

IEEE MILESTONE IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
AND COMPUTING

RAMAC, 1956

Developed by IBM in San Jose, California at 99 Notre Dame Street from 1952 until 1956, the Random Access Method of Accounting and Control (RAMAC) was the first computer system conceived around a radically new magnetic disk storage device. The extremely large capacity, rapid access, and low cost of magnetic disk storage revolutionized computer architecture, performance, and applications.

April 2005



INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS

*You and a guest are cordially invited
to a dedication event celebrating*

Presentation of IEEE Milestone Honoring

*'RAMAC, 1956'
First Computer System using Magnetic Disk Storage*

Thursday, May 26, 2005

*Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Library
150 E. San Fernando Street
San Jose, CA 95112*

*7pm-8:30pm
Formal Dedication Program*

Welcome

Ms. Cindy Chavez, San Jose City Council

Introduction and Overview

Prof. Albert Hoagland, Magnetic Disk Heritage Center, Santa Clara University

IEEE Milestone Program and Unveiling of Plaque

Mr. Cleon Anderson, President, IEEE

RAMAC in Historical Perspective

Dr. Emerson W. Pugh, IEEE Foundation

City of San Jose Response

Mr. Forrest Williams, San Jose City Council

Closing

Prof. Albert Hoagland, Magnetic Disk Heritage Center

