

## Intel CEO Offers View on American Math and Science



Otellini

**T**he United States is rapidly falling behind Asian countries in technology development, but it's a problem largely of our own making, said Paul Otellini, president and CEO of Intel Corp. and a 1972 graduate of the University of San Francisco. His remarks were part of a Nov. 26 "Intel in Asia" conversation sponsored by USF's Center for the Pacific Rim.

"I think the U.S. pulled the plug on the brain sink years ago," said Otellini, who joined Intel in 1974 and worked his way up to the role of CEO in 2005. "We created our own brain drain."

That's not to say that Otellini is dismissive of American attempts at math and science. In fact, he's a strong believer in American creativity, ingenuity, and innovation—American students who do study and actively pursue math and science-related fields are some of the best and brightest he has seen. There just aren't enough of them, he said.

Few children are being encouraged to pursue careers in math and science, he said, and those fields are not taught very well in the K-12 education system. American

graduate schools in those areas, however, are the best in the world, Otellini said. Yet with so few American students pursuing those fields, at least half the seats in those graduate programs are filled by students from other countries. That's not a bad thing, he said, but many end up returning home after earning their degrees because they cannot obtain visas to stay.

Otellini does see one bright spot—the increasing interest in environmental activism. He hopes that helps awaken an overall interest in the sciences in today's children just as Sputnik and space exploration did for a previous generation.

Like many other companies, Intel has recognized the promise of Asian countries when it comes to math and science and invested accordingly. Intel established its first assembly and testing facility in China in 1996 and now has three factories there. India is home to Intel's largest non-manufacturing site outside the U.S., and the company announced in 2006 that it will invest \$1 billion in the largest single factory within the Intel network in Vietnam. By investing in these countries, Otellini said, Intel is not furthering an American brain drain, but rather going where the resources are—in this case, highly trained people who want jobs in those fields. **USF**

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## Michael Kudlick Leaves Legacy as Gifted Scientist, Inspiring Teacher



Kudlick

**U**niversity of San Francisco Professor Emeritus Michael D. Kudlick died Feb. 16 in San Francisco after a struggle with Alzheimer's Disease. He was 73.

Kudlick taught computer science at USF for 23 years, served as chair of the department, and received the university's Distinguished Teaching Award in 1981. He was the adviser for the USF student chapter of the Association for Computing Machinery, and led his department through a sweeping curriculum revision that transformed both the undergraduate major and the graduate master's degree programs.

"Dr. Kudlick taught me how to think logically, to observe, and ask the right questions," said Alfred Chuang '82, founder and president of BEA Systems. Chuang, who credits Kudlick with helping prepare him for a career in computer science, donated \$2.5 million to USF in 2001 to fund the construction of a state-of-the-art computer classroom named for

Kudlick. "He showed me that the key to the creative process is melding one's curiosity with an intense drive. He impressed upon me that there are never any short cuts to achievement. I've lived by these principles, and I am grateful that Dr. Kudlick first modeled them for me."

Kudlick graduated from the University of Maryland in 1956, and then served in the U.S. Navy. He earned a doctorate in applied mathematics from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1966. Prior to joining USF, Kudlick worked at Shell Development and Stanford Research Institute. In 1972, his group designed the computer mouse and developed computer networking for the Defense Advance Research Projects Agency (ARPANET), the forerunner of the Internet.

"I've rarely witnessed the kind of sustained following and legacy of a faculty member like I've seen with Michael Kudlick," said Jennifer Turpin, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. "It wasn't because of what he taught, but rather how he taught—and how he led—by example." **USF**