Date: February 19, 2001

To: Terry Cromwell

From: Karl Jorda

Re: Creation Myths

Hooray, we found the Rines tapes! With reference to Bill Hennessey's memo to John Hutson of November 25 and his donation to you of his "New Yorker" article about Bob Rines for the Franklin Pierce archives, I mentioned to you recently that back in 1990 I had interviewed Bob Rines about the origin of FPLC and that we would look for the tapes of that interview. Carol Ruh has now located the two tapes, dated February 23, 1990, as well as a 27-page transcript thereof and I would like you to add them to the archives, too. This transcript is rather rough and with the tapes in hand could and should be cleaned up.

The story, going back to the 1930's, is very detailed and coming directly from Bob Rines offers invaluable autobiographical and historical insights and recollections. And Bob Viles, after reading the transcript stated (3/21/90) that the "scope of it...suggests that it may have uses other than the one that prompted it (write the Germeshausen Center history)." In that regard and in case you don't have it, I include for the archives also a brochure, entitled "Kenneth J. Germeshausen Center...THE FIRST FIVE YEARS — 1985-1990", which I wrote in 1990.

KFJ/Ruh/enc
cc: Bob Rines, Dean Hutson, Faculty

February 23, 1990
at 13 Spaulding Street
Karl F. Jorda and Robert H. Rines
with background information on the formation of the
Kenneth J. Germeshausen Center .....

In the mid to late 1930's Kenneth Germeshausen was a student at MIT in electrical engineering and worked and studied under Professor Harold Eugene Edgerton in particular in the areas of rotating machinery and that branch of electrical engineering was very much popular and in vogue in that era. Because of the depression Germeshausen was unable to find employment upon graduation. Then he returned to his professor, Dr. Edgerton, and told him of his lack of success in getting employment and Edgerton said well we are all poor but I have this little consulting practice that I am starting here on my electronic flash inventions and stroboscopes and particularly used for stopping automatic and rotating machinery so that these could be inspected. And why don't you join up with me? And we will find some way in getting you some kind of assistanceship here and to work in a partnership with me and we will share what comes out of it. ~~And~~ that generosity of Professor Edgerton resulting in Germeshausen becoming a partner of his in a consulting practice which dealt largely with adapting Edgerton's stroboscope inventions to practical applications in industry, some of the first of which were cutting machines and things of that ?(31) wanted to synchronize photography with various functions of the machinery. It was of course around this time that Professor Edward L. Boles who is now ~~not~~ head of the electrical engineering department was a leading professor there and later in the 1940's and 1941 became the director of the radiation laboratory set up there for radar research and then in turn later became General Arnold's advisor on science and radar communications during the war, urged Germeshausen and Edgerton to

show their inventions to the General Radio Company in Cambridge, Massachusetts lead by Melville Es?(45). Edgerton had about that time or earlier talked to his father who was a lawyer in the Midwest about these inventions and received the suggestion that Edgerton ought to consult with a patent lawyer in the Boston area and protect these inventions since it looked like there was at least a consulting business coming out of this technology. Dr. Boles recommended my father, David Rines, as one of the few patent attorneys who was a physisist and understood electrical engineering and he asked my father to take this poor professor and his associate under his wing to see if he could do something to protect the inventions. And that is where the Rines family first got into the association with Edgerton and Germeshausen. In that era my father had also been representing Professor George Washington Pierce at Harvard University in connection with his fundamental ?(65)inventions, his magn ? (66) inventions, and this was on a gratuitous basis because my father felt the obligation to help struggling professors and to derive his income as a patent lawyer from commercial ?(69). Edgerton fell into exactly the same situation and to my knowledge my father never throughout all the years in litigation and appearances ever said Edgerton or the partnership billed for services and the reciprocation was Edgerton and Germeshausen and later Grier another student who joined them for the same reason couldn't find a job and became a member of team considered my father as one of their partners and there was four-way split of royalties and things of this sort that are coming out of the partnership and never was in writing and my father never asked for it of course he was delighted to receive and that's the kind of relationship that existed. Similarly in connection with General Radio Company who my father then represented as patent counsel Melville E? and Edgerton and Germeshausen hit it off very well as E? had earlier with Professor Pierce and General Radio becoming the leading source of standards and crystal controls ?(87) Pierce's invention and undertaking the

? stroboscope as exclusive ?(87)under his patents and there never was a ?(90)between General Radio and Edgerton. It was just a handshake. Many many years later when I got into the act after WWII Internal Revenue pleaded with me please to have some record in writing of this license agreement with hundreds of thousand of dollars of royalties that were paid it just wasn't something the government people were used to. We did oblige and I think I asked Germeshausen or Edgerton to write a one line license agreement which they did to General Radio who acknowledged it. That's all there ever was between Edgerton, his partnership Edgerton, Germeshausen and Grier and General Radio Company. And as I say there never was a writing ?(101) my father and this to me is the most exciting thing of the relationship of all these people. It's certainly not like America 1990.

During the war the partnership undertook to develop powerful strobe or flash lamps for night surveillance from aircraft particularly and indeed before Normandy the way we were able to learn just where all the Germans were and they didn't know about it was by flying some of Edgerton's high powered strobe flash photography equipment over France and taking pictures and we knew exactly where they were.

Backing up a little bit because the strob/(117) flash pioneer circuitry that Edgerton had developed for triggering flash lamps was directly analogous to triggering radar modulators and directly analogous to what was going to be required to trigger atomic weapons. The government in the atomic energy project at Los Alamos caused Robert Oppenheimer to send a telegram to Edgerton saying ~~there~~ they were aware of his electronic pulsing technology. They thought there was a decided use for it in what they were doing and would Edgerton cooperate on this.

The group made the decision not only to cooperate but not to charge the U.S. Government any royalties during the war for the use of any of their technology in any capacity and this of course my father agreed to.

Germeshausen worked in the radiation laboratory and through EG&G and the support it received and his work in the radiation laboratory developed a tremendous invention in the evolution of the hydrogen ?(140). He was the father of the hydrogen ?(140). And of course that triggered the ?(142) device widely used in the radar industry and components of it became very important of course in the atomic energy field ??(145) weaponry and this indeed is how the atomic energy commissions got into an association particularly with Germeshausen and Grier and following the war suggested that they might be the persons who would do the test work on the atomic explosion, the photography, the sending in of missiles with photographic equipment, measuring equipment and that maybe the partnership EG&G ?(154) to get into the business of instrumentation and being the instrumentation on of the atomic energy commission and its White Sands proving grounds and things of this sort. Mr. Grier by this time was really the businessman and he went out West and that's where he really became ?(159) and Germeshausen was the overall businessperson and who was in the Boston area and Edgerton except for being very active in consulting in ?(163) and flash things was the professor and the person who attracted attention from many exploits from his wonderful flash photography which became masterful works of art to ultimately studies of animals and humming birds and bats and all kinds of ?(169) of stop motion and then later ?(170) into the field of sonar and applications of that type.

What was decided that the partnership format was appropriate for dealing with the government or the kinds of projects that would be undertaken and so they incorporated as Edgerton, Germeshausen and Grier, Inc. which

became abbreviated as EG&G and I remember when I applied for the trademark registration of EG&G and wondering how I could possibly get any kind of special monopoly on the word EGG.

After WWII my father was no longer interested in pursuing any work at all. We had lost my mother at the hands of medical malpractice in 1943 and I had just come back from the tail end of the battle of Britain where I had gone over as a signal corps officer to be trained operating radars against the German aircraft, anti-aircraft directed fire and I didn't know my mother had died. When I came home it was quite a shock. But I do recall the warm shoulders of Edgerton and Germeshausen to this young kid coming back under these circumstances. There was not yet established any work relationship but there was a very warm relationship. In fact I had wanted to quit MIT and transfer to Harvard so I wouldn't have to work. My father wouldn't let me do it and so I pulled the trick of not going to classes and got myself flunked out of MIT before the war and my father threw me out of the house and I went to live with an aunt and unbenounced to me there was a conspiracy among Dr. Boles, Edgerton and my father and Professor S?(209) to get me a job as a janitor at a laboratory at MIT to keep me there and I got kinda ashamed at not being at classes so I went back to summer school, made it up and lead the class before I left I didn't miss anything. I do remember at graduation they graduated us early in April of '42 because the war was on in Symphony Hall and Edgerton was amongst the professor and when I came by he stood up and clapped at me and this was dear man and a dear friend who was sympathetic to me all the way along. When I came back from England I later was assigned to do some emergency radar work about the time of the evasion of Saipan out in the Pacific and there I met Dr. Boles he had come over as a representative of the commanding general Mr. Arnold to wonder why the Japanese were able to bomb all our new B29's on the ground. And we couldn't detect

them. My job was to fly an emergency radar and I remember seeing Edgerton and Germeshausen at the radiation laboratory where I was trained on this I was the company commander took my own platoon ?(233) them off to Saipan and we stopped the Japs were coming in from that point out. But then Dr. Boles came ?(235) of Edgerton and Germeshausen these were people who were always in my mind and later they put in a bid for ?(237)warning radar ?(237) and that solved that particular problem. I continued to have this familiarity and they indirectly I didn't know they knew about this were following my activities as radar officer and then when I came back from the invasion of Saipan after doing some teaching, setting up some radar schools in Hawaii and later representing the Army at the Army Air Force Applied Tactic School in Orlando I was given the assignment in Washington bringing back from the various ?248) of operation people I had come upon who would be excellent researchers to adapt the new Army ?(250)IFF identification friend or foe for the Air Force radars since this was being developed in Navy research labs and ?(253) was just what he wanted and the Army Air Force aircraft would never be equipped. So I became the commanding officer of the research group at Fr. Drum Naval Research Lab and we did this interconnection of IFF and I was also was the liaison to the ?(257) ships of the Navy Department. An occasionally I would come upon the work of EG&G people who were kept in contacts such that when the war was over and I went into the Patent Office as an examiner and started going to night law school at Georgetown my father had a case with Germeshausen and Edgerton in the Court of Appeals, on appeal from the Patent Office and some other appeals on interferences I think with the City Service Company and he just wasn't interested any more in his practice of law. So he did start consulting with me while I was there on how he should present these cases I was coming along in law school and I got special permission for me to have arguments in the Court of Appeals and this began my introduction. I

remember there was a Judge Edgerton in the Court of Appeals and when on an appeal we showed Edgerton's pictures of a cat lapping milk you could see the tongue curl up when the drops come they were extremely impressed with Edgerton ?(278) made a fantastic invention.

Westinghouse had offered me a job to come and head their nuclear reactor program as a matter of fact, Hy Diamond who was the head patent attorney had been in the Navy and saw me and saw how I had put together a research group at Drum under the Signal Corps ?(286) that he offered me and my father wanted me to do that because he had been an early patent attorney ?Westinghouse?(289). I declined to do that because he wanted to give up his law practice ?(293) and so indeed I came back and one of the first things I did was sort of take over the interference between Sylvania and EG&G one of Mr. Germeshausen's inventions of a type of flash tube. Sylvania ?(296)
was the licensee but they both ? to make inventions at the same time and EG&G felt that it was theirs not Sylvania's and that's when I started to cut my eye teeth and get into the first experience of taking over as Germeshausen's lawyer and EG&G because Edgerton was not making inventions at that time.

This brought me into close touch with Kenneth. A very warm relationship developed and since he had now formed EG&G as a corporation he had other lawyers involved in it which was always resented a little bit the way lawyers they say why do you have continue with Rines ? partner or anything they shouldn't have anything in the company it's a different business and my father being the gentleman he was said absolutely nothing about it and so they started at that time asking us for bills from EG&G Inc. ?(323)Inc. for further patent work and then Germeshausen asked me if I would develop a patent group or department which I started with ?(326)

and Leo Kelly who is now General Counsel and indeed I ~~talked~~ taught them and tutored them and eventually established the patent department at EG&G and then became merely an adviser to it as they went onto their corporate pursuits and I ?(333) particular task of working mainly with small companies and individual inventors and being consultant ?(335).

The other close contact I had with Germeshausen dealt with my persuading him it was fine for everybody to have released his inventions to the U.S. Government during the war and now the war was over. There were a lot of industrial companies making all kinds of money and radar and stroboscopes people as a result of government policy were using General Radio's designs and beating them to the punch for procurement and so forth. It just wasn't fair. So I received the authorization to make a claim against the government for the use of the invention post WWII and a claim against the Atomic Energy Commission which Grier was very much against because he was a businessperson working with them but this was more than EG&G Inc. and they got themselves into a conflict situation with EG&G and to their credit Germeshausen and Edgerton and Grier recognized this ought to be done so they persuaded us to cut EG&G into it. So there would be one entity. So in return for EG&G Inc. putting some the litigation bills and things of this sort which was now no longer EG&G would cut them into what returns that might come from the litigation. With some I think rather some nice maneuvering before the Court of Claims I got the Atomic Energy Commission in a very embarrassing situation where they tried to defend on the basis that Edgerton and Germeshausen had trapped them into using their patents and their technique in the atomic weapon. Fortunately we couldn't find it for a long time fortunately we did dig up ?(376) telegram and the Commissioner of the Court of Claims was pretty disgusted with the government they settled rather quickly on that claim and then the attorney who had been

representing them in the formation company left his big Boston law firm to became counsel to EG&G Inc. and he thought he could handle the litigation on the other government claims ?(386) and I remember Edgerton, Germeshausen and Grier meeting with me throwing him out of the room and asking what should I do and I said do me a favor all the rest of you get off my back let me work with Ken Germeshausen and ?(393) carry this through with a total suit or we'll get a settlement. I got a settlement for three times what they were willing to settle for before in a very short time after ?(398) getting active on ?(399).

So Ken felt I think extremely grateful to me and it was a unusual result. I do recall one episode where I sat in his office and he was complaining rather bitterly that here was Edgerton off with Cousteau now designing underwater camera equipment getting his name in National Geographic and here's Germeshausen working his tail off developing business and Doc ?(412) chairman of the board and yet they had the same amount of stocks and I remember ?(424) up and my first experience of this type and I said Ken who gave you your first job how would you even be here. He sorta sobered up for a minute never again would he do that. But I have noticed that characteristic in people. What did you do for me today. They forget who created it and what they owe. But that was the only flaw I ever saw in Ken's character with regard to that situation. I am sure it was borne of a frustration. He was just knocking himself out and Doc was having fun in the Mediterranean. So that's the background. I continued contacts with Germeshausen as I was supervising the developing patent department. We had some other litigation on some patents and I did the litigation and I think that would bring us certainly into the 1960's.

In the early 1960's Germeshausen asked what I wasn't teaching my patent course that I was doing at Harvard as a ?(446) lab succeeding my father

who had done this before for engineers. Why wasn't I doing it at my alma mater at MIT. I said I had never thought of it. I didn't know they wanted me. I think betwixt him and another professor ?Lan Chou? (454) electrical engineering department they put pressure on me that it ought to be done at MIT and I welcomed this because at that time I got a lesson from Harvard what liberals are. I had written a book called ?(459) patents and inventions. I was using it for my courses at Harvard. It was a hybrid kind of a thing. But it is something that gives the flavor, at least at that time. The Harvard University Press was going to publish it and it had been approved by the engineering school, Ted Hunt was head of ?(470) lab, Harvey Brooks was the dean of science. Then Harvard Law School got wind of the book and I had some very unpopular things to say about their supreme court and its hostility to patents and other things and so I got a call from a friend of mine Bob ?(482) who was on the staff later went onto the Supreme Court in Massachusetts. Bob and I were neighbors. He said Bob if you take that chapter out on the Supreme Court I think I will be able to get the boys quieted down and you can have your book ?(488) I said go to Hell Bob. This resulted in typical lawyers the law school members of the board of ?(493) of the press calling a meeting in the summer time of all the engineering people except Dean Brooks were gone and they made a vote that nobody could publish on the law except with the press except that coming out of the Harvard Law School.
(end of side one)

No one except the law school could authorize the publishing of a book on law and they didn't want this book they had no use for it in ?(1)patents or anything else and therefore they voted that the Harvard University Press should not publish the book. This precipitated when the engineering people came back the ? resignation of all the engineering people including Harvey Brooks. ?(6) they appealed the President ? and he said this was deplorable

he wasn't going to interfere or take any action in the thing. And then with Germeshausen and Chou urging me to go over the MIT it didn't take very much. Of course the book was later published by the University Press. This personal interest in me by Germeshausen had developed and probably even stronger than to my Dad by that particular time. We then jumped to my association to MIT and my conviction there ought to be more engineers in the law and there ought to be a special kind of law school at MIT that trained people in technology, in patents to train engineers as scientists in being able to be administrators of government agencies knowing what they have to know about the law and why does somebody have to be studying criminal law and all the rest of the nonsense we do to practice law in this particular field and ?(22) MIT could break it because they could tell the ABA to go to blazes they don't care about their accreditations or anything else and it would be pretty hard for people to turn a special breed of lawyers coming out of MIT and even if it meant developing a special bar. We had a lot of support for this at MIT and we had a number of professors that were teaching law-related subjects like ?(27) and Contracts ? and Product Liability and things of this sort and the concept was maybe we could push MIT around here to have a meaningful special kind of law school. I wasn't so much interested in what they were doing I was interested in the idea of technology in law and training judges because you could foresee what was going to be happen in what is now called regulatory systems and the needs for these people and in industry too the liaison between the two things. Germeshausen was behind me 100% - that was a crackerjack idea. I think he had lunch with me at least once with President Juli? Stratton? as did Doc Edgerton and talked about my dream of starting a specialized kind of law school wouldn't even call it that maybe. But to train people for his multidisciplized liaison function. It was going very very well then the Ford Foundation offered J? Stratton? a chairmanship. He left MIT. Howard Johnson came in and there was just really no priority

for this no real interest in it. He didn't even give very much support to the law related group and this was dead. This isn't a story about me so I am not going to tell you about other things that happened to me at this time but it is a story about my interaction with Germeshausen and it bears directly on FPLC because I finally decided that a meeting of the Academy of Applied Science which strangely was held at a college I had never heard of Franklin Pierce College in Rindge in May because one of the members of the Academy was also on the Board of Trustees of this little liberal arts. I said you're going to have an Academy conference on the new coming European patent system and bring people from all over the world to come and talk come on up there we'll use the dorms it's a beautiful spot that's how I happened to even know about Franklin Pierce College and in the course of this interview President DiPietro and Frank Sawyer ?(55) and Bill Kenny of King Stores all trustees they were really swept up with the way people from Europe my associates from the patent practice and others were saying how exciting it was going to be there is going to be a European patent even though a lot people say there isn't. What it could mean. I got to talking about ?(61) disappointed at MIT and so forth and Sawyer particularly and DiPietro and Kenny said why the hell don't you do it at Franklin Pierce College. You could be a graduate school you have to worry about the finances yourself you have to do all that kind of thing because we can't do it it would give us prestige. And then you get it going you get your own thing and you want to be your own thing you could split off and we both ?(66) sponsors of New Hampshire law school. That's where the idea was born of going ahead and doing a full fledged law school which I had never expected to do and doing it under the auspices as a graduate school of Franklin Pierce College. A fellow named Draper Harvey from the Academy knew all these people and he was very instrumental in this and when we would go to these Academy sessions to which Germeshausen came there was excitement - don't drop the idea it's

too good. Then of course later I found out all about lawyers and law schools and the fact that you had to be everything to everybody and it really wasn't my cup of tea but it was means towards an end and that's why we started the law school. At this time I never asked anybody for any money. Sawyer and Kenny and myself and others were so excited about the idea that when we found a site on Mountain Road for a law school that we ourselves took out the mortgage. We guaranteed the mortgage. I selected a Dean Smith from Hastings who was going to be my first dean or associate dean but he knew academia and I didn't through his contacts and he told me what I had to do and cleared it with the ABA that I needed to have a library with so many books, I had to have a librarian in residence, so Phil Hazelteen was retiring from the Supreme Court I went to him and asked him if he would be our librarian and he said yes for a year to get us started and thought it would be great. Through the Academy we got a whole bunch of companies throughout the country who were reducing the law practices in their branch offices they gave us books. Through a friend on the Supreme Court we got the whole set of state reports two sets declared obsolete. A friend of the Copyright Office let me know when it was down there we brought the Hertz truck and I put the library and the Academy put up initial funding one of my clients Francis Davis did. And Edgerton and Germeshausen were asking me do you need any money. I said no. Not yet. I suppose it was because I didn't know if I could make a go of it. Then when we had done all the work that Smith wanted us to do Carol and I visited them and said Ok everything you said is all done now come on and be the Assistant Dean. He ?(101). He never expected it. He wasn't prepared for it. And so I said well the very least you're going to have to help me get a faculty and look for another Associate Dean. As through those contacts that I heard about a fellow down in Washington who had been an Assistant Dean at Kentucky and was totally dissatisfied with the way legal education was taught and didn't know anything about law and

science technology but certainly knew about running an institution that might have the same feelings I did about having a lot of practical training, a lot of trial advocacy training and pioneering new things getting students in law firms which was against the rules of the ABA and all of the kinds of things he sounded to me like a compatible individual and so I went down to Washington to meet him and he was in charge of bankruptcy research in ?(114) and that's where I met Bob Viles and that's where after describing to him what I wanted to do for an hour well I don't know what my wife will say about this but I'm your man. We shook hands and that's how it started.

Very early I introduced Germeshausen to the school. Bob Viles and I met with him and frankly he wasn't very impressed with lawyers or all the general kind of stuff we had to do. He wanted to start right away in patents and in law and technology and we had to bootleg this. I gave the initial patent courses. I gave somewhat broader intellectual property ideas to the students in seminars. Arthur Smith and former head of Arthur D. Little names escapes me for the moment came to the Academy and said that the PTC Research Foundation started by the American Patent Law Association at George Washington had been given its walking papers. Would the Academy of Applied Science take this over. We said we don't think we're the kind of organization to do it. But give it to us and we'll put in in the Franklin Pierce Law Center that we're heavily financing and a lot of our members are in back of and are helping to equip for being a new kind of law school. That's how the Academy brought PTC in. It had its own budget. We got a little of their money. We were able to sign up EG&G, General Radio, other kinds of people, my clients in the neighborhood, maybe 30 of them and others to stay on, Tom O'Brien gave us a big boost and we got Westinghouse back and a number of others, not anywhere near the level they used to pay at George Washington but enough to keep going

and everything we did in law and technology was bootlegged. It never came out of the budget of what the young people were paying for coming to the law school because that was all the ABA was interested in. All the accreditation people and how much money you got. And what are you going to do if you don't have the number of students. How big is your plant and how big is your library. All the stupid things that's what they had to do. And so Germeshausen came and began to hear about these things. I said to him what about giving us some assistance at this time. We have to show resources. And he said well at this time he had a meeting with Bob Viles I think we had just moved into White Street or temporarily moved into White Street. At first I wanted to be sure I had the building. I moved into the basement while Chubb it wasn't called Chubb then it was called - it became Chubb - but they were still in the building. And so I raised the phase out I felt I had bought it at a good price and I didn't want to miss anything and I figured being in the building quickly and so for a while we operated both on Mountain Road and in the basement at White Street. I had made my deal about this time with the ABA with the fastest ?(166) and the only really independent one that received accreditation because I really pushed them on the matter of the fact that we had a specialty in this law and technology and patents whether they liked it or not and that I had dotted every i and crossed every t and that I'm a litigator and they can play with these other deans. If they want to play around with me that's little more than they used to chew. I really meant it. This of course petrified Bob Viles but I finally made a deal with them before final accreditation that they felt the dean ought to be a full time faculty person and not have a law practice. I was not willing to give up my law practice. So he created an idea of president and I agreed with them at that point on that I would allow the dean and the faculty to determine the content of the academic situation and I would be in control of the destiny of the institution as a whole and the other kinds of things that I wanted to do but I wouln't

interfere even though as a member of the faculty and of course at that point I lost total interest in even being concerned with that phase of that. Fortunately Bob Viles is very good at this and while I may not have developed the same way he had in mind indeed he has done a very incredible job. So that explains a little bit why I was able to go to Germeshausen and say Ok I know you don"t have an interest in the law school as a general institution but I'm going to concentrate on the speciality of this law school which is going to be law and technology. You know what service I have been able to be and you have seen other people with lawyers that aren't able to do this in the entrepreneurial community and so forth. We're starting to attract a substantial number of engineers and scientists ?196 trained people of this institution we desperately need to develop this kind of specialty. Whether we do it within the J.D. program successfully or not or whether it's going to be people on the outside who are later going to come in, existing lawyers whether we're going to have the PTC as an advanced educational concept, whether we're going to do things for engineers and business people, I can't tell you what it is right now. But this is what we would like to do. We would like to establish the first chair in the U.S. in entrepreneurship and patent law at our institution. He agreed with this. He said to us but look I want to have some fun with my money right now. I want to invest in companies that are coming up. There will be a time when I will be ready to so something like that. So we struggled. And when the time came for the new building and I brought him and showed it to him. I remember a call on the phone I need your help. He said what do you need. I suppose I could have said a million dollars and got it. But since the Academy had put up $150,000 and since the insurance company itself gave us a mortgage and the bank was doing the other I just felt funny about doing this and so I said about $350,000. So he and Edgerton split it and their attorney made them give it to us as a loan. Because they look maybe these people Internal Revenue won't say

they're a charitable organization down the pike and you can't take a deduction for it. It it's a loan you can write it off as a business loan, it can be a bad loan and who knows they might not even be here tomorrow. This was the ?(27) (starting numbering again - tape at halfway mark). And of course so they did it the way they suggested but they never had any intention of we should ever have to pay it back. And I remember we never did of course. But that was their first contribution to getting me going but he said get your law school going first and then we can worry about the specialty areas. Keep the PTC going see if you can really attract engineers and so forth. And then when we get to a particular critical mass when the faculty began to see ?(36) relatively recent. Up until that time there was really no recognition in the faculty that I was doing anything but the mumbling and the jumbling of some crazy thing called patents and wasn't popular, wasn't meaning a damn and yes they knew about the PTC yes they say big people coming from Europe and everywhere over here but they would never come to any of the meetings. There was never anything here. And of course with the PTC I had the predecessor of just what you have on your Advisory Council that we had Homer recreate if you will with modern people. We used to meet long before years before and Homer was on it you see so he knew what was going on and Germeshausen was on it you see and we used to do similar kinds of things but then it didn't turn out to be Bob Shaw's meat. We made Bob Shaw Director of the PTC my way of administering ?(54) If I had somebody I'll let them do it their way. On their level. And besides I frankly I was losing interest because what I could see in intellectual property no one else was interested not even Bob Viles. And Germeshausen sensed this. And his point was I'm not going to give money to this institution until I can see Bob that you can pull it off. And that's when I began to try to impress on Viles and having Viles into meet Germeshausen. We have to make a commitment in this institution that we're going to be he here for law, science and technology. And we're

going to have to mean it we're going have to pay money for faculty not just poor boy this situation and so I guess by this time I had gotten some other funds in from other people given only because of law and technology like Tom Lloyd and Lloyd Labs. The handwriting was on the wall nobody would give a nickel to the law school and so we began to think Bob was a great help to me on this how could I intrigue Ken Germeshausen. And I drew up the predecessor of the bulletin that you have and I had my office type it. I left off the name of the individual. Even left out the name of the professorship and I had a lunch with him and I think Bob came to one of the luncheons and then I had a second lunch alone and the second lunch alone sitting down with him I wrote in the name Kenneth J. Germeshausen and David Rines and the Boles scholarship and he took it back and he had some suggestions to make about it and he said well I'm gonna try to raise over $1 million I'll give you a quarter of a million. By that time I was ?(91) trying to interest people in this institution for fund raising. And so I asked for the help of Bob Bass and Viles and old colleague of my Leo Beranek whose founded BBN, (96) brought Germeshausen over and we all worked at it. My God you give MIT this and this and this and this is the whole future these are the things that gave you your start this is what made EG&G possible your patent picture you never had that you never got started this is what created the first wealth for you to do all these things. You're lucky enough to have a David Rines ?(102) you to it. We've got to put back into the system these kinds of people. You're not going to get them out of Harvard Law School the kind of thing we got to do is to encourage these kinds of people with technical backgrounds to come and get interested in this field and then be available to entrepreneurs and do this. So with all of the help I got my million dollars. Then in order to put it over I wrote to Doc Edgerton and said Doc we are a quarter of a million shy within two days I had a check
for ?(113).

That's the background on it. The sole reason you shouldn't caste in the thing because he's doing something to help Bob Rines. It is because he really became convinced that the system needed some place where intellectual property would be really a ?(123) function what would become international and we may have a chance every few years in getting one lawyer or two lawyers really have it to be of service of the country knowing the part that Dad and I had played in making his success possible. So that is the background of it and the background of the brochure. And since we have been doing little programs like helping Dartmouth with some of their patents and Bob Shaw was doing that I was doing Carnegie-Mellon I was doing people at MIT and at Harvard and having students work on it and so forth we integrated that into the Germeshausen Center as part of the pitch of what we might doing to sister universities. Why people might want to give to it and so forth. We never got a single corporation or anyone else to give five cents to the Germeshausen Center or to the idea and it all came from these two individuals themselves who put me into the position of trust to make it happen.

Now as we are examining everything and I'm working very hard on how to leave this institution with a succession that will survive my absence and survive Bob Viles absence and other kinds of special things that we're all doing. And when the institution's been created for that question is really considering on how to integrate the PTC. We shouldn't have some many different organizations. On how to do it, how to make it effective. The MIT program of course was merely an extension of what I was doing in the second and third years of this law school. I had some people from the Max Planck Institute here for a month, people from ?(162) Strassberg. We sent some of our students to ?Strassberg to learn European. We had exchanges going. This place was a hot bed. But I was

playing with myself. A handful of students and myself. This became very disappointing to me. And having made that commitment I wasn't going to interfere with faculty programs. We just had to do it outside. Everything became as a stepchild. Bob Shaw coming aboard when he was really a member of the faculty and he really wasn't this. We had to pay for him out of PTC funds. I will forget this. Now it's a whole new atmosphere. Now there is a total recognition. I was trying to get computers into this thing in 1975. And if you look back in IDEA we were organizing Harvard and everybody else to start computerizing their libraries and common codes - zero support. And so I got quite disillusioned and I saw the way out with Homer. Homer would have never been hired if I hadn't brought him to this house and brought Bob in and offered him the job. Then Homer was so ?(192) giving the creditability that I apparently didn't have with the faculty and there was a very important thing and that's what I am very grateful to him for. So when he came in I was a back number by then. He came in and he knew all the corporate people he knew all these people. ?(201) strong about these things and would argue with him about it. He was able to participate in faculty meetings and take strong positions which I had agreed not to do. So it was a whole new era. So we had him re-invent the wheel. While ?(207) at the PTC ADvisory Board some of the members of which are now on this counsel he's invented the counsel. We used to meet every year too. Polly Newman, Homer himself, all these people used to come at our conferences. And I even had to tailor down the conference. We used to held these conferences and some of them international at the law center. Bob Shaw's method of operation is not quite like mine. And the minute I held one of them at MIT well that was the easiest thing to do. From that point on it's all been at MIT and let them worry about this let them worry about that. And now going to be renegotiating with MIT to see if they really want to do it, not just through my classes at MIT as a liaison but as a institution with us. I think they

probably do. But again this is the sort of thing that can be done in the name of Germeshausen Center we ought to really be doing research. Those questionnaires we sent out they were sent out from MIT ?wrong Franklin privileges and we got them all back again. So they never really went out. We have a lot of thinking to do. A lot of planning to do. We now have a great deal of excitement. We have a team . We got hands. Before I leave I want to be sure that we have it structured so ?(246) it will flow. We do have a fantastic reputation. We are doing ?(248) we can always improve our quality. We got to get new people aboard. We got to get the funding aboard. I have a feeling that Germeshausen will be very pleased if he can understand - sometimes he's in and out. I think he would be very thrilled to meet you. I will have to call Polly to see how to do it. But even if he isn't I would like to have Polly understand and the significance of what this institution has become. Because now as a result of my trip China in '85 we're getting commitments from people to want to send people over here. Then Homer being able to follow up on that and create some courses. We started the Pilot Program. And later we were able to take a graduate of ours Hennessey involve him as Homer's assistant and do with him to a more administrative position. But it's always has to be critiqued. Quality has to be improved. What we do has to be improved. And on this next trip to China if I can get a visa I'm supposed to lecture to the Patent Office and I've got some new ideas for them. I'm going to talk to the 25 there that want to come to the PILOT program. See if we can make a plan for the future. I'm going to be talking with each of the ?(284) patent agencies CCPIT and Hong Kong Patent Agency who started with me and talk about the future and talk about now cooperating a little bit more in writing for each others journals. They asked me to do from day one.

So I think we have everything in place to find out whether China is going to be a continually contributing member. When you and I Karl plan to go back in late May or June to Japan you wanna plan a trip of this to the

Japanese about perhaps having them sponsor an endowment of these kinds of training opportunities we're giving. Both there and here. Maybe we should (3) to Taiwan because I used to have several Taiwan students. I used to have an exchange with Taiwan University Law School and their head professor has come here (4) she used to send people all the time to us ?(5). Whether that was because we started taking Mainland China people I don't know. I'm sure this is the kind thing that can be straightened out and expanded. And like you at the other meeting I don't think there is any limit on the number of people you can bring in. We should bring as many people you know within limits as can pay their way or mostly pay their way. In Taiwan for example Professor Chu?(12) who is a very close friend of mine started the liaison between MIT and National Chou Tong University near Taiman in Taiwan. He went there in residence and built their electrical engineering department encouraging ?(16) and I was working for many years advising the Chinese patent law and the economic ?(18) laws as a result of the government through him asking me to do this ?(20) many trips. I had done enough graduate work at MIT ?(20) all the courses for a Ph.D. so I did my thesis under the joint ?(22) or on what I was planning for industrial expansion in Taiwan which came to pass in the high technology areas. So it was in that era that other people came to Professor Chu from Taiwan University nothing to do with ?(25). They said they wanted to build a ?(26) in the computer center in the electrical engineering building. They had friends in this country that wanted to give money so they asked if the Academy of Applied Science would be the recipient for these funds. Since they knew I was associated with ?(28). At that time Internal Revenue did not have a bar against us given to foreign institutions. It was just coming in. The rules weren't very clear. So we did accept that. And I said while we're doing this because my father had a great love for the orient. So I said to Professor Chou look are they going to build the electrical engineering building can I do some honor to my

father. Why don't we name some lab after him. He thought it was a hell of an idea. So I did go again to Germeshausen and Edgerton in those days. Of course the whole darn thing cost us $40,000US. Edgerton, Germeshausen and Geier gave ten. And other clients gave ?(48). And the Davis Rines University was dedicated. We took Dad there about two years later and was able to be there for the dedication. It's the only Chinese university building with one exception they have it named after a foreigner. It's in ?(51) these days Carol and I visited it a few years ago you know the Chinese don't keep anything up and allowed it to deteriorate and collapse and they put a new one. The interesting this was when I was getting a lot of publicity on Loch Ness Andy Rooney thought that he was going to expose this big fraud and I remember he came to our apartment in Harbor Towers unannounced and with his cameramen 60 Minutes and they said they had an appointment and of course the people let them in and we got there and he had a big sheet of papers and it was quite evident he was going to expose me. Of course when he came into the apartment then he began to see some Chinese objects on the wall and he began to wonder. When I heard this I called Charlie Wicoff?(64) Needlemen and Germeshausen and I said Hey I got somebody up here that doesn't think we're real. I wonder if you can pop over. Germeshausen said well if you still need I'll come later. Wicoff came right over. The minute Wifcoff came in he knew the CBS cameramen had both worked on the Kennedy assassination pictures as the experts in analysis. So they started talking. Then I said to Andy Rooney Hey will you do me a favor. Will you say hello to Mike Wallace. He and I used to play fiddle together in Brookline and my mother is a very very close friend. This guy all of a sudden got like a color of a beet and he changed the positions of the interviews so that he wasn't shown. He broke up once and so he started with his paper and I never had to call Germeshausen. He started reading the paper do you believe do I call you Dr. this I said call me Bob Rines is fine. Then he said

do you believe in flying saucers. I said hey I don't know anything about flying saucers. I thought you came here to talk about Loch Ness. He started in and pretty soon he took the sheet of papers and threw them on the floor and had a good talk. And after it was over he said ?(80) about the Loch Ness Monster whether that's real or not but I know you're real. Of course he never showed it. But he still wrote an article. This is the side of Andy Rooney that got him into trouble recently. He sent it to Enquirer. We had to approach them some time ago when we first got some pictures and we said look we're looking for research funds. Is this your cup of tea. They advised us. They said we'd make a shambles of it. If you think it's real it's not for us to do. And so the Enquirer wouldn't take it from Andy Rooney. So finally he published. And the worst thing he said was in it was my father has sponsored a building at the University that later gave me a doctor's degree. Of course at different universities. The fact that he still insisted that he had to get some kind of a thing in there ?(96). But then Ken called me later in the evening and said do you need me and ?(97) and that was it. Ken was always upset with me by the way that I didn't go after this Loch Ness thing the right way. Look he said you're using tinker toy equipment, why don't you go after the Navy, Ken I said I don't know the people I don't have the creditability and the Academy as a research organization are you willing to do it through EG&G and so forth. But it never quite happened. They did loan us a lot of equipment. Of course, Edgerton was in charge of most of things of ?(105). He would have tackled it. I probably made a terrible mistake because if I had stepped down and merely intrigued Ken into tackling it might have been long since over and I don't know with our new employees now whether we are too late. But he was always extremely interested in it. He's been nothing but a booster to everything we have ever done. I just hope that ?(112) good enough condition that we can sit around and maybe we can't spend more than 15-20 minutes with him. I just would like to have you meet him and

certainly meet Polly and explain to them that this list they have given us is what's given us ?(117) institution. Without him it would have been terribly hard. So that's the good friendship that we've had.

We have still never given out a Boles scholarship . Boles and Germeshausen and Edgerton gave to Homer's ~~indoctrination~~ induction. We have some wonderful tapes and then in the afternoon somebody pulled the plug and we have no sound.

I went since that time and made an audio tape with Edgerton. Plug into it a little piece but we lost that whole ?(127).

That was the last time there are all there. Some day it will be appropriate to do a Boles Scholarship or something. He was the glue of EG&G ?(131).

They left a great legacy. One of the unfortunate things is perhaps the reason why EG&G has never responded more is was that was animosity between Barney O'Keefe who later became president ?(140) and the time when we were going I asked Barney to join our board and everything else and he sluffed it off. But wouldn't give anything to the Germeshausen Center ?(144) to Ken about some of my charities and ?(145). There just hasn't been that support and I was very pleased a year or so ago at least the new patent attorney saw fit to recommend Germeshausen as inventor of the year in Boston. Unfortunately I was unable to go that night. Ken couldn't go either. So it came too late. But you might wonder why. But Leo Kelly is still a good friend of mine. He's now still the general counsel and we never involved him and we should. We ought to get him involved in this institution. Get him up here to talk about how EG&G developed and what a role a lawyer has played in it. But we don't have the audience we don't have these same kind of people we had when I started the law school. was

just so anxious for everything so hungry to do everything to do extra things to learn from people don't have that breed anymore. I have just go so through the years disgusted bringing fantastic people to this institution and announcing it and doing everything and "the law student" at least those with a JD degree a little bit busy tonight or got homework or got a quiz or they are working always excuses. They don't respond or they haven't responded and it's very embarrassing to me it's such a wonderful thing for me to have Brian Harris come back you know how many times Brian Harris has been in this institution in the years since 1976 this friend of mine has been here and he's talked to half a dozen students he's even Bob Viles didn't come to half the things. This was the man that was head of intellectual property in the EEC. Father of the early planning and execution. So it got to the point where he's even been up here we haven't even brought him to the law school. But now all of a sudden he's a great man. There is great excitement about what he's going to talk about. That's wonderful. Better late than never. I just wanted you to have the feeling that it has been a long time coming. ?(187) such a hot feeling to sit here and know you're ten years too late. It this had been done when it was supposed to have been done think where we would be today. It's greatly handicapped any ability I ever had to raise any money because ?(190) nothing to bring someone here to show in our area. It's all been mirrors. Real and more than there was in any other law school. But think what it could be. If we had the kind of teamwork and support and things we have right now. In fact when I came back from China with the commitment of several companies I know it was said by a lot of people ?(197) so I want to work you particularly that this thing is in good good hands and indeed we are on a road to expansion and quality and we have succession ?(203) Bob Shaw and teach these courses. Is he critiquing himself in quality. If we aren't improving and if we're not bringing younger people in and other people who are going to watch how its done and do this sort of thing the

institution has no future. We are going to have the same faculty five years from now. This isn't healthy. While up to now it was a matter of developing to the point where you are leading institution in this thing. Now we have to plan where we are going to be five years hence in that structure. Erica Bodwell (Karl here) has volunteered to step in when Bob Shaw can't do it. (Bob)Well but I don't think we should wait that long. But I think what we have to do is to we should do more in my judgement inviting of guest lecturers, seminars, come and do some speciality area. When I was a dean I had mini courses. It was time when a lot of law students didn't want to study evidence. They said oh we're not going to be in court. I said how can you go through law school without knowing something about and I had one I ?(226) Dean Simson who was a friend of mine from Boston a former dean at Suffolk he came up and gave us many years here as an elder person. There was Merle L?(229) from Texas Tec also an older gentleman and we had mini course in income tax a mini course in patents. Mini course in evidence and they had to take these. It was compulsory wasn't going to have any body go through this institution. We were the only people that ever had a compulsory thing with taxes ?(237) and then it the idea of mini courses was not consistent with the way academics thought certain things ought to be and we went through growing pains. I had established a very excellent ~~repoire~~ rapport with the bar and had an advisory committee of lawyers ?(244) and talked about internship program and we had set up a program with judges and interns with lawyers and then I turned over to another professor and within a year that was killed. It's not been the happiest things and the question was I really wouldn't let go of it until even run the way it has been developed until it reached the stature that I felt it could. I think everything is there now to carry it to the next plateau.