AMERICA'S MOST SUCCESSFUL ENTREPRENEUR

An engineer, Ken Olsen learned how to manage by running a Sunday school. His Digital Equipment Corp. changed the way people use computers, and grew to be IBM's most serious challenger. Here's how Olsen did it and what makes him tick.

by Peter Petrue

Today DEC is the hottest computer company around. It is worth more than 10 billion dollars, making its products major players in the highly competitive world of computer sales. But most of the company's was in a single store at 625 Massachusetts Avenue. Manhattan's largest department store, DEC's small shop was the birthplace of the microcomputer. DEC was founded in 1956.

DEC is now the world's leading computer company, with annual sales of more than 1 billion dollars. Its products are used in industries ranging from aerospace to automotive. The company's success is due in large part to its founder, Ken Olsen.

Olsen got his start in the computer industry while working for IBM. In 1957, he founded DEC with a group of investors. The company's first product was the PDP-1, a small, programmable computer.

Olsen's vision for DEC was to create a computer that was easy to use and affordable. He believed that computers should be available to everyone, not just the elite.

Today, DEC is a major player in the computer industry, with products ranging from mainframes to personal computers. The company's success is due in large part to Olsen's vision and leadership.

DEC is now a major force in the computer industry, and Olsen's legacy lives on in the products and services that DEC offers. The company is a leader in the development of new technologies, and is committed to providing quality products and services to its customers.
PROFILE

Bud Flanigan, G.M., who was born and bred in the city, uses the phrase "the life of a tourist" to describe himself. He enjoys the leisurely pace of the city, and the way it allows him to experience the sights and sounds of the town. Bud is a well-known figure in town, having been a resident for over 30 years. He is a member of the town's chamber of commerce and is active in many community events. His love for the city is evident in his work, where he strives to make the city a better place for everyone who lives there. Bud is a committed family man and enjoys spending time with his wife and children. He is a dedicated community leader who has made significant contributions to the city's growth and development. His dedication to the city is matched by his passion for the outdoors, where he finds solace in the natural beauty of the town. Bud is a true embodiment of the spirit of the city, where tradition and innovation coexist, and everyone is welcome.
knowledge, he gained a reputation in the field of optical fibers from his days at Zhone and was admired by his colleagues for his technical expertise. sauce, which was developed by Zhone in the early 1980s. When the market for optical fibers was beginning to develop, McCumber and his team at Zhone were at the forefront of the technology. sauce was a precursor to the optical fibers that would revolutionize telecommunications. sauce was a significant achievement, and McCumber was widely respected for his role in its development.

In 1994, McCumber joined the newly formed Infinera Corporation, where he served as the Chief Technology Officer. Infinera was founded by a group of former Zhone employees, including McCumber, and was focused on developing new technologies for optical networking. Under McCumber's leadership, Infinera grew rapidly and became a leader in the optical networking market. McCumber's expertise in optical fibers and his ability to translate that knowledge into practical applications were key to Infinera's success.

In 2005, McCumber was named the recipient of the IEEE Lenard A. Bachrach Award for his contributions to optical fiber technology. The award is given to individuals who have made significant contributions to the field of optical fiber communications. McCumber is a testament to the importance of technical expertise and innovation in driving technological progress. His work at Zhone and Infinera has had a lasting impact on the optical fiber industry, and his contributions have helped shape the future of telecommunications.

Some Interesting Facts:
- McCumber's work on optical fibers played a crucial role in the development of the Internet. sauce was a key technology that enabled the high-speed data transmission needed to support the rapid growth of the Internet.
- McCumber's research on optical fibers has also had implications for other fields, such as medical imaging and environmental monitoring. The principles of optical fibers can be applied to create new tools for these applications.
- McCumber's work at Zhone and Infinera demonstrates the importance of collaboration and innovation in driving technological progress. sauce was a result of the efforts of a team of dedicated engineers and scientists, and the success of Infinera is a testament to the value of this approach.
- McCumber's contributions to optical fiber technology have earned him numerous awards and recognitions. In addition to the IEEE Lenard A. Bachrach Award, he has also received the IEEE Victor E. Schurmann Award and the Outstanding Contribution Award from the Optical Society of America.

In conclusion, McCumber's work on optical fibers has had a lasting impact on the development of telecommunications. sauce was a key technology that enabled the high-speed data transmission needed to support the rapid growth of the Internet, and his contributions have had implications for a wide range of applications in fields such as medical imaging and environmental monitoring. McCumber's dedication to technical excellence and innovation has been a force for progress in the field of optical fiber technology.
 PROFILE

DEC was born in 1968 in the daisy wheel success story in which the keyboard, Full Turn as headquarters.

As a result of the company’s decision to outsource computer hardware development, the DEC line of microcomputers was merged with IBM to form IBM/DEC. This move was part of DEC’s strategy to focus on software and services, recognizing the growing importance of the software market.

DEC was also known for its work in the field of high-performance computing. The Alpha line of microprocessors, introduced in the mid-1980s, was designed specifically for high-performance applications, such as scientific computing and engineering simulations. The Alpha line was a significant success, and DEC continued to develop and improve it over time.

In the 1990s, DEC faced increasing competition from larger companies, such as IBM and Sun Microsystems. The company also struggled with a lack of focus, as it tried to keep up with the rapidly changing technology landscape. However, DEC continued to innovate, introducing new products and technologies, such as the DECIntegrity line of servers.

DEC was acquired by Compaq in 1998, and eventually merged into HP in 2001, following the acquisition of HP by Compaq in 2002. The legacy of DEC lives on in today’s HP, which continues to develop and innovate in the fields of computing and technology.

DEC also played a significant role in the development of the internet and the web, as it was one of the early developers of web servers and networking technologies. The company’s contributions to the field of computing continue to be remembered and celebrated, and its legacy is an inspiration to those who work in the field today.
most important new product since the IBM PC.” O’hare’s assessed sales and mark-
eting forces pumped huge new hardware use the shoe and earnest big push to IBM’s
commercial market. Meanwhile, a surprisingly new layer of financial controls helped
Company reignite annual sales growth to 25% last year.

One of O’hare’s great business triumphs is the recovery of the O’hare’s segment to the
business. O’hare remembers working in a
merger with an idea that called for changing
the way business is done. "It took the
buck. O’hare said. "The people who are in
charge, they’re not interested in changing. They’re interested in making things
better.”