



the Life Members newsletter

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2nd-3rd quarters

2001

“**N**owadays when people who have been actively productive retire, they can look forward to living another 30 years or so *if they remain active and vital*. Retirement offers opportunities to take on new challenges. Many of us during our working careers were too involved with career development and raising our families to give back anything significant to our communities. In retirement with 30 years left, retirees need some productive endeavor,” writes Jack Hotchkiss (LM Chapter Coordinator, Region 4). He goes on stating, “Engineers spend their working lives contributing to the betterment of mankind through advancing or applying technology. Those same skills we used all those years can continue being used in retirement for more direct assistance to our fellow man right in our home communities!”

Jack’s article on page 2 about the Rockwell Collins Retiree Volunteers, along with others in this issue, points out the valuable work LMs are doing. The accomplishments of Life members as individuals and when working together is indeed a marvel to behold. Interested in what working in a group environment can accomplish? Join a LM Chapter or form one if no LM Chapter exists within your Section. Contact information for help is on page 3.

Jack’s article also illustrates how this newsletter can serve as a forum for exchanging ideas. For instance, the “War Stories” section continually receives entertaining and absorbing contributions, not to mention responses. (The H2S saga on page 5 lives on, issue after issue, thanks to readers writing about discrepancies or clarifications.) In addition, Bill Visher, a Life Senior, talked to me about having a place to kick around and evaluate ideas. On page 6, he sends up a trial balloon to see if there is interest.

These pieces show how this newsletter can serve as a networking hub to Life members. Of course, the Life Members Committee has been using this newsletter to talk to you for years.

To this end, the IEEE Life Membership Profile for 2002 will be on its way to you soon. Keep your issues of *IEEE Spectrum* and *The Institute* coming in a timely fashion, just make any address changes on the LM Profile sheet and the “RETURN” LM invoice sheet and return them. If you are a Life Member in one or more IEEE Societies, you must respond to continue receiving each Society’s core publication. If an amount is due on your renewal profile, you can update your profile on the web.

Finally, I am representing Life members’ commitment to volunteer service by running again for IEEE President-Elect as a Board nominated candidate. This year the two other worthy nominees are Michael S. Adler and Paul J. Kostek. You can compare our backgrounds and positions regarding IEEE’s future by logging on the web at <<http://www.ieee.org/organizations/corporate/preselect.htm>>. In any case, be sure to exercise that important IEEE member privilege—vote!

**Arthur Winston, Chair
Life Members Committee**

Satisfaction in volunteering



I read with interest Donald J. LeVine's story in your last IEEE Life Members Newsletter on "Volunteering by trial and error." When I retired I declined opportunities for employment... I learned there is no end of opportunities to help others.

The American Association for Retired People (AARP) has a very broad spectrum of volunteer opportunities. However, my first volunteer activity was through RSVP (Retired Service Volunteer Program). I began reading the newspaper to the blind over the radio for The New Jersey Library for The Blind. I understand it was much appreciated by the blind listeners. I next thought I would volunteer to assist in preparing audio recordings of textbooks for the blind. This was done at the Recording for the Blind and Dyslexic, a national organization. This organization has helped many blind students, at all academic levels, but I found it was not satisfying my needs.

This led me to my current volunteer effort, assisting a Math teacher in a middle school with learning disability students. Assisting young people with learning disabilities is a satisfying challenge.

**Walter Blanchett, Life Senior
Hamilton, New Jersey**

I am writing to disabuse members of the IEEE about the actions of SCORE. To this end, I will begin by apologizing to Donald LeVine who had a bad experience detailed in the recent Newsletter. SCORE is a nonprofit organization sponsored by the US Small Business Administration (SBA). My experience has been the opposite of Mr. LeVine.

We have 70 members in Houston and last year we counseled with more than 5,000 individuals who wanted to start a small business. In addition we taught an all day seminar twice a month with an average attendance of about 35 (total 900), we answered about 10,000 phone calls and almost 500 e-mails requesting assistance.

To handle this volume with 70 members, we must have rules to distinguish members from the "old mans" club folk. We require that every member work 100 hours per year, that every member have experience as a CEO of a business and that every member be trained for several weeks in SCORE before being allowed to counsel. We do not ask for dues but we do charge for all seminars and pay a good part of our expenses.

It may interest the IEEE to know that we counsel a goodly number of engineers who have retired and want to start a small consulting busi-

ness, to exploit a patent, or devise a new procedure. Fortunately, we have engineers as members of SCORE who can provide this assistance.

**J.H. Brown, Life Fellow
Houston, Texas**

Retired engineers can be community productive

In Cedar Rapids, Iowa, there is a very active and vital group of retirees known as the Rockwell Collins Retiree Volunteers (RCRV). Mostly, they are IEEE Life members, mechanical and industrial engineers plus bargaining unit crafts people. These retirees contribute their time and talents part time to design and make devices to help handicapped people of all ages. In addition, they work with the local K-12 schools to perform various tasks assisting the educational process. They operate an Internet physics hotline to assist students with tough questions, have updated a physics lab, installed and maintained after school activity computers.

The work RCRV does for the handicapped is performed through local organizations. The largest involvement is through a publicly supported educational agency that has an outreach to over 200 schools that deal with needs of handicapped students. Many devices have been designed and built to enhance students' lives, especially in Adapted Physical Education. Among the many devices are catapults of several sizes for throwing balls, a frisbeethrower, archery device, golf putter and bowling ball launcher. An effort is underway to utilize International Morse code as a means for mute people with no finger dexterity to use a computer to communicate through a sip and puff switch.

Devices have also been designed and constructed for handicapped adults to permit workers to be productive who otherwise were unable to work. A coalition with the local judicial district that has parolees and probationers obligated to perform public service work was formed to do quantity production.

Sign on to the Rockwell Collins Retiree Volunteers web site at: collinsclubs.com/rcrv and browse through their many designs placed in the public domain for others to use. RCRV will assist any group to get started with similar endeavors. Contact them at 319-295-4925 or email at rcrv@collinsclubs.com.> Local IEEE Life members looking for good reasons to form a LM Chapter need look no further than using their engineering talents toward helping people.

**Jack Hotchkiss, LM Coordinator Region 4
Marion, Iowa**

LMF update

The final tally for the year 2000 Life Members Fund (LMF) contributions was \$175,529 (USD). This is actually \$18,679 less than was received in 1999 (\$194,208). With investments falling ill with some sort of Y2K bug, total income dropped from \$453,776 in 1999 to \$205,237 (2000). We realize the stock market probably played a part in the contributions' downswing as well.

The funds go to project areas you have checked off in past surveys. They are 1) young electrical and computer engineers and potential ones, 2) Life members and other similarly mature members not yet LMs and 3) the history of electrical engineering. Thus projects being funded this year include the IEEE Virtual Museum, RE-SEED, IEEE Student Branch Centers of Excellence, Life Member Chapters, the Washington Internship for Students of Engineering program (WISE) and this newsletter. For a complete list and detailed descriptions, visit the LM Web site www.ieee.org/lmc.

All donations are greatly appreciated. If you wish to contribute, please make your check payable to the "IEEE Life Members Fund." You can include it with your LM profile (see blurb below) or mail it separately using the address listed in "Where to write" on page 8. Thank you.

LM Profile

The LM profile form has become chock-full of data and at first glance it appears overloaded; however, it is not as bad as it looks. (For instance, one page is actually a duplicate for your records.)

Even so, we need you to complete and return it so we can maintain accurate records for you. And, if you are getting any publications included in a Society Life membership(s) you must return the LM profile to keep getting the publications. If an amount is due, you can update your profile on the web. The mailing goes out the end of September/early October. Look for it, open it, decipher it, make any changes you deem necessary and, please, please send it back. And, if you choose to contribute to the IEEE Life Members Fund... thanks!

LM Outreach

In 2000, the LMC agreed to suspend service to IEEE LMs (100 years and older) who had not responded to the annual LM Profile Letter and a special notice that indicated suspension of services unless they responded. At their April meeting, the LMC agreed to expand the LM Outreach to LMs who are 95 thru 99 years old this year.

Getting a foothold

IEEE-Canada (Region 7) has approved an initiative to stimulate greater activity among IEEE Life members (LMs) in Canada. Ron Potts, an extremely active LM volunteer, has agreed to accept the challenge and is already receiving support from across the country as he takes those first steps towards rallying the troops.

The issue of forming viable Life Member Chapters at the Section level in the traditional manner is tough to address. The population of LMs in most Sections is small and the distance between Sections is extremely large. Nevertheless, Chairman Potts feels that a presence at the Section level, no matter how small, and a coordinated communications plan for all Canadian LMs will go a long way towards meeting this initiative.

Already a group has been formed to set the direction for our activities. LMs from the following Sections have agreed to participate: Bert Decat (Hamilton), Tom East (Kitchener-Waterloo), John Watson (London), Wally Read (Newfoundland-Labrador), Mohindar Sachdev (North Saskatchewan), Bob Rehder (Peterborough) and Len Bateman (Winnipeg). The Chair encourages other Sections, not as yet represented, to appoint a participant.

The officers are: Chair Ron Potts potts@mail.caninet.com, Vice Chair Mohindar Sachdev m.s.sachdev@dlcwest.com, Secretary Wally Read w.read@ieee.org, Region 7 Liaison Dave Kemp and Engineering Institute of Canada (EIC) Liaison Len Bateman, Region 7 support Cathie Lowell.

We are on our way to being an important resource for Section activity. Stay tuned for further updates.

**Wally Read, Life Fellow
Newfoundland, Canada**

LM Chapters. A Life Member Chapter can help Life members and other IEEE members remain active and involved. The LMC makes funding available as seed money. Dan Jackson oversees this program for the LMC as the Regional LM Chapter Liaison. For more information about creating a LM Chapter contact him or your Regional LM Chapter Coordinator.

Region	Coordinator	Email Alias
1	Edward Altshuler	edward.altshuler@hanscom.af.mil
2	TBA	lm-chapter@ieee.org
3	Dave McLaren	d.mclaren@ieee.org
4	Jack H. Hotchkiss	110330.2615@compuserve.com
5	TBA	lm-chapter@ieee.org
6	Len Carlson	l.carlson@ieee.org
7	Ron Potts	potts@mail.caninet.com
8	TBA	lm-chapters@ieee.org
9	Eduardo Bonzi Correa	e.bonzi@ieee.org
10	Matt Darveniza	matt@elec.uq.edu.au

Dan Jackson, Regional LM Chapter Liaison, 5704 Castle Rock Road, Roanoke, VA, USA 24018, E-mail lm-chapters@ieee.org

Life Members Committee, 445 Hoes Lane, Piscataway, NJ, USA 08855-1331, Phone: +1 732 562 5515, Fax: +1 732 463 3657, E-mail life-members@ieee.org

LM web site: www.ieee.org/lmc



Buck Rogers radio

I enlisted in the Electronics Training Group (ETG) in 1942 and was called up in 1943, two weeks after the last summer school class for my BEE degree from the City College of New York (CCNY). I was trained as a low speed radio operator. Then after being busted out of OCS, I trained on the anti aircraft artillery SCR-584 radar. This was a new, field transportable, 10-centimeter gun laying radar set that was used for finding and tracking aircraft and then aiming four 90-millimeter antiaircraft rifles at the locked-on targets. When this training was completed, I was diverted to the new, then secret AN/TRC6 school to learn to operate a 4000 MHz, 8 voice (telephone) channel microwave communications set. At that time, line-of-sight microwave communications was so new it was referred to as "Buck Rogers" radio after the science fiction character.

The company to which we were assigned was divided into two groups. I was sent overseas with the first section under the executive officer. The second group, which never left the States, was supposed to follow with most of our test equipment while we went with the microwave equipment and minimum test gear and spare parts. In Germany, we joined the battalion that furnished communications to the 12th Army Group HQ. We spent one year in Germany providing seven channels of telephone communications between the 12th Army Group and the 7th Army, then later, between Frankfurt HQ and Berlin, across the Russian zone. One channel of the eight available was always reserved for engineering use.

We were broken into independent teams with a junior officer, two power generator maintenance men, a cook and five or six radiomen, of which I was one. We operated independently, in the field, drawing rations, supplies and necessary services from the nearest US military unit, via our own trucks. To avoid the infliction of "C" rations—because we were such a small unit—our lieutenant promoted himself to the position of mess Officer of a fictitious regiment. He would sign the order to draw such delectable goodies as canned chicken. Needless to say, we ate well. The excess food was used for trading purposes with the locals for services not otherwise available. For example, in the hills near Kassel, we lived in and operated from an 18-room farmhouse. The villagers kept the house clean, shoveled snow and helped with cooking.

Our microwave equipment was new, and had never been field tested adequately. To illustrate our inadequate resources, we once had a test rig set

up in our operations room to diagnose a problem with one of the units. The unit under test was so bad that it caught fire while we were testing it. We were so powerless to do anything and fed up with our inability to correct the situation that we just laughed as it burned itself out. We were operating 24 hours a day, every day, necessitating rotating shifts. This way no one was always stuck with night duty in our equipment trailer in the snow covered woods. A typical duty some nights required climbing straight up a 50 foot, ice encrusted tower in the middle of the night, with a pocket full of tools and parts while knocking ice off the tower ladder rungs with one hand holding a hammer and the other holding onto the ladder. On top of the tower, we had to juggle a flashlight, tools, tiny pieces of equipment and delicate vacuum tubes, while standing on a slippery little platform in a freezing wind.

By the time we were to be rotated back to the States, there were almost no spare parts left. We were reduced to kicking the equipment as the most effective way to restore service.

**Donald J. LeVine, Life Senior
Boynton Beach, FL**



When I met my first radar set

When WW II started in 1939, I was entering the third year of my Electrical Apprenticeship at H.M. Dockyard, Sheerness. This year was spent working on the various ships. I was assigned to a small group involved in the installation of radio equipment. In the spring of 1940 we were told that we would be installing a special piece of equipment, and that a crate containing the units would be deposited on the bridge and that the area would have an armed guard to limit access to the area.

The crate was duly opened and the units moved into their future "home" and duly installed and connected in accordance with a set of drawings, which were also in the crate. I would add that each unit had a front cover secured by wired lead seals, and each cover carried the admonition DO NOT REMOVE THE COVER.

The instructions that came with the equipment stated that when ready for test, send for a specialist from Signals department. The great day arrived, the specialist arrived, took the front covers off and checked all the connections and reached for a rotary switch labeled "OFF—STANDBY—ON" words I have seen for a great part of professional life (as have many others). He selected Standby and after a short while a horizontal green line appeared on

a round glass "window" and a green light labeled "ready" came on. He selected ON and his next comment was a little startling, "Good God it's—Working."

For those who like specifics, I'm afraid my memory fails me but I suspect that it was an experimental unit, without a type number. Tests were performed over several days and I learned a bit more about this equipment. It almost certainly started my steps along a path that was almost all concerned with RDF that became Radar.

**William E Bennett, Life Senior
Olympia, WA**



In response to past "War stories"

"Professor Lindemann or is it Lord Cherwell?"

... "It was not Lord Cherwell who was involved in the program to develop H2S but Professor Lindemann." In fact, they were one and the same person; when elevated to the peerage, Lindemann took the name Cherwell.Proof of this is to be found, for example, in *Pioneers of Radar* (C. Latham and A. Stubbs, Sutton Publishing Ltd., 1999) where Lindemann/Cherwell is referenced a number of times. In the index to the book, under "Cherwell" it says "Cherwell Lord: see Lindemann."

Many readers will no doubt point this out to you [Editor's note: Oh, yeah.] ...However, should that not be the case...

**Harry E. Green, IEEE Senior Member
Burnside, Australia**

...They [Professor Lindemann/Lord Cherwell] were one, and the same, person. Lindemann had a considerable reputation as a brilliant physicist before the First World War.

In 1919, he became Head of the Clarendon Laboratory at Oxford University, where he built up a first-rate physics department, though he did little research. I met him several times when I was studying physics as an Oxford undergraduate in the late 1930s. Because of other activities, he was not often visible at the Laboratory. While I was there, his lectures were poorly attended and, eventually, unattended.

When Churchill became Prime Minister in 1940, he appointed Professor Lindemann as Paymaster General. This post had no defined duties and paid no salary, but it enabled Lindemann to keep in close contact with Churchill. In 1942, Lindemann was made Lord Cherwell by King George VI, presumably on Churchill's recommen-

ation. (The name came from the River Cherwell, which flows into the Thames at Oxford.)

His influence on wartime technological development was considerable, but not always positive. He was apt to come up with ideas that would have been disregarded if they had originated elsewhere. Because they came from him, they had to be looked into carefully. This absorbed scientific manpower that might have been better used on other work.

His most valuable work was in briefing Churchill on the scientific and engineering aspects of the war effort, so that money and resources could be directed where they were most needed. Thus, he drew Churchill's attention to the very poor accuracy of our night bombing.

...in 1941/42 I was working on a 1-meter radar in the requisitioned ex-school (Leeson House, Swanage) where much of the H2S development was being done. But I was not directly involved and so I have nothing to contribute to how the name arose. I seem to be in good company. In December 1941, Bernard Lovell was put in charge of developing the system that became H2S. In his book, *Echoes of War—the Story of H2S Radar*, he says that the name H2S was insisted on by Cherwell, and first appeared in his own diary on 14 April 1942. He offers several possible reasons for this name but seems uncertain about what made Cherwell choose it.

**E H Cooke-Yarborough, Life Member
NR Abingdon, UK**

Also, the pentode praises continue...

As a 17 year-old kid (under communism in post-war Hungary) I was an active (albeit 'unlisted') ham radio amateur. Using these German pentodes, the RL12P2000-s, I built my own shortwave receiver.

These tubes were unique in a number of ways: The sockets were mounted in the chassis upside down (i.e. hanging downwards into the chassis) and the tubes were plugged in upside down from above the chassis. This had the advantage of mechanical safety: the tubes couldn't be hit since the socket was encased the tube and was out of sight. Without the withdrawing knob screwed into the base of the tubes, a single glance from above indicated whether all the filaments were lit. The anode-cap was on top of the tube, being at the deepest part of the chassis, so no anode voltage could be accidentally touched or shorted from above the chassis. The tubes were quite small, about 2 inches tall, and were of an extremely robust construction.

**Peter I. Somlo, IEEE Fellow
Killarney Heights, Australia**

Sending up a trial balloon

I talked to Arthur Winston at the IEEE presidential candidates' debate in Philadelphia on 27 June 2001. I complained that there wasn't a good place in the IEEE to publish ideas for evaluation by the membership. He thought that the Life Members newsletter would be ideal. What do you think?

One to try out

I have an idea for a single sideband (SSB) demodulator. I would like to know if anyone knows of this approach?

The various approaches to SSB reception and transmission are described in 200 pages of the *Proc. of the IRE*, Dec. 1956.

(1) Filter out the undesired sideband at RF and demodulate with a conventional IF and detector.

(2) Mix down the SSB signal to baseband into two I and Q channels. Two all pass networks are used to shift the phase to the I and Q signals in such a way that the difference in phase is 90 degrees. The addition of these signals will sum to be the desired output for one sideband and will sum to zero for the other sideband.

(3) The 3rd approach by Donald K. Weaver, Jr. takes the output of the I and Q channels and translates them to an intermediate frequency in the middle of the required passband where more filtering is done. A final translation to baseband allows a summing to yield the desired sideband. Today's approach may be seen in the issues of the *Journal of Solid State Circuits*. They use I and Q channels at baseband, followed by analog to digital converters, and a digital signal processor which performs the equivalent of the 90 degree phase difference networks.

I propose mixing the SSB signal down to baseband into three channels. More than two channels allows the recovery of the instantaneous (360 degree range) phase. With the proper phase relationship of the RF and LO inputs to the three mixers, the three outputs will look like a 3 phase signal (equal amplitudes, and 120 degrees between them) for one of the sidebands. The other sideband will present three equally phased signals.

Thus, summing the three voltages will result in zero voltage for one sideband and a 9.5dB higher voltage for the other sideband.

Theoretical performance was calculated using trigonometric functions for the mixing operations. The rejection of the undesired sideband occurs as expected. The sum frequency mixer outputs cancel because they generate a 3 phase signal. The bandwidth of the operation is related to the accuracy of the RF and LO phase shifting networks.

The concept of a three IF receiver has been used in a low IF AM prototype receiver that uses the 3 phase relationship to cancel the carrier frequency in the demodulator. The frequency discriminator of C.F. Sheaffer (*Proc. of IRE*, Aug 1942, pp 365-7) works well in a three-phase version due to cancellation of the mixing products.

W.A. "Bill" Visher, Life Senior
Ambler, PA
Visher@WebTV.net

Legacy giving

The IEEE and the IEEE Foundation are proud to announce the establishment of the *Goldsmith League*, named for Alfred N. Goldsmith and his wife Gertrude (Maude), as a special tribute for their legacy gift that seeded the IEEE Foundation's ability to award grants to worthy projects that impact the profession. The *Goldsmith League* honors those who have left, or shared their intention to leave, a legacy gift to the IEEE or the IEEE Foundation. Legacy gifts include a bequest in your will, naming the IEEE or the IEEE Foundation as a beneficiary to your retirement plan or life insurance policy, or designating the IEEE or the IEEE Foundation as a recipient to your Charitable Remainder or Lead Trust.

As an IEEE Life member, you have each, in your own way, helped to shape the profession. By leaving a legacy gift to the IEEE or the IEEE Foundation, you can help to shape its future. Perhaps you would like to make a personal commitment that will ensure that bright, but disadvantaged electrical engineering students have access to participate in IEEE conferences, or that the history of technology is not forgotten. Or you may wish to support the IEEE Foundation or the IEEE Life Members Fund in its goal to support the advancement of technology and education. The IEEE Development Office is available to help you design a gift that will fulfill your personal goals and make certain that your legacy will make an impact on the profession.

If you choose to remember the IEEE or the IEEE Foundation with a legacy gift, please consider informing the IEEE Development Office. This helps us plan for the future and recognize your generosity during your lifetime with membership in the *Goldsmith League*. You can reach the IEEE Development Office by telephone at +1 732 562-3860 or by email at supportieee@ieee.org.

Internet for the chronologically challenged

"Internet Shakeout Quickens During 'Brutal' First Half"

The Wall Street Journal, 5 July 2001

As usual, one must look behind the headlines to understand what is really going on with such sensational news items. *WSJ's* source for its story was Webmergers.com, which you can easily visit with a few keystrokes and a mouse click. My own investigation of the data there provided a view behind the news.

According to Webmergers, 592 substantial Internet companies with investor backing failed over the 19 months through July 2001. Is that 50%? 20%? 7%? Based on Webmergers' estimate of some 7,000-10,000 active sites, the closest answer is 7%. This failure rate is hardly a disaster, unless you happened to be one of the unlucky investors. Since about 60% of the total failures occurred in 2001, perhaps journalistic license allows characterizing the first half of the year as brutal.

The big news for me is that so many Internet companies seem to have survived, given what appeared to be very questionable business plans. Selling groceries and furniture via the Internet? I chalked up my skepticism to being chronologically challenged and, by definition, old fashioned. Even though, in several high profile cases, my instincts were much better than of those investors who literally threw money at Internet-based proposals.

Let's take "CueCat" as an example. The idea here was to include barcodes on magazine advertising pages. You scanned them with a cute little hand-held "CueCat" attached by its very long tail to your computer. This action permitted direct access to a web page for more product information. This proposal attracted \$185 million from some high profile investors, but not many users. About four million "CueCats" were sent to magazine subscribers for free and another six million remain in storage. Mine is gathering dust. I read magazines in a comfortable chair in the living room, not in front of my computer. Besides, I am not inclined to interrupt my reading to surf the Internet.

Is that the end of the story? Not quite. While some of the investors have written off their investments, a few publishers are doggedly pursuing the original CueCat concept. NBC is promoting a new wrinkle that links a TV with a computer using barcodes. Of more interest to me are two new products—a Cross: Convergence Pen and Key: Cat Key Fob—that store up to 300 codes for downloading later on. That could mean no more turning down the corners of interesting advertising pages for later reference.

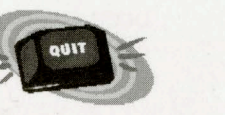
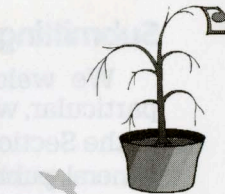
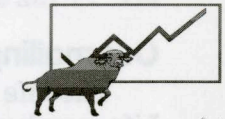
Another idea that seemed good to me and attracted enthusiastic investor interest came from Epinions. Founded as a startup in May 1999, this company's mission is, "To help people make informed buying decisions." At the time, the idea of accomplishing this mission on the Internet for virtually everything and using just consumer opinions and reviews was a carefully guarded secret. Three rounds of financing—the latest in February 2001—yielded \$45 million to get the service up and running.

Is the service now a success? It's hard to say. *The New York Times Magazine's* 11 July 1999 profile of this startup listed the first six employees, who gave up other promising positions and, in some cases stock options, to get the new company off the ground. For these 25-35 year-olds, Epinions offered more challenge and even more promise. No doubt they and the investors are looking forward to a successful IPO, but that has yet to come.

I suggest that you take your own look at Epinions.com to see what they have accomplished in a little over two years. The scope is broader than CNET.com, another useful rating service that I mentioned in my last column. It is very hard to judge the reliability of the product ratings of either site because so much is a matter of individual subjective opinion. On the other hand, the aggregation of the ratings of many individual consumers should be pretty good. Remember the central limit theorem?

Let me just say that the high definition TV set that came out #1 at Epinions was the same one that I selected and bought completely independently. Seldom do I find that product raters are so perceptive!

Fred Andrews, Life Fellow
f.andrews@ieee.org



Stopping IEEE services

Those who wish to have all services stopped should contact IEEE Member Services (use the NJ address on this page). Phone calls are accepted but submitting this request by fax, e-mail or snail mail is preferred. This way IEEE has something for its records.

If you are doing it as a favor for someone else, submit the member's name, number, grade, address, change date and your connection, e.g. Section Chair. To reach IEEE Member Services via e-mail <member-services@ieee.org> or fax: +1 732 562 6380.

Our mailing list

The Life Members Newsletter is distributed to Life members, IEEE members 65 years and older, retired IEEE members aged 62 through 64 and members of special boards and committees.

Submitting articles

We welcome articles for this newsletter. In particular, we seek articles about projects initiated at the Section and Region level by Life members. In general, published story lengths are:

- quarter page—175 words
- half page—350 words
- three-quarters page—525 words
- full page—700 words

Acronyms should be spelled out once. Reference dates (years) should also be included. Editing, including for length, may occur. If you wish to discuss a story idea beforehand, you may contact me by e-mail <l.carlson@ieee.org>. Or, you may call Mary Campbell, Managing Editor, at +1 732 562 5526.

The deadline for possible inclusion in the next newsletter is 15 November 2001. Please include a phone number or an e-mail address.

Len Carlson, Editorial Liaison

2001 Life Members Committee

Arthur W. Winston, Chair
a.winston@ieee.org (E-mail)

Edward E. Altshuler
edward.altshuler@hanscom.af.mil

Wasył Janischewskij
w.janischewskij@ieee.org

B. Leonard Carlson,
Vice Chair
l.carlson@ieee.org

Richard S. Nichols
r.nichols@ieee.org

Irving Engelson
i.engelson@ieee.org

Theodore S. Saad
t.saad@ieee.org

Daniel W. Jackson
d.jackson@ieee.org

Arthur P. Stern
apstern@worldnet.att.net

Richard J. Jaeger, Jr.
r.j.jaeger@ieee.org

Cecelia Jankowski
Secretary (Staff)
c.jankowski@ieee.org

Administration Manager, Regional Activities: Dan Toland
Managing Editor: Mary K. Campbell
Desktop Publishing: Helen A. Sh...
Website Specialist: Felicia Taylor

Qualifying for LM status

To qualify as a Life member, an IEEE member must be at least 65 years old, and the sum of the member's age and the number of years of paid membership must equal or exceed 100 years.

Where to write

Have questions, opinions or problems? Contact the Life Members Committee or its Staff by writing to: IEEE Regional Activities, 445 Hoes Lane, P.O. Box 1331, Piscataway, NJ 08855-1331, Fax: +1 732 463 3657 or E-mail to: <life-members@ieee.org>.

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