# The World Year of Physics in 2005

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he year 2005 has been designated the World Year of Physics (WYP) to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Albert Einstein's legendary papers on quantum theory, Brownian motion, and special relativity, first published in 1905. Organizations around the globe are planning a variety of programs to raise worldwide public awareness for physics in 2005. This paper provides a brief description of the WYP, presents national objectives for the U.S. physics community, and outlines a variety of activities that individuals or teams can pursue to contribute to the success of this international campaign.

The European Physical Society (EPS) first proposed the WYP as a vehicle to raise worldwide public awareness of physics. By demonstrating the role that physics has played, and continues to play in our cultural, economic, and technical heritage, the EPS hopes to increase the general public's appreciation for and interest in the field. To support this enterprise, the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics passed a resolution during its 2002 General Assembly declaring 2005 the "World Year of Physics."

The WYP's primary goal is to provide a positive physics encounter for people who would not normally experience physics, while also targeting secondary schools, colleges and universities, and people who frequently attend public events. The WYP promotes and encourages enriching public outreach activities that expose the general population to the wonders of physics. To add some artistic flair to these promotions, a colorful marketing logo has been designed to

hrand the WYP (above). The logo has many creative interpretations; it may be used to represent colored light, a focal length, the inverse-square law, light cones, refraction of light through a lens, warped space-time, a wormhole, etc. The WYP celebration will occur over a 500-day period that begins in October 2004 and culminates in February 2006.

## AAPT-APS National Objectives and the WYP

The American Physical Society (APS) will coordinate the WYP efforts for the United States. It will direct a variety of community outreach and public information activities via a national marketing effort that maintains a current events website, promotes small-scale physics shows, and creates a variety of special activities aimed at all levels of K–16 science education. APS will also work with local groups to market the WYP by encouraging tours to physics-related sites, coordinating a speaker's program, and supplying promotional materials. Visit http://www.physics2005.org for more information about these and other ideas and to give your WYP event national publicity.

AAPT is also planning public outreach programs, for which we need member support. AAPT has more than 10,000 members across the nation from academia (high schools, two- and four-year colleges, and universities), industry, national laboratories, and science centers. This vast human resource can be used to diminish science phobias and improve physics education in our local communities, in addition to provid-

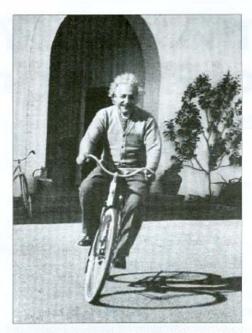
ing some local color and entertainment. With this in mind, AAPT invites its members to participate in the WYP. The spirit of the enterprise is for AAPT members to continue doing what they already do to make the public aware of the glories of physics, while attaching the name of AAPT and the WYP to the activities.

Public outreach need not be an indomitable task—even the simplest physics activities can have a broad impact! The general public has the sensory tools to experience physical phenomena ... eyes that see, cars that hear, noses that smell, fingers that touch, and tongues that taste. What many lack in the realm of science is the understanding or insight that describes what happens. As professional educators, we have the ability and the duty to help these minds bridge the gap between "Wow, that's neat!" and "Hey, here's what's really happening behind all that neatness." Science outreach—no matter how simple, small scale, or grassroots it may be—has the potential for making a difference in our local communities.

In April 2003, AAPT President Charles Holbrow appointed Chuck Stone to chair an AAPT committee to identify activities appropriate to the WYP that the AAPT could organize and conduct. AAPT wants to help its members promote the WYP locally via small-scale educational outreach projects; the committee's role is to facilitate, guide, and encourage members in these endeavors. AAPT will help publicize whatever its members organize. The committee will direct four major outreach programs in 2005.

## **AAPT-WYP 4 Major Outreach Targets**

- Live Presentations. Steve Shropshire will develop
  a list of outreach activities that can be presented in
  traditional settings (church camps, civic clubs, secondary schools, youth scout groups, etc.) and nontraditional venues (amusement parks, bookstores,
  city council meetings, coffee shops, gaming clubs,
  science fiction conventions, shopping malls, sporting
  events, state and regional fairs, etc.).
- Static Displays. Michelle Larson will encourage and work with museums and science centers to develop unmanned static displays that can be set up in art galleries, bookstores, restaurants, and shopping malls, and that excite and educate the general public about the WYP.



Albert Einstein enjoys a lighthearted moment at the home of Ben Meyer in Santa Barbara, California, on February 18, 1933. Photo courtesy of The Archives, California Institute of Technology

- Classroom Activities. Jessica Clark will promote classroom activities (e.g., measuring the size of the Earth using shadows from sticks) that might require AAPT local sections to work together on a joint activity.
- Departmental Activities: Warren Hein will encourage college physics departments to host open houses, promote AAPT sectional efforts, and oversee AAPT public service announcements.

# AAPT Projects for the WYP

In addition to the four previously mentioned AAPT-WYP outreach targets, the following list describes a variety of activities that AAPT members might also want to investigate. Depending on one's ambition, a single individual could tackle some of these activities, while others require the cooperation of a physics class, a science club, an academic department, an AAPT local section, or a joint national effort.

 Mobile Demonstration Shows: Employ largesized, easy-to-see demos. These shows should use

- humor, be fast-paced, focus on a theme or concept, and be fun and exciting.
- Mobile Hands-On Activities / Experiments:
   These should address specific topics that support a school's curriculum. Experiments should motivate and engage learners with some sort of physical activity.
- Physics "Open House" Programs: Perform live demonstrations at your home institution. Set up a series of hands-on, tabletop activities that the audience can play with. MBL activities with force, light, motion, sound, and temperature sensors provide many options.
- Teacher Workshops: Use your effort where it matters, do not attempt to attract reluctant teachers, and work with your institution's School of Education if at all possible.
- 5. Physics Coffee Shop / Bookstore Chats: Schedule physics/space science/astronomy chats at local coffee shops or bookstores. Less formal than a public lecture, but still organized around a specific topic or series of topics. Merchants could advertise this much like they do poetry readings or music events around an in-store display of science books.
- Physics Car Wash: A great project for SPS chapters or science clubs. Hold a car wash and perform physics demos for the customers. Most local radio and TV networks will advertise the event for free.
- 7. Physics Puzzles on Public Transportation or Public Venues: Place physics cartoons on placards that attach to public buses/subways/trolleys in your local town. Kiosks and bulletin boards also work. Each cartoon presents a physics puzzle or question, with a dialog leading to correct understanding.
- Physics Demo / Trick of the Week: Establish a local listserve for secondary school science teachers. Each week, email teachers one simple demo or trick they can easily build and use in their class.
- 9. Physics Question of the Week: Disseminate one simple, insightful physics question to K-16 students across the nation each week. Tailor questions to the student audience (grades K-3, 4-6, 7-9, 10-12, and 13-16). Provide weekly answers; tally results locally, regionally, and nationally to give the task a competitive flair.

- 10. Question-Your-Favorite-Physicist Radio Talk Show: Great for those institutions that have an on-campus radio station or intercom system. Discuss how things work and perform live demos on the air. Listeners call in and ask a teacher questions about astronomy, math, physics, science, etc.
- 11. WYP T-Shirts: Brand your outreach activity and your organization with a T-shirt that features the WYP logo and your own special art. Commercial printers will silk-screen custom graphics on cotton shirts for about \$7 per shirt. These items are great motivational tools and readily identify your group.
- 12. Newspaper, Radio, and TV Announcements: Local media can provide public service announcements describing what is happening in WYP. Get town mayors to declare "WYP Day" or "WYP Week" for their area; get local politicians, members of the chamber of commerce, and town officials to highlight students, teachers, and programs in local secondary schools, colleges, museums, science centers, etc.
- 13. Undergraduate Outreach Assistants Education Majors and Preservice Science Teachers: Preservice science teachers and undergraduate education majors can assist science education outreach programs by visiting schools, assisting with hands-on activities, leading demonstration shows, and distributing WYP memorabilia. As an extension, high school students can share their science experiences with younger audiences (middle school and elementary school students).
- Physics Day: Designate one specific date in 2005 where physicists across the nation perform similar activities.
- 15. "Re-Enact a Classic Experiment" Day: Do a grand-scale demonstration or re-enact a classic, well-known experiment. Examples include determining the size of the Earth, measuring the speed of sound in air, measuring gravitational acceleration on Earth, showcasing Aristotle's and Galileo's different notions on the behavior of falling bodies, etc.
- 16. Interdisciplinary Physics Theme Shows: These shows illustrate the connections between physics and art, biology, chemistry, mathematics, music, painting, photography, sculpture, sports, etc.

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- 17. Co-Host Physics Program with Local Science Centers: Physics educators work with an astronomy club, art/science museum, observatory, planetarium, public library, etc. to highlight the "physics" of selected artwork, devices, displays, and exhibits.
- 18. Share Physics with Local Community Organizations: Visit secondary school groups, church youth groups, civic groups (Big Brothers, Big Sisters, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Indian Guides, YMCA, YWCA, etc.), youth sports groups (and discuss the physics of different sports such as baseball, basketball, dance, football, gymnastics, ice hockey, soccer, swimming, track & field, etc.), and adult daycare centers.
- Book Promotions: Book publishers can promote popular science authors with book tours.
- Joint Meetings: AAPT sections can sponsor joint meetings with other professional groups in their local area.
- Physics on Public Television: Many communities have cable-access television networks that let local individuals freely broadcast educationalbased programs.
- 22. Miscellaneous Themes: These include promoting public understanding of physics and physical sciences, physics in education, physics as the basis for many other disciplines, physics as the incubator for newly emerging technological fields, great challenges of physics in the 21st century, physics in developing countries, women in physics, minorities in physics, and the cultural heritage of physics from ancient Egyptian and Greek legacies to modern times.

#### **Future Plans**

Several WYP-related items are currently being developed or planned for the future:

- U.S. Website. For information on the WYP in the United States, go to http://www.physics2005.org.
   The site has a calendar of events, as well as down-loadable copies of the WYP logo.
- Global Website. From a global perspective, the European Physical Society has launched a website that should centralize any valuable information and ongoing progress from all nations participating in the WYP. Go to http://www.wyp2005.org/ for details.

### Members of AAPT's WYP 2005 Committee

- Matt Briggs, Los Alamos National Laboratory briggs@lanl.gov
- Jessica Clark, American Physical Society clark@aps.org
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- Steve Shropshire, Idaho State University shropshi@physics.isu.edu
- Committee Chair
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- Congressional Efforts. In September 2003, representatives from AAPT, AIP, and APS visited the staff of Congressmen Vernon Ehlers (R-Mich.) and Rush Holt (D-N.J.), the two physicists in Congress, to seek their support for a congressional resolution endorsing the designation of 2005 as the World Year of Physics. The physics community hopes to see progress toward such a resolution in the next several months; to expedite this process, you may be asked to send letters of support to your own congressmen.
- Future TPT Papers. To prepare the physics teaching community for the WYP, a number of manuscripts are being prepared for submission to The Physics Teacher in 2004.

Keep informed, get involved, and let's make 2005 a year to remember!

For more information, contact Warren Hein at 301-209-3311 or whein@aapt.org, or one of the committee members.