

WE HEAR THAT

BS in physics. He obtained his master's degree in mathematics in 1964 at Trinity College and his PhD in physics in 1970 at Columbia University under Wonyong Lee. For his doctoral research Gormley tested C invariance. He then joined the faculty at the University of Illinois, Urbana.

While at Illinois, Gormley compared CPT violation in the decays $\bar{K}^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ and $K^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ using the Zero Gradient Synchrotron at Argonne National Laboratory. Gormley's insight led to the use of liquid deuterium in the E-87 experiment at Fermilab to filter out the neutrons and neutral kaons during production of a photon beam. In 1974 E-87 was thus able to photoproduce the J/ψ particle, proving it to be a hadron. Gormley joined the E-400-E-401 photoproduction collaboration at Fermilab in 1975.

Gormley joined the Fermilab staff as head of the accelerator controls department in 1976, when the controls hardware and software for the Tevatron were being designed and built. In 1983 he joined the antiproton source department, where he used his knowledge of controls to design a sophisticated system for creating and maintaining the ultrahigh vacuum necessary to store antiprotons for long periods. Gormley oversaw target station operations for the antiproton source from 1977 to 1991, when he became head of the antiproton source department. He held that position until January 1993, when he joined the accelerator physics department.

Mike Gormley's colleagues remember him for his honesty, wit and genuine good nature.

JOHN PEOPLES JR
STEPHEN C. O'DAY
Fermilab
Batavia, Illinois

Laird D. Schearer

Laird Schearer, Curator's Professor of Physics at the University of Missouri, Rolla, died on 7 March 1993 in Paris, France, following a heart attack.

Laird was born on 26 November 1931. He obtained a BS in physics from Muhlenberg College in 1954 and earned a master's degree in physics from Lehigh University in 1958. In 1959 he joined Texas Instruments in Dallas, where he rose to the rank of senior scientist before leaving in 1971.

It was at TI that Laird began his immensely fruitful research on optical pumping in helium gas discharges. His work led to improved magnetometers—a profitable TI product line for over 30 years—as well as to a method

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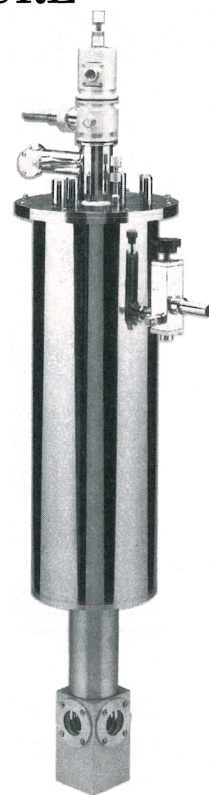
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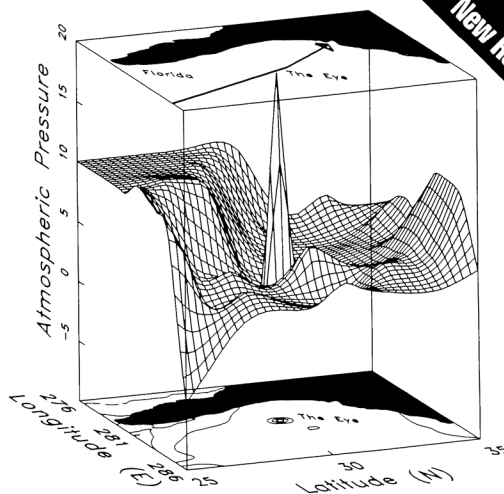
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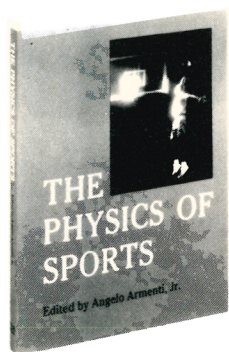
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PHYSICS TODAY

MAY 1994

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WHAT MAKES A CURVE BALL CURVE?



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Villanova University

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for spin-polarizing ^3He nuclei and to the first polarized ^3He target for nuclear scattering experiments. TI sponsored Laird's further studies at Rice University, where he obtained his PhD in physics in 1966.

In 1971 Laird left TI to become a professor of physics and chair of the physics department at the University of Missouri, Rolla. There he continued his pioneering work on optical pumping and atomic collision physics. He held visiting positions at the University of Wisconsin (1976) and the Joint Institute for Laboratory Astrophysics (1977–78) and was a program associate at the National Science Foundation (1979–81). In recent years Laird had become active in international collaborations. With Michele Leduc at the Ecole Normale Supérieure in Paris, he helped develop the Nd:LNA laser, which improved ^3He nuclear targets and facilitated new studies of spin-polarized ^3He quantum fluids at low temperatures. In 1989 Laird worked in Ernst Otten's group in Mainz on a high-density polarized ^3He target for measurements of the electric form factor of the neutron. In Orsay, France, he participated in the development, based on helium optical pumping, of a polarized electron beam suitable for use with accelerators.

Laird Scheerer had broad talent, high standards and infectious enthusiasm. He was a direct, lucid, unsentimental teacher, both in the classroom and in the laboratory, and he was a caring, wise mentor. He was also a researcher with extraordinary laboratory skills and presence, whose insights and ideas were of critical importance to the success of numerous major physics experiments. Laird's untimely death is not only a loss to physics, but also to his many friends and collaborators.

TIMOTHY J. GAY
University of Nebraska, Lincoln

G. KING WALTERS
Rice University

Houston, Texas
FRANK LALOË

Ecole Normale Supérieure
Paris, France

Rolf G. Winter

On 21 December 1992 Rolf G. Winter, Chancellor Professor of Physics at the College of William and Mary in Virginia, died after a brief illness. His death leaves a large void among his colleagues, students and friends in the physics community, especially in the department to which he devoted 29 years of his career.

Rolf Winter was born on 30 June

1928 in Germany and grew up in Pittsburgh. After earning his bachelor's (1948), master's (1951) and doctoral (1952) degrees, all in physics, at the Carnegie Institute of Technology (now Carnegie Mellon University), he taught for three years at Case-Western Reserve University. His service on the faculties of Pennsylvania State University (1954–64) and William and Mary (since 1964) was interspersed with visiting appointments at Oxford and the Universities of Wisconsin, Saskatchewan and Zurich.

Rolf's many contributions to physics, primarily in experimental nuclear physics, displayed his meticulous craftsmanship and bore the marks of his original and independent mind. One of his early investigations, for example, showed that the spontaneous decay of a quantum mechanical system need not be exponential at both very early and very late times—an observation, now commonplace, that flew in the face of standard doctrine at the time. In recent years he collaborated with a William and Mary experimental group on problems at the interface of nuclear and particle physics. His graduate students knew him as a strict, demanding master, with a seemingly encyclopedic knowledge of physics. His undergraduate textbook, *Quantum Physics* (IPI Press, 1986, 1993), has earned a quiet but growing reputation.

Rolf's talent for administration left a permanent mark at William and Mary. As chair of the physics department and later as dean of graduate studies, he combined a tough, pragmatic style of leadership with a deep sense of fairness and democracy. Many of his changes have enriched the university, even though their origins are largely unknown. Rolf strictly adhered to one of his own aphorisms: "You can achieve anything you like, provided you don't demand credit for it."

His humorous way of speaking, laced with metaphors and aphorisms, contrasted sharply with his crisp writing style. Those who knew him well realized that behind his legendary wit Rolf was a wise, generous and profoundly humane man. The manner in which he bore his last illness was consistent with the way he conducted his life as a scientist, teacher, husband and father: His unwavering composure and dignity were an inspiration to all. He will be remembered for a long time.

ROY L. CHAMPION

MORTON ECKHAUSE

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College of William and Mary
Williamsburg, Virginia ■