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study pion-proton scattering at the Zero Gradient Synchrotron at Argonne National Laboratory. In the mid-1970s he joined the Michigan polarized beam group and played a major role in the pioneering 12-GeV ZGS experiments, in which the group discovered large spin effects in large-angle proton-proton elastic scattering. In the 1980s Terwilliger was an important figure in the acceleration of polarized protons in the 30-GeV Alternating Gradient Synchrotron at Brookhaven, and he developed the phenomenological "Terwilliger model" to understand the strengths of the many depolarizing resonances that had to be overcome at the AGS. More recently Terwilliger played a major role in the search for ways to accelerate polarized protons to much higher energies. At the time of his death he was actively working on ways to maintain polarized beams in the Superconducting Super Collider.

Terwilliger received his BS from Caltech in 1949 and his PhD in physics from the University of California at Berkeley in 1952. He joined Michigan's physics department in the fall of 1952 and remained there throughout his career.

At Michigan, Terwilliger was highly esteemed as a teacher and collaborator. He had a deep love and respect for the physical world and possessed the rare ability to pinpoint the crux of a complex research problem. Although quiet and self-effacing, Terwilliger was daring as a scientist. His rigorous scientific honesty and careful research provided a standard that inspired many scientists around the world.

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Ernest Coleman

Ernest Coleman, a senior physicist in the office of high-energy and nuclear physics of the US Department of Energy, died on 17 January 1990 at the age of 48.

Coleman received his doctorate in physics from the University of Michigan in 1966 and completed a one-year postdoctoral fellowship at DESY in Hamburg. He then became an associate professor of physics at the University of Minnesota, before joining the Federal government in 1974.

Coleman's research contributions were in the area of nucleon interactions at high energies. In experiments conducted primarily at the Cosmotron at Brookhaven and the



Ernest Coleman

Zero Gradient Synchrotron at Argonne, he studied scattering of protons and mesons from hydrogen and deuterium targets. In his earlier studies to test the one-nucleon exchange model, Coleman's work led to a multiple-scattering correction to Roy Glauber's theory. At DESY, Coleman made important contributions to experiments led by Samuel Ting to examine the photoproduction and leptonic decays of vector mesons.

In 1974 Coleman became head of the central laboratory research section in the Atomic Energy Commission's division of physical research. He remained with the organization as it became first the Energy Research and Development Administration and then the Department of Energy. At DOE in 1980, he developed a unique and valuable paradigm based on extensive historical data to assist high-energy physics laboratories project escalation costs associated with inflation.

Coleman's interest in education was evidenced in his successful leadership of SLAC's Summer Science Program, which he directed from 1971-84. The program nurtures the scientific research capabilities of talented high school students who aspire to be scientists. Many of the participants were members of minority groups sought out by Coleman.

Coleman responded graciously to requests to address professional groups interested in affirmative action. His concern for improving opportunities for members of minority communities and his willingness to assist with these matters made him a valuable role model, especially for young people.

J. V. MARTINEZ
*US Department of Energy
Washington, DC* ■