

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

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
Cindy Chavez, San Jose City Council*

*Introduction and Overview
Albert Hoagland, Magnetic Disk Heritage Center, Santa Clara University*

*IEEE Milestone Program and Unveiling of Plaque
Cleon Anderson, President, IEEE*

*IBM Perspective
Laura Guio, IBM*

*RAMAC in Historical Perspective
Emerson W. Pugh, IEEE Foundation*

*City of San Jose Response
Forrest Williams, San Jose City Council*

*Closing
Albert Hoagland, Magnetic Disk Heritage Center*

