



IEEE

life members newsletter

contents

<u>topic</u>	<u>page</u>
editorial	1
Sections Congress	2
re-seed	2
keep your services coming	3
life members fund	3
war stories	4-5
seeking your help	6
IEEE virtual museum	6
philanthropy and you	6
LMs on the move in Canada	7
stopping IEEE services	8
our mailing list	8
submitting articles	8
LMC roster	8
qualifying for LM status	8
how to reach them	8

The Life Members Committee (LMC) has been very busy in 2002 acting on several issues and projects. One project is the IEEE Life Members Survey, which was mailed out in mid-October to a representative number of Life members. This survey is your chance to express to the LMC how you feel about your IEEE membership and local Life Members Chapters. If you received the survey form and haven't responded yet as you read this editorial, please take a few minutes to fill out and return it. The results will be used to provide guidance to the LMC in the performance of its duties.

A second project was the Life members exhibit at the 2002 Sections Congress held in Washington DC, 18-21 October. The purpose of the exhibit was to inform the Section Chairs and others throughout the IEEE Regions that Life members are a useful resource for supporting Section activities. Our manning the exhibit was also useful in gaining feedback from all levels of IEEE membership on how the Life Members Committee can be more proactive. To this end, please read the article on page 6 to see what the Washington DC Section is asking Life members to do in commemoration of their Section's 100th year anniversary.

At the past LMC meeting on 30 September, the LMC also addressed a suggestion by the IEEE Membership Development Committee that Life members be assessed a fee to cover the incremental cost of servicing their membership. The LMC passed a motion strongly objecting to such a fee.

A second issue was a proposal to the IEEE Board of Directors (BoD) requesting that the minimum age for LM status be raised from 65 to 70 and that IEEE service must be a minimum of 35 years for a total of 105 years. The concern is that the number of members elevated to LM will continue to grow. Some projected estimates forecast it to double between 2003 and 2012. By gradually raising the age requirement, the resulting increased financial impact on IEEE will be reduced. The LMC recommended that the qualifications for LM status remain unchanged until more financial information is available to make a rational decision. The IEEE Board of Directors tabled the decision at the November meeting until more information is provided for analysis.

Lastly, congratulations to one of our own—Art Winston, he is now the 2003 IEEE President-Elect! Art Winston, a Life Fellow, was my IEEE LMC predecessor as Chair. We know he will do a great job. Wishing everyone a healthy, prosperous and peaceful 2003—

**B. Leonard Carlson, Chair
IEEE Life Members Committee**

3rd and 4th quarters
2002

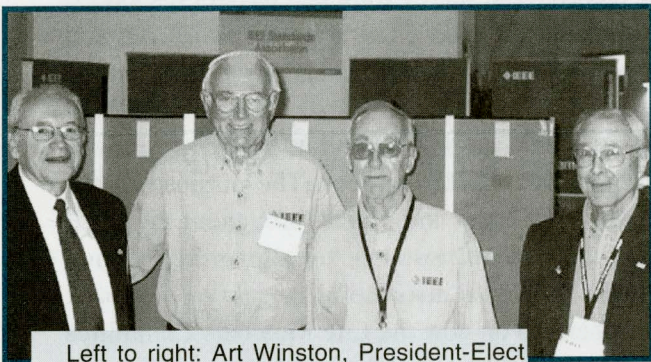


An "awesome" Sections Congress 2002

Washington, DC

Sections Congress 2002 is now history, but its effects will be felt for years to come. As one participant put it "an absolutely awesome experience! Proof of what a big operation IEEE is and what they are capable of accomplishing." Your Life Members Committee was well represented through sponsoring the Sunday luncheon for all—605 strong—delegates. Len Carlson, our LMC Chair, spoke briefly to acquaint them with Life Members activities.

Our more visible presence, however, was the Life Members exhibit ably manned by Ron Potts, Region 7 LM Chapter Coordinator, Dan Jackson, Regional LM Chapter Liaison, and Len Carlson. Our theme was "LIFE MEMBERS: You'll Be One Someday!" Other than the sponsoring sections, we were the only exhibit out of 27 that was manned entirely by volunteers.



Left to right: Art Winston, President-Elect 2003; Len Carlson, IEEE LMC Chairman; Ron Potts, IEEE-Canada LMC Chair, and Dan Jackson, Regional LM Chapter Liaison

Approximately 250 delegates stopped to find out more about Life Members activities and to pick up several handouts. We expect to see additional LM Chapters established as the result of our efforts there.

This was the seventh triennial Sections Congress and it attract-

ed 605 volunteers representing 262 of the 298 active IEEE Sections. Four training tracks were provided. However, "Core Training" was required of all delegates. The three other tracks, "Serving Members," "Career Vitality & Community Service," and "Sections Operations and Management," with 61 separate seminars, were optional. Any participant who left Washington without enthusiasm and new ideas was not paying attention.

An important aspect of all the Sections Congresses are the 10 Regional caucuses where the delegates discuss and propose recommendations. This Congress was no exception. Four recommendations from each Region were prioritized by vote of the delegates at the closing session. These recommendations provide guidance for IEEE's course for the next three years.

These 40 recommendations are available at <http://www.ieee.org/organizations/rab/sc/2002/recommendations1.pdf>. All 40 recommendations will be forwarded to the IEEE ExCom. The ExCom will assign them to the appropriate board or committee for review and possible implementation. Recommendations from past Congresses have resulted in many of the programs and services in effect today.

This Sections Congress was not all work. The main social highlight was the Saturday night opening of the Smithsonian's National Air and Space Museum exclusively for the IEEE Sections Congress. In addition to the excellent buffet supper, we could visit all the exhibits and spend time on the International Space Station courtesy of the IMAX theater. Again, "an awesome experience."

Many thanks to Dan Toland and the other members of the RAD staff who put the exhibit together and have supported the Life Members Committee.

Daniel W. Jackson
Regional LM Chapter Liaison

Sample recommendation:

Priority #7: IEEE should realize it has a diminishing volunteer base, and in order to recruit new membership within the IEEE, we need clear policies and procedures for motivating, training, and recognizing new and prospective officer volunteers.

re-seed

In the US, only 17% of middle school teachers have a degree in science (*Science and Engineering Indicators*, 1998). According to the RE-SEED web site, RE-SEED volunteers possess talent and expertise that complement those of science teachers. The IEEE Life Members Committee thinks this is true as well. The LM Fund has been a sponsor since 1997. Other sponsors include the NSF, The Noyce Foundation and the Hewlett-Packard Company.

The LMs also contribute in another very important way as volunteers, or Science Resource Agents (SRAs), in the classrooms. The RE-SEED program has trained and placed more than 350 science and engineering pro-

Web site: <http://www.reseed.neu.edu/>
Toll free phone: +1 888 742 2424
Phone: +1 617 373 8388
E-mail: reseed@lynx.neu.edu

Write:
RE-SEED, Northeastern University,
Suite 378 CP, 716 Columbus Ave.,
Boston, MA 02120

professionals in classrooms impacting more than 80 school districts. LMs make up a significant segment of that number. And, even though, volunteers must make a commitment of one day a week for a full year, 74% of the participants sign up for more than one year.

Most RE-SEED volunteers work 14 hours (including prep time) per week for 25 weeks. An initial training period is part of the process to familiarize volunteers with how children learn and how to utilize that knowledge.

Interested? Want to learn more? Check out the web site listed in the box above or email them if you have specific questions.

Keep your *IEEE Spectrum* and other IEEE publications/services

coming

...be sure to return your completed profile immediately.

Otherwise, you may not get *IEEE Spectrum* (and other publications/services) until you contact us.

The LMF

As of June 2002, the Life Members Fund had received \$27,077 (USD) in contributions for this year. However, most donations come in after the profile/dues packet goes out in October. Projects and programs your contribution will help fund in 2003 if you generously choose to give follow.

Special projects are RE-SEED, the Washington Internships for Students of Engineering (WISE) and the IEEE Virtual Museum. The total for these three projects is \$69,100 (USD).

Programs that are typically ongoing are the Student Prize Paper Contest, the Graduate Fellowship Program/History EE, the Graduate Student Summer Intern Program (history), the Donald G. Fink Prize Paper Award, the Life Member Prize in Electrical History, LM Chapter Support, the James Mulligan Education Medal (2003 only) and this newsletter. The total for these programs comes to \$102,600 (USD).

All donations are greatly appreciated. Please make your check payable to the "IEEE Life Members Fund" and use the address on page 8 under "How to reach them." Thanks.

LM Chapters. A Life Members 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-chapters@ieee.org
3	Dave McLaren	d.mclaren@ieee.org
4	Jack H. Hotchkiss	110330.2615@compuserve.com
5	Ross Anderson	r.c.anderson@ieee.org
6	Len Carlson	l.carlson@ieee.org
7	Ron Potts	r.potts@ieee.org
8	Jacob Baal-schem	jacob@info-gate.co.il
9	Eduardo Bonzi Correa	e.bonzi@ieee.org
10	Matt Darveniza	matt@csee.uq.edu.au

Dan Jackson, Regional LM Chapter Liaison, Email:
<d.jackson@ieee.org> or <lm-chapters@ieee.org>

Life members web site lists LM relevant IEEE Bylaws and the IEEE Life Members Committee (LMC) activities. It also gives summaries concerning funded projects and programs as well as reports on recent LMC meetings and more (like this newsletter).

LM web site: <www.ieee.org/lmc>

Bouncing off messages

The name of the military organization I served in was the "Ionosphere Utilization Unit" (IUU)—a somewhat esoteric and perhaps mysterious designation. IUU was part of the U.S. Army Signal Corps. I'm sure readers of this newsletter know what the ionosphere is—that group of ionized layers above the stratosphere that can act as electronic reflectors of radio waves, of certain frequencies, under specific conditions. The IUU consisted of about 50 enlisted men, all recent college graduates, mostly in engineering or physics, and one officer-in-charge, stationed at the Holabird Signal Depot in Baltimore, Maryland, USA.

Before the advent of communications satellites and trans-horizon scatter systems, the only method of radio communications over very long distances was via reflections from the ionosphere. But, as any amateur radio operator knows skywave reception can be quite erratic, due to signal fading, atmospheric noise or a variety of other problems.

The ionosphere is, of course, not a single ionized layer but several layers, with letter designations, D, E, F, F₁, and F₂. These layers exist from approximately 50 to 250 miles above the earth. They can act as reflectors for radio frequencies, in the High Frequency (HF) band, also known as Band 7 in International Telecommunication Union (ITU) terminology. This band extends from 3 to 30 MHz. Frequencies above and below these limits can also be reflected under certain conditions but the HF band is of primary interest for radio communications.

The Interservice Radio Propagation Laboratory (IRPL) of the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) had developed methods of predicting critical frequencies

throughout the world a month in advance. This data was displayed as iso-frequency contours for a given month, with local time and geographic latitude as coordinates. IRPL had also developed procedures involving formulae, nomographs, and charts of atmospheric noise and other parameters, including sun spot conditions.

The IUU would use this information to recommend optimum frequencies for specific paths, for daytime, nighttime and a transition period, to minimize possible loss of service. This information would be relayed to a branch of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer in Washington for dissemination to appropriate entities in the field.

Following training, small units were established to perform this work in the field. I was a member of a group of four. We all achieved the rank of Technical Sergeant (currently designated Sergeant First Class) or Master Sergeant, assigned to the US Army Headquarters for the China-Burma-India (CBI) Theater of Operations in New Delhi, India. We would receive a request via radioteletype for frequency recommendations. We would then work up the recommended frequencies, using the aforementioned procedures, then pore through the registers of frequencies allocated to the military and select frequencies as close as possible to the recommendations. (Remember, this was a time without computer data bases or spread sheets.) We would then reply via radioteletype.

Following the surrender of Japan in September 1945, two of our group were sent home while two others, including myself, were sent to Shanghai, China to wind down the operation. This we did before leaving for home in April 1946.

Incidentally, the IUU was subsequently renamed the "Radio Propagation Unit"—less unique perhaps, but more appropriate.

**Robert A. O'Connor, Life Senior
Princeton, NJ**

Here's a tale that is a bit hard to believe. We engineers enjoy the demise of the guild system because it tried to keep non-members from commenting on the guild's field. In proposing the use of atomic clocks in satellites (in what became GPS) it became apparent that we should correct for relativity effects. It was one of the few cases in which time was measured with such accuracy that relativity effects would be significant. We did not keep this effect particularly quiet and it became well-known within the Naval Research Laboratory. Even so, it was a surprise when one of the summer scientists called me up to talk about it. He came over right away and it was obvious that he was very upset.

His complaint was that we had mentioned "relativity" and we were not acknowledged authorities in the field. He was so upset that I went to Vince Folen, our relativity expert, and he straightened out the non-existent problem.

We had another little misadventure with relativity. When contractors were bidding to build satellites, one

included a long treatise on relativity. After this contractor was eliminated from the race, he offered the treatise to anyone who wanted to use it. The only problem with it was that it contained a big mistake. It was written by an acknowledged authority but even such an authority can make a mistake...and this one did. But, at least, he was a qualified member of the relativity guild.

But all's well that ends well. When the satellite went up, we had included a change in frequency due to the change in gravitational potential. The correction, calculated by Don Lynch, was right on. Even though, Lynch was not a qualified member of the Relativity Guild. He was just a very bright engineer.

**Roger Easton, LF
Canaan, NH**

The guild of relativity



The following piece complements Howard Jones' article, "The Army/Navy race to space," and provides additional details and a slightly different perspective.

During this "race" I was employed by the California Institute of Technology (CalTech) and was assigned to the Field Operations Group of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL). The Corporal missile work for the Army had been completed. Follow on work was being done on the Sergeant, a solid propellant missile designed to replace the Corporal. Flight testing at the White Sands Proving Ground in New Mexico showed the Sergeant to be a good, reliable missile whose field operability was less complicated than the Corporal.

Meanwhile, the forward planners at JPL in Pasadena, California and at the Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama had started planning for reentrant tests. Most everyone in the business knew they were needed for the nose cone design, both for the shape and the materials.

The reliability and simplicity of the Sergeant made it the prime candidate for use in the stages beyond the Jupiter-C liquid propellant first stage. A cluster of 11 identical scaled-down Sergeant rockets (mini Sgts) in a tub arrangement formed the second stage and a cluster of three mini Sgts in a triangular arrangement formed the third stage. The Jupiter-C plus 14 mini Sgts furnished adequate propulsion for reentrant tests but not enough to become an Earth satellite.

Mercury Living Presence Sampler

Regarding the war story about "Amping up the hi-fi" by Bill Waggener. I have the Hi-Fi Sampler LP he mentioned, and to this day I use it to demonstrate to unbelievers how well developed the LP technology was back then. The title of the record is "Mercury Living Presence Sampler," number OLD-6, and it has excerpts from some nine classics including "Petrouchka" by Stravinsky, as Bill mentioned. The price on the cover was ... ninety-eight cents! Keep in mind that this "hi fi" record, which is far better quality than any produced today, was from the PRE-STEREO era. There is no copyright date on it, but my guess is that it was produced around 1958.

**Merv MacMedan, LM
Arcadia, California**

It is easy to see that a person versed in trajectories and orbital mechanics would very quickly calculate that one more mini Sgt would be enough propulsion to put the vehicle into Earth Orbit. The triangular tub was indeed sized for one more mini Sgt.

The design was mostly "off the shelf" and the cost was essentially the same as for the strictly Reentrant Test Vehicle (RTV). All missions had 15 mini Sgt casings. It was a good "two-fer" design.

1. The RTVs had only 14 mini Sgts loaded with solid propellant. The 15th casing was loaded with an inert substance of equivalent weight. An RTV was a three-stage system.

2. A vehicle intended to be an Earth orbiter had all 15 mini Sgts loaded with solid propellant. An orbiter mission was a four-stage system.

I and three other JPLers were sent to Grand Turk Island (in the Atlantic north of Haiti and the Dominican Republic) to set up and operate a Microlock receiving sta-

Reentrant test vehicles

tion to track an RTV. This mission occurred in September of 1956. I believe this was the first time that anyone had put anything into a trajectory greater than 3,000 miles. Those of us at the RTV operations level

knew the dual design possibilities and had heard most if not all the rumors.

I, personally, never heard any management-level JPLer state that an "accident" might occur and we would have to explain, "Whoops! It went into orbit." JPL management was too "Straight Arrow" to do that purposely. It would have had to be deliberate as explained in items 1 and 2.

I previously had learned about this straight arrow aspect of JPL during a Corporal test flight. This was an important operational test with complete radio silence prior to lift off. I and one other person were responsible for the doppler system which furnished the cut off command to shut down the liquid propulsion system. No command was sent. This resulted in the establishment of a distance record for the Corporal. We immediately found the problem by performing the "radio on" test that we usually did late in the countdown. An additional setup procedure was required to eliminate the 50 percent probability of the same condition on future flights.

Neither of us was reprimanded in any way. In fact, we were thanked for admitting where the problem was and why. By the way, Dr. Pickering, the Director of JPL, along with some Army brass were on site at the time. (The facts got to the top "xpost hasto.")

From my viewpoint of the "race to space," I believe the digression of the previous two paragraphs is important. However, having said that:

Shortly after the RTV flight over Grand Turk, JPL sent to the Cape a complete package with all 15 mini Sgts loaded with propellant. It was tested as if for flight, including the careful balancing required because in flight it would be spin stabilized. Then it was put into ammo storage with no specific operational plans or schedule. And, yes, it was a hot potato and had to be removed from the Cape (in the middle of the night).

One scenario given serious consideration (for a couple of hours) was to put it on a barge and deep-six it. (Just think about the possible repercussions of that move!) However, permission was fairly-rapidly given to return the package to California for disassembly and testing.

When the order to go for orbit was given, everything was reassembled except for the payload package. A vacuum tube radio frequency system was replaced by a solid state system. The mission was Explorer 1. I was down range at Antigua for that and the next two Explorers.

An interesting side bar: There was no uplink to the Explorers so the transmitter was always on. I believe it was in 1962 that the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) included in its regulations the requirement that all space stations must have the capability to shut off the radio transmitter(s). The Explorer's lack of command capability fueled the concern.

**Howard G. Olsen, LM
Alexandria, TN**

Although most members in the Washington Section do not qualify for Life member status, our Section does qualify. The IEEE Washington Section was officially started on 9 April 1903, and it will celebrate its 100 year birthday in the year 2003.

IEEE Washington Section seeks your help

A series of activities are planned to honor this longevity including a celebration gathering scheduled for November, 2003. We sincerely invite you to join us. (Check out the web site <<http://www.ieee.org/ws>> for ongoing updates.)

One important activity is conducting a historical study of the achievements by IEEE members across the Greater

1903-1910	Industrial Revolution — planes, trains, ships and cars
1911-1920	WWI — the advent of radio communications
1921-1930	Power grids and infrastructure — travel, news and movies
1931-1941	WWII — the advent of radar and vacuum tubes
1942-1950	The consumer era — television, computers and transistors
1951-1960	The space race — computers and the transistor
1961-1970	Integration — color television and FM radio
1971-1980	Space exploration and travel — space shuttle
1981-1990	Advent of personal computers — software and applications
1991-2003	Information technology and the internet, sensors technology
2004+	The information revolution — global networks and cable

We have divided the last 100 years into 10 periods. Each one is marked with major technology developments followed by the development in the next decade (see inset box for the breakdown):

Help is needed to fill in the details of the achievements by local engineers and scientists for these time periods. If you, or someone you know, lived in the Greater Washington Metropolitan Area, please refresh your memory and tell us about those past exciting achievements and/or experiences. For more information or to send in your findings, please feel free to contact the co-Chairs of the Washington Section History Committee: Gregg Strutt at <gstrutt@ieee.org> and Howard Needham at <howardn@ieee.org>. Thank you very much for your help.

Xianhua Yang
Chair, IEEE Washington Section
Email: xyang@ieee.org

Philanthropy and you

Providing for loved ones and fulfilling your philanthropic goals does not have to be an "either/or" proposition. Careful planning will ensure that your loved ones are provided for when you are gone, that your property is distributed as you wish, and that the charities with a special meaning for you are supported beyond your lifetime.

By including the IEEE or the IEEE Foundation in your plans, you push the Institute to work that much harder to expand and improve educational and technological opportunities for engineering. Legacy gifts can provide the future financial energy needed to shape the engineering profession. In addition, you become a member of the legacy giving donor recognition group, the Goldsmith League—named for Alfred N. Goldsmith and his wife Gertrude (Maude). Their estate gift seeded the IEEE Foundation's ability to invest in worthy projects. 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 come in varied shapes and sizes depending on your needs and those of your loved ones. James D. Wallace, an IEEE member for 73 years, chose to remember both the IEEE Life Members Fund and the IEEE Florida West Coast Section in his will.

Perhaps you want to set up a Charitable Remainder Trust to provide income for yourself and/or another with one of the charitable beneficiaries being the IEEE Foundation. Perhaps to reduce your estate tax exposure, you would like to leave a bequest in your will to support an IEEE Award or name the Life Members Fund as the beneficiary to your life insurance policy or retirement plan. Whatever your goals, the IEEE Development Office is available to help you design a gift that will fulfill your personal philanthropic goals and have impact.

For more information or to hold a confidential discussion, please contact the IEEE Development Office by telephone at +1 732.562.3915 or by electronic mail at <supportieee@ieee.org>.

Washington Metropolitan Area over the last 100 years. As Life members are members with the richest experience in IEEE, we seek your help in this study.

At the May 2002 gathering of IEEE Canada in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Ron Potts, Region 7 Chair of the Life Members (LM) Committee, convened a meeting to strategize on how LMs might best organize and function across the 8,500 km breadth of Canada. The questions addressed were: what should be our role? what structure would best serve us? and, what projects could be initiated immediately?

Life members on the move in Canada

The group reaffirmed that in addition to socializing, important as that is, the right path for us to follow is to offer ourselves as a resource for Sections to support them in their programming. In short it is "give back time." All LMs have enjoyed the benefits of IEEE membership over the years and some of us are in a position to repay those blessings with further service. So how should we do that?

Recognition of our role

We concluded that LM Chapters operating independent of the local Section activity would be a retrogressive step. The best use of LMs' time and effort is when they are used in close collaboration with the plans of the Section and their various committees. To do that, we need to know that the local Section in an area is receptive to this offer.

Action: Starting with the Winnipeg meetings of IEEE Canada, convince the Section attendees of the merits of this proposal by indicating potential projects where we can be of assistance. Indicate to the Section Chairs that a positive recognition of their support would be to have an LM sit as a non-voting member of their Executive Committee.

Life member chapter formation

We addressed a second and more onerous task: how to design the most effective local structure in which the LMs can function effectively. A few statistics will demonstrate this difficulty. Out of the 30,000 LMs in the world, 849 are located in Canada. Approximately 60% of these (512) are affiliated with just four major Sections—Toronto (211), Ottawa (151), Montreal (144) and Vancouver (106). The remaining LMs are scattered across the country in the other 16 Sections that make up Region 7.

Action: Extend the successful efforts of Chair Potts in contacting LMs in central Canada with respect to establishing self-sustaining LM Chapters. Concentrate primarily on the heavily populated Sections starting with Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Vancouver. For all other Sections, unable to sustain a full blown LM Chapter, initiate an LM liaison contact to pursue those programs beneficial to the local Section.

Potential activity

We discussed the areas in which we might be able to be of assistance to Sections in furthering their pro-

grams. Obviously, depending on our ability to recruit LMs willing to serve, the list of potential projects is endless. We decided to suggest three areas of activity as a start:

(1) **Senior Member campaign**—The percentage of Senior Members to our total membership has dropped in recent years from 20% to 10%. We sug-

gest that LMs in conjunction with Section Membership Development Chairs mount a proactive campaign to restore the percentages to previous levels.

(2) **Critique and promote the IEEE Virtual Museum**—The History Committee has mounted on the Internet a virtual museum at <www.ieee.org/museum>. It went live in January of this year (2002). Its purpose is

to create a greater awareness of engineering as a career. The target audiences are students aged 10 to 18 years, educators and the general public. LMs can help first by visiting the web site and critiquing the presentation. Later on, there is the potential for LMs to undertake visits to local schools to promote its use in the classrooms.

(3) **Identification of engineering milestones**—The History Committee also has a very active Milestone Program whereby sites worldwide, which have significance for great achievements in our

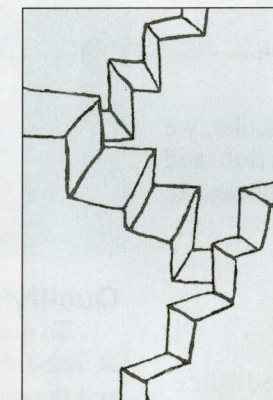
technologies, are marked. Since its inauguration during our IEEE Centennial year (1984), 50 such events and sites have been identified and so honored. For sure, there are more out there worthy of being designated. A Section must be the sponsor of these milestones. We suggest that it is an ideal project in which LMs can assist the Section in identifying candidates.

Action: Discuss these opportunities with the Section executives and offer LM resources to help advance these three projects.

Since the May meeting and with the blessing of IEEE Canada Executive Committee, we have moved ahead on all fronts. Chair Potts has announced the pending inauguration of four LM Chapters: Vancouver, Toronto, Hamilton and Winnipeg. Interest is growing in other areas of the country so all you Canadian LMs out there, look to be contacted by one of us, if you haven't been already.

Ron Potts <r.potts@ieee.org> will continue to guide this program in central Canada, David Kemp <d.kemp@ieee.org> of Winnipeg will watchdog the effort in western Canada and Wally Read <w.read@ieee.org> will push the program in eastern Canada. We all look forward to your participation. Until next time, enjoy your "pay back time."

Wally Read, Life Fellow
Newfoundland, Canada



Stopping IEEE services

Those Life members who wish to have all services stopped should contact IEEE Member Services, 445 Hoes Lane, PO Box 1331, Piscataway, NJ 08855-1331. Phone calls are accepted but submitting this request by email, fax or snail mail is preferred. This way IEEE has something for its record.

If you are doing it at the request of someone else, submit the member's name, number, grade, address, change date and your connection, e.g. Section Chair. To reach IEEE Member Services—fax: +1 732 562 6380 or phone: +1 800 678 4333 (USA) +1 732 981 0060 (worldwide) or email: <member-services@ieee.org>.

Our mailing list

The Life Members Newsletter is distributed to Life members and those who are **NOT** Life members but are 1) IEEE members 65 years and older, 2) retired IEEE members aged 62 through 64 and 3) 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 as well as "war" stories. 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 completely identified once. Reference dates (years) also should be included. Editing, including for length, may occur. If you wish to discuss a story idea beforehand, you may contact me by email <james.oneil@ieee.org>, or call Mary Campbell, Managing Editor, at +1 732 562 5526.

The deadline for possible inclusion in the next newsletter is 30 April 2003. Please include a phone number and/or an email address with your piece.

James O'Neil, Editorial Liaison

2003 Life Members Committee

B. Leonard Carlson, Chair
l.carlson@ieee.org (email)

Eduardo Bonzi Correa
e.bonzi@ieee.org

James E. O'Neil
james.oneil@ieee.org

Warren A. Kesselman
w.kesselman@ieee.org

Theodore S. Saad
t.saad@ieee.org

Om P. Malik
maliko@ieee.org

Arthur W. Winston
a.winston@ieee.org

Richard S. Nichols
r.nichols@ieee.org

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

Administration Manager,
Regional Activities:
Dan Toland

Managing Editor: Mary K. Campbell

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.

How to reach them

Have questions, opinions or problems you would like a response to? Contact the Life Members Committee or its Staff by writing to: IEEE Regional Activities, 445 Hoes Lane, PO Box 1331, Piscataway, NJ 08855-1331, USA. Phone: +1 732 562 5517, Fax: +1 732 463 3657 or Email them to: <Life-members@ieee.org>.

IEEE

445 Hoes Lane, PO Box 1331, Piscataway, NJ 08855-1331, USA

Non Profit Org.
U.S. Postage
Paid
Piscataway, NJ
Permit #52