members of any other AIP society, and ACA has the largest fraction of female members, 18%.

▷ The Society of Rheology, the society with the fewest members, has the highest fraction in applied research, 37%.

Individual copies of the survey report are available free of charge from

the Education and Employment Statistics Division, AIP, One Physics Ellipse, College Park MD 20740-3843.

BROMLEY WILL LEAD APS IN 1997

When Congress returns to Capitol Hill this month, it will be under Republican control for the first time in 40 years. Coincidentally or not, the newly elected vice president of the American Physical Society also has ties to the GOP. He is D. Allan Bromley, Presidential science adviser during the Bush Administration. (Of course, APS candidates do not run on party lines *per se*.) After serving a one-year term, Bromley will become APS president-elect in 1996 and then president in 1997. The APS president for 1995 is C. Kumar N. Patel, vice chancellor of the University of California, Los Angeles.

A nuclear physicist, Bromley earned