Daniel E. Noble Fellowship

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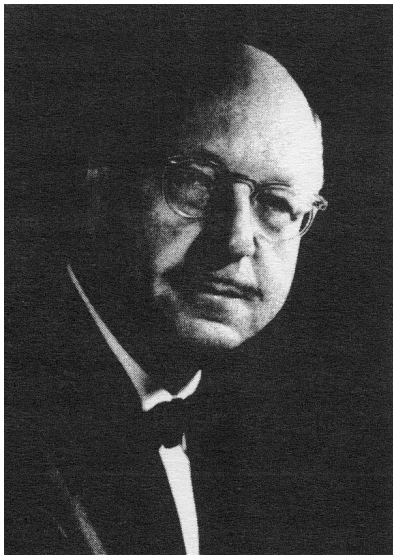

Daniel E. Noble

Dr. Daniel E. Noble was an internationally known scientist and engineer who helped pioneer modern FM two-way radio communications, and was one of the early leaders in solid state electronics technology. Noble was former Vice Chairman and Director Emeritus of Motorola Inc., and was Motorola's Science Advisory Board Chairman at the time of his death.

Noble, a former professor of mathematics and electrical engineering at the University of Connecticut, joined Motorola in 1940, after having designed and supervised construction on several pioneer FM broadcast systems, including the first two-way FM radio system for a state police department (Connecticut), for which he received much recognition. At Motorola, Noble supervised the development and design of a complete commercial FM communications system, foundation for a whole new product line.

His leadership in design and development at Motorola established the company very quickly as a leading producer of this type of communications equipment for police departments, taxi cab operators and other activities in which efficient two-way communications played an important role.

During World War II, Noble directed at Motorola the development for the U.S. Signal Corps of the famous SCR 300 FM Walkie Talkie two-way radio, which was widely used by the allied military forces. In addition to his work with the Signal Corps, Noble also collaborated on projects with both the Radiation Laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Radio Research Laboratory at Harvard.

Following the war, Noble foresaw that the future direction of electronics was with solid state technology. In 1948, he was instrumental in establishing a Motorola research facility in Phoenix, Arizona, which later spawned three operating divisions for the company. Since then, these divisions have become a sector. The Semiconductor Product Sector consists of six groups, two divisions and several support operations, and Motorola is one of the world's leading producers of semiconductors—the solid state technology, Noble foresaw as the "future" of electronics. The Government Electronics Group, an advanced technology operation, continues to serve the needs of national defense and space programs.

Noble's interest in Arizona dates back to 1919 when he spent a year there as a teenager. He and Ramsey Patterson hunted mountain lions in the Bradshaw Mountains, and ranged from Camp Wood to Walnut Creek or Turkey Creek.

Noble later became Chief Technical Officer for the Corporation, and was in charge of four of the company's operating divisions. A board member for many years, he later became Vice Chairman of the company's Board of Directors.

In addition to Noble's wide range of scientific and engineering interests, he was for many years engaged in what he called "experimental painting." His talents as an artist were recognized internationally, and today his paintings are on permanent display in five universities and three technical institutes. In addition, his art has appeared on the covers of several magazines.

Noble received many awards for his distinguished career, including the WEMA (Western Electronic Manufacturers Association, now called the American Electronics Association) Medal of Achievement, The Franklin Institute's Stuart Ballantine Medal, the University of Connecticut Engineering Alumni Plaque and the 1978 Edison Medal from the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. The Edison Medal was given in recognition for Noble's "leadership and innovation in meeting important public needs, especially in developing mobile communications and solid state electronics."

In his career, Noble served on the Board of the IEEE and the IRE (Institute of Radio Engineers), and several technical committees, including the chairmanship of Panel 13 (Mobile and Portable Radio Telephone Communications) of the Radio Technical Planning Board. Panel 13 assisted the Federal Communications Commission in the allocation of radio frequency assignments and standards, and through Noble's work, the citizens band frequencies were set aside for later use. He was also a member of the National Television Color Systems Committee, which established the transmission standards for color TV. Noble was a Life Fellow of the IEEE, a Life Fellow of The Franklin Institute, and a member of the National Academy of Engineering.

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