



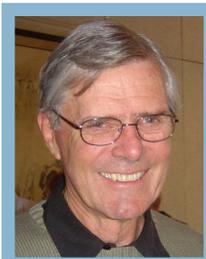
alumni
association

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AUGUST 2007 NEWSLETTER



MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT BOYD FAIR



Boyd Fair

Here is your personal copy of the August 2007 SRI Alumni Newsletter. The Newsletter is the Alumni Association's primary method of keeping you informed about its activities along with news from your colleagues. Along with the Association's Web page, it also serves to announce upcoming events of interest to SRI Alumni. Over 450 SRI

alumni now receive the Newsletter three times a year.

This issue contains pictures of our Spring Fling and a brief article by Earle Jones on his impressions of the event. Special thanks to Tom Anyos for organizing the event and for those of you who took pictures during the outing. (There were no pictures allowed within the Ignition Facility itself for security reasons.) This was a somewhat different event for the Association and the Steering Committee is interested in any feedback or comments you might provide that would help us in the selection of future events. Just tell any of the committee members or drop an email to the alumni mailbox.

We are now in the process of organizing the annual reunion, scheduled for 11 October. You will find in this mailing a separate flier on the event with a stub that you can tear off and mail back with a check to hold your place. We even provide the return envelope to make your job easier. Previous reunions have been very well received by the attendees and we hope to make this year's event equally enjoyable. However, we need your input so that we can plan on how much food to order.

As you know, the induction of Alumni Hall of Fame members is part of the annual reunion. During the Hall of Fame selection process, we solicit input from the members in the form of names of alumni that they feel deserve the special honor, based upon their outstanding and unique service to SRI. The selection process is now underway and time is short, so if you would like to suggest a particular individual or individuals (not project teams) that should be considered, send their names and a paragraph or two as to why they should be considered, to any steering committee member as soon as possible.

As part of our drive to recruit new members, we have adopted a special incentive for new members who join and attend the reunion shindig. See the flier for the details, and tell your non-member alumni friends to get with the program and come join you at the party.

For those of you old-timers at SRI, we have an article with Pete Valenti's recollections of what happened on one particular day when SRI was the center of the student protests against the US Governments policies and activities in Viet Nam. I hope you find the article as interesting as I did.

Now turn the page and enjoy the pictures and articles assembled for your perusal by Bob Schwaar and Joyce Berry. They have each devoted many hours of their personal time to create this Newsletter for your enjoyment. And if you would like to recount and share your "special moment" at SRI with your fellow alumni, drop Bob a note for the next Newsletter. I am sure your fellow alumni would appreciate reading it.

I hope to see a lot of you at the reunion in October.

2007 SPRING FLING

A Trip to Livermore

by Earle Jones



On Wednesday morning May 16 a group of about 35 SRI Alumni met in front of Bldg. A to board the bus for Livermore. The big event was the Alumni Spring Fling -- a trip to Lawrence

Livermore National Lab arranged by our very own Tom Anyos, who had the credentials with the Department of Energy to get us inside the security barrier to see what's going on.

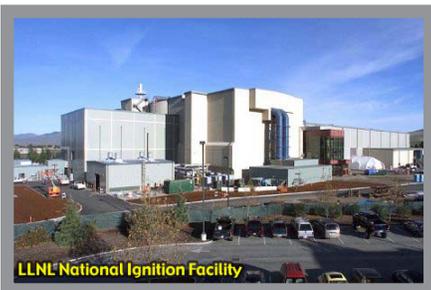


I really did not know what to expect -- from my cursory understanding, LLNL was a weapons lab with a bit of research going on. Wow! What an eye-opener!

Following a very nice lunch in Livermore at the Crooked Vine Winery Stoney Ridge Cafe, we motored to the outer gate of the security fence. The instructions, which had been sent to us well ahead of time, reminded me very much of the time we visited the DMZ in Korea -- high level of access security -- picture ID, etc. and a dress code: no tank-tops, no skirts, no sandals, no cameras, and no cell-phones.



We pulled up to the outer gate, filed in and received our security briefing and interview. Having satisfied the first level, we got back on the bus and went to visit the National Ignition Facility (NIF).



You are probably not familiar with the NIF -- this is the place where experiments will be done to better

understand the behavior of materials at temperatures and pressures that are roughly 100 times those at the center of our sun.

Put this in terms of the question: How would one get a small bit of nuclear fusion going -- let's say a mixture of deuterium and tritium in a small volume (think of a pencil eraser)-- and make measurements of the exact physics of the situation?

The answer is the NIF, whose core is a 10-meter diameter (about 33 feet) steel sphere with openings through which 192 high-power laser beams are focused on a tiny target at the center of the sphere. Preliminary tests are currently underway -- the construction is scheduled for completion in 2009. The energy from these 192 immensely powerful lasers will be focused on a very small volume.

The lasers are large and powerful -- neodymium-doped glass lasers that produce coherent infrared radiation at about one micron wavelength. Each laser has 3,000 pieces of amplifier glass pumped with very large flash lamps. The control room is a large facility, reminiscent of NASA's Houston control center with dozens of engineers and physicists overseeing operations.

The whole laser array is about the size of a football stadium. For those who understand it, the laser array is rated at 1.8 megajoules or 700 terawatts. (700 terawatts is big -- think of a seven followed by 14 zeros. That's about 7 trillion 100-watt light bulbs!)

This place is impressive!

Non-linear crystals are used to triple the frequency of the infrared energy from the lasers, so that the final radiation at the target has one-third the wavelength--in the ultraviolet range. The power density is sufficient to cause the deuterium/tritium mixture in the tiny target to undergo nuclear fusion--releasing more energy (in the Einsteinian sense) than the incoming energy. The only limit on the extent of the resulting explosion is the very small amount of fusionable material contained in the target.

This \$3.5 Billion facility will allow scientists to understand what goes on in the center of a violent supernova, when a star's nuclear engine has burned out and gravitational forces collapse the star. The resulting hydrodynamic instability has never been modeled before and many physical questions are unanswered. The NIF will permit a giant step in the understanding of such environments.

2007 SPRING FLING (Concluded)



*Photos by
Don Berry*



*Great Lunch!
On to LLNL.*



What a GREAT Trip!
Thanks to Tom Anyos for planning
this wonderful adventure.

HISTORY CORNER

Anti-War Protests—Remembering 1969

In the summer of 2007, as public opposition to the war in Iraq is rising, we may recall an earlier generation, when public opposition to the war in Viet Nam was growing. By 1969, students were organizing to protest that war. Their protests reached a crisis in May 1970 when four students were shot and killed by the Ohio National Guard at Kent State College, Ohio.

But a year earlier, local protests against Stanford University had come to SRI.

Protesters, mostly students and other young people, began focusing on war research being carried out at Stanford University. That spring, the focus narrowed to classified research, which began what observers recall as a tumultuous six weeks.

On April 9, several hundred students began a nine-day occupation of Stanford University's Applied Electronics Laboratory. The occupation ended only when the students agreed to attend an all-campus meeting called by student body president Denis Hayes. This meeting drew 8,000 people to Frost Amphitheater, where students and faculty almost universally agreed that classified research should end. A few days later, that's how the Faculty Senate voted.

A large part of the classified research was conducted at Stanford Research Institute, headquartered across the county line in Menlo Park. Founded in 1946, Stanford Research Institute had become a prosperous and competent institute that employed Stanford professors who taught on campus and worked part-time at Stanford Research Institute on some of the classified research, much of it funded by the Department of Defense. Stanford Research Institute was wholly owned by Stanford University, but had much of its own funding. The institute worked increasingly for the government; by 1969, 10 percent of SRI's research was classified work for government agencies in the fields of biological and chemical warfare and in counterinsurgency techniques.

Protesters concluded that the university should not be affiliated with the kind of research SRI was engaged in, which it termed morally objectionable.

The most violent protest took place on May 16, 1969, when demonstrators brought traffic to a standstill at a Stanford Research Institute office on Page Mill Road (Palo Alto), where scientists were conducting classified research. By the time the demonstration ended, more than \$20,000 in damage had been done to buildings, one officer had been injured with a bat studded with nails, windows had been shattered, and 93 people had been arrested.

Former SRI employee Pete Valenti now recalls that SRI President Charlie Anderson was harassed in his car as he was leaving the site in the late afternoon. Phil Monti recalls that Photography Supervisor Carl Moore "sent over a photographer, who quickly became a target for the students, was wrestled to the ground, and got roughed up."

A few days later, the protesters came to Menlo Park headquarters on Ravenswood Avenue. Although classified research was conducted in buildings with restricted access, the 75-acre campus at that time was quite open, with no perimeter security, and little physical security for the rest of the buildings. Phil Monti was supervisor of the Illustration group, doing top-secret work on war maps, plotting areas of communist takeover. They worked in one of the secure buildings, but Phil recalls that "the campus had no fences, no guard shacks; anyone could drive in and park. Employees wore no badges."

Phil recalls one incident: "One lunch hour, suddenly a colleague of mine challenged an unknown visitor. It turned out to be a guy from a national security office. He had climbed in a 2nd story, checking our security. They locked up stuff more after that."

Jake Feinler, another former SRI employee, recalls: "Those were the days of high feelings and I remember getting a memo saying that employees who wished to demonstrate against SRI would have to take vacation rather than do it on company time. There were actually people who did this so they could march up and down outside picketing SRI for doing classified research.

"But we also had a 'picnic' demonstration where Stanford students were invited to come over and meet SRI staff for discussions on the lawn over box lunches."

HISTORY CORNER (Continued)

Pete Valenti continues: “On the day that protestors came to Ravenswood Avenue, SRI’s campus looked like a war zone. Upon arriving at the site you were told to enter the building, go to your office or lab and stay inside. It didn’t take long for the word to get around that what was developing outside was a scene that resembled a war zone or very precarious atmosphere.

“Literally hundreds of law enforcement personnel, special services vehicles and equipment were all over the campus. Helicopters were flying overhead, operated by law enforcement agencies and the local press and television stations. Several command posts were set up inside the buildings and certain senior staff members were equipped with walkie-talkies and gas masks in pouches ‘at the ready just in case.’”

Phil says he saw some “50 to 75 demonstrators--with signs.”

Pete continues: “Even some of our own employees chose to join the protesters as they demonstrated with signs, bullhorns and other paraphernalia on Ravenswood Avenue in front of Building A. I recall going to the large windows facing Ravenswood Avenue on the second floor of Building A, a place we were told to avoid because of the danger (yes, I broke a rule). There I found not only various key members of our executive staff overlooking the scene outside, but I also found personnel from the FBI. Assisting them were staff members equipped with binoculars to spot and identify SRI employees who had joined the protesters. I was told that SRI employees who had joined the protesters might lose their security clearances, without which could no longer work at SRI.

“In the end no physical harm that I can recall came to any of our employees, but driving home after work you knew that it hadn’t been just another day at work.”

Two weeks later, Stanford trustees voted to sever the university’s ties with Stanford Research Institute. This move actually turned out to be a defeat for the protesters, who wanted the university to bring SRI under tighter faculty control and eliminate classified research.

Thus in 1970 Stanford gave up its control of SRI, in exchange for payments eventually totaling some \$25 million. In addition, the Institute was required to take “Stanford” out of its name. In 1977 it became simply SRI International. The firm remained a nonprofit. It also continued to do classified work.

--Interviews and historical data compiled by R. Schwaar

A Reminiscence:

SRI and I

by Toshio Mouri

I began my career as a consultant at Nomura Research Institute (NRI) in 1970, after graduating from Michigan State University in 1969. NRI was Japan’s first large-scale consulting and research organization, founded in 1965 and modeled after SRI. In fact, SRI had accepted NRI’s trainees even before 1965. During the early stages of NRI, SRI and NRI kept a very close relationship and the professionals of both organizations frequently visited each other. SRI even had its Tokyo office in the Nomura Securities building.

My first project at NRI was to work with Arnold Mitchell, whose Long Range Report “American Values” was a famous one even in Japan. I helped introduce the VALS concept to marketing strategy projects in Japan. During this project, SRI became very close to me and since then, I have been visiting Menlo Park at least once every two years. I enjoyed visiting MPK and got to know many SRI professionals.

After 14 years at NRI, I actually had the opportunity to join SRI when SRI decided to expand its Tokyo operation. Since almost all of NRI’s systems, such as project management, were similar to SRI’s, I did not have any trouble getting used to SRI’s business system when I moved to SRI.

At the same time, SRI was about to assign Warren Hegg from MPK to the Tokyo office. At the time of his final stage of preparation of moving to Tokyo, I had a chance to visit MPK with couple of significant projects that NRI subcontracted to SRI, and Warren introduced

HISTORY CORNER (Concluded)

me to the professionals with whom I was to work. This was the beginning of my SRI life.

In SRI's Tokyo office I worked mainly in the financial industries and general management fields. The late 80's and 90's were kind of a peak decade for Japan's economic power and SRI Tokyo carried out a series of large projects with Japanese companies. There was a lot for me to learn through project work with professionals from MPK and also sometimes Croydon.

After 8 years at SRI, I was asked to assist Sumitomo Bank, an important client for me, to establish a new consulting firm, Japan Research Institute (JRI), and I decided to move. Now as a core member of the board, I am still working at JRI. I keep contact with a number of ex-SRI professionals and am sometimes involved in a project with them. I am also teaching at the Graduate School of Nihon University. I will soon retire from JRI and spend more time teaching there. However, it will be difficult to stop the consulting business completely, since it is such an exciting business.

As you see, nearly 40 years of my life as a management consultant has been spent within the SRI culture implicitly and explicitly. You may be surprised to know that I am also currently the director of JRI's Credit Scoring Institute, a joint project with Fair, Isaac Corp (FICO), which was founded by two SRI professionals. What a coincidence!

It is obviously important for a consultant to have his/her own know-how, but it is limited for one person to have up-to-date know-how over a broad scope. So it is important to maintain a professional network of talented persons with a variety of know-how. SRI helped me develop a globally-rich professional network; I am still benefiting from this network. Thank you.

Toshio Mouri was the Director of the Service Industries Consulting Program and a Principal Consultant with SRI-Tokyo; he is now a Counselor at the Japan Research Institute Ltd. and a Visiting Professor in the Graduate School of Law, Nihon University.

RECENT RETIREES AND OTHER DEPARTURES OF LONG-TIME STAFF

			Years of Service
March 2007	-	Eugene Thiers	32
April 2007	-	David R. Carpenter	16
	-	Jane B. Carpenter	29
	-	Jacqueline Gail Bremer	34
	-	Jeffrey A. De Piazza	11
	-	John R. Bramer	10
May 2007	-	Judy Foster	26
	-	Peter Simmons Boone	18
	-	Julie Anna Shimon	10
	-	Charles John Pedersen	14
June 2007	-	Barry Austin Centini	15
	-	Judith Fairbanks Richardson	42
	-	Lewanne E. Hunt Sharp	12
	-	Robert G. Myers	19
July 2007	-	Quang-Tuan Luong	12

WHAT ARE THEY DOING NOW?

Presidential Candidate

Howard M. Peters, former SRI research chemist and now a patent attorney and founding partner of Peters VERNY LLP, Palo Alto, Calif., was selected as a candidate for 2008 President-Elect of the 116,000-member American Chemical Society. Balloting will take place this fall.



After earning a Ph.D. in Chemistry from Stanford, Howard spent 12 years in chemical research in industry. While at SRI (1969-78), he decided to go to law school at night and become a chemical patent attorney. He worked for Hexcel Corp. and for Syntex Corp. as a patent attorney from 1978 to 1984. He has been a Partner in several patent law firms since 1985.

Howard has been active in ACS affairs since joining in 1963. In addition to service on numerous ACS committees, he was a Director-at-Large from 2005 to 2007. Howard founded the ACS's Division of Chemistry and the Law in 1979, and served as its chair for several years.

Howard is named as a co-inventor on 7 patents and has written more than 10 journal and monograph publications. He edited the ACS Monograph, "Understanding Chemical Patents" (1991).

His wife Sally also has a chemistry background and has been a chemical information specialist at Xerox in Palo Alto for the past 25 years.

Computer Crime Paper Published

Donn Parker recently published a memoir article entitled: *The Dark Side of Computing: SRI International and the Study of Computer Crime*. It appeared in the IEEE Annals of the History of Computing, First Qtr 2007. Here is the abstract:

Donn started researching computer crime and security in the 1960s. He explains his crime study methods, with tales of his experiences over many years of SRI projects supported by grants from the National Science Foundation and U.S. Department of Justice. Donn interviewed some 200 computer criminals and their victims and performed 250 information security reviews for large corporation clients. The findings demonstrate the value of studying real loss experience to advance the protection of information, systems and networks.

Donn Parker was a information security researcher and computer crime consultant at SRI for more than 40 years, and is now retired. He has an MA degree in mathematics from the University of California at Berkeley (1954). He is a Fellow of the Assoc. for Computing Machinery (ACM), a Trustee of the Charles Babbage Foundation for the History of Information Technology, and a Certified Information Systems Security Professional.

SRI IN TOKYO

A recent note from Masahide Tashiro tells of recent activity in Japan:

SRI was among the 484 companies exhibiting at Nanotech 2007, and Tashiro was among the 48,565 visitors. At the SRI booth, Ms. Mizushima, Secretary to Mr Karatsu, President of SRI Japan showed a DVD prepared for SRI's 60th anniversary. Tashiro took this photo on Feb. 22.

On March 10, Tashiro showed the DVD at Con-Pex, a meeting of Independent Consultants of Plastics Engineering. This is an organization of senior consultants--from 40 to 92 years old.



NEWS FROM THE CREDIT UNION



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SRI FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

In 1957, a group of SRI staff members took charge of their financial future and chartered the SRI Federal Credit Union, dedicated to the employees of SRI International. A celebration was held July 18 to mark the passage of 50 years and the growth of the Credit Union's assets to nearly \$50 million.

Celebration — Happy 50th!



NEWS FROM SRI

Sarnoff Names New President/CEO

Dr. Don Newsome, Rear Admiral, USN (Ret.) joined SRI Sarnoff as President and Chief Executive Officer, effective May 10, 2007. An experienced leader with an extraordinary list of accomplishments during and following his thirty-year career in the U.S. Navy, Newsome replaced Dr. James Carnes, who came out of retirement in August 2006 to serve as Sarnoff's Interim President and CEO.

SRI-SV Plans New Building

Since January 2007, SRI's new facility in Shenandoah Valley (VA) has been located in temporary quarters at James Madison University in Harrisonburg. [Newsletter April 2007, p. 10] Rockingham County is planning to build for SRI a 40,000-square-foot building, with a possible future expansion of 100,000 square feet. The building will include multiple levels of laboratory space and special security sections. The County has received two proposals for the design and construction, with occupancy planned for 2009.

Carlson Joins Board

SRI President and CEO Curtis Carlson has been named to the advisory board of *Living Tomorrow San Jose*, a meeting place for innovative companies to introduce products and services that demonstrate how people will live, work and shop in the future.

Robots Use New Mapping Technology

SRI's Karto(TM) robot mapping technology is now available. Karto has advanced mapping and localization software for developers using various robotic platforms and development environments, including Microsoft Robotics Studio.

As an invitation to the mobile robotics development community to experiment with and provide feedback on SRI's mapping technology, the Karto web mapping service is offered as a free download through the end of 2007 at www.kartorobotics.com.

SRI RESEARCH PROJECTS

SRI to Accelerate Vaccine Manufacturing Process

SRI announced today that it will collaborate with Neugenes Corporation, a biotechnology company developing complex protein biotherapeutics, to develop technologies for the rapid manufacturing of vaccines and drugs. The subcontract awarded to SRI is part of a major contract awarded to Neugenes by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA).

Dr. Rae Lyn Burke is the senior director of SRI's Center of Excellence for Infectious Disease and Biodefense.

The project will focus on the development of technology to accelerate recombinant protein manufacturing using Neugenes' fungal expression technology. SRI will be responsible for project integration management and for tracking product quality. Using state-of-the-art proteomics and protein characterization technologies, researchers from SRI's new Center for Advanced Drug Research (CADRE) in Shenandoah Valley, Virginia will perform protein biochemistry and mass spectrometry studies.

SRI Wins Large DARPA Contract

On June 27, 2007, DARPA (Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency), awarded a \$5,378,260 cost-plus-fixed-fee contract for a research effort entitled: PLATO: Phased Learning Through Analyzing, Teaching, and Observation, which will support the Bootstrap Learning Program. Work will be performed in Menlo Park and is expected to be completed by July 31, 2010. Bids were solicited via the World Wide Web in Nov. 2006, and seven bids were received.

SRI Demonstrates Remote Surgery Underseas

SRI presented the first demonstration of an image-guided remote, or telerobotic, surgery at the American Telemedicine Conference on May 11 in Nashville, Tennessee.

NEWS FROM SRI (Concluded)

SRI collaborated with NASA's Extreme Environment Mission Operations (NEEMO) 12 undersea mission. The NEEMO 12 mission involves the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Aquarius Underwater Laboratory, located more than 900 miles from Nashville and 60 feet underwater off the coast of Key Largo, Florida. The University of North Carolina at Wilmington operates Aquarius on behalf of NOAA. This "extreme environment" allows astronauts and other crewmembers to experience some of the same tasks and challenges as they would in space. NEEMO 12 is the first undersea mission to include a NASA flight surgeon who joined a surgeon from the University of Cincinnati and two NASA astronauts for the 12-day mission.

SRI's goal is to show the feasibility of remote, telerobotic surgery in an extreme environment similar to a space mission. In a procedure similar to starting a patient IV or the insertion of a catheter, a needle will be inserted into an anatomical patient model during the demonstration guided by robot-acquired ultrasound images from a portable ultrasound instrument.

SonoSite Inc. is providing their MicroMaxx® ultrasound system for use in the experiment.

An advanced user interface will allow NEEMO 12 operators to switch between three-dimensional and ultrasound views. Both imaging modalities will be integrated into the system. For crew journals, live webcam views, images and aquanaut profiles, visit: <http://www.nasa.gov/neemo>

In the NEEMO 9 mission last year, SRI successfully demonstrated the first extreme environment telerobotic surgery, where a robotic surgical interface was controlled 1,500 miles away from a surgical robot that performed several tasks, including vascular suturing. This year, the University of Washington joins the NEEMO team, and will demonstrate their Raven surgical robot.

SRI pioneered telepresence surgery during the 1980s. In 1995, SRI spun off Intuitive Surgical Inc. [NASDAQ: ISRG], today the global leader in the rapidly emerging field of robotic-assisted minimally-invasive surgery.

For more online information on SRI projects, you can subscribe to the SRI Digest by contacting: newsletter@dxvuqtj.behgmr.r.12hs.com

CAFÉ SCIENTIFIQUE RESUMES

After a summer break, Café Scientifique resumes on Tuesday, September 11.

Come discuss

**“Technology, Privacy and Civil Liberties:
The Challenges of Homeland Security”**,

led by Peter Neumann. Peter has been active in SRI's Computer Science Lab for more than 35 years. He is known for his expertise on information security issues.

I-building dining room from 6 to 7:30 pm.
Refreshments. Free.

For more information, visit <http://www.cafescipa.org>

SRI ALUMNI NEWS

SRI Alumni Annual Reunion

SAVE THIS DATE: October 11, 2007

Another year has passed and it's time again to get together with old friends and colleagues to talk about what's happened over the last twelve months.

We'll meet once again in the I Building from 4 PM to 7:30 PM on Thursday, October 11. Food, libations and the Institooters will be waiting to greet you.

Hear from Curt about SRI's new initiatives, new locations and "how did we do last year". We'll also announce new members of the SRI Alumni Hall of Fame and, "yes" there will be door prizes and gifts.

We look forward to seeing you. Look for the Registration Flyer in this mailing and return it as soon as possible to reserve your space!!!

**Check the flyer for a Special Offer
for recruiting new members.**

WELCOME! NEW ALUMNI MEMBERS

The SRI Alumni Association welcomes new members:

James Barnum
John Bramer
Michelle Green
Scott Monfort
Len Polizzotto

We look forward to your participation in the Alumni Association and hope to see you at our next group event.

Alumni Members on the Move:

Ian Benson from UK to Stanford
Gia Campari from London to Kent
Barbara Camph has Relocated to Panama
Wade Foy from Los Gatos to Smithfield, VA

ANNUAL ALUMNI MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

Letters for renewing Alumni membership for the year 2008 are included with the August Newsletter.

Membership Renewals are due by the date of the reunion, October 11, 2007. You may return your renewal form with a \$15 check in the enclosed self-addressed envelope when you make your reunion reservations. You may include both fees on one check if that is more convenient for you.

Help us avoid the expense of sending out renewal reminders. All members who renew by mid-December will be included in the 2008 Alumni Directory, which we plan to mail the first week of January 2008.

DIRECTORY ADDENDUM

The enclosed addendum sheets (covering the period of March 31 to July 31, 2007) contains changes and/or corrections, new, and newly renewed members. Please add to your 2007 Directory.

IN MEMORIAM

Charles Brabant

Charles Edouard Brabant, 75, died January 28 in Oak Harbor, WA.

He was born in 1931 in Montreal and attended Loyola College there (BS in Engineering Physics, 1951). He also studied at McGill University (Electrical Engineer, 1954) and in Manchester, England.

He worked for the USGS before he came to SRI in 1963 as a Physicist in the Physical Sciences Division. Charles was a Research Representative in the Office of Program and Business Development when he left in 1972. He later worked at Quantum Science in New York City.

He enjoyed sailing out of the Redwood City Marina and from Santa Cruz Harbor.

Survivors include his ex-wife, six children, and eight grandchildren.

Helen A. Coccary*

Helen A. Coccary passed away peacefully, in Redwood City, May 29, 2007 at the age of 87.

Helen was born January 20, 1920 in San Francisco and was a resident of Redwood City for 24 years.

Helen Coccary was a secretary for the lab director of the Radio Physics Lab (Bob Leonard), starting in July 1967.

Helen was a proud graduate of the College of Notre Dame in Belmont, class of 1979 at the age of 59.

She was an Administrative Analyst in the Geoscience and Engineering Center when she finally retired in Jan. 1990. She enjoyed volunteering as a Docent at Filoli Gardens.

Helen was the wife of the late Ernest S. Coccary. Survivors include daughter Pamela Coccary of Redwood City, son Bill Coccary of Corinth, MS, and three grandchildren.

Bill Dahm

We have learned of the death of Bill Dahm on July 10, 2007, at age 65. He died of a melanoma in his Sequim (OR) home.

William R. Dahm was born in 1941 in Evanston, IL, and served in the US Air Force.

Bill began at SRI in 1965 as a Documents Custodian in the Classified Document Services Division. When he left SRI in 1979, he was the Assistant Manager of Security in Security Services.

He later worked as a security representative for Lockheed-Martin in Sunnyvale. Bill enjoyed going to garage sales and working in the garden.

Survivors include Roberta Laney Dahm, his wife of forty years, and brother Richard of Sunnyvale.

Paul Erdman



Paul Erdman, a world-class economist and banker who used his knowledge of economics and politics to become a writer of ten best-selling novels of financial intrigue died Monday at his ranch in Healdsburg, California. He was 74. The cause was cancer, his family said.

An economist and former Lutheran seminarian, Erdman was widely regarded as having popularized financial fiction, a genre he affectionately called fi-fi. Among his best-known novels are "The Billion Dollar Sure Thing," "The Crash of '79" and "The Panic of '89."

Erdman was in all likelihood one of the few novelists whose books were routinely reviewed - often glowingly - in *Business Week* and *The American Banker* as well as in mainstream publications. His novels featured exotic locales, shadowy cartels, and lots and lots of money.

Paul Emil Erdman was born in 1932, in Stratford, Ontario, to parents who had moved there from the United States. (Erdman's father, a Lutheran pastor, had a pulpit in Stratford.)

In 1954, Paul Erdman earned a BA from Concordia Seminary in St. Louis, followed the next year by another bachelor's degree, from the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service. [He later became one of 12 alumni to be placed in the school's Hall of Fame. Another was former President Bill Clinton.]

After a stint at *The Washington Post*, he earned an MA, then a PhD in economics, European history and languages from the University of Basel, in Switzerland (1956, 1958).

Paul served at SRI as an Industrial Economist in the Economics Division from 1959 until 1962. It was a short stay in a long and varied career.

Returning to Europe, Erdman worked as an economist for the European Coal and Steel Community. In 1965, he established a private bank in Switzerland, the first American to do so. Originally called the Salik Bank, it later became the United California Bank in Basel.

In 1970, Erdman's bank collapsed because of unauthorized speculation in cocoa and silver futures. Losses were reported in the tens of millions of dollars. Erdman, the bank's president, was detained in a Swiss jail - a 17th-century dungeon in Basel - to await charges. It was by all accounts a very nice dungeon. Room service, complete with fine wines, was provided (at Erdman's expense) by the best local restaurants. Paul began his literary career there.

IN MEMORIAM (Continued)

Erdman also had a portable Olivetti typewriter, and, to pass the time, he decided to write a nonfiction book about economics. Writing was a struggle at first. One thing the dungeon lacked was a research library, so he turned the book into a novel. That novel, "The Billion-Dollar Sure Thing," won an Edgar Award from the Mystery Writers of America in 1974.

After about eight months in jail, Erdman posted \$133,000 bail and moved back to the United States. In 1973, a Swiss court convicted him in absentia of fraud and sentenced him to nine years' imprisonment. He never returned to Switzerland.

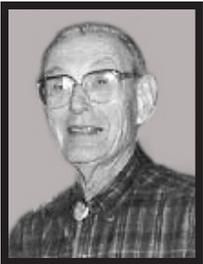
Erdman's later novel "The Silver Bears" became a Hollywood movie in 1978, starring Michael Caine, Cybill Shepherd, Martin Balsam and Jay Leno.

He also wrote several nonfiction books on financial topics.

Reflecting on his time in jail, Erdman concluded that from a business standpoint, it had been of considerable benefit. As he told *The American Banker* in 1996, "It was what you call a successful career change."

Adapted from an article by Margalit Fox, in the New York Times, 4/25/07.

Richard King



Dick King died peacefully with his family at his side on April 23, of pneumonia and a collapsed lung.

Richard Cardwell King was born in 1919, in Port Chester, NY and grew up in nearby Rye. He met his life-long love, Marguerite/ Peggy, when they were sweethearts in kindergarten.

Dick received a Diploma in Electrical Engineering from the Bliss Electrical School (Tacoma Park, MD) in 1939 followed by a Certificate in Ultra High Frequency Techniques from Columbia University in 1942.

Dick served as a communication technician with the Office of Scientific Research & Development in World War II; he helped install radio equipment on the Eiffel Tower. After the war he and Marguerite married and settled in Menlo Park in 1949, when Dick joined SRI to begin a long career as a technical electrical engineer.

His first job was as a Radio Technician in the Electrical Engineering Department. Initially, he worked on the "Television Transmitter" project. But within a few years, he became the data recording and storage expert for the Radio Physics Lab. This was in the days before computers when data was stored on either analog magnetic tape or photographic

film. Dick was the acknowledged expert for these storage media; he was the lab's storehouse of knowledge for the recording and playback equipment (cameras, projectors, photo processing apparatus, analog tape recorders, video tape recorders, amplifiers, oscilloscopes) and the keeper of the substantial data libraries of tapes and films.

Dick was a Development Engineer in the Geosciences & Engineering Center when he tapered off to part-time work in 1987. He finally retired in 1999, after 50 years at SRI.

Dick loved to play the harmonica and trumpet and once had an opportunity to play his trumpet with Louis Armstrong. He enjoyed sailing, fishing, telling jokes and stories, performing magic tricks, connecting with people on his ham-radio set, tinkering in his garage, and repairing anything that needed repair.

He is survived by his loving wife of 61 years, Marguerite; four daughters, two sons, and two sons-in-law: Kathy King of Santa Barbara, Lu King and Greg Kruckewitt of Davis, Rich of Berry Creek, Ed of Mountain View, Margi and Dave Encisco of Menlo Park, and Maria King of Santa Fe, NM.

Bob Light*

At press time we learned that Robert (Bob) H. Light, had passed away on July 18th after a three-year struggle with lung cancer. He was 85 years old.

Born in Lebanon, PA and raised in Hoboken NJ, Bob graduated with a Mechanical Engineering degree from Stevens Institute of Technology in 1943. He served as an electronics maintenance officer aboard the aircraft carrier USS Intrepid from 1944 through the war's end.

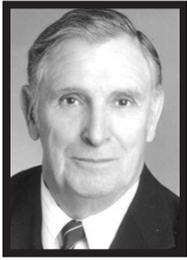
Bob was an electrical/mechanical engineer with Bell Telephone Labs and Pacific Telephone & Telegraph prior to working at SRI from 1956 through 1959. During that time he also earned a masters degree in Electrical Engineering at Stanford.

His son Doug recalls that "what I remember was that he was involved in SRI's project "the Argus Experiment," which involved the design and use of large rotary dish antennas for the detection of ionospheric atomic/nuclear detonations, work that was important in negotiating the atmospheric nuclear test ban treaties.

"He so loved the opportunity and time spent with his SRI buddies on the Azores islands conducting the critical ionospheric tests. We kids were thrilled with the home movies he'd taken--not of the secret dish antenna, but of bull fights and ox--drawn carts, smiling faces and villages of the Azores and Portugal."

IN MEMORIAM (Continued)

Joseph Masi



Joseph Louis Masi passed away peacefully at his home in San Francisco on May 19, 2007 with his devoted wife, Susan, by his side.

Joe was a 1952 graduate of the US Naval Academy. He also earned an MS in electrical engineering from the University of Illinois, a degree in engineering from Stanford, and—later—a PhD in physics

from Kings College, University of London.

Joe served in the US Air Force for 23 years, and retired as a colonel. He joined SRI in 1975 as a Senior Research Engineer in the Radio Physics Laboratory to study the problems of communications in support of Command and Control for several DoD agencies. This work was oriented towards lessening the response time of the communication system to assure timely decisions. These studies led to field work at the NATO command site in Portugal. He also worked in England in support of NATO forces in the North Atlantic. During this time he attended Kings College to earn his PhD.

His thesis was concerned with high frequency radio propagation in the north polar zone, based on his military experience in commanding the “Over the Horizon” radar facility in northern England. He retired from his second career at SRI in 1988 as a Senior Research Engineer in the Geoscience and Engineering Center.

Joe was an avid San Francisco Giants and 49ers fan; he loved sports and coached his children in baseball and swimming. He was a member of the Air Force Association, American Defense Preparedness Association, Mensa Olympic Club, Royal Automobile Club of London, Royal Air Force Club of London, and the Retired Officer’s Association. Joe conquered the most difficult crossword puzzles, loved playing golf, and could never turn down a hot fudge sundae.

Joe is also survived by three children, Eric, Renee and Robin, and five grandchildren. He also leaves a stepson Bryan Hillstrom, Bryan’s wife Iva, and their twin daughters, Holly and Rose.

J Richard McElyea

Richard McElyea died on June 20. He was 76.

John Richard McElyea was born in August 1930 in Palo Alto, graduating from Paly High in 1948. At Stanford, he was on the Pacific Conference Champion Golf team in 1950, and earned a BA in Economics and History in 1952 and an MBA in Marketing and Finance in 1954.

Richard worked for IBM and Oddstad Homes before coming to SRI in 1957 as an Industrial Economist in the Economics Research Dept.

In 1962 he left SRI to become one of the original vice-presidents at the Economic Research Association in Los Angeles.

The following year he left ERA to form Development Research Association, a firm that he sold to Booz Allen and Hamilton in 1970. He became President of Booz Allen and Hamilton’s Real Estate Division in New York City.

Richard rejoined ERA in 1974 to start up their San Francisco office and he returned with his family to live in Palo Alto. He set up ERA’s practice specializing in golf courses and resorts. Richard was the lead economist working with the San Jose Redevelopment Agency for the Revitalization of Downtown San Jose. He became Executive Vice-President of ERA in 1977 and remained there until 2007.

Survivors include his wife Ann, sons John R., Jr. and Steve, daughters Shannon McElyea, Katie M. Mink, Jenifer M. Berry and Emily McElyea; and four grandchildren.

Tom Mudd

Henry Thomas Mudd, 65, died on July 13, 2007 of complications from a lung transplant, following a courageous struggle against pulmonary fibrosis.

Tom was born in 1942, raised in Los Angeles and graduated from Stanford (BA, Psychology) in 1964. Like his father and grandfather, he became an engineer, earning a master’s degree from Stanford (MS, Civil Engineering, 1975) before joining SRI.

Tom worked at SRI from 1977 to 1981, while earning his PhD in civil engineering from Stanford. His thesis dealt with wave-length-dependent infrared laser backscatter measurements of sulfuric acid aerosols.

On completion of his PhD in 1981, Tom joined SRI full-time as a Research Engineer in the Systems Tech Lab.

During this period he also took viticulture and enology courses at UC Davis, and made wine from a small vineyard planted at his home in Woodside. Enchanted by the alchemy of winemaking, Tom founded Cinnabar Vineyards and Winery in the Santa Cruz Mountains in 1983.

He was a Senior Research Engineer in the Electro-Optics Systems Lab when he left SRI in September 1985, in time for the grape crush.

Tom was both scientist and inventor, not merely by trade but also by temperament. Innovative and resourceful, he built his own telescopes, machined parts for the classic cars he restored, and designed novel equipment for his winery. He became a tireless advocate for science education, often leading science projects in local schools. Tom served as a member of the Woodside school board for two terms.

His passion for the natural world extended from stars to fly fishing, from string theory to environmental conservation. Tom was a pioneering bat expert.

IN MEMORIAM (Continued)

Survivors include Tom's wife, Stanford Dean of Education Deborah Stipek Mudd; his children, Karina M. Bell and Jack Mudd; a step-daughter, Meredith Sears, and his former wife, Melissa Frank.

Janet Paul

Janet Paul died on April 23. She began working at SRI in 1976 as a Secretary in the Chemical Industries Center. At the time of her transition to SRIC in 1996, she was an Administrative Assistant in the Manufacturing and Transportation Technology Center. Last year she moved to Albuquerque to be near her daughter, Rise Paul, who had also worked at SRI.

Paul Perreault



Paul D. Perreault, 65, died in Louisville on May 12, 2007. He had been a Physicist in SRI's Radio Physics Lab in the 1970s. He succumbed to a long illness, Progressive Supranuclear Palsy (PSP), a degenerative neurological disease.

Born in 1942 in Leominster, MA, Paul earned a BS in Chemistry from Lowell Tech in 1965. He went on to the University of Alaska in Fairbanks, where he received a Masters in Geophysics in 1969 and a PhD in Astrophysics in 1974.

His first job was with the Radio Physics Lab at SRI (1974-1978), followed by posts at Stanford Telecommunications, Inc., Lockheed Missiles and Space, and finally Trimble Navigation, one of the major pioneers in GPS receivers.

Paul was a traveler, a pilot, and an explorer. He was invited to join the Explorer's Club. Some of his favorite journeys included Mt. Everest, where he provided technical support on a 1995 expedition to measure the mountain with GPS, the Great Wall of China, Greenland, Europe, the Arctic Circle, and Boulder, CO, where he and his wife lived for the last six years. He also enjoyed a passion for family, friends, learning, poetry, literature and the great outdoors.

His wife Phyllis and five younger siblings survive him.

William Rambo

William "Bill" Rambo, a professor emeritus of electrical engineering who developed a jammer to counter German anti-aircraft radar during World War II, died peacefully at his home in Morrison, Colo., on Feb. 22 after a brief illness. He was 90.

Rambo was born in 1916 in San Jose, and he spent much of his life in this area. After two years at San Jose State University, Rambo transferred to Stanford, where he earned a bachelor's degree in engineering in 1938 and an engineer's degree in 1941.

Later in 1941 a former professor, Frederick Terman, recruited him to the new Radio Research Laboratory at Harvard. From 1942 to 1946, Rambo developed oscillators and amplifiers for ultra-high frequencies as part of the lab's mission to develop countermeasures to radar.

A radio man, Rambo's involvement in U.S. military research shaped his professional life. He developed an anti-aircraft radar jammer nicknamed "Carpet." It was first used during the Allied invasion of Sicily in July 1943, marking the first time U.S. forces deliberately jammed radar in combat. Aircraft equipped with Carpet suffered half the losses of aircraft without it, he said. Rambo's work at the Radio Research Laboratory resulted in 21 invention disclosures and eight patent applications.

After the war, Rambo continued his government research at the Airborne Instruments Laboratory on Long Island, N.Y.

In 1951, Rambo returned to Stanford as a research associate, once again under Terman. In 1958, he succeeded Terman as director of the Stanford Electronics Laboratories, where he led much of the research done at the university for federal sponsors, including a large portion of the classified work done on campus at the time. In 1957, Rambo was appointed professor of electrical engineering, and in 1961, he became an associate dean of engineering.

During the late 1960s, his classified research made him a target of the student anti-war movement. In 1969, Stanford ceased classified work in response to anti-war protests. At this time, Rambo and Mike Villard transferred the classified research they led on campus to SRI.

Rambo continued to teach at Stanford until his retirement in 1972. He officially joined the SRI staff in 1974, where he served as a Senior Scientific Advisor in the office of the Engineering Vice-President until 1991. In addition, Rambo consulted for many federal government agencies, including the National Security Agency and the CIA.

He was a fellow of the Institute of Radio Engineers and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1981, Rambo received the Pioneer Award from the Association of Old Crows, a group devoted to developing a strong national defense through electronic warfare and information operations.

With two other Stanford graduates, he donated the money to build the Hugh H. Skilling Auditorium (1969) in honor of a former professor.

Rambo is survived by daughters Katherine Rambo of Oro Valley, AZ and Anna R. Dahle of Morrison, CO, and two granddaughters. Edith Rambo, his wife of 50 years, died in 1988.

Adapted from an article by Jesse B Anderson, a science-writing intern at the Stanford News Service.

IN MEMORIAM (Concluded)

Pat Sanders



Patricia M. Sanders died March 3, 2007 at the RTA Hospice in Payson, AZ after a short battle with pancreatic cancer. She was 74.

Born in 1933, Pat was a 1951 graduate of the Prospect Hall Secretarial School in Wisconsin.

Known as Pat, Patsy, or Munchkin, she was considered by many to be “the fastest and most accurate typist in the West”

Pat joined SRI in 1978 as a Secretary in the Information Systems Management Division. She was a Senior Word Processor in the Health & Food Industries Center when she left SRI in 1990.

After SRI, Pat worked for the Health Industries Research Center, then from her home as a word processor/transcriber.

Pat had a great love of theater and the arts, volunteering at Chimera Theater in St. Paul and most recently, with the Payson Art League.

She volunteered her services to the Payson Art League, Woman’s Club and various activities at St. Paul’s Episcopal Church. She was a member of the Humane Society, Professional Secretaries International and became an active volunteer at Payson Care Center while caring for her mother until her death in May 2005.

She is survived by her daughter’s family, Pam, Ross and granddaughter, Claire; her son and his wife, Craig and Holly Sanders; a sister, three nieces, five nephews; and 12 grandnieces and grandnephews.

--Adapted from an article in the Payson (AZ) Roundup

Vincent Sherville*



Vincent J. Sherville, a 35-year SRI employee, died May 10 at the age of 80, from post-surgical complications at the Palo Alto VA Hospital.

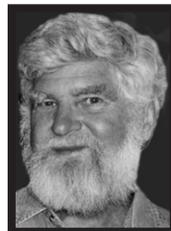
Vincent was born August 16, 1926 in Jeanerette, LA. He served in the US Navy on the submarine Pelias as an electrician’s mate during WW II.

He married Marietta in 1952 and moved to California.

Vincent was hired as a Maintenance Electrician in the Engineering Dept. at SRI in 1955. Over his long service, he rose to become a Materials Administrator in the ITSTD Technical Services Group. He retired in 1991.

Survivors include his wife Marietta, son David, daughter Linda, a granddaughter, a brother and two sisters.

Richard Singleton*



Dr. Richard (Dick) C. Singleton, a distinguished Mathematical Statistician and Computer Scientist, passed away at his daughter’s home on Easter Sunday, April 8, 2007. His career at SRI spanned 44 years. He was 79 years old.

Singleton, raised in Portland, Oregon, was an alumnus of Massachusetts Institute of Technology (BS & MS in Electrical Engineering in 1949 and 1950) and of Stanford University (MBA, 1952). Dick also had experience in product and industrial engineering at Philco Corporation. He joined SRI in 1952 as a Junior Research Engineer in the Business and Industrial Economics Dept., and later earned a PhD in Theoretical Statistics from Stanford (1960).

His decades of research included seminal work in mathematical and computer data sorting algorithms, artificial intelligence, and quantitative legal analysis. At SRI he patented computer sorting programs, created math algorithms related to the Fourier transform, and introduced a concept named for him, known as the “Singleton bound.” In the early 1970’s he collaborated with Lawrence Pinneo on a DARPA project in what is considered to have been the first successful attempt at reading the human mind by a computer. He received honors from the Research Society of America and authored or coauthored numerous articles.

Specializing in statistical analysis, Dick provided expert witness support in legal cases. He was a Staff Scientist in the Information Technologies Practice when he transferred to SRI Consulting upon its formation Jan. 1, 1996.

In his earlier days, Dick flew from California to Alabama to join Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.’s followers on the walk from Selma to Montgomery. He was an avid sailor and navigator. He was also a former member of the Palo Alto Folk Singing Group and a lover of jazz. He appreciated fine wine and fabulous food. His lifelong interest in nature encompassed astronomy, birds, and California native grasses and flowers, which he championed. His life was shared with his devoted Golden Retrievers, and he never went far without a mystery novel in his hand.

He is survived by his wife Sibyl of Morgan Hill; daughters Pamela S. Martin of Gilroy, Nancy S. Hachisu of Japan, and Lisa S. Quijano of Morgan Hill; sons Peter of Menlo Park, Gordon of Concord, and Martin of Urbana, IL; and two stepsons, ten grandchildren, a great grandson, two sisters, and a brother.

* SRI Alumni Association Member

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