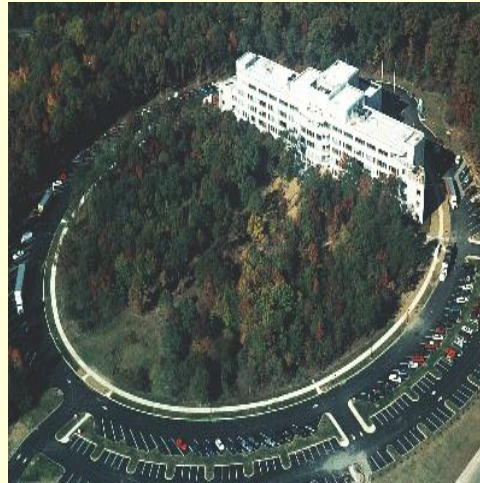


Welcome to The American Institute of Physics



American Center for Physics
One Physics Ellipse
College Park, MD

Welcome to Council



H. Frederick Dylla Executive Director & CEO American Institute of Physics

“AIP creates a community out of disparate, but related interests across the diversity of fields within our Member Societies, promoting interactions of mutual interest.”

--- AIP Annual Report 2005





Chartered (1931) to advance and diffuse knowledge of physics & its applications to human welfare

Federation of 10 Member Societies & 3 Other Organizations



Member Societies

American Physical Society (43,000)

Optical Society of America (14,000)

Acoustical Society of America (7,000)

The Society of Rheology (1,600)

American Assoc. of Physics Teachers (10,000)

American Crystallographic Association (2,000)

American Astronomical Society (6,000)

American Assoc. of Physicists in Medicine (5,000)

AVS: Science & Technology (5,000)

American Geophysical Union (50,000)



AIP

Publishes Journals and Magazines
Provides Publishing Services
Provides **Physics Resources**
Sustains a Sense of Community

(~460 Employees)
(Budget of ~\$80 million)



AIP Physics Resources Center

Center for History of Physics
(Niels Bohr Library)

Media and Government Relations

Statistical Research Center

Education Division



Physics Resources Center Leadership



James H. Stith
Vice President



Randy Nanna
Publisher, Magazines



Joe Anderson
Niels Bohr Library



Spencer Weart
History Center



Jerry Hobbs
Industrial Outreach



Jack Hehn
Education



Alicia Torres
Media & GR




Roman Czujko
Statistics

- Works closely with Member Societies to provide programs and services that serve their needs
- Develops new programs and services
- Promotes the value of Physics Resources products and services to the Physics Community
- Provides awareness of the benefits that result from membership in an AIP Member Society



Corporate Associates

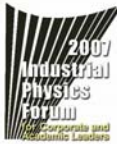
THE ENERGY CHALLENGE



The American Institute of Physics
2007 Industrial Physics Forum

Held in conjunction with the
54th AVS International Symposium

October 14-16, 2007
Seattle, WA



Promoting connections
between the people, ideas
and resources of member
companies



**Industrial
Physics
Forum**
for Corporate and
Academic Leaders





Research -- Document trends in the education and employment of physicists, astronomers, and related scientists

Service -- Provide survey research expertise as a service to other AIP units, Member Societies, and other scientific organizations





Mission:
“To preserve and
make known the
history of physics and
allied fields”



Media and Government Relations

SCIENCE NEWS

Volume 1, Number 1 Saturday, December 11, 1999

But civilian photos find a market in intelligence agencies.

By Maxwell Smart

CIVILIAN satellites that photograph the earth from hundreds of miles in space have become so powerful that decades-old divisions between space-based civil and military reconnaissance are blurring. Indeed, the Federal Government is now buying civilian photographs from space for use in military intelligence.

Today commercial concerns routinely gather photographic data that, until a few years ago, even intelligence agencies could only dream of. What's more, they are selling the photographs to anyone who can afford them. The photos not only are valuable for the study of earth resources but also can reveal the position and status of such militarily significant objects as tanks, ships and airplanes.

Such close-up photos from space both delight and alarm Federal officials. On one hand, they are eager to use such photos in their own intelligence work. (In the last year, the Pentagon has used civilian systems to view a Libyan airstrip, an East German tank range, a giant Soviet radar and areas near Managua, the Nicaraguan capital, that could plausibly be used as landing sites for an invasion force.) On the other, they fear that the existence of the photos in civilian hands could seriously threaten national security.

For years, the major users of civil satellite photos were agriculturalists, geologists, oceanographers, ecologists and others concerned with land management. But ever since the launching in February 1986 of an advanced French satellite called SPOT, which can photograph ground objects as small as 10 meters in length, other civilians — journalists, scholars, private military analysts — have increasingly used space photos to peer at bases and other military facilities around the world, especially in the Soviet Union. Only recently has it become clear that the American military is also using such systems — and growing increasingly worried about the public's ability to do the same.

The military's own photographic spy satellites are reportedly powerful enough to see numbers on license plates. The hitch is that these systems are very expensive, few in number and directed only at high-priority "targets" photos part of

1960's:
1,000 meter resolution

1970's:
100 meter resolution

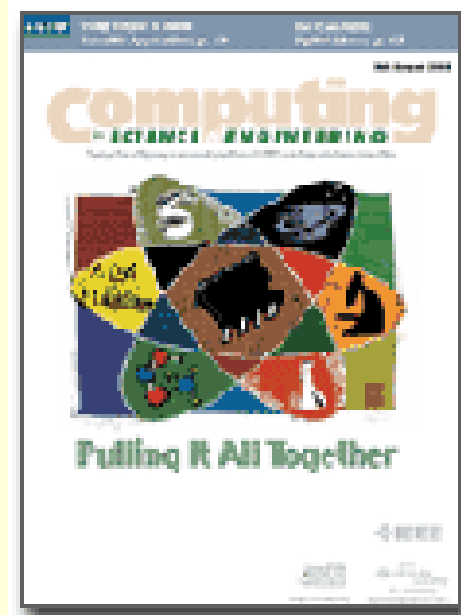
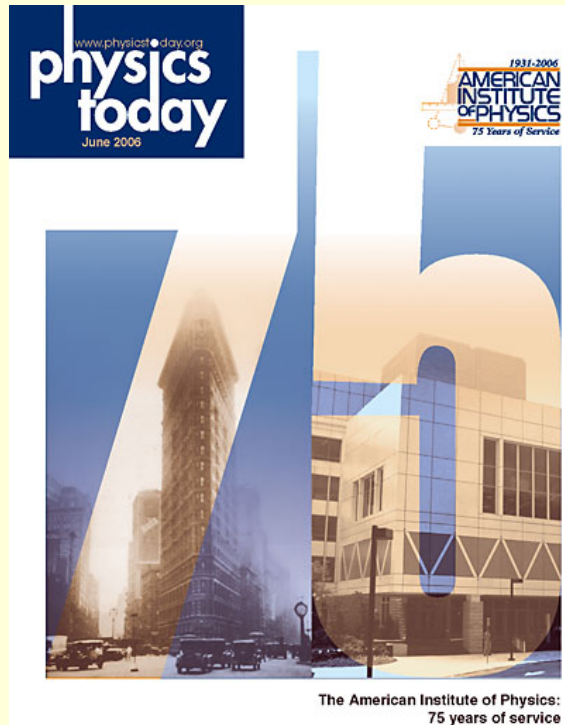
1980's:
10 meter resolution

Close-ups from Space
Over the decades civilian satellites have gotten better at taking close-up photos. In the 1960's, weather satellites had a wide field of view but could only see, or "resolve," discrete objects 1,000 meters in size or larger. In the 1970's, Landsat satellites could see objects as small as 100 meters.

Government Relations

Mission: “To advance physics and allied fields by providing information, initiatives, and specialized services of superior quality in the areas of news media relations and government relations.”





Mission: Support the highest quality science education for all students.



To provide student services and support programs within the broad physics community that will identify, promote, and enhance high-quality, student-centered, and societal-relevant educational practices and initiatives that positively impact students and their learning of physics, astronomy, and allied sciences and technology.



AIP Education Division Goals

Goal 1: Enhance the value of the Society of Physics Students (SPS) and Sigma Pi Sigma in physics education nationwide, with an emphasis on undergraduates.





Goal 1: Enhance the value of the Society of Physics Students (SPS) and Sigma Pi Sigma in physics education nationwide, with an emphasis on undergraduates

Utilize SPS and Sigma Pi Sigma to enhance and expand programs and services to the physics community in order to

- promote system-wide improvements in undergraduate physics education
- to increase the number and diversity of students who study physics
- to encourage and support a strong sense of community



AIP Education Division Goals

Goal 2: Develop, support, and implement Programs (with AIP Member Societies) that

- enhance physics education
- improve science preparation of teachers
- increase the effectiveness of Physics Depts
- promote pre-college science education



AIP Education Division Goals

Goal 3: Shape and influence national science education policy including public advocacy of dedicated funding for improving science education.



What does Council Do? GOVERNANCE

SPS/ΣΠΣ Council

Lead with Elected Officers and Staff
Write Policies and Set Objectives
Monitor Programs and Services
(Scholarships and Awards)
Undertake Committee Efforts
Lead at the Chapter and *Zone* level



NO Fiduciary: Budgets, Audits, etc.





LEAD AND LEARN

Thank you for leading in SPS.

**Thank you for standing and being
elected to Council.**

Thank you for participating in Council.

**Thank you for the work you will do when you
go back to your Zone and Chapter.**

**Let's have a great day and a
great SPS Council Meeting !!!**



AMERICAN
INSTITUTE
OF PHYSICS



OSA

