INTERCOM MEMOREX

A special Intercom issue on Burroughs Corporation

December 1981

Welcome to Burroughs "family"

On behalf of your new colleagues, I am pleased to welcome you to the Burroughs organization. We hope you share our enthusiasm about the merger and our belief for a very rewarding relationship.

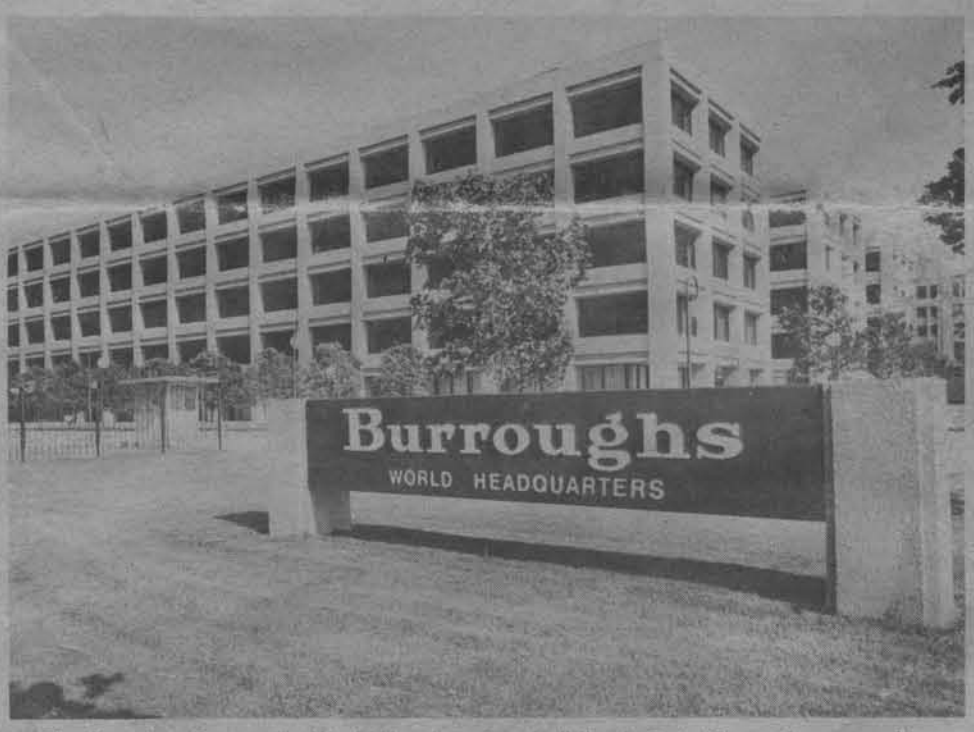
I think you will agree that our two companies fit together very well and enhance each other's operating strengths. This synergism extends to our products, our research and development efforts, and service forces. With our combined strengths, we have an organization that can vigorously move forward in all areas vital to success in our highly competitive industry.

The combination of Burroughs and Memorex also represents opportunities for the men and women of our company. The merger makes us the second largest information processing company in the world with combined revenues approaching $5 billion in 1982. This size and strength means greatly expanded career opportunities for our employees.

Clancy Spangle and your own management team will continue to direct Memorex's operations. The respect that your organization and products enjoy throughout the world, and most certainly here at Burroughs, makes me confident that we can work well together as a team toward our mutual and respective goals. I am convinced that this joining of forces marks the beginning of what could be an exciting, rewarding period for all of us.

W. Michael Blumenthal

W.M. Blumenthal



The five-story Burroughs World Headquarters building in Detroit is on the same site where Burroughs built its first Detroit plant in 1904.

Burroughs traces founding back nearly 100 years

Burroughs Corporation traces its founding to William Seward Burroughs (1857-1898) who invented and patented the first workable adding and listing machine in St. Louis, Missouri in 1885.

To produce and market his machine, Burroughs and three other men—Thomas Metcalfe, R.M. Scruggs, and W.C. Metcalfe— formed the American Arithometer Company on January 20, 1886. The Company's product "line" consisted of a single model, a straight adding and listing machine which sold for $475.

The Early Years

In its first ten years, the Company grew to include a factory and office staff of 65 employees and three salesmen in the field. In 1895 Burroughs Adding and Registering Company, Limited of Nottingham, England was established, and three years later the Company's first manufacturing facility outside the U.S. was also established at Nottingham.

William Seward Burroughs, who had retired from active participation in the Company because of ill health, died on September 14, 1898.

In 1904 the Company moved to Detroit where it built a plant of 70,304 square feet on what was formerly a cornfield. There, at the city's then northern limits, the Company grew and prospered. Additions were made to the first factory in 1905, 1906, 1908, 1910, and 1916.

In the 1960s the original plant was totally renovated and converted to office facilities. Today the site is occupied by Burroughs World Headquarters.

Growth of the Corporation

The Company was renamed the Burroughs Adding Machine Company in 1905. During that year employment rose to 1,200 people, and 7,804 machines were sold—as many as William Seward Burroughs believed the entire United States market might absorb. Just two years later, the 50,000th Burroughs machine was manufactured.

Recognizing the universal demand for its product, the Company began to spread its operations throughout the world. By the mid-1920s Burroughs machines were being sold in some 60 countries, and the Company had established major operations in South America, Europe, Africa and Australia.

William Seward Burroughs (1857-1898)

Burroughs product line was also expanding during this period. A series of calculators designed specifically for banking needs was produced in the early part of the century. In 1910 Burroughs introduced the new duplex adding machine, which featured both totals and subtotals, and a year later produced the first subtracting-adding machine, regarded as a major step forward for bank postings. The first electric key-actuated calculating machine was introduced in the 1920s. By 1935, the Burroughs product line had grown to include 450 standard models of manual and electric calculators, bookkeeping machines, and typewriters.

The Turning Point—World War II

The course of Burroughs growth and development began to change significantly with World War II. The Company cooperated in the National Defense Program as production of Burroughs machines was restricted to the needs of the Army, Navy, lend-lease program, and war contractors.

In 1944 Burroughs was awarded an Army-Navy "E" for outstanding achievement in the production of war material, principally the Norden bombsight. This program made accurate, high altitude bombing possible, and was considered by some military authorities as the single most significant action in shortening the war.

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Burroughs now the world's second largest DP Company

Burroughs organizational structure consists of operating groups, corporate units with specialized responsibilities and wholly-owned subsidiaries, all under the coordination of the Corporate executive office and staff.

The Company markets and supports its products through more than 1500 offices worldwide, and operates research, engineering and manufacturing centers in nine countries, plus software development centers in five countries.

Following are summaries of the responsibilities and activities of the operating groups, Corporate units and wholly-owned subsidiaries.

Business Machine Group

The Business Machines Group markets data processing systems and equipment and provides customer support services throughout the United States. It operates through four regions, headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia; Roseland, New Jersey; Detroit, Michigan; and Irvine, California, which direct the activities of more than 700 marketing and customer service centers and 36 customer support and training centers.

International Group

Burroughs' International Group markets systems and equipment and provides customer support services outside the United States. It operates through a network of some 600 offices operated by Burroughs companies and distributors. The Group, headquartered in Detroit, is divided into two divisions: Europe/Africa and America/Pacific. Sales and service offices are located in more than 120 countries. In addition, Burroughs International Group manufactures and markets business forms and supplies for the overseas markets at 12 plants located in nine countries.

Office Products Group

The Office Products Group designs, engineers, manufactures and markets the Company's wide range of business forms, office supplies, and document encoding, signing and protecting equipment. Headquartered in Rochester, New York, the group operates more than 100 marketing offices and 13 engineering and manufacturing facilities in the United States.

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Memorex's future is up to you

With the completion of the Burroughs-Memorex merger, Memorex is now a free-standing subsidiary of Burroughs Corporation.

Except for the functions that are required of a publicly held company, Memorex will continue to operate as before. I will continue as Chief Executive Officer of Memorex, and will report to Jerry Jacobson, Vice Chairman of Burroughs, and interact with Dr. Paul Stern, Executive Vice President on manufacturing and engineering issues.

I would like to take this time to thank each of you for being patient and supportive over this period of necessary uncertainty. And, I want to thank all of you for your contribution in helping put Memorex back on the road to profitability. I know that you put extra effort into your work and it has paid off.

With the completion of the merger, however, we must continue these efforts. We cannot look to Burroughs as the solution to our problems; instead, we must maintain our momentum and take advantage of future opportunities in our marketplaces.

With the merger completed, and our many improvement programs underway, I feel we are better positioned today to achieve our goals than we have been in recent years. I hope you join with me in looking forward to our new relationship with Burroughs.

I would like to wish you and your families a very joyous holiday season and a very happy New Year.

C. W. Spangle

C.W. Spangle

Burroughs played important role in U.S. space program

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While Burroughs efforts were again directed toward production of commercial business machines in the post-war period, World War II had marked the beginning of a major turning point for Burroughs. The war had accelerated the development of electronic technology, including the potential for development of electronic technology computer. Beginning in the late 1940s and early 1950s, the Company's growth was in four principal areas: electronic development, computer systems, defense and space programs, and diverse products which supported banking and business applications.

Burroughs Emergence Into Electronics

In the mid-1940s the decision was made to begin a full program of electronic research, and in 1949 permanent facilities for electronic research and development were established near Philadelphia. Three years later, an Electronic Instrument Division was established in that city to manufacture and market scientific instruments and electronic memory components and systems.

The new emphasis on electronic products had already resulted in a series of innovative banking and accounting machines, called the Sensimatic, which was produced by Burroughs in the late 1940s. In 1950 the Company introduced the first Sensimatic Accounting machine with programmed control panel, a product considered the greatest advance in accounting machines in 25 years. Burroughs Sensimatic and later "Sensitronic" machine—called the Series F—became the standard of bookkeeping machines.

In 1951, experiments began at the Company's research and development center, which were aimed at developing a series of computers specifically for business problem solving. In 1954 Burroughs introduced the E 101, a desksize electronic digital computer for scientific, engineering and business applications. Later Series E systems, such as the E 2000, and counterpart Series F systems, became widely accepted and were Burroughs leading products for accounting applications in business, industry and banking well into the 1960s.

Burroughs success in this product area took a further evolutionary step in the late 1960s with the introduction of the Series TC terminal computers and the Series L minicomputers. The Series TC internally programmed computers were designed for use with on-line data processing systems, and could function as either terminals or independent computers. The Series L was designed primarily as a self-sufficient billing computer, but featured a data communications option which enabled it to operate on-line as a terminal computers.

As developments in microcircuitry were applied to Series TC and Series L systems in the 1960s and 1970s, the systems evolved from electro-mechanical machines to fully electronic comptuers.

Burroughs Becomes a Computer Company

In parallel with Burroughs development of electronic products for accounting applications, the Company expanded its capability for development of larger, multipurpose computer systems. The Burroughs memory system built in 1952 for ENIAC, the world's first electronic computer, increased the computer's memory capacity sixfold, and demonstrated the Company's capability in electronic computation. In 1956 Burroughs acquired the ElectroData Corporation of Pasadena, California, a leading producer of computing equipment, and further expanded the Company's base in electronic technology.

The acquisition of ElectroData, an established company in the computer industry, provided Burroughs with much needed engineering and manufacturing capacity. The same year Burroughs Great Valley Laboratories were opened in Paoli, Pennsylvania.

First Family of Computer Systems

Burroughs development of a full range of computer systems progressed steadily. The Company introduced large-scale Datatron 220 in 1957, the B 251 visible record computer for banking applications in 1959, the B 200 series of small- to medium-scale solid-state computers in 1961, and the B 5000 solid-state modular data processing system also in 1961.

The B 5000 was regarded as the most advanced business and scientific computer offered by any manufacturer. It departed from traditional concepts of computer design, and featured such pioneering concepts as automatic multi-programming, exclusive use of compiler languages, Burroughs Master Control Program, and "virtual memory."

The B 5000 was followed by the more powerful B 5500 system in 1964, as Burroughs began its "family" approach to computer design. In addition to the B 5500, the '500' family included the large-scale B 6500 and medium-scale B 2500 and B 3500 systems introduced in 1966, and the small-scale B 500 systems released in 1968.

In a joint effort with the University of Illinois, Burroughs developed and manufactured ILLIAC 4, the extremely powerful computer at Ames Research Center in Mountain View, California.

Between 1957 and 1965, Burroughs guidance computers handled more than 300 successful missions from Cape Canaveral without failure, error or delay. Here, officials place a missile on the console, signifying yet another successful mission.

The '500' family served a broad cross-section of size requirements in fields such as banking, manufacturing and government. It solidified Burroughs position in the computer industry, and provided the base for the Company to further expand its computer manufacturing capabilities.

Participation in Defense and Space Programs

The early programs to expand Burroughs electronic capabilities also resulted in the Company being awarded numerous government and defense contracts. Burroughs computers were used by the United States Navy in its POLARIS program, and by the U.S. Air Force in the SAGE, ALRI and BUIC continental air defense networks. In 1961 Burroughs was named by the Air Force as hardware contractor for the NORAD combat operations computer complex and data display system. The computer was used to make split-second evaluations of threats to the North American continent, using input from satellites and radar throughout the world.

During this time, Burroughs was also an active participant in the U.S. space program. The world's first operational transitorized computer, produced by Burroughs in 1957, was used in guiding the launch of the Atlas Inter-continental Ballistic Missiles. A later version of this computer guided every launch in the MERCURY and GEMINI programs of manned space flights. With the completion of the first space rendezvous, made in 1965 between GEMINI VI and VII, Burroughs guidance computers had handled more than 300 successful missions without failure, error or delay. That year, the Burroughs computer that had guided the first Atlas missile was presented to the Smithsonian Institution by the U.S. Air Force, and another of the first ground guidance computers was installed in the Air Force Space Museum at Cape Canaveral, Florida. The last of 17 such Burroughs guidance computers was retired by the Air Force in 1978 after completion of more than 400 successful missions.

The 1970s—Burroughs Becomes an Information Management Company

In the late 1960s, Burroughs began the first phase of a major, long-range capital expenditure program for the expansion of its worldwide production resources. Five new facilities were opened that year; including two in the U.S. and one each in Belgium, Brazil and Mexico. More facilities followed in the 1970s, as the Company's production centers increased from 36 in 1966 to 61 in 1976.

The 1970s saw the further merging of Burroughs electronics and computer development efforts of the previous two decades, and the Company's emergence as a leader in the computer industry. The decade also marked Burroughs entry into other areas of information management, principally office automation. The Company used its growing resouces to develop several complete new families of computer systems—from minicomputers to supercomputers—and to support them with a full range of related software products, computer peripherals, terminals and data communications systems, and data management equipment.

Burroughs Series TC and Series L electronic systems, which had been introduced in the late 1960s, were continually refined for various business applications. These refinements along with continued electronic developments led to the introduction of the B 80 Series of small-scale computer systems in 1976. The B 80 brought the power and memory capacity of much larger computers to the small systems range. These features were further evident in the B 90 Series announced in 1979.

Burroughs also continued to place strong emphasis on the development of larger computer systems during the 1970s. Following the successful '500' family of computers, the '700' family was introduced between 1971 and the end of 1975. The '700' family considerably extended Burroughs coverage of the data processing market from the base established with the '500' family.

In late 1975 Burroughs began introducing the '800' family of system with the announcement of a series of computers designed for medium-to-large-scale applications. The family was expanded during 1976 with the announcement of a full range of systems.

In 1979 Burroughs announced the first models of the '900' family of systems. The '900' models, which typically occupy only half the space and require 50 percent less power to operate than the '800' family models, demonstrate the Company's continuing capability in providing a full range of products for information management.

During the 1970s, the Company also continued its developments in other areas of data processing, with products for data preparation and document handling; with a full range of displays, keyboards, printing terminals, and related data communications computer systems; with memory subsystems and high speed printer; and with software products for applications in banking and finance, manufacturing, health care, education, government, transportation and many other areas.

Burroughs expansion in data processing was paralleled by its entry into the office automation market. The Company entered the facsimile communications market in 1975 by acquiring Graphic Sciences, Inc. which produced equipment under the "dex" trademark, and entered the word processing market one year later by acquiring Redactron Corporation. The acquisition of the assets of Context Corporation in 1979 added an optical character recognition page reader system to this growing range of office automation products which have become an increasingly important segment of Burroughs "total information management" capability.

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System Development Corporation adds strength to Burroughs

Among Burroughs latest steps to strengthen its capability to meet the growing demand for information management systems which totally integrate hardware, software, service and support, was the acquisition of System Development Corporation in 1981.

Headquartered in Santa Monica, California, SDC supplies computer-based systems, products and services to businesses and government agencies throughout the world. The company has major facilities in 18 cities in the U.S. and abroad, and employs 3,800 people.

Established in 1955 as part of the Rand Corporation, SDC was later incorporated as a separate, non-profit corporation to assist in the design, development and implementation of a large-scale, computer-based air defense system for the U.S. Air Force. The result was the SAGE (Semi-Automatic Ground Environment) command and control system.

SDC completed the transistion from a non-profit corporation to a for-profit corporation in the late 1960s as it became a total system contractor, integrating hardware and software in turnkey systems. Since then, it has continued as a major contractor for the U.S. Government while continually developing and building its commercial product line and markets. Approximately 41 percent of SDC's business now stems from the Department of Defense, 38 percent from other government agencies, and 21 percent from private industry.

SDC's business involves developing electronic systems that help people in government, defense, science, industry and commerce with the job of managing information. The company's range of activities include analyzing complex information management problems, designing problem-solving software, integrating computer hardware and software into functional systems, training people to use these systems, managing and operating computer systems for customers, and providing advanced data processing, data base and data communications services to a variety of users.

SDC also conducts research and development programs in such areas as networks and distributed processing, system security, signal processing, and office automation technology.

System Development Corporation develops information systems for business and government agencies, such as the air space and command control system shown in part here.

Burroughs history

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In June of 1981, Burroughs carried office automation a step further with the introduction of the OFIS^{tm}1 Information System. OFIS^{tm}1 brings the benefits of office automation to managers and professionals as well as the clerical staff. A key element in OFIS^{tm}1 is Burroughs' new OFISfile, a unique device that houses the equivalent of up to 80,000 typewritten pages and can locate any specific letter, report, document, or group of related documents in seconds following simple English-language commands. OFIS^{tm}1 also allows the manager to communicate and share this information with others electronically.

In 1981, Burroughs strengthened its capability in meeting the growing demand for information management systems which totally integrate hardware, software, service and support with the acquisition of System Development Corporation (SDC) of Santa Monica, California. SDC is a leading information systems company serving businesses and government agencies throughout the world.

Today, with the merger of Burroughs and Memorex, Burroughs Corporation is the second-largest information processing company in the world. With more than 67,000 employees worldwide, Burroughs is a far cry from the American Arithometer Company of nearly 100 years ago.

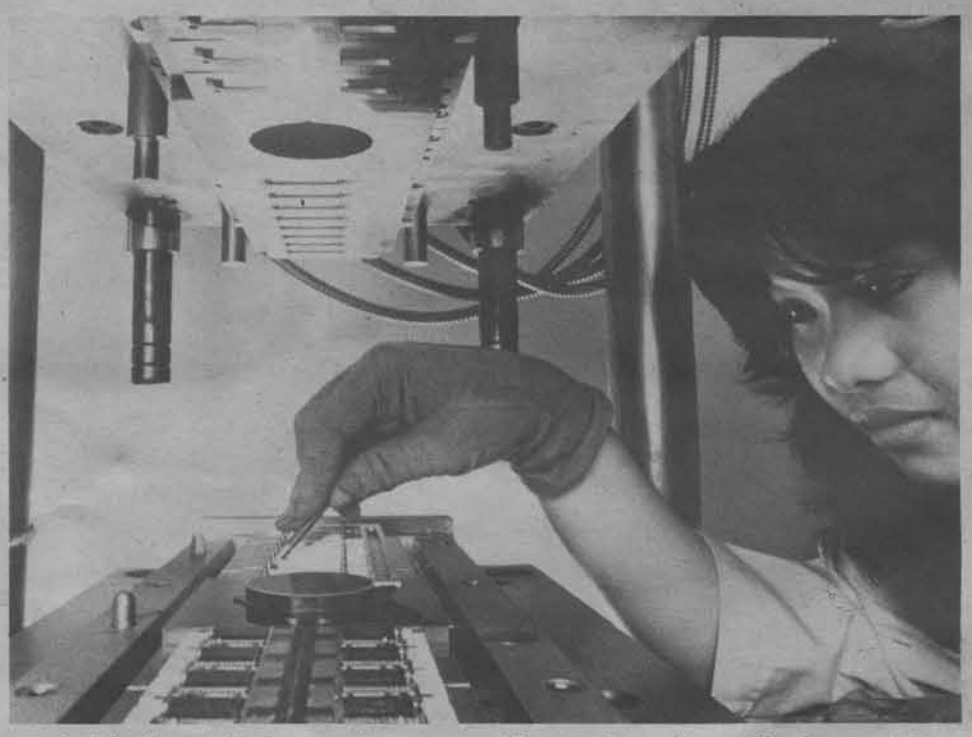
SDC plays part in space shuttle

The success of America's first space shuttle mission earlier this year had special significance for a number of employees at System Development Corporation (SDC), a Burroughs subsidiary. These employees were involved in the developmental stages of the shuttle program. In fact, nine received special recognition from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) for their contribution to the program.

The developmental work was performed at NASA's Slidell Computer Complex in Louisiana, which SDC manages, and at SDC's Hampton/Langley site in Virginia.

At Slidell, the work involved processing data on the engineering design and fabrication of the shuttle's external fuel tank. Prior to the launch, SDC also processed data obtained from single and multiple shuttle engine tests for use by various NASA contractors.

The work at the Hampton/Langley site was in support of tests on the heat shielding tiles that were essential to the shuttle's safe return from space. The work involved transcription and analysis of data during the tile cycle fatigue tests.



An injection-molded packaging process at Rancho Bernardo provides low-cost, mass production of microcircuitry, while increasing the reliability of the circuit.

Rancho Bernardo facility develops proprietary VLSI

The computer is generally considered *the* electronic invention of the current era, but the microcircuitry that forms the nucleus of the computer is considered by many experts to be the real marvel of electronics technology.

This tiny silicon chip, often referred to as an integrated circuit or a microprocessor, gave the Santa Clara Valley the name it is best known by today—Silicon Valley.

At facilities in Rancho Bernardo, California, near San Diego, Burroughs' Micro-Components Organization (MCO) is hard at work developing proprietary Very Large Scale Integrated (VLSI) semiconductors and packaged subsystem modules that will be key elements in the Company's next major generation of computer products. VLSI generally refers to thousands of circuit functions (i.e., gates) on a single chip, provided by tens or hundreds of thousands of semiconductor devices (e.g., transistors) on that chip.

Just as remarkable as the finished product is the process through which they are manufactured.

At Rancho Bernardo, the production of microcircuits begins with a logic diagram which, depending upon its complexity, may take from a few months to several years to finalize. Utilizing computer-assisted design (C.A.D.) and layout techniques, the circuit's maze of thousands of transistors and diodes is drawn 500 times larger than its eventual one-quarter-square-inch size.

This massive diagram is then divided into sections and each element of the circuit is checked for accurate position and size.

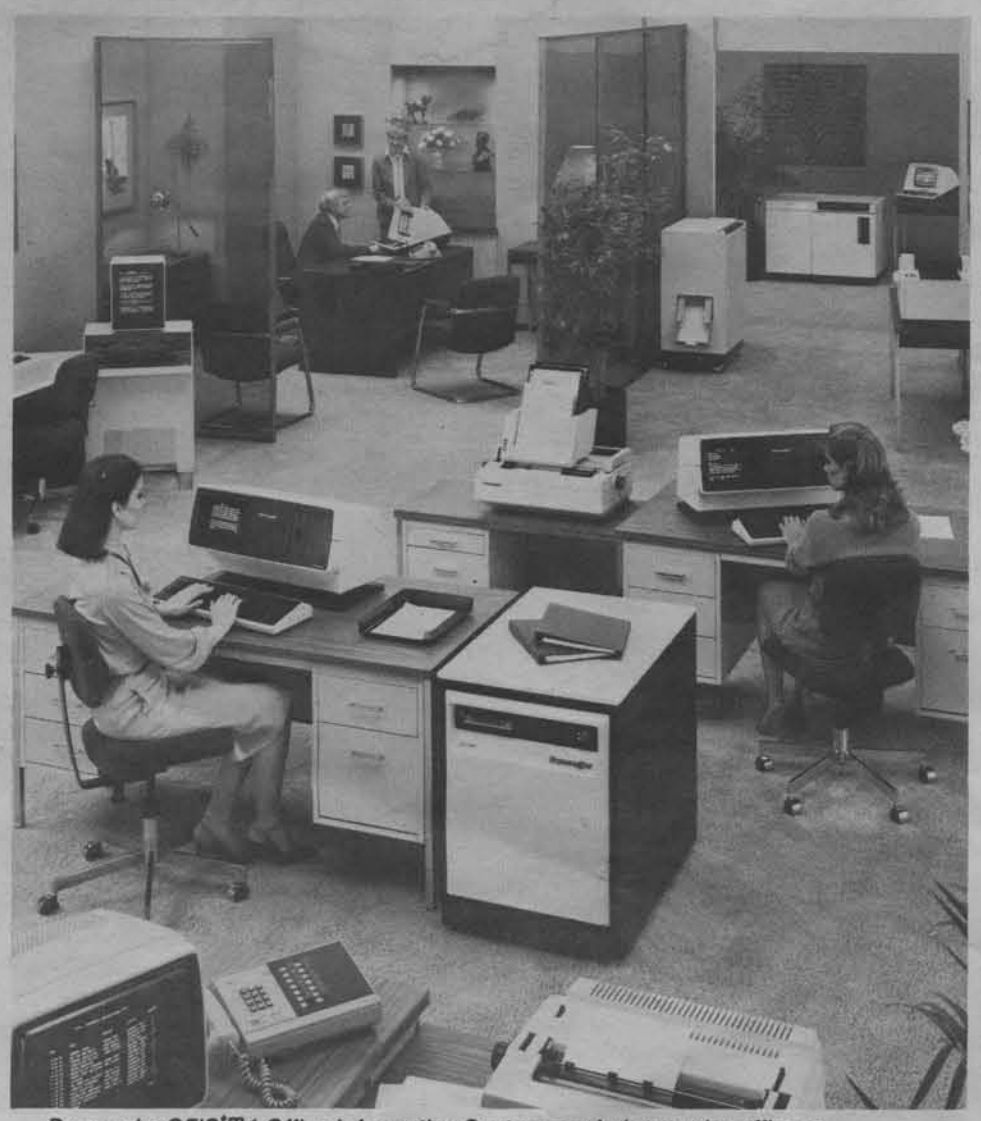
The computerized image must then be photographically reduced to its working dimensions. To accomplish this, "reticles" are prepared to define and transfer the pattern of each of several layers of circuitry onto the silicon wafer. For each layer, a five-inch reticle containing a perfect photographic image of the layer of circuitry is generated. The reticle reproduces the pattern on the wafer in its actual working size, and a "step and repeat" photographic process is used to fill the entire area of the wafer with copies of the image.

Separate reticles are required for each step of the production process: isolating the chips from each other on the wafer; defining the "gates" which control the flow of electronic signals; isolating contact points between layers of circuitry; and overcoating the entire wafer with a protective layer of silicon dioxide.

Although each photographic image is two-dimensional, the photoengraving process enables layers of either conductive or insulative material to be alternately implanted, masked and removed, resulting in a three-dimensional product only a few micrometers thick.

Although the circuits appear simple to the naked eye, each logic chip may contain tens of thousands of elements imbedded in its surface. These memory chips may now effectively store 64,000 bits of information.

Burroughs has begun building a worldwide network of computer-based resource control centers to speed response to customer service calls. Through telephone "hot lines," Burroughs field engineers can diagnose a system on-line.



Burroughs OFIS[tm]1 Office Information System can help any size office or department operate more efficiently. A key element in the system is the unique OFISfile on-line electronic file/retrieval system shown in the middle of this office configuration.

Memorex will operate as free-standing subsidiary

Continued from page 1

Office Systems Group

Formed in 1981, the Office Systems Group develops, manufactures and markets office automation products including graphics communication equipment and word processing systems. Headquartered in Danbury, Connecticut, the group's marketing operations are conducted through some 150 offices worldwide, including distributors and agents. Products are manufactured at three plants in the U.S.

Federal and Special Systems Group

The Federal and Special Systems Group, headquartered in Paoli, Pennsylvania, markets systems and equipment and provides support services to the U.S. Government. It also engineers and manufactures special purpose systems and equipment and markets these products in the U.S. and overseas. It operates four engineering and manufacturing centers in Pennsylvania.

Computer Systems Group

The Computer Systems Group engineers and manufactures Burroughs computers systems, from the very large B 7800 System to the very small B 90 Series of small general purpose computers. Headquartered in Detroit, the Computer Systems Group conducts operations at 10 facilities, located in the U.S., Belgium and Scotland.

Peripheral Products Group

The Peripheral Products Group engineers and manufactures peripheral equipment, including information storage devices and line printers. It also develops related operating software. Headquartered in Detroit, the Peripheral Products Group conducts operations at six centers located in five countries. Largest of these centers is located in Westlake Village, California.

Terminal Products Group

The Terminal Products Group is Burroughs engineering and manufacturing arm for its line of terminal systems and products. It also develops related operating software. Headquartered in Detroit, the Terminal Products Group conducts operations at five centers located in four countries. Among its products are the automated teller machines.

Components Group

The Components Group engineers and manufactures component products including integrated circuit assemblies; printed circuit boards, keyboards, fabricated parts, cables and other interconnection devices; and power supplies for use in Burroughs systems and equipment. Its operations are conducted at seven locations in four countries.

Documentation Information Systems Group

Also new in 1981, the Document Information Systems Group is responsible for all the engineering and manufacturing of Burroughs document handling, data preparation products and reader sorters. Headquartered in Detroit, the Group engineers and manufactures product at two plants in Scotland and three in the United States.

In addition to the above groups, additional operations include Corporate units with specialized responsiblities.

The **OEM Division** engineers and manufactures electronic readout devices and data display subsystems and markets these and other selected Burroughs products to original equipment manufactures (OEMs).

Formed in 1981, the **Communications Network Organization** is dedicated to the development for a variety of communications and networking systems, including distributive data processing systems, interfaces with public and private networks, and local network distribution systems.

The **Program Products Division** develops line-of-business application software for all standard products.

The **Micro Components Organization** develops proprietary Very Large Scale Integrated (VSLI) microcircuitry and packaged subsystem modules that will be key elements in the next generation of Burroughs computer products.

System Development Corporation (SDC), which Burroughs acquired in 1980, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Burroughs. A leading information systems company supplying computer-based systems, products and services to businesses and government agencies, SDC is headquartered in Santa Monica, California, and has major facilities in 18 cities in the U.S. and abroad.

As a Burroughs company, Memorex will operate much in the same manner as SDC, reporting directly to Burroughs' Corporate headquarters.

"Office of Tomorrow" around the corner with OFIS 1

Burroughs Corporation took a giant step toward the "Office of Tomorrow" —also known as the paperless or automated office—in June when it introduced its OFIS[tm]1 Information System.

As developed by Burroughs' Office Systems Group in Danbury, Connecticut, the system supports increased office productivity through its advanced electronic filing and communications abilities and the latest methods of creating, displaying and processing office information.

Designed for managers and professionals as well as clerical personnel, OFIS 1 consists of the following principal components:

- OFISfile—a unique storage device that houses the equivalent of up to 80,000 typewritten pages and can locate any specific letter, report, document or group of related documents in seconds by following simple English-language commands;
- OFISdirector—an information processor that lets system components communicate with each other, handles electronic mail and provides executives with personal productivity tools for scheduling meetings and writing memos;
- OFISwriter—a word processor for preparing, editing and communicating text;
- OFISreader—an optical character recognition page reader which scans typewritten pages and transfers them to the OFISwriter, where they can be revised, or to the OFISfile, where they can be accessed;
- OFISterminal—an inquiry and display station used with OFISfile; and
- OFISworkstation—a keyboard and display unit used with the OFISdirector.

OFIS 1 is a totally modular system. A user can install a complete system, or start with a few basic components and add to them later. The system's compatibility with many other makers of office equipment protects users from unnecessary "start over" costs.

What all this means to the user, especially one at the managerial level, is that he or she will have more time to concentrate on strategic and intellectual work as the routine information distributing and processing time is cut down to microseconds. It will also provide the manager with more pertinent and timely information to assist decision-making.

"Ironically, while television soap operas are transmitted by satellite, vital business information too often travels at the speed of the mail cart," says Roger W. Johnson, OSG president. "And then, it can't be located if your secretary is out to lunch. In contrast, automated systems, like OFIS 1 system, make information available for the asking."

B 3955 added to computer family

In October, Burroughs debuted the Company's newest computer system—the medium-scale B 3955—at the CUBE (Cooperating Users of Burroughs Equipment) conference in New Orleans.

The B 3955 is the most recent addition to Burroughs' '900' Series of computers and has already successfully completed a six-week customer acceptance test at the Tallahassee (Florida) Memorial Regional Medical Center.

According to Dr. Paul Stern, executive vice president of engineering and manufacturing and keynote speaker at the conference, "CUBE members were most impressed with the packaging. We took advantage of new packaging technology to reduce the system's size. The processor and memory cabinetry occupies only nine square feet—a 47 percent reduction over the B 3955's predecessors."

The new system represents the next step up in data processing power from the B 3800 in Burroughs' earlier '800' Series of computers. With its expanded memory and improved processor performance, the B 3955 provides up to two times the throughput of the B 3800, and is compatible with that and other systems in Burroughs medium-systems category.

Besides needing less floor space than earlier medium-scale models, the B 3955 requires 25 percent less power and air conditioning.

The B 3955 strengthens Burroughs' position in the medium-system market, while providing new marketing opportunities. The system will offer price/performance advantages to users of competitive equipment, particularly in the financial, manufacturing, distribution, government, utilities and transportation lines of business. In addition, current Burroughs medium-system customers will look to the B 3955 to deliver more performance at reduced cost.

Product lines span spectrum

Burroughs serves the information processing needs of users in many lines of business. The Company's products capability spans a wide spectrum of requirements for the recording, computation, processing, editing and communicaation of data and words.

Burroughs products can be classified in the following groupings: computer systems, including the 'B 900' Series and its largest computer, the 'B 7800' Series; terminals and communications equipment, including the BMT[tm] Series of display-based terminals, printer-based terminals, and programmable, display-based terminals, and a series of customer-activated teller machines (ATM's); computer peripherals, including disk drives, magnetic tape subsystems and printers; data preparation and document management systems, including high-speed reader-sorters and document reading, encoding, sorting and listing systems; software products; office automation products, including the OFIS[tm]1 office information system; business forms and office supplies; and special purpose products and components.

These products are complemented by a full range of services including: management system design; system planning and analysis; programming; documentation; customer training; and field engineering.

Since its inception, Burroughs has served the financial community with products and services. Among the Burroughs products used by banks and other financial institutions today are document reader/sorters and customer-activated teller machines (ATM's) such as that shown here.