

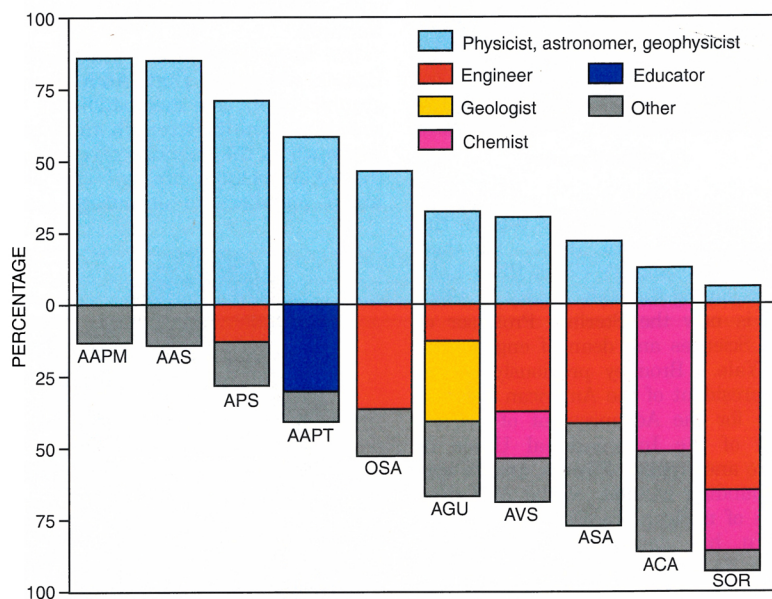
SURVEY SHOWS MAKEUP OF AIP MEMBER SOCIETIES

"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



D. Allan Bromley

a PhD in physics from the University of Rochester in 1952 and was on the faculty there until 1955. He then worked at Canada's Chalk River Labs until joining the Yale faculty in 1960. He is now the Sterling Professor of the Sciences and dean of engineering at Yale. Bromley previously served as president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics, and he was a founding member of the APS division of nuclear physics.

In his candidate's statement, Bromley expressed concern about the funding of physics research, the availability of challenging careers for physics students and the erosion of the public's trust in science.

In other election results, Martin Blume, deputy director of Brookhaven National Laboratory, was chosen to be chair-elect of the APS nominating committee, which puts forth the slate of candidates for APS elections. The four newly elected APS general councillors are William Happer of Princeton University, Charles Duke of Xerox Corporation, Virginia Brown of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and Jennifer M. Cohen of Los Alamos National Laboratory, who was nominated by petition.

ACA VICE PRESIDENT FOR 1995 IS HUBER

The American Crystallographic Association now has a Canadian as its vice president: Carol P. Huber of the National Research Council of Canada. The 1995 president of ACA is Hugo Steinfink of the University of Texas, Austin. The new officers began their terms on 1 January.

Huber earned her BSc and MSc from the University of Manitoba in 1959 and 1960, respectively, and her DPhil in chemical crystallography from the University of Oxford in 1963. Her interests are in the structure and function of enzymes and other biologically interesting molecules, and her work in protein crystallography has centered on cysteine proteinases. Huber has been a member of the scientific staff of the National Research Council in Ottawa since 1965 and is now a senior research officer with NRC's Biotechnology Research Institute.

In her candidate's statement, Huber observed that ACA's geographically diverse membership is "a source of scientific strength and vitality, much as the scientific diversity of the ACA membership is," and she urged members to encourage both



Carol P. Huber

types of diversity.

Also newly elected is Jane Griffin, who is now serving a three-year term as ACA treasurer. Griffin is associate research director of the Hauptman Woodward Medical Research Institute, in Buffalo, New York.

AAPT ELECTS EDGE AS VICE PRESIDENT

On 1 January Ronald D. Edge, a professor of physics at the University of South Carolina, took office as vice president of the American Association of Physics Teachers. He succeeds Robert C. Hilborn of Amherst College, who is now AAPT president-elect. The 1995 president is Karen L. Johnston of North Carolina State University.

Edge was educated at Cambridge University, earning a BA in 1950, MA



Ronald D. Edge

in 1952 and PhD in physics in 1956. After working at the Australian National University from 1954 to 1958, he moved to the University of South Carolina, where he has remained except for a one-year stay at Yale in 1963-64. Edge began his research career in nuclear physics, but switched to condensed matter physics in the 1970s. He is the author of *String and Sticky Tape Experiments* (published by AAPT in 1976) and the editor of a section of the same name in AAPT's magazine *The Physics Teacher*.

In his candidate's statement, Edge said that AAPT can help physics students and recent graduates by "publicizing both the pros and cons of the job situation" and "finding opportunities for them . . . in unconventional physics environments." He urged AAPT to "actively encourage and promote programs that bring children in direct contact with experimental procedures, no matter how elementary."

In other results of the AAPT election, Charles E. Robertson of the University of Washington, Seattle, is the new four-year-college representative to the executive board, and Richard W. Peterson of Bethel College, in Saint Paul, Minnesota, is now secretary.

AAPT ESTABLISHES TWO EDUCATION AWARDS

The American Association of Physics Teachers has established two new awards to recognize contributions to physics education. As its name implies, the Pre-College Award will go to an AAPT member who has made a contribution to the advancement of pre-college physics education. Likewise, the