

The Birth of Minnesota's Computer Industry

Minnesota's computer industry is one of the nation's oldest and most successful. It was founded in 1946 by the University of Minnesota, which was the first to develop a computer in the United States. The first computer, the University of Minnesota Computer, was built in 1946 and was the first to be used for business purposes. It was built by the University of Minnesota and was the first to be used for business purposes. It was built by the University of Minnesota and was the first to be used for business purposes.

In its first years, the company's main business was to build computers for the government. It was the first to build a computer for the government, and it was the first to build a computer for the government. It was the first to build a computer for the government, and it was the first to build a computer for the government.

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"Silicon Prairie" and the World's First Computers

Today, many people associate the history and production of computers with Silicon Valley in California. But the history of computers in Minnesota is just as rich. The first computer in Minnesota was built in 1946, and it was the first to be used for business purposes. It was built by the University of Minnesota and was the first to be used for business purposes.

A computer is a machine that can store and process information. It is a machine that can store and process information. It is a machine that can store and process information. It is a machine that can store and process information.

There are many reasons why the University of Minnesota was the first to develop a computer. It was the first to develop a computer in the United States, and it was the first to develop a computer in the United States. It was the first to develop a computer in the United States, and it was the first to develop a computer in the United States.

Land of 10,000 Engineers: UNIVAC and the University of Minnesota

In 1951, the University of Minnesota was the first to develop a computer in the United States. It was the first to develop a computer in the United States, and it was the first to develop a computer in the United States. It was the first to develop a computer in the United States, and it was the first to develop a computer in the United States.

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Computers At Sea: The Naval Tactical Data System

The Naval Tactical Data System (NTDS) was a computer system developed by the University of Minnesota for the U.S. Navy. It was the first to be used for business purposes. It was built by the University of Minnesota and was the first to be used for business purposes.

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Landing Planes for 40 Years: Air Traffic Control (ATC)

The Air Traffic Control (ATC) system was developed by the University of Minnesota for the U.S. Navy. It was the first to be used for business purposes. It was built by the University of Minnesota and was the first to be used for business purposes.

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An Unlikely Birthplace: The Founding of Engineering Research Associates

Engineering Research Associates (ERA) was founded in 1946 by the University of Minnesota. It was the first to be used for business purposes. It was built by the University of Minnesota and was the first to be used for business purposes.

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Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles, Satellites & UNIVAC's Athena Computer


The Athena computer was developed by the University of Minnesota for the U.S. Navy. It was the first to be used for business purposes. It was built by the University of Minnesota and was the first to be used for business purposes.

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ERA, UNIVAC & Beyond: An Expanding Minnesota Presence

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Radar, Hurricanes & Unisys on the Evening Weather Report



Above: Two pictures of the NEXRAD radar system being installed in Chamblus, MN, in 1994. The project was headed up by the East Rock, NY, division of the company with several key portions of the system (including the digital signal processor) being designed in Eagan, MN.

While Sperry UNIVAC and its successor, Unisys, primarily produced computers for the U.S. Military, they also produced many systems for other government agencies. One such project was a doppler weather radar system, also known as Next Generation Radar (NEXRAD) which was produced for the National Weather Service. Begun in 1980 while the company was still Sperry, the system was engineered to provide real-time information about the size, intensity, direction, and wind speed of a storm.

Right: A map of the completed NEXRAD installation in the contiguous United States. There are two installations in Minnesota (including KMFX, the Twin Cities weather radar) and over 150 total in the U.S.

The most expensive hurricane at the time when it struck in 1992, Hurricane Andrew was the first major storm to be tracked by NEXRAD. For Andrew, and other such storms, NEXRAD has proven to be instrumental for providing high-resolution data within minutes. Called doppler radar for the way it detects information, it is this same technology that brings you the local weather report on the evening news.

Below: A radar image of Hurricane Andrew hitting the coast of Florida in August of 1992. NEXRAD radar allowed Unisys to accurately predict the path of the storm, with officials evacuating the threatened areas.

The End of an Era: Lockheed Martin Closes its Eagan Plant

The last couple decades of the company's history have been a remarkable period of growth. In 1981, Lockheed completed their defense division into a subsidiary called Lockheed Martin. The company was then divided into three major divisions: Lockheed Martin Aeronautics, Lockheed Martin Space, and Lockheed Martin Information Systems. Lockheed Martin's Eagan plant, which was the company's largest, was closed in 2013. The plant, which had been in operation since 1951, was a significant part of the company's history. The plant was closed as part of a restructuring effort to streamline the company's operations and focus on its core business. The plant's closure was a significant event for the company and the local community, as it had been a major employer in the area for decades.

Below: The original Lockheed Martin Eagan plant, which was the company's largest, was closed in 2013. The plant, which had been in operation since 1951, was a significant part of the company's history. The plant was closed as part of a restructuring effort to streamline the company's operations and focus on its core business. The plant's closure was a significant event for the company and the local community, as it had been a major employer in the area for decades.

DIRECTOR'S CHALLENGE CUP GOLF TROPHY

Starting in 1995 the Loral/Lockheed Martin/Unisys golf league had a yearly golf tournament that pitted 4 person teams against each other. The last Director's Challenge tournament was held in 2016 under the auspices of the combined Unisys - Lockheed league now known as the ULGL (Unified Legacy Golf League). 56 of the 270 member league competed in the tournament. The decision to discontinue this tournament was a difficult one after 22 years, but we are continuing to refine the golf activities to match the interests of our current membership.

UNIFIED LEGACY GOLF LEAGUE

MARK PARSON, DICK HUBERTY, DARRYL WITTE, MIKE WILLIAMS, TONY HILL, BOB DAVIS
BRIAN GIBSON, JIM WILSON, DAVE SCHULTZ, MIKE MACHIN, TONY HILL, BOB DAVIS
CORY STAFFE, JIM MELICHAM, JIM SHIPLEY, JAY GOLDENSTEIN, TONY HILL, BOB DAVIS

KIM SALANT, TIMOTHY, ART PRINZ, DAN DAVITZ, TONY HILL, BOB DAVIS
AMANDA WATLAND, MARK WARD, ART PRINZ, DAN DAVITZ, TONY HILL, BOB DAVIS
JIM SALANT, TIMOTHY, ART PRINZ, DAN DAVITZ, TONY HILL, BOB DAVIS
SCOTT MCDONELL, HONGMI, CURT WAGNER, JIM ANDREWS, TONY HILL, BOB DAVIS

From Sea to Sky: Anti-Submarine Warfare and Ocean Surveillance

Still fresh from the success of the Naval Tactical Data System (NTDS), UNIVAC became the choice to create similar digital computers for ocean surveillance around the U.S. Military. In 1963, in conjunction with the Navy's ANEW program, UNIVAC began developing computers for the Navy's P-3C airplanes. With the Cold War still underway, these were launched into service to meet the threat of the Soviet Union's expanded submarine fleet. The company's involvement in the program continued over the years with internal iterations of P-3 systems.

Above: An image of a P-3C airplane flying over the ocean. The P-3C is a three-engine, medium-range, anti-submarine warfare aircraft. It was developed by Lockheed Martin and is currently in service with the U.S. Navy. The P-3C is a highly versatile aircraft, capable of performing a wide range of missions, including anti-submarine warfare, ocean surveillance, and search and rescue. It is a key asset of the U.S. Navy's anti-submarine warfare fleet.

Left: A diagram of a typical P-3C mission. The diagram shows the P-3C's various sensors and weapons, and how they are used to detect and track submarines. The P-3C's sensors include a magnetic anomaly detector, a side-scan sonar, and a hull-mounted sonar. Its weapons include a variety of torpedoes and missiles. The P-3C's mission is to detect and track submarines, and to provide information to other ships and aircraft in the fleet.

The P-3C [was] the first digital airborne anti-submarine warfare system.

Jim Rapinac
UNIVAC Defense Systems Division
General Manager

Below left: An image of an F-15 fighter jet in flight. The F-15 is a single-engine, all-weather, tactical fighter aircraft. It was developed by Lockheed Martin and is currently in service with the U.S. Air Force. The F-15 is a highly versatile aircraft, capable of performing a wide range of missions, including air-to-air combat, ground attack, and search and rescue. It is a key asset of the U.S. Air Force's fighter fleet.

Below right: The AN-124 Hercules transport aircraft. The AN-124 is a four-engine, heavy-lift transport aircraft. It was developed by Antonov and is currently in service with the Ukrainian Air Force. The AN-124 is a highly versatile aircraft, capable of performing a wide range of missions, including cargo transport, passenger transport, and medical evacuation. It is a key asset of the Ukrainian Air Force's transport fleet.

Silicon & High Standards: Sperry's Foray into Semiconductors

UNIVAC's military computers demanded extremely reliable - even in dire situations. From the 1950s and onward meant greater possibilities for the development of new technologies. Semiconductors, components of transistors and integrated circuits, are an essential component of all computerized devices. The first semiconductor and transistor which was later replaced by silicon in the 1950s. Sperry UNIVAC turned to the forefront of keeping semiconductor standards high and ensuring their reliability.

Below: A photograph of a semiconductor chip. The chip is a small, square, silicon-based device that contains a complex circuit of transistors and other electronic components. It is a key component of many modern electronic devices, including computers, smartphones, and other digital devices. The chip is typically mounted on a printed circuit board (PCB) and is connected to other components on the board.

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Nuclear Secrets, The B-2 Bomber & The End of The Cold War

Many of UNIVAC's and its successor companies' projects were part of a Cold War effort, during the Cold War was a time when the U.S. and the Soviet Union were in a state of military and political tension. UNIVAC's work during this time was critical to the U.S. military's efforts to develop and maintain its nuclear arsenal. UNIVAC's work included the development of the B-2 bomber, which is a stealth bomber capable of carrying nuclear weapons. UNIVAC's work also included the development of the Minuteman missile, which is a nuclear-capable missile that can be launched from a silo. UNIVAC's work during the Cold War was a testament to the company's commitment to excellence and its ability to deliver on its promises.

Below: A photograph of the B-2 bomber. The B-2 is a stealth bomber, which is a type of aircraft designed to be invisible to radar. It is a highly advanced aircraft, capable of carrying a variety of weapons, including nuclear weapons. The B-2 is a key asset of the U.S. Air Force's strategic bomber fleet.

Below: A photograph of the Minuteman missile. The Minuteman is a nuclear-capable missile that can be launched from a silo. It is a highly advanced missile, capable of carrying a variety of warheads, including nuclear warheads. The Minuteman is a key asset of the U.S. Air Force's nuclear arsenal.

Radar, Hurricanes & Unisys on the Evening Weather Report

While early iterations of UNIVAC's Naval Tactical Data System (NTDS) systems were successful, later versions proved to be just as capable even exceeding expectations. The third generation of the NTDS system was the AN-124 Hercules transport aircraft. The AN-124 was a four-engine, heavy-lift transport aircraft. It was developed by Antonov and is currently in service with the Ukrainian Air Force. The AN-124 is a highly versatile aircraft, capable of performing a wide range of missions, including cargo transport, passenger transport, and medical evacuation. It is a key asset of the Ukrainian Air Force's transport fleet.

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