

ment what we already do at AIP. This is again for the benefit of the member societies. We can raise their visibility and their impact on a global level."

Brown expects that the biggest challenge in his new job will be convincing people to invest limited resources in new ideas. "Changing hearts and minds is always difficult for any organization. I will have challenges in convincing my colleagues that we need to move in new directions, that we need to

reinvent ourselves" so that AIP remains "vital and vibrant."

For his part, Dylla plans to get back to writing a book on the history of vacuum science that he started before he came to AIP. He has other writing plans too. "I will probably dabble in lay science articles, history of science, vignettes," he says. But he has more on his plate than dabbling: Dylla will stay involved in AIP Publishing as an adviser on open-access publishing policy.

Toni Feder

news notes

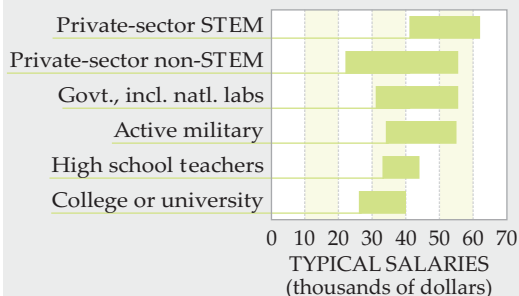
Physics pays. Recent physics bachelor's degree recipients in the US who went to work in the private sector in a science, technology, engineering, or mathematics (STEM) field took home a median salary of \$51 000, among the highest starting salary of any major. Employment sectors, salaries (see chart), and issues such as skills used and job satisfaction are the topics of a new report by the Statistical Research Center of the American Institute of Physics.

From the combined classes of 2011 and 2012, 57% of new physics bachelors enrolled in graduate school, 39% were in the workforce, and 4% were unemployed. Of those who were employed, 61% were in the private sector,

with 70% in STEM fields. Another 13% took jobs in universities or colleges, 8% taught in high schools, 6% joined the military, 5% went to work in government or at a national lab, and 7% found other employment.

Physics Bachelor's Initial Employment can be downloaded at <http://www.aip.org/statistics/employment>. TF ■

Starting salaries for physics bachelors



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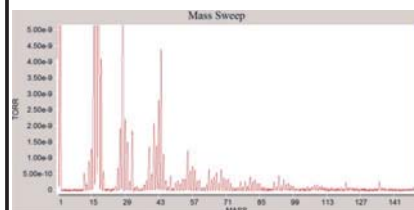
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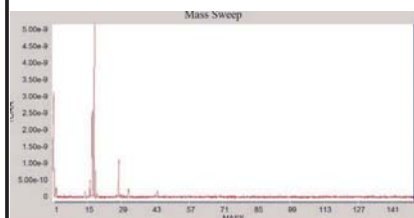


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