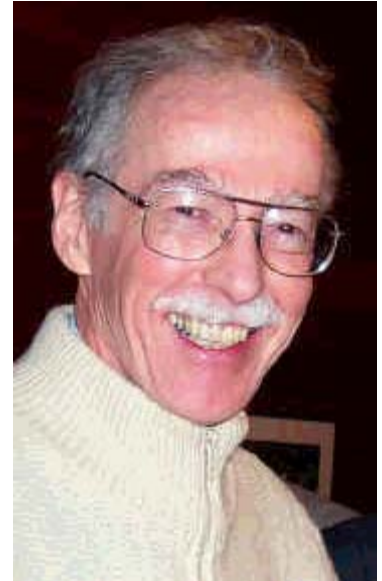


US DOE STANFORD WEEKLY REPORT EDITOR RETIRES:

Since 1991, the US DOE Stanford Site Office reported on Stanford Linear Accelerator Center (SLAC) projects and issues to DOE Headquarters Program Office sponsors. For 14 years, Dr. Martin W. Molloy edited the Stanford Site Office Weekly Report. On May 3, he retired after 39 years of Federal service with DOE and NASA.

Born in the northern Bronx of New York City, Dr. Molloy attended scholarship-only Regis High School in Manhattan, and Columbia. Majoring in mineralogy (MA, Ph.D geology), he applied field mapping, x-ray diffraction and fluorescence – central themes throughout his career – to uranium mineralization in volcanic rocks in the Tushar Mountains of central Utah. As a Texaco field geologist, Dr. Molloy explored for oil 15,000 feet below the Ventura Basin on the California coast. At Caltech's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, he was one of the first lunar and planetary geologists, developing methods to recover soil for detection of life by the Viking Mars Lander. As Surveyor Project Scientist, Dr. Molloy led lunar exploration for the series of three-legged spacecraft that landed on the Moon in 1966-68.



Dr. Martin Molloy

Photo by Diana Rogers, SLAC

At NASA Headquarters, Dr. Molloy planned planetary missions including Voyager's "Grand Tour" of the outer planets in 1977-89. He supported Walt Brown's development of imaging radar at JPL, that mapped the cloud-shrouded surface of Venus from the Magellan orbiter in 1990. As Apollo 15-17 Program Scientist, he led lunar orbital and surface exploration conducted by the US Geological Survey and other Principal Investigators. The second Apollo manned mission landed next to Surveyor 3, and retrieved parts of that spacecraft from the Moon. As Landsat Program Scientist, Dr. Molloy led the geological program of the Earth Resources Technology Satellite, providing orbital remote sensing data to the geological surveys of many nations. Awarded NASA's Sloan Management Fellowship in 1975, he majored in general management and marketing in the public sector, obtaining an MBA from Stanford's Graduate School of Business. While at Stanford, he worked at NASA Ames Research Center on U-2 and satellite surveys of the Pacific Northwest states Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

After Stanford, Dr. Molloy transferred to the Geothermal Loan Guarantee Program at ERDA's (DOE's) Oakland Operations Office. He collaborated with the US Geological Survey's Area Geothermal Supervisor in the Geysers and Cascades volcanic mountains, with Mexico at the Cerro Prieto Geothermal Field in Baja California, and with Stanford University reservoir engineers on geothermal fields around the world. Dr. Molloy managed the construction of a 50 megawatt power plant at Baca New Mexico, until infill drilling by Union Geothermal failed to develop the required geothermal steam resource. In 1987, he co-founded the Microcomputer Users' Group, introducing Apple II+ PC's to the Oakland Operations Office.

As Senior Program Manager, Dr. Molloy implemented DOE's Basic Energy Sciences research program at Lawrence Berkeley and Livermore National Laboratories, and Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Laboratory (SSRL). As Project Scientist, he supervised construction of Berkeley Lab's \$100 million Advanced Light Source and \$40 million Center for Advanced Materials, and SSRL's \$14 million SPEAR Booster Synchrotron Injector. In 1990, he moved to the Stanford Site Office at SLAC and SSRL, implementing programs in high energy physics, basic energy sciences, biological and environmental research, and safety. Dr. Molloy led DOE-Oakland's subject matter experts supporting SLAC with business, finance and accounting, contract, legal, and safety functions. For more than a decade, he closely monitored operations of SLAC's 2-Mile Linac, the PEP-II Collider, and SSRL's SPEAR Storage Ring. Last year, Dr. Molloy conducted daily construction safety walkthroughs during removal of the old SPEAR2 accelerator, and construction of the new, \$58 million SPEAR3 Storage Ring at SSRL.