

DPF NEWSLETTER - June 1, 1997

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, a Secretary-Treasurer, 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: Paul Grannis (1997)

Chair-Elect: Howard Georgi (1997)

Vice-Chair: Howard Gordon (1997)

Past Chair: Frank Sciulli (1997)

Secretary-Treasurer: Jonathan Bagger (1997)

Division Councillor: Henry Frisch (1998), George Trilling (1999)

Executive Board: Pat Burchat (1999), Tom Devlin (1998), Martin Einhorn (1997), Kay Kinoshita (1999), John Rutherford (1997), Heidi Schellman (1998)

The nominees for Vice-Chair are Eugene Beier (Pennsylvania) and Daniel Marlow (Princeton). Catherine Newman-Holmes (Fermilab) and Jack Ritchie (Texas) are the candidates for Secretary-Treasurer. The nominees for regular members of the Executive Committee are Philip Burrows (MIT), Nicholas Hadley (Maryland), Donna Naples (Kansas State) and Lee Roberts (Boston). The ballot and statements from the candidates are appended to the end of the newsletter. The deadline for receipt of completed ballots is August 15, 1997.

LHC Authorization

At the time of the April meeting of the DPF Executive Committee, there was much discussion in the House Science Committee regarding funding for LHC in FY98 and FY99, which had been removed from the authorization bill. The Science Committee raised a number of questions: i) why is the U.S. contributing to the accelerator (in addition to the detectors)? ii) how is U.S. financial responsibility limited in case of overruns? iii) does the U.S. have an adequate voice in LHC management? iv) what is the impact of the U.S. LHC investment on the U.S. domestic program? v) what about inter-regional collaboration on future large science projects?

Since then, DOE in consultation with CERN management and the Science Committee staff, has modified the DOE/NSF/CERN agreements to respond to the Science Committee concerns. On May 21, Rep. Sensenbrenner announced that his concerns had

been satisfactorily addressed. In addition, at its meeting in early May, the National Science Board authorized NSF participation in LHC experiments at the level of \$81M, subject to Congressional approval. It is now crucial that the LHC funding appear in the appropriations bills (the Appropriations Subcommittees for Energy and Water (for the DOE) and VA, HUD and Independent Agencies (for the NSF) in both the House of Representatives and the Senate).

Information on these issues, and on contacts in the Congress, can be found on the DPF web page (<http://www.aps.org/units/dpf/lhc/>). DPF members are urged to make their views known to their Members of Congress.

HEPAP Subpanel

The Department of Energy has formed a HEPAP subpanel, chaired by Fred Gilman, of Carnegie-Mellon, on Planning for the Future of U.S. High Energy Physics. Gilman welcomes input from the community, and has issued the following letter:

Dear Colleagues,

A new Subpanel of HEPAP has been formed to plan for the future of the U.S. high energy physics program, and we need your help to have it succeed. The charge, subpanel membership, and other information can be found through the DOE HEP home page (<http://www.hep.net/doe-hep/home.html>). We have just met for the first time in Washington on April 20-21, 1997.

The general charge is to consider the compelling physics issues and recommend a scenario for an optimal and balanced U.S. HEP program over the next decade, including the possible need for a major new facility and the budget and other changes implied by its construction. Particular attention is to be paid to three topics: (1) to review and discuss the feasibility and physics promise of new accelerator facilities and recommend the next steps in accelerator R&D and design aimed at these facilities; (2) to analyze the university-based program and recommend how to optimize that program within the context of the overall program; and (3) to examine the opportunities and make a recommendation on high energy physics fixed-target experiments at Brookhaven after the AGS becomes primarily an injector for RHIC

In addition to requesting your views on issues before the Subpanel generally, we will be sending out shortly a survey to the university groups to which we hope to get a complete response. This will allow us to understand much more fully the situation at universities and the issue of infrastructure that helps define the ability of university-based groups to contribute to increasingly large, technologically-demanding experiments. A portion of the Subpanel, led by Abe Seiden, will be concentrating on these issues. We expect to hear directly from the high energy physics community through community forums organized at a nearby university the day before our visits to Brookhaven, Fermilab, and SLAC, as well as during meetings with users at the labs themselves. The schedule for these events will be announced shortly.

In any case, I urge you to send us your written thoughts, as individuals or groups, on any of the interlocking and important issues facing us. Early input, which we could read before our next meeting in the latter part of June, would be particularly useful. This can be by letter (to me at the Department of Physics, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA 15213) or, even better, by email (to a mailbox, FUTUREHEP@hepnrc.hep.net, from which the message will be distributed to all

Abe Seiden of Santa Cruz will lead the effort on university issues. He has issued the following letter to the community. Note that there will be three community forums, in Berkeley, Chicago and Stony Brook. Seiden asks that he be contacted by people who wish to make a presentation to the panel.

Dear Colleagues,

You should have recently received a letter regarding the formation of a new Subpanel of HEPAP chaired by Fred Gilman. An important part of the charge is the evaluation of the contributions of universities to the high energy physics program, the status of university infrastructure, and how well positioned university scientists are to initiate and contribute to future projects. As part of our information gathering procedure we will be spending a day at each of three universities, just before full subpanel visits to National Laboratories, to allow direct input from a broad spectrum of university physicists. We would like to hear about positive university contributions as well as problems. Ideas on how to optimize the impact of university scientists on the national program would be most useful. Our visits will be: June 23, 1997 at UC Berkeley, Room 375 LeConte; August 11, 1997 at the University of Chicago; and September 17, 1997 at SUNY Stony Brook.

We will begin discussions at 9:30 AM and continue till about 4:00 PM with a lunch break from 12:00 to 1:30. Included in the morning presentations will be some talks on the status of our information gathering as well as talks on the status of universities from a variety of perspectives.

Please register at least two weeks prior to the meeting if you plan to come and indicate your interest in speaking in order to facilitate our planning. Please bring along a copy of the material you present to leave with us. To register send email to: abs@scipp.ucsc.edu.

DPF Congressional Reception

More than 60 particle physicists attended the third annual DPF Reception in Congress on May 6. The reception was organized by Michael Barnett. Science Committee Chair James Sensenbrenner spent an hour explaining his views of particle physics and responding to questions from physicists. Physicist-turned-Congressman Vern Ehlers also attended, along with Neal Lane (Director of the NSF), John Gibbons (the President's Science Advisor), Martha Krebs (Director of OER at DOE), many congressional aides, and DOE, NSF, OSTP, and other officials.

Physicist participants included graduate students, postdocs and more senior researchers. A number of posters and brochures about particle physics research were available. Earlier in the day, many of the physicists discussed particle physics-related issues with a variety of Members of Congress and their aides. The reception was co-sponsored by Rep. Sensenbrenner, and made possible through the cooperation of the Universities Research Association and the Executive Office of the APS.

AIP Office of Government and Institutional Relations

The American Institute of Physics' Office of Government and Institutional Relations provides a number of services to assist the physics community in communicating with Members of Congress. They include

FYI, an in-depth analysis of budget and policy developments of interest to the physics community. FYI is distributed several times weekly by electronic mail subscription. FYI is also available on AIP's home page at <http://www.aip.org>.

The Physics and Government Page, a web site which addresses many common questions about physics-related policy matters. It provides information on congressional committees by agency jurisdiction, tips on writing to and meeting with Members of Congress, and other useful information. The page is at <http://www.aip.org/gov/>.

“Communicating with Congress,” a six-panel brochure with guidance on writing to, and visiting with, Members of Congress. Single copies are available without charge.

“Physics Success Stories,” 12 double-sided exhibits illustrating the importance of physics research, which are meant to be used by physicists in preparation for meeting with, or writing to, Members of Congress. These exhibits are available without charge in small quantities, and at cost for bulk orders. The information contained in these exhibits is also available at <http://www.aip.org/success/>.

Send your request with your U.S. mail address to fyi@aip.org, or write to the AIP Office of Government and Institutional Relations, One Physics Ellipse, College Park, MD 20740-3843.

Particle Physics Education and Outreach

A glossy new booklet is now available, detailing 170 education and outreach programs and activities by particle physicists at over 100 universities and laboratories. These opportunities include websites, public talks, hands-on activities, workshops, special events, classroom materials, tours, mentoring, research participation, and more.

A website (soon to be completed) is at <http://www-ed.fnal.gov/hep/home.html> with most of the content of the booklet. Ordering information is there as well. If you wish to update or improve your listing, use the email capability at that website.

Electronic Issues

The DPF is instituting a general policy of sending its Newsletters by third class mail (except for the annual election issue). The full text will also be posted on the web. DPF members will be notified by email when a Newsletter has been posted. Eager readers can then access it directly.

If you are not receiving communications from DPF, it means that you have an obsolete email address on file with APS. You can update your email address on-line from the APS home page, <http://www.aps.org/>. The userid for the Online Member Directory Search is ``directory," and the password is ``F=ma." Please be sure to use a valid internet address. Do not use bitnet or hepnet/decnet.

Panofsky, Sakurai and Wilson Prizes

The deadline for nominations for the Panofsky, Sakurai and Wilson Prizes is July 1. Any APS member not a member of the Selection Committee may submit one nomination or seconding letter for each prize or award in any given year. A nomination should include a letter of not more than 1,000 words evaluating the nominee's qualifications in the light of the particular features of the prize or award and identifying the specific work to be recognized; a biographical sketch; a list of publications; at least two, but no more than three, seconding letters; and up to five reprints or preprints.

Nomination information should be sent directly to the chair of the Selection Committee for each prize. More information can be found on the APS web page on prizes and awards, <http://www.aps.org/praw/index.html>.

The W.K.H. Panofsky Prize is intended to recognize and encourage outstanding achievements in experimental particle physics. The Chair of this year's committee is James Pilcher, Enrico Fermi Institute, University of Chicago, 5640 S. Ellis Ave, Chicago, IL 60637, Phone: (312) 702-7443, Fax: (312) 702-1914, pilcher@uchep.uchicago.edu.

The J.J. Sakurai Prize is designed to recognize and encourage outstanding achievement in particle theory. Nominations should be sent to William Marciano, Department of Physics, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY 11973, Phone: (516) 282-3151, marciano@bnlcli.bnl.gov.

The Robert R. Wilson Prize is awarded jointly with the Division of Physics of Beams. Its goal is to recognize and encourage outstanding achievement in the physics of particle accelerators. The Chair of the selection committee is Claudio Pellegrini, Department of Physics, UCLA, 405 Hilgard Ave, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1547, Phone: (310) 206-1677, Fax: (310) 206-1091, claudio@vesta.physics.ucla.edu.

Join the AAPT

In the last Newsletter, DPF members were encouraged to join the AAPT. It was stated that membership in the AAPT brings a subscription to The Physics Teacher. Actually, AAPT members can subscribe to The Physics Teacher, the American Journal of Physics, or both. To join the AAPT, access <http://www.aapt.org/membership/memapp.html>. (Through August 31, the first-year membership fees will be reduced by 50% for APS members.)

VICE-CHAIR: VOTE FOR ONE

EUGENE W. BEIER, University of Pennsylvania

Gene Beier received his B.S. from Stanford University in 1961, and his Ph.D. from the University of Illinois in 1966. In 1967 he joined the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania where he teaches and performs research in elementary particle physics. His research has included studies of CP violation in K decays, rare K decays, single particle production in hadronic reactions, and neutrino physics. He has studied elastic scattering of neutrinos by both electrons and by protons at the Brookhaven AGS. As a member of the Kamiokande II collaboration, he participated in the observation of neutrinos from Supernova 1987A and the first direct measurement of neutrinos emitted by the sun. He is presently U.S. spokesman for the Sudbury Neutrino Observatory.

Beier has served on a number of advisory panels for national laboratories and for government agencies. At present he is a member of the National Research Council Committee on Elementary Particle Physics, a University Representative to HEPAP, and a member of the DOE/NSF Scientific Assessment Group on Non-Accelerator Physics (SAGENAP). He is a Fellow of the American Physical Society and a recipient of the Rossi Prize for high energy astrophysics.

Statement: With a wealth of new facilities turning on in the coming decade, the DPF must communicate the excitement of advances in our field to the public, to other scientists, and to our political leadership. Further, we must develop a consensus on the direction of our field beyond the era of the facilities now under construction. We should encourage the diversity that makes our science healthy. And we must work to address the issues which concern the young people we educate and train.

DANIEL R. MARLOW, Princeton University

Daniel Marlow received a B.S. in Physics from Carnegie Mellon University in 1976 and completed a Ph.D. in the field of Medium Energy Nuclear Physics in at the same institution in 1981. He then switched fields to particle physics, working as a postdoc with the Crystal Ball collaboration at SLAC and DESY. In 1983 he joined E787, an experiment to search for rare kaon decays at the Brookhaven AGS, and moved to Princeton University as an Assistant Professor shortly thereafter. Since then he has

remained at Princeton, where he now serves as Associate Chair of the Physics Department.

During the SSC era, Marlow was active in the GEM collaboration, where he was co-leader of the Electronics and Data Acquisition group. With the demise of the SSC, he joined the BELLE collaboration, which was forming to design and build a detector at the Asymmetric B-Factory at the National Laboratory for High Energy Physics (KEK) in Tsukuba, Japan. He is currently a member of the BELLE executive committee.

Marlow has served on various technical review panels in the U.S. and Canada and is now a member of the Brookhaven AGS Program Advisory Committee. He was recently named a Fellow of the American Physical Society. In addition to experimental research, he enjoys teaching and interacting with graduate students.

Statement: All things considered, particle physics in the U.S. is currently in reasonable health. Although funding is not at optimal levels, ongoing experimental programs are generally successful and the field continues to attract extremely talented students. The standard model stands largely unchallenged, but there are tantalizing experimental hints of new things to come and significant strides continue to be made in theories that go beyond the standard model's purview. In the near and medium terms, an impressive array of new facilities and programs will provide data that will confirm or refute these hints of new physics, and, with some luck, may reveal some unexpected phenomena.

In the longer term, however, there is much to be done in the way of forming a coherent plan for U.S. facilities around which the community can rally. I believe that the DPF has a role to play in that effort. It is also important for the Division to continue its efforts to persuade the public and the Congress that our efforts are deserving of their support.

SECRETARY-TREASURER: VOTE FOR ONE

CATHERINE NEWMAN-HOLMES, Fermilab

Catherine Newman-Holmes received a B.S. in physics from the University of California (Santa Cruz) in 1974 and a Ph.D. from the University of Chicago in 1979. Her thesis topic was muon pair production in pion-nucleon collisions. From 1979-1980 she was a Scientific Associate at CERN where she worked on an experiment at the Intersecting Storage Rings. From 1980-1983 she was an Assistant Professor at Princeton University and was a member of the Crystal Ball collaboration where her research was on radiative J/ψ decays. In 1983, she joined the staff of the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory and became a member of the Collider Detector at Fermilab (CDF) collaboration. She has participated in a variety of activities in CDF, from mapping the field of the CDF magnet, to the discovery of the top quark. She is currently project manager for the CDF upgrade. Her research interests are elementary particles and developing the tools needed to find, study and understand them. She is a Fellow of the APS and is approaching the end of a stimulating three-year term on HEPAP.

Statement: The DPF provides both a forum for discussion and a voice for researchers in elementary particle physics. It is the one organization that encompasses the different universities, national laboratories and funding agencies. Our challenge is to preserve the vitality of our field in the face of limited funding and increasing complexity of experiments. We must work to ensure that we have an environment where innovation and creativity are encouraged and we must communicate the excitement and importance of our science to government bodies and to the public.

JACK RITCHIE, University of Texas

Jack Ritchie received his Bachelors Degree in 1977 from the University of Texas at Austin. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Rochester in 1984. His Ph.D. research was a study of hadronic charm production via measurement of prompt single muon production in a Fermilab experiment. He spent two years as post-doc, then two more years as Acting Assistant Professor, at Stanford University. He joined the faculty of the University of Texas at Austin as Assistant Professor in 1988 and was promoted to Associate Professor in 1993. His post-Ph.D. research has focused on rare kaon decays in experiments at the Brookhaven AGS, where he is co-spokesman of E871. The experiments (E791 and E871) have focused on searching for the lepton-flavor violating decay of the K-long into a muon and an electron and on the flavor-changing neutral current decays of K-long's into muon pairs and electron pairs. During the SSC years, he was a member of the EMPACT, and later GEM, collaborations.

He has been a member of the AGS User's Executive Committee, and currently serves on the SLAC Experimental Program Advisory Committee and the BNL High Energy and Nuclear Physics Advisory Committee. He was a member of the 1994 HEPAP (Drell) Subpanel.

Statement: To understand the fundamental nature of matter and its interactions is the defining goal of our field. It is the source of the excitement that draws new students into high energy physics. Fortunately, even with the successes already achieved, the potential for discovery has never been greater. Yet high energy physics in the U.S. faces severe stresses. Declining budgets, too few positions for young physicists, the gradual weakening of university groups, and in some quarters the loss of confidence in our institutions, all threaten the vitality of our field. First, we must understand that we are all in the same boat; our field will only prosper if we make a unified effort to improve the appreciation of basic science in general and high energy physics in particular among the public and the politicians. The DPF should lead the way in building support for high energy physics. At the same time we must acknowledge our internal problems and address them. We need to insure that the allocation of limited resources is physics-driven. The DPF is one of very few entities with sufficient stature to represent the concerns of our community in the halls of power. It is especially important as an avenue for university-based researchers to influence the priorities within the national high energy physics program. Also, the DPF should work to bring more women and minorities into physics.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: VOTE FOR TWO

PHILIP N. BURROWS, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Philip Burrows received his B.A. degree from Oxford University in 1985, and his D.Phil. degree in 1988. As a graduate student he worked on the TASSO experiment at the PETRA collider and resided at DESY from 1986-87. He worked at the Rutherford-Appleton Laboratory in 1988 and in 1989 joined the MIT group as a Research Associate, working on the SLD experiment at SLAC. He led the commissioning of the Warm Iron Calorimeter Pads subsystem, as well as the project for alignment monitoring of the upgraded vertex detector. He was appointed Research Scientist at MIT in 1991, and since 1995 has been a Principal Research Scientist. From 1992-95 he served as Secretary of the SLAC Users' Organization Executive Committee.

His research interests have focused on high-energy electron-positron collisions, especially precise tests of QCD using multijet final-states. Since 1990 he has led the SLD QCD Group, and was a convener of the Snowmass 1996 QCD Working Group. His research interests include the physics and detector design for a 500 -1500 GeV electron-positron collider; since 1995 he has led the U.S. High Energy e+e- Collider QCD Working Group.

Statement: The U.S. High Energy Physics community is experiencing difficult times. Fallout from the cancellation of the SSC continues; funding for U.S. participation in the LHC is not fully resolved, and young people are not being attracted to the field. Though the SLAC, Fermilab, Cornell and BNL experiments provide a broad forefront program for the next decade, ever-decreasing funding for both the national laboratories and the universities is a constant worry, and the direction of the domestic program after LHC turn-on remains unclear. If it is to survive, the community urgently needs to reach consensus on its plan for the LHC era, probably involving multinational collaboration on a major forefront facility that will complement the LHC. The community then needs to convince the public that it is worth supporting, and young people that it is worth basing their careers on. The DPF is a crucial forum for realizing and promoting these goals and must work relentlessly to ensure the long-term future of High Energy Physics in the U.S.

NICHOLAS HADLEY, University of Maryland

Nicholas Hadley received a B.S. degree from Yale University in 1976 and a Ph.D. from UC Berkeley in 1983. He was a postdoc, Assistant, and Associate Professor while at Yale University from 1983-1988, and then went to the University of Maryland in 1989 where he is now a Professor.

Hadley's thesis work was on charged particle production in e+e- collisions with the TPC experiment at PEP. He then worked on a rare kaon decay experiment at BNL. Recently, he has been a member of the Dzero collaboration at the Fermilab Tevatron. His research there has concentrated on searches for new phenomena and the top quark. He was co-

convener of the Dzero top quark physics group during the time of the discovery of the top quark. He is also a member of the CMS collaboration.

Hadley is an APS fellow, and a member of the BNL PAC and the FNAL PAC. He served on the NSF Special Emphasis Panel for HEP in 1995-1996, and is a former chair of the Fermilab Users Executive Committee. He is a recipient of the NSF PYI and DOE OJI awards.

Statement: These are interesting times for High Energy Physics. The physics results from the last decade have been important and wide-ranging. Nevertheless, the field is under considerable budgetary pressure, while the cost and time scale for future facilities continues to increase. This affects not only the physics that we can do, but job prospects, particularly for younger members of our community. I feel that it is important that the field continue to do exciting and interesting physics, and that we emphasize the opportunities that do exist for those trained in High Energy Physics, both inside and outside the field. We also need to continue to stress the importance of basic research. The DPF should take a leading role in all of these areas.

DONNA NAPLES, Kansas State University

Donna Naples received her B.S. in Physics from University of Pittsburgh in 1986 and her Ph.D. from University of Maryland in 1993. She did her Ph.D. thesis on A-dependence in photoproduction of jets in Fermilab Experiment E-683 which studied jet production from photon and pion beam at Fermilab.

From 1993 to 1995 Donna was a postdoctoral research associate at Fermilab on the NuTeV experiment, an experiment designed to make precision electroweak measurements and QCD from neutrino-nucleon deep inelastic scattering. In 1995 she joined the faculty at Kansas State University to work in K-State's new HEP group where she continues her work on NuTeV and is beginning work on the COSMOS neutrino experiment which is planned to run at the Main Injector. She won a DOE outstanding junior investigator (OJI) award last year for her work on NuTeV and COSMOS.

Statement: The biggest problem facing HEP today is lack of direction for the field as well as increasingly limited research possibilities. Partly, the limitations come from funding cutbacks but to some extent the sociology of the field encourages this narrowing perspective by conglomerating resources into huge collaborations and multipurpose detectors. The effect of this is to drive away talented people, who cannot express and carry out their ideas within such limitations. The DPF should confront this issue and try to turn around this trend by encouraging diversity and initiative.

LEE ROBERTS, Boston University

Lee Roberts received a B.S. in Physics in 1968 from the University of Virginia, and the Ph.D. from The College of William and Mary in 1974. He was a Research Associate at the Rutherford High Energy Laboratory working on low energy kaon physics from spring

1974 to spring 1976, and a Research Associate at the MIT Laboratory for Nuclear Science Bates LINAC from 1976 to September 1977. In September 1977 he joined the faculty of Boston University as an Assistant Professor, where he has been Professor of Physics since 1989. He served as Associate Chairman of the BU Physics Department from 6/89 - 8/92. He was a member of the AGS/RHIC Program Committee from 1988 to 1991, and was Chairman of the BNL-AGS/RHIC Users Executive Committee from 8/89 to 8/91. He has served as a reviewer for NSF, DOE and the AIP journals. He is a Fellow of the American Physical Society.

Much of his earlier research was on exotic atoms. He was co-spokesman for BNL E723 which measured the mass of the K^- and the mass and magnetic moment of the Σ^- . He was spokesman for E811, which measured branching ratios for Σ^+ and Λ weak radiative decays, as well as looking (indirectly) at radiative decays of the $\Lambda(1405)$. He was co-spokesman for E857 which provided the first data on the $p \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 n$ reaction in the threshold region, which provided information on chiral symmetry breaking. He is a member of the CPLEAR experiment at CERN, which has developed a new technique to study CP violation using beams of tagged K^0 and \bar{K}^0 . This experiment has produced many new measurements of the CP-violation parameters including the best value for Δm and the first observation of direct T violation.

Since 1989 he has been Co-spokesman for the new muon ($g-2$) experiment which will provide a precision test of the standard model, and observe the weak gauge bosons' contribution to the muon anomalous magnetic moment for the first time. It will also provide a window for discovery of physics beyond the standard model. He is a member of the CMS collaboration at the LHC.

Statement: The DPF membership includes physicists who span the full range of activities in our field, from the edge of nuclear physics to the highest energy hadron and electron-positron colliders. All of these areas have contributed to our understanding of subatomic physics, which we now call the "Standard Model." I believe that for the continued health and vitality of our field, it is essential that we maintain a broad perspective and encourage the widest range of participation in DPF. In fact, the SSC experience should teach us that we need to build bridges to our colleagues in other areas of physics, and work as a coherent force for the improved funding of science. If the particle physics community continues to become more exclusive, rather than inclusive, the base of support will only continue to erode. As a member of the DPF Executive Committee I will work to increase our communication and cooperation with our colleagues in nuclear and medium energy physics. While the detailed priorities of the nuclear and particle communities are different, we share a funding agency, some facilities and the need for large accelerators and detectors in order to advance the field. My experience as UEC Chairman at BNL showed that a combined Particle-Nuclear education effort towards the Congress, OMB and OSTP was very effective.

Last modified 1 June 1997