

DPF NEWSLETTER - August 1, 1996

To: Members of the Division of Particles and Fields

From: Jonathan Bagger, Secretary-Treasurer, bagger@jhu.edu

DPF Elections

A ballot for the DPF elections is enclosed with this newsletter. This year we will elect a Vice-Chair and two regular members of the Executive Committee. The current members of the DPF Executive Committee and the final years of their terms are

Chair: Frank Sciulli (1996)

Chair-Elect: Paul Grannis (1996)

Vice-Chair: Howard Georgi (1996)

Past Chair: David Cassel (1996)

Secretary-Treasurer: Jonathan Bagger (1997)

Division Councillor: Henry Frisch (1997), George Trilling (1998)

Executive Board: Sally Dawson (1996), Tom Devlin (1998), Martin Einhorn (1997), John Rutherford (1997), Heidi Schellman (1998), Michael Shaevitz (1996)

The nominees for Vice-Chair are David Burke (SLAC) and Howard Gordon (Brookhaven). The nominees for regular members of the Executive Committee are Tim Bolton (Kansas State), Patricia Burchat (Stanford), Robert Cousins (UCLA), Steven Errede (Illinois), Kay Kinoshita (Virginia Tech), Laurence Littenberg (BNL) and David Miller (Purdue). The ballot and statements from the candidates are appended to the end of the newsletter. The deadline for receipt of completed ballots is September 15, 1996.

DPF 96 at University of Minnesota

The 1996 Meeting of the Division of Particles and Fields will be held from August 11 - 14 on the campus of the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis. Check-in and on-site registration will begin on the afternoon of August 10th, followed by a welcoming reception that evening.

The World Wide Web will be the primary center of information and communication for the meeting. The DPF 96 web page, <http://www.hep.umn.edu/dpf96/>, contains links to the timetable, speakers, and abstracts for talks of each session, as well as information about registration, housing, travel, restaurants, weather, entertainment, and social programs. Registration for the conference and for housing can be done electronically. The web site is continually being updated.

NSF Physics Division

Patricia Rankin of the University of Colorado has joined the NSF as Program Director for Elementary Particle Physics. She replaces William Chinowsky, who retired on July 1. The following resolution was adopted by the DPF Executive Committee on the occasion of his retirement:

William Chinowsky will be sorely missed when he retires after four years at the National Science Foundation. After a lifetime as a major contributor to our research enterprise, he spent these recent years in dedicated service to the community of elementary particle physics, attempting to meet critical needs for science at a time of scarce resources. On behalf of the community of particle physicists, the members of the DPF executive committee express our sincere gratitude to him for his excellent service to our field and wish him well in his future endeavors.

The NSF Physics Division is beginning a nationwide search for a Program Director in experimental Elementary Particle Physics, to replace Marvin Goldberg, whose two-year term at NSF will end next summer. The term of the appointment is for one year, but extensions for a second year (and even beyond) are possible.

Interested parties should contact Robert Eisenstein, Director, Division of Physics (703-306-1897 and reisenst@nsf.gov).

NSF Accelerator-Based Elementary Particle Physics Review Panel

Following up on the report of its Special Emphasis Panel, the NSF has created an Accelerator-Based Elementary Particle Physics Review Panel. The Chair of this panel is Robert Cahn of LBNL.

The first meeting of the new panel will be August 5-8, 1996, at LBNL in Berkeley. Among the programs that will be reviewed are CLEO, the CLEO upgrade, CESR, and its upgrade, the D0 upgrade, the CDF upgrade, the MINOS and COSMOS neutrino oscillation experiments at Fermilab, ZEUS, and the LHC experiments ATLAS and CMS.

The panel's home page is located at <http://www-physics.lbl.gov/www/theorygroup/cahn/panel.html>. This page can also be reached from the DPF home page, at <http://www.aps.org/units/dpf/>.

DOE Reports

The report of the Composite Subpanel for the Assessment of the Status of Accelerator Physics and Technology (the Marx Panel) is now available on the web. It can be accessed through the DPF home page, or directly from the DOE/HEP page, at <http://www.hep.net/doe-hep/home.html>.

The report of the Scientific Assessment Group for Experiments in Non-Accelerator Physics (SAGENAP) is also available at the same URL. SAGENAP was chaired by P.K. Williams.

HEPAP News

As part of its effort to enhance communications within the high energy physics community, the DOE Division of High Energy Physics has begun publishing an electronic newsletter, HEPAP News. The newsletter can be accessed at <http://www.hep.net/doe-hep/nws.html>. It can also be reached from the DPF home page.

The first issue of HEPAP news covers the May 1996 HEPAP meeting. It contains reports on the following issues: the FY 1997 budget, the NSF Special Emphasis Panel, the Composite Subpanel for the Assessment of the Status of Accelerator Physics and Technology, the HEP university program, and U.S. participation at the LHC.

HEPAP University Representatives

Frank Sciulli, DPF Chair, was requested to appear at the May 13 - 14 meeting of HEPAP to discuss DPF views on university issues in high energy physics. As was pointed out in the report of the Drell Panel (May 1994), the university program does not have the same level of advocacy within the system as do the national laboratories, which are represented by strong directors. Following the December 1995 HEPAP meeting, the chair of HEPAP, Stanley Wojcicki, wrote to Sciulli requesting that the DPF, through its Executive Committee, nominate several individuals who would be viewed as representatives of the U.S. HEP university community and who could bring to HEPAP's attention concerns felt by that community.

In his response and reiterated at this meeting, Sciulli expressed the DPF's willingness to respond to the request and to suggest to DOE a selection of names of candidates for three university representatives, each of which would become informed about a specific area of the U.S. HEP program (U.S. accelerator-based, non-U.S. accelerator-based, and non-accelerator). These representatives would not act as advocates for their specific area, but would rather collectively represent the university community. Sciulli said that in addition to supplying lists of possible representatives, the DPF could encourage communication between physicists and these representatives, and DPF might provide the representatives with opportunities to communicate with the community.

Although HEPAP representation is a positive step, Sciulli suggested that a more fundamental issue than representation might be to find mechanisms to answer the question: "What is the optimal role of universities in HEP and how can that role be preserved (or reached)?" This would include questions such as the balance between laboratories and universities, how infrastructure at labs might be shared, whether universities should be doing more or less, and whether there should be fewer university groups. These and other university issues were discussed further at the meeting; a report is available at the HEPAP web site, <http://www.hep.net/doe-hep/nws.html>. Relevant

correspondence has been posted on the DPF site,
<http://www.aps.org/units/dpf/committees/exec/statements/hepap.html>.

DPF Reception in Congress

The DPF held its second annual Congressional Reception on June 5. From all accounts, the reception was a rousing success. Nine Representatives (5 Republicans and 4 Democrats) from the Science and Appropriation Committees attended, as well as a variety of aides from the House and Senate. The President's science advisor, Jack Gibbons, and DOE OER director, Martha Krebs, were among the distinguished guests who spent two hours discussing physics-related issues with about 50 particle physicists.

A diverse group of physicists represented many universities and laboratories. The physicists displayed posters and made available a variety of printed material. There is no question that the physicists learned as much as the legislators!

Editor of Physical Review D

Erick Weinberg of Columbia has been appointed as Editor of Physical Review D. He asks that complaints, comments and suggestions be sent to him at prd@phys.columbia.edu.

Beginning August 1, Physical Review D will be available online (PRD-o) via the World Wide Web. The URL for the homepage is <http://publish.aps.org/PRDO/prdohome.html>. Initially, the online version will provide PDF files for all articles beginning with the July 1 issue; PostScript files will be also be available once licensing and legal issues are resolved.

During the initial three-month beta test period, access to the online journal will be unrestricted, although users will be asked to register. After this period access will be available to fiscal year 1997 individual subscribers and to calendar year 1996 institutional subscribers of Physical Review D. There will be no additional charge at least until the end of the current subscription period.

VICE-CHAIR: VOTE FOR ONE

DAVID L. BURKE, Stanford Linear Accelerator Center

David Burke received his B.S. in Physics from Purdue University in 1971, and Ph.D. from the University of Michigan in 1978. His thesis was a study at Fermilab of hadron-nucleus collisions. He moved to the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center as a research associate in 1978 and joined the faculty there in 1982. He is now a full professor, research group leader, and assistant director of the SLAC Technical Division. His teaching responsibilities include acting as co-director of the SLAC Summer Institute.

Burke is a Fellow of the American Physical Society. He has served on numerous conference and advisory committees including the Executive Committee of the SLAC Users Organization, the Cornell CESR Program Advisory Committee, and the 1994 HEPAP Subpanel on High Energy Physics. He is presently a member of HEPAP.

His research interests focus on particle physics with high energy electron-positron collisions, and on the detectors and accelerators needed to study these reactions. He was a member of the Mark II Collaboration at SPEAR, PEP, and the SLC, and is now a member of the SLD Collaboration. He was co-spokesman of the ASP experiment at PEP. Burke has in recent years expanded his interests into the field of accelerator physics. He has participated in commissioning and study of the SLC, initiated work on the Final Focus Test Beam, and is spokesman for the FFTB Collaboration. He has overall responsibility for coordination of development at SLAC of the Next Linear Collider.

Statement: There are exciting physics goals and opportunities to be realized in the remainder of this decade and in the next. It is more important than ever that we maintain strong national organizations to facilitate discussions within our field, and to speak clearly to our government and the American people. The Division of Particle and Fields has an essential role to play in this process.

As international cooperation in the realization of large science projects becomes increasingly the norm, it is important that organizations such as the Division of Particles and Fields seek to strengthen ties with similar organizations of other nations and regions. Clear communication of goals, ambitions and plans between communities is a necessary step to efficient use of global resources.

HOWARD ALLEN GORDON, Brookhaven National Laboratory

Howard Gordon was born in Chicago and received his Ph.D. from the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana in 1970. He joined Brookhaven National Laboratory in that year and is now a Senior Physicist and group leader. He initially worked on the data analysis of bubble chamber exposures at Berkeley, SLAC and BNL and in 1972 began working on experiments with direct electronic readout. His physics interests have included rare K decays at BNL, high p_T single particle production at Fermilab, a search for charm production and electron pair production at BNL and large transverse momentum production of jets at the CERN ISR. He was an original member of the D0 experiment at Fermilab in 1983 and was involved in the liquid argon calorimeter. His continued interest in finding the source of electroweak symmetry breaking led to his active involvement in the SSC program: R&D, EMPACT, EMPACT/TEXAS and GEM; and then in the ATLAS experiment at the LHC. He is now Deputy Coordinator of the U.S. ATLAS Collaboration. He has served on many advisory committees for the DOE and the NSF including HEPAP, two HEPAP subpanels, program advisory committees at BNL and Fermilab, and a National Academy Committee that surveyed high energy physics. He is a Fellow of the APS.

Statement: The DPF serves a critical role for our community in promoting communication between and education for our colleagues, the public, and the government. The DPF is a unique voice for our field in that it unites universities, labs, funding agencies, theory, experiments both accelerator based and non-accelerator based. As we face an uncertain future we must strive to intensify our efforts to maintain diversity in our research and to transmit both the excitement of our work as well as the ultimate benefits of basic research. The DPF should and must take a leading role in this process.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: VOTE FOR TWO

TIM BOLTON, Kansas State

Tim Bolton received a B.S. degree from Stanford University in 1982 and a Ph.D. from MIT in 1988. He held a postdoc position at Columbia University and was promoted to Assistant Professor in 1990. In 1994 he joined the new high energy physics group at Kansas State University in Manhattan, Kansas as an Associate Professor.

After thesis work on glueball searches and light quark spectroscopy at the Mark III experiment at SLAC, Bolton went on to the SLD experiment, where he helped lead the construction and commissioning of the endcap liquid argon calorimeter. He subsequently switched from e^+e^- physics to neutrino physics at Fermilab, with special interests in precision electroweak measurements, neutrino induced charm quark physics, and neutrino oscillations. He is currently a member of the CCFR (E744/770), NuTeV (E815), and COSMOS (E803) collaborations.

Statement: Younger people too frequently turn away from our field, discouraged by the perception of limited possibilities for permanent jobs, or by the uninviting prospect of getting stuck in the ever-growing bureaucracies of large collaborations. DPF should promote policies that help attract and keep the best of these people. Graduate training that emphasizes acquisition of a broad range of technical and communication skills enables versatility in pursuing careers inside and outside of physics. Collaborations that assign postdocs significant responsibilities attract the very best by providing challenges and opportunities to succeed. A coherent broad-based research program with proper attention to facilities in the USA assures the continued vitality of university research. DPF support of policies such as these will help make sure that we do not lose our very best resource: bright and creative women and men with good ideas about our science.

PATRICIA BURCHAT, Stanford

Patricia Burchat received her Bachelors degree in Applied Science and Engineering (Engineering Science) at University of Toronto in 1981 and her Ph.D. in Physics from Stanford University in 1986 for a study of tau decays with the Mark II detector at PEP. After two and a half years as a postdoctoral research associate with the Santa Cruz Institute for Particle Physics, she joined the faculty at University of California, Santa Cruz, and was awarded an NSF Presidential Young Investigator Award. As well as

working on the commissioning of the SLAC Linear Collider and conducting a search for neutral leptons with the Mark II experiment at SLC, she participated in early physics studies for a TeV-scale electron-positron linear collider and for an asymmetric-energy electron-positron storage ring for the study of CP violation in the B meson system. In 1990, she joined the fixed-target hadroproduction experiment E791 at Fermilab to study production and decay properties of charm hadrons. She is currently one of the authors of the Particle Data Group's Review of Particle Physics with her main area of responsibility being D mesons. In 1995, Burchat joined the faculty at Stanford University as Associate Professor. She is a member of the BaBar Collaboration at SLAC and continues to analyze Fermilab E791 charm data.

Burchat was a member of the Future Vision Subpanel (chaired by Sidney Drell) of the High Energy Physics Advisory Panel of the DOE in 1994. She has served on the SLAC Experimental Program Advisory Committee and the SLAC Users Organization Executive Committee.

Statement: Of the many issues that concern the particle physics community today, there are two that I feel need particular attention. How do we continue to advance in particle physics given the existing fiscal constraints? And how do we best prepare young particle physicists for careers both inside and outside particle research? As a community, we need to continue to strive to provide a research environment and research opportunities that are attractive to students considering research in our field. We can aid in the process of shaping an exciting field within the budget parameters by supporting the funding agencies in their efforts to seriously evaluate the existing programs. In the training of students and postdoctoral researchers, we must provide a breadth of learning experiences and foster a positive attitude towards career paths other than particle research.

ROBERT COUSINS, UCLA

Bob Cousins was a physics major in the Princeton class of '76, and completed his Stanford Ph.D. under Mel Schwartz in '81 on the pi-mu atom experiment (E533) at Fermilab. He worked with Peter Schlein on forward charmed baryon production (R608) at the CERN ISR, first as a Paid Scientific Associate and then as a UCLA Asst. Prof. He was then one of the leaders (including Stan Wojcicki and Bill Molzon) of a search for rare kaon decays (E791) at BNL. After a sabbatical year at Harvard working with the CDF group, he was co-spokesman (with Alan Schwartz) of a search for the H dibaryon (E888) at BNL. Currently he is working on Nomad (WA96), a search for neutrino oscillations at CERN. He is Professor of Physics at UCLA, where he has taught since 1981. Honors and awards include OJI, Sloan, and APS Fellow.

Statement: While recent public relations efforts are for the most part laudable, they will not by themselves be sufficient to attract long-term public support and a continued influx of top talent. For that, experimenters need to break out of the too-successful Standard Model. To stay on the road to discovery, the best frontier experiments should have top priority, wherever they may be.

STEVEN ERREDE, University of Illinois

Steven Errede was born in 1952 in New Jersey. He received his B.Sc. in Physics from the University of Minnesota in 1975 and his Ph.D. from the Ohio State University in 1981.

He did his Ph.D. thesis on the measurement of charmed particle lifetimes on Fermilab Experiment E-531 - neutrino production of charmed particles in a hybrid neutrino-emulsion spectrometer, which also studied the production and weak decay properties of charmed particles, and searched for $\nu_{\mu} \rightarrow \nu_{\tau}$ oscillations and for neutrino production of beauty mesons/baryons.

Steve did his postdoctoral research at the University of Michigan on the IMB Nucleon Decay Experiment, searching for evidence of nucleon decay and GUT monopole-induced catalysis of nucleon decay, along with underground cosmic ray physics and the observation of neutrino burst from SN1987A.

In 1984 he joined the faculty at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and began work on the Collider Detector at Fermilab (CDF). There, he has been focussed primarily on electroweak physics - the measurement of W/Z boson masses, the W/Z cross sections and cross section ratio; $W+\gamma$ and $Z+\gamma$ diboson production, cross sections, cross section ratios, limits on $WW\gamma$, $ZZ\gamma/Z\gamma\gamma$ anomalous couplings and higher order EM moments of W/Z bosons as well as electroweak radiative corrections - the $M_W-M_{\text{top}}-M_{\text{Higgs}}$ relation(s). Steve was co-convenor of the CDF electroweak physics group from 1988-1990. He is a member of the CDF executive board.

Steve was also involved with Fermilab Experiment E-774, an electron beam dump experiment to search for axion production and decay. He was also involved with the Solenoidal Detector Collaboration (SDC), working on the SDC muon subsystem from 1989-93. He was a member of the SDC executive board from 1989-91. A year after the termination of the SSC by Congress, he joined the ATLAS LHC Collaboration, working on the scintillating tile hadron calorimeter.

His involvement with HEP community-related activities includes being a member of the Fermilab User's Executive Committee (1987-90), (Chair, 1988-89), DoE HEPAP Subpanel member, 1989, subgroup co-convenor(s) at Snowmass workshops (1984,1990,1996), Breckenridge workshop (1989), TeV-2000 workshop (1995), member of Fermilab NuTeV PAC subpanel reviews (1991, 1994), Argonne HEP UC subpanel reviews (1994, 1996), and a reviewer for DoE/NSF proposals.

Steve was an A.P. Sloan Fellow from 1985-89. Along with other members of the IMB/Kamiokande collaborations, he jointly received the 1989 Bruno Rossi Prize from the High Energy Astrophysics Division of the American Astronomical Society for the observation of the neutrino burst from SN1987a. He was named a University Scholar at UIUC (1991-94), and became an APS Fellow in 1996.

Statement: In the past few years the world has undergone dramatic changes which have affected both the U.S. and international high energy physics programs. Our field of research is now much more global in nature than ever before, and is likely to continue in this direction as overall funding for basic science research becomes tighter. In addition, the intrinsic nature, scale and cost of experiments being mounted to investigate fundamental questions at existing and planned accelerators necessitates ever-increasingly large collaborations of international composition. In order to maintain a bright future for our field, it is increasingly important for us to have a clear understanding of the overall dynamics - political and socio-economic factors that are shaping our field, and to communicate the importance and benefit(s) of not just high energy physics research but also basic science research to society - members of congress, the executive branch, our funding agencies in Washington, as well as to the general public, both at the popular level and via educational/outreach programs. In addition to this, in order to maintain a healthy and vigorous field, we especially need to be concerned with providing challenging and exciting physics opportunities for training young men and women physicists, in this "big science" environment.

KAY KINOSHITA, Virginia Tech

Kay Kinoshita received A.B. and A.M. degrees from Harvard University in 1976 and her Ph.D. in physics from U.C. Berkeley in 1982. She was then a Research Associate (1982-4), Assistant Professor (1984-8) and Associate Professor (1988-93) at Harvard University. In 1985-7 she was a fellow at the Bunting Institute of Radcliffe College. She moved to Virginia Tech (VPI&SU) as Professor of Physics in 1993. She entered the field of particle physics following graduate work with P.B. Price in astrophysics, nuclear physics, and a search for highly ionizing particles (e.g. magnetic monopoles) at PEP. Since 1982, she has been a member of the CLEO collaboration. Her recent work at CLEO has focused mainly on decays of the lightest B mesons. Her methods to improve tagging rates have resulted in a series of measurements on neutral B's, including the mixing rate and semileptonic branching fraction. She has also continued her involvement in searching for exotic particles at accelerators, leading experiments at KEK, Fermilab, and CERN. She has held grants from both the NSF and DOE.

Statement: Our field is undergoing profound changes in many quarters, not least of which are the fiscal and sociological factors which intrude increasingly on our collective consciousness. In my view the most critical consequence of these is the loss of the next generation of leaders - an unstable situation in any model. The concentration of our experimental research in a small number of increasingly isolated large collaborations at a limited number of facilities is perhaps inevitable, but we are raising a generation of young researchers who are being rewarded for specialization more than for originality and enterprise. This, a sort of corporate model, does not insure the viability of the field in the longer term. The DPF, as the organizing body for many conferences attended by young people, should make it a priority to counter this isolation. This might be accomplished, for example, by an emphasis on presentations which encourage communication across collaboration and generational boundaries. Format as well as the level and topic should be considered, and it might even be useful to include a few

separate educational sessions to bring non-specialists up to speed on specific experiments or topics.

LAURENCE LITTENBERG, Brookhaven National Laboratory

Laurence Littenberg received his Ph.D. in experimental physics from UCSD in 1969. His thesis work was a study of the $\Delta S = \Delta Q$ Rule in K_{e3} decay. From 1970 to 1974, he was a research associate at Daresbury Laboratory in England, where he worked on photoproduction experiments probing the isospin structure of the photon and studying backward production of vector mesons. In 1974 he returned to the US, where he was appointed an Associate Physicist at Brookhaven National Lab. He was promoted to Physicist in 1977, and to Senior Physicist in 1989. He is currently the leader of the Electronic Detector Group in the BNL Physics Department. While at Brookhaven, he has participated in a number of experiments at the AGS. These include studies of rare K decays, particle production, and searches for new particles. He has also done work on the phenomenology of supersymmetry and made some minor incursions into the theory of K decay. He is presently co-spokesman of AGS Experiment 787, a search for $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+, \nu, \bar{\nu}$ and related processes. He is an APS Fellow. He was a member of HEPAP from 1990 to 1993, and served on the HEPAP subpanel on the U.S. High Energy Physics Research Program for the 1990's.

Statement: I'd like to preserve a certain amount of balance and diversity in HEP. Often the breakthrough discoveries in a field come from activities initially considered peripheral, rather than from the main line of research. This possibility should be kept alive for our field. Also, as our experiments become fewer and larger, the opportunities for self-determination inevitably erode, particularly for younger physicists. Finally, students tend to get a particularly well-rounded training on small experiments whose lifecycle is short enough, and whose scope is limited enough, that they have a chance to experience the planning, building, and analysis stages in the course of earning their degrees. For these reasons, I'd work to maintain the opportunities for small experiments to be launched.

Timely recognition is a problem for young people working on any size experiment. A few years ago at BNL, we established an endowed lecture to be given each year by an outstanding high energy or heavy ion experimentalist under the age of 40. The lecture is given to (mainly undergraduate) students and it serves the dual purpose of honoring the lecturer and exposing the students to an enthusiastic description of recent research. This has worked out very well, and I'd like to get the DPF to adapt the idea for its constituency. Other methods of recognizing the achievements of our younger members should also be investigated.

DAVID H. MILLER, Purdue University

David H. Miller received his B.Sc (1960) and Ph.D. (1963) from Imperial College of Science and Technology, London University. His Ph.D. thesis concerned hyperon anti-hyperon production utilizing the first high energy antiproton beams at CERN After

obtaining his Ph.D. he joined the Purdue University physics department where he has been a Professor since 1976. From 1964 to 1978 he was involved in detailed studies of pion nucleon interactions and in particular the study of meson resonances. This used bubble chambers in both untriggered and triggered modes and the Omega spectrometer at CERN. From 1979 to 1986 he was a member of the HRS collaboration studying $e^+ e^-$ interactions at PEP and was spokesperson for the experiment from 1984 until the completion of the experiment. He then became a member of the CLEO collaboration and for the last 10 years has been involved in the analysis of heavy quark and lepton decays. From 1992 to 1995 he was the CLEO spokesperson and during this time the CLEO III upgrade plans were finalized and approved by the DOE and the NSF. He was also a member of the SDC collaboration.

He is currently an active participant in the CLEO experiment and in particular the CLEO III upgrade due to be installed in 1998. During his career he has been a Guggenheim fellow, a visiting scientist at CERN and at Cornell University and is a fellow of the American Physical Society.

Statement: The next few years will certainly present many difficult challenges for the US High Energy program. Both the funding and direction of the High Energy program are uncertain and in a state of flux. Coupled with this is the general downsizing of physics departments and the difficulty of maintaining an appropriate flow of young physicists into faculty and national laboratory positions. It is of paramount importance that the correct balance be obtained between our international and domestic programs. Although the two programs can be naturally integrated it is essential that excellent facilities be available in the USA and that the University programs be strong and a good match to both the funding and physics opportunities. The continuing success of our field will be determined by the quality and importance of the physics although, it is also essential that we continue to be proactive in informing and educating the general public and our elected officials. The DPF must play a central role in facilitating the decision making process in coordination with HEPAP, the funding agencies, the National Labs and Universities. It also has a singular role to play in promoting and developing educational tools and information and addressing the problems of younger physicists and the job market.

Last modified 1 August 1996