



Welcome to the Revived Dialtone Newsletter!

For months, we have been planning on the launch of the much anticipated Bell System Archives newsletter, which we announced a year ago was going to be known as 'DIALTONE'. Why you ask did we choose such an old fashioned name for a newsletter? Simple really. DIALTONE was the newsletter that was for employees at the Indianapolis Works, and ceased publication like so many of the various Western Electric Works, and other RBOC (Regional Bell Operating Companies) newsletters that each had published. 1983 was the final edition for all various business units of AT&T, and new ones cropped up to take their place in 1984, and beyond.

We chose DIALTONE in part, due to the iconic and simple name, and to pay homage to one of the largest of the Western Electric Works manufacturing locations in the Bell System, and where so many of the iconic phones were produced, including the first Trimline telephones. Sadly, like so many Western Electric Works, the Indianapolis Works was closed as a result of the Bell System Divestiture in 1984. We pay homage not only to the hundreds of thousands of employees at the former Indianapolis Works, but to all the other Western Electric Works, Bell Laboratories, and Bell Operating Company employees, whom many dedicated their working careers to create unparalleled research, manufacturing, and installation services that we in the USA will never see again in our lifetime.



August 1965



Fourth Quarter 1983



Final Edition, September 1984

Our goal is not to compete with other well established newsletters in the similar category, but to be complementary, and hopefully collaborative, and the sharing of ideas, which is to keep the spirit of this fascinating adventure we all know and love, which is the legacy of communications in America, and how we as a nation stood out as THE innovators of quality, that to this day has yet to be matched, despite the fact it is forty years since Divestiture of The Bell System 

January 1st, 2024...40th Anniversary of No Bell System!

For all the preparations and that went into destroying the Bell System for nearly two years, starting in first quarter 1982, when AT&T management presented to the Department of Justice on their proposal to divest their 22 local Bell Operating Companies from corporate at 195 Broadway, New York, and culminating in the 31st December 1983 final day of the best phone system on the planet. One would think that there would have been some mention in the media of this historic, and tragic event that destroyed Americas preeminence in the global communications industry, to only be replaced by Communist China. As a nation, we no longer own or operate Bell Telephone Laboratories (Nokia now owns this crown jewel of research). As a nation, we no longer manufacture quality telecommunications equipment, and have to rely on China for this.

The only portion of the former Western Electric (later AT&T Technologies, Lucent Technologies, and Avaya Communication) that is still manufactured in the USA is the SYSTIMAX copper and fiber cabling products for patch cords, phone and data connectivity, better known as SYSTIMAX PDS. This line of product is now owned by CommScope Holding Company, Inc., and is still to this day utilizing Western Electric quality standards. It should also be noted that Western Electric in Roseville, Georgia, which is not affiliated with any previous AT&T spin-offs, still manufactures the same high quality audio vacuum tubes, and audio amplifiers.

This issue of DIALTONE will dedicate to the historic event of the AT&T Divestiture, using rarely seen magazine advertising that was to bring this to the public attention. We will also help educate the long forgotten spin-off entities that were announced during this time period, and what entities now exist after numerous changes through mergers in the 1990's.

It should also be of importance, that seems to be overlooked, is that November 20th, 1974 was the historic milestone when the Department of Justice filed it's antitrust suit against American Telephone & Telegraph Co., and Western Electric. In our archives, we have the original settlement document that was only recently procured, and we plan on uploading this to the Bell System Archives site. This pivotal moment came at a tumultuous time in America, with the resignation of President Nixon, and Vice President Ford becoming President. The antitrust suit went through three different presidential administrations; Ford, Carter, and then Regan. President Regan, ironically, and quite correctly praised the administrative efficiency of the then AT&T run Bell System, and as an example of American business ingenuity. Sadly, as the new administration entered, the new attorney General, William Baxter was asked by the media whether he was going to continue the suit against the Bell System, and he said yes, despite the yet senate confirmed Caspar Weinberger who knew quite well from a national security perspective, it would be an unmitigated disaster to breakup the Bell System, which had closely work with the Department of Defense (Department of War until September 1947). What the USA is going through, and very well will go through with centrally planed, and hostile governments, who will stop and nothing to infiltrate our national communications networks, just as CISA (Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency) had warned in a news release, warning that AT&T, Verizon and Lumen, which owns CenturyLink and Quantum Fiber were all infiltrated. Caspar Weinberger if still alive, would have said, "I told you so"! The intelligent minds at Bell Laboratories, if it were still part of a central organization like before, our unified communications network would never have befell the hostile, and criminal minds trying to wreak havoc.

It's a shame that, neither of the offspring of the 1984 Divested "Baby Bells", like SBC (AT&T, Inc./Ameritech, Pacific Telesis/BellSouth), Verizon (Bell Atlantic/NYNEX), and LUMEN/CenturyLink (US West) had any mention at all about the events that happened in 1983-1984, and it's almost as if history of their very business of where they originated is almost an afterthought, which is most unfortunate 🕒

Fourth Quarter

November 2024



DIALTONE
Newsletter

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Joint Statement from FBI and CISA on the People's Republic of China (PRC) Targeting of Commercial Telecommunications Infrastructure

Released
November 13, 2024

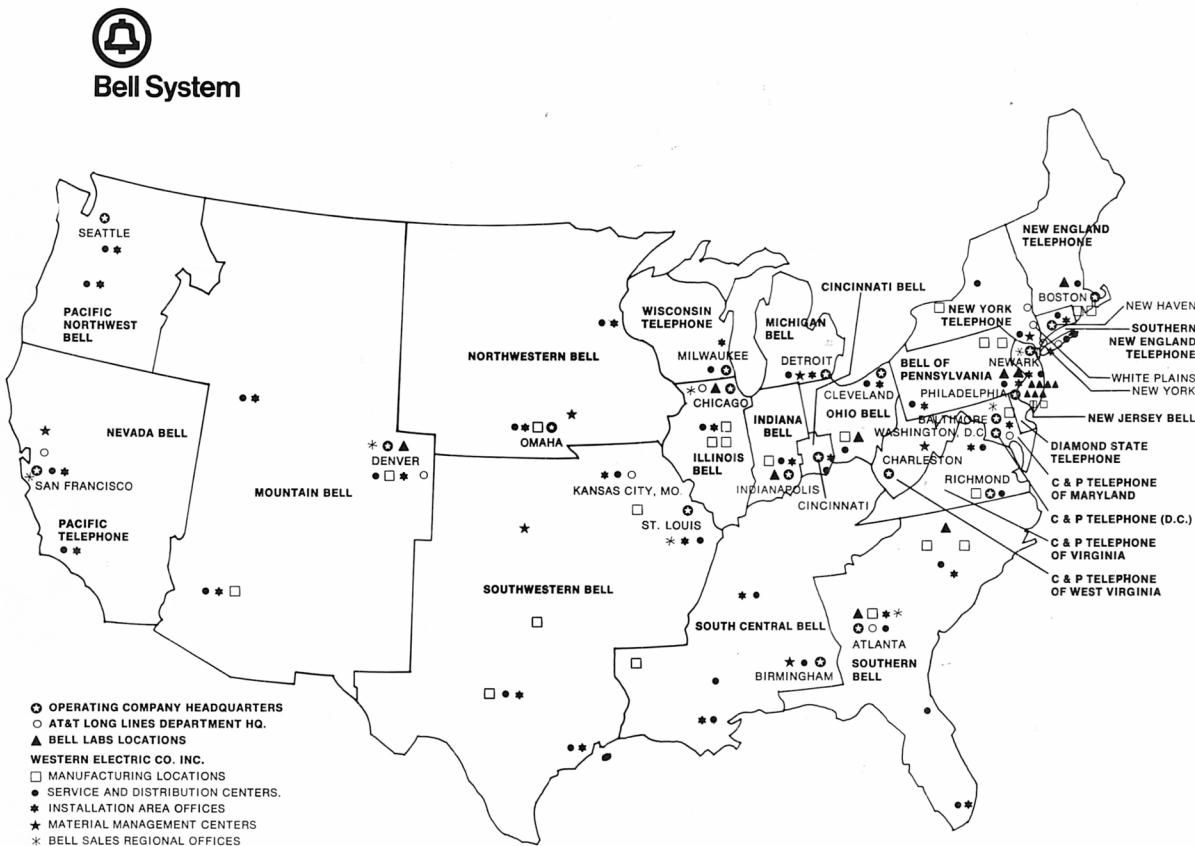
The U.S. government's continued investigation into the People's Republic of China (PRC) targeting of commercial telecommunications infrastructure has revealed a broad and significant cyber espionage campaign.

Specifically, we have identified that PRC-affiliated actors have compromised networks at multiple telecommunications companies to enable the theft of customer call records data, the compromise of private communications of a limited number of individuals who are primarily involved in government or political activity, and the copying of certain information that was subject to U.S. law enforcement requests pursuant to court orders. We expect our understanding of these compromises to grow as the investigation continues.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) continue to render technical assistance, rapidly share information to assist other potential victims, and work to strengthen cyber defenses across the commercial communications sector. We encourage any organization that believes it might be a victim to engage its local FBI Field Office or CISA.

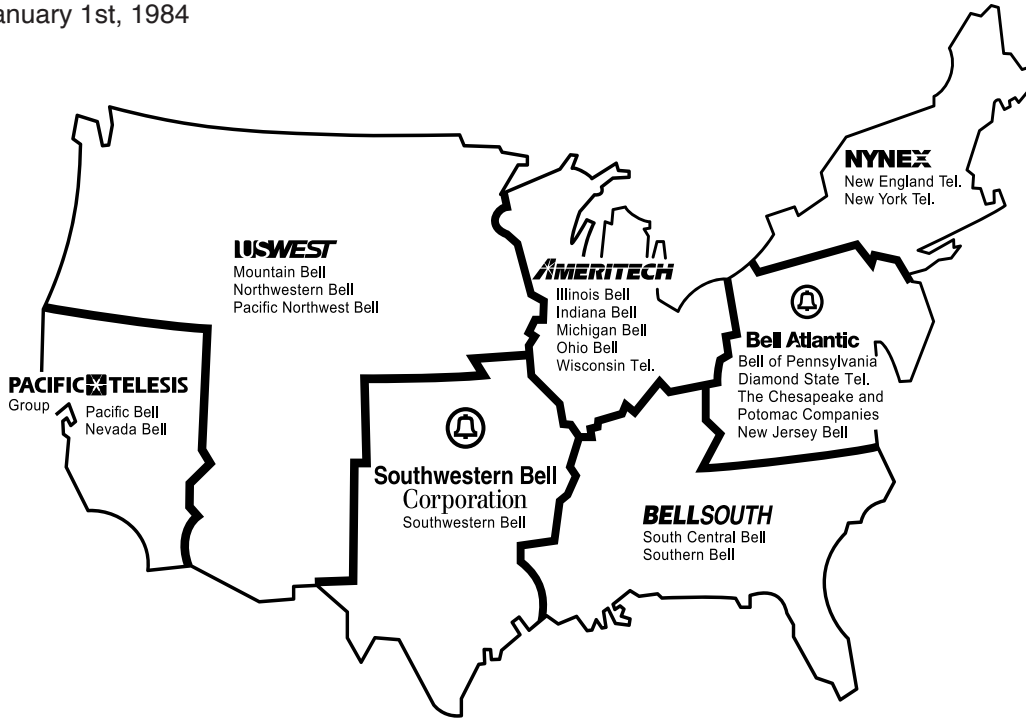
Source: <https://www.cisa.gov/news-events/news/joint-statement-fbi-and-cisa-peoples-republic-china-prc-targeting-commercial-telecommunications>

Bell System 1977

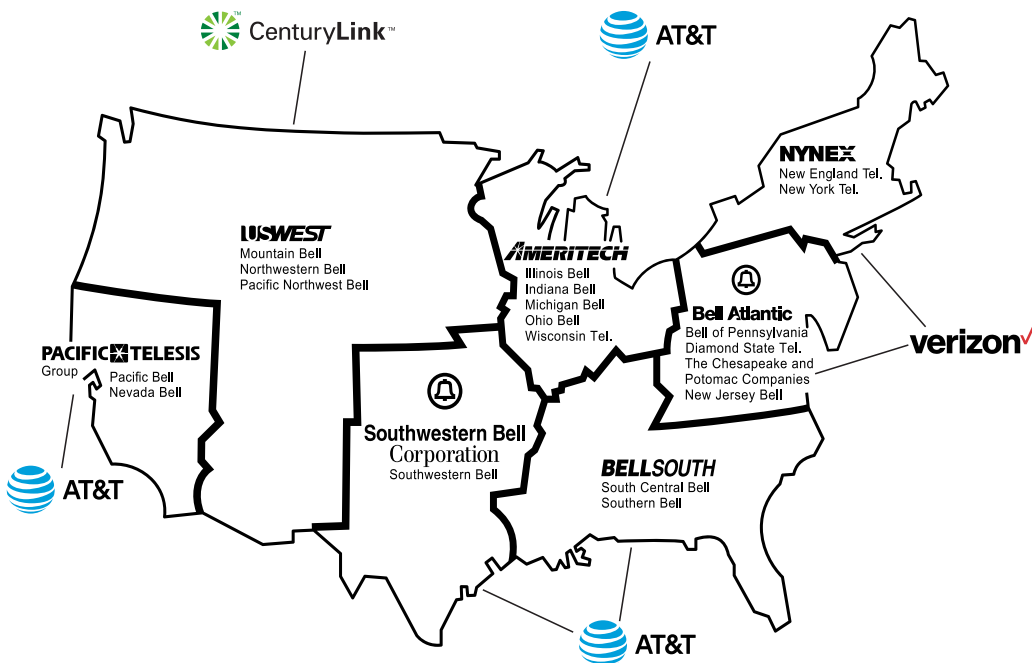


Who and Where are the (RBOC's) Regional Bell Operating Companies Today?

January 1st, 1984



January 1st, 2024 (Current owners of these regions)



The "New AT&T" Post Divestiture

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. retained the Long Lines department, Bell Laboratories (renamed AT&T Bell Labs), and Western Electric Incorporated (renamed AT&T Technologies, Inc. AT&T management had gambled on the premises, that by making a deal with the DOJ, and jettisoning the local carrier side of the national network, AT&T was now free to enter the unregulated data communications business, which much of what Bell Laboratories had invented, but AT&T and Western Electric was forbidden from engaging in, but only for special projects that the US Government hired Western Electric for. AT&T purchases 25% of Olivetti S.p.A. to have computer hardware manufactured by the Italian firm. AT&T though did try and merge their telecommunications hardware and services knowledge with their AT&T branded computers, like the 6300 and 7300 UNIX PC, the competition was fierce throughout the 1980's by competitors like IBM. AT&T eventually ended up purchasing NCR for \$7 billion in 1991, and renaming NCR 'AT&T Global Information Systems'.

AT&T management in 1982 took a major gamble in jettisoning the RBOC's. Chairman of AT&T, Charles L. Brown made that fateful deal with William Baxter, Attorney General to end the antitrust suit, though the AT&T Chairman could have brought the case to the American public on the strong reasoning to retain the unified communications company, the strong desire to get into the new "digital" age that we owe so much to Bell Labs would be a gamble that ultimately failed. AT&T in 1995, run by Robert Allen, decided to breakup the company again, but this time without governmental interference.

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The "New AT&T" Post Divestiture

(Continued from page 4)

The ramifications of deregulation is still felt to this very day, and in hindsight, it was ill conceived on many aspects, and who knows where we would be as a nation if a unified communications structure like the Bell System with its research incubator, Bell Laboratories, working alongside Western Electric, manufacturing and supply unit of the Bell System, to dedicated men and women of the 22 Bell Operating Companies who provided dedicated service in their respective regions. There were even plans to deploy, where economical, Lightwave Communications(fiber optics), which was first deployed in Chicago in 1977 on a limited basis for testing. As a continued regulated entity, and with the proper guidance, America would have had fiber optics deployed much further than we do now, and much of the copper cabling to customers businesses and homes would have been upgraded in the 1990's to this very technology that Bell Laboratories had created and Western Electric manufactured. In future article, we will have interesting original information on the how the early Lightwave Communications deployments and proposed future of this technology that could have propelled this country decades ahead of any other nation.

It may come as a bit of a shock to those who may not realize, that with AT&T having divested of its local exchange operations, and that they did fight hard to compete in the highly competitive communications and computer manufacturing business, many of whom were foreign manufactures that should have never been allowed to enter this country, dumping cheaply made products, which further eroded our predominance in much of this technology. Many dedicated had lost their jobs, and the "New AT&T" was constantly coming up with new products, and services. Below is a rather convoluted purchase, divest, purchase,

AT&T Notable Acquisitions/Divestitures Post-Divestiture:

1983: Purchase 25% in Olivetti S.p.A. for \$260 million (computer manufacturer; the AT&T 6300 is made by Olivetti)
1988: Purchase Paradyne Corp.; \$250 million (modem manufacturer)
1988: Purchase 20% in Sun Microsystems (technology company, joint venture with AT&T UNIX)
1991: NCR Corp.; \$7.4 Billion (computer and ATM manufacturer)†
1993: UNIX System Laboratories (Bell Laboratories invented UNIX in 1969)††
1993: Purchase McCaw Cellular Communications, Inc.; \$12.6 Billion (renamed AT&T Wireless Services, Inc.)
1996: Purchase 2.5% equity stake in DirecTV, Inc. for \$137.5 million**
1996: AT&T Technologies, Inc., renamed Lucent Technologies (spun-off to shareholders)
1996: AT&T Skynet Satellite Services (Telstar C- and Ku-band communications-satellites)§
1997: AT&T Tridom satellite (aperture terminal (VSAT) known as Clearlink)∞
1999: Purchase Tele-Communications Inc. (TCI); \$48 billion (cable television provider)*
2000: Purchase MediaOne Group; \$44 billion (cable television provider)*
2000: AT&T Wireless Services, Inc. (spun-off as a publicly traded company)§§

*Formed as the AT&T Broadband business, which was then sold to Comcast in 2002

†Renamed AT&T Global Information Systems, then renamed back to NCR in 1996, then spun off to shareholders in 1997

§Sold to Loral Space & Communications Ltd.

∞Sold to GE Capital Spacenet Services Inc.

††Sold to Novell, Inc.

**AT&T unwinds its partnership with DirecTV, and DirecTV will pay AT&T \$161.8 million for its 2.5% holding

§§Acquired by Cingular Wireless LLC (owned 40% BellSouth - 60% by SBC Communications)

2005: AT&T Corp. is acquired by SBC Communications, formerly Southwestern Bell Corporation, one of AT&T's "Baby Bell" spin-offs. SBC Communications renames itself AT&T Inc., with AT&T Corp. becoming a wholly owned subsidiary, providing Enterprise and Government services, and long distance services for the combined company. May 2024, AT&T Inc. merges the legacy AT&T Corp. into AT&T Enterprises, Inc., and dissolves AT&T Corp., which had been originally incorporated in 1885, ending 139 years 🕒

Bell System is Unique and Incomparable

Ask your friends what they think about the Bell system, and they're likely to retort: "As compared to what?"

And that is precisely why it is so frustrating, so difficult to explain or even define the Bell system and its "integrated structure" — the common ownership and direction of research, manufacturing and operations in the interest of the customer.

"Being unique, the Bell system cannot be compared with any other enterprise," says Alvin von Auw, A.T.&T. vice president and assistant to chairman John D. deButts.

The Bell system composed of 23 operating telephone companies, Bell laboratories, Western Electric, A.T.&T. Long Lines and the A.T.&T. headquarters staff, employs more than 900,000 men and women and operates a telecommunications network connecting 122,000,000 phones within its own system. Total plant investment exceeds \$73,000,000,000.

Among corporations, it literally has no peer in terms of assets or the number of employees. Providing an essential public service, the Bell system is heavily regulated — its inter-state services by the federal communications commission and its local and intrastate operations in 48 states by state utility commissions.

From time to time throughout its history, the Bell system's structure has been challenged, as it is today by the U.S. Justice department's pending antitrust suit, which seeks to splinter the system.

"Telephone service being so largely taken for granted, there is simply not a general appreciation among the public of the unique character of the Bell system network and the need for trillions of parts to work together effectively with others that are added to the network," observes von Auw.

To understand the system, one must recognize that its primary mission, providing quality telecommunications service, cannot be neatly partitioned or isolated into distinct, autonomous bits.

Service, says von Auw, is a continuing thing. Like the movement of time, there is no starting or stopping

point in the whole process of providing service, from the perception of a need to the development and delivery of advanced communications systems to millions of homes and businesses throughout America.

"Most employees," the A.T.&T. officer reasons, "appraise the integration of the system's units on the basis of how it helps them meet their service commitments to their customers.

"To some employees, the virtues of the system's integrated structure are more apparent than to others, depending largely on the nature of the jobs they perform. Employees most likely to appreciate the advantages of the integration of research, manufacturing and operations are those who work directly with the facilities that Bell laboratories designs and Western Electric makes."

Here is how the system's functions are apportioned among its specific units:

- To the operating companies goes the primary assignment of providing telephone services and facilities within their respective territories with the aid and services received from A.T.&T. under long-standing contracts.

- To Western Electric, the responsibility of manufacturing, purchasing, repairing and distributing communications apparatus, equipment and supplies and installing central office equipment for the Bell system.

- To the Bell Telephone laboratories, the task of performing research, development and design work.

- To the Long Lines department of A.T.&T., the operation of the interstate network.

- And to the A.T.&T. general departments, leadership in all matters relating to the management of the nationwide integrated communications system and its continued improvement. This is accomplished by a centralized staff that performs services for the system units and represents the system's interests before national forums, such as the FCC and Congress. Von Auw perceives a significant change in the relationship between A.T.&T. and the operating companies.

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Bell System is Unique and Incomparable (Continued from page 6)

"There was a time when the associated Bell companies were each autonomous and absolute - and here I'm quoting Theodore Vail (first president of A.T.&T. — on matters pertaining to their territories alone.'

"That is still our doctrine, the problem being that no one can think of many matters that apply to one company alone.

"What has happened," Auw observes, "is that the operating companies have perceived that need for consistency their operations. More and more we must act as one. At the same time company presidents have had greater participation in deciding how we should all act as one Bell system."

Since the Bell system has no equivalent to which it can be compared, it's difficult to "prove" there might not be a better way to provide telephone service.

However, as the A.T.&T. officer points out, "there are not many outfits 100 years old that are serving better, earning better, innovating better than ever before in their history.

"That's what the Bell system is doing today, and it's doing it because the performance of each of the system's units is continuously enhanced by its relationship with all the others"🔒

(Reprint from Western Electric Montgomery Works
MONITOR Employee Magazine - 1977)

'User the Loser If Bell System Broken Up' AT&T

American Telephone and Telegraph company has challenged both the necessity and wisdom of the U. S. justice department's anti-trust action seeking to dismember the Bell system, charging that "the user will be the loser if the Bell system is broken up."

A.T. and T. board chairman John DeButts said, "All decision now to dismember the Bell system, which has existed since the 1880s, can be justified only if some alternative approach would produce better service at lower rates. But such is not the case. Indeed, all available data establishes that any dismemberment will make this nation's communications irreversibly worse and more expensive." In addition, the A.T. and T. chairman said, "Wednesday's action:

In addition, the A.T. and T. chairman said, "Wednesday's action:

- Increases the problem of inflation-the nation's No. 1 public enemy—by recommending a course of action that inevitably will lead to higher prices for telephone service.
- Frustrates the will of Congress and congressional intent that certain "natural monopolies should be fostered and that regulation should replace competition in these instances."
- Would destroy a unique national resource whose value has been repeatedly proved not only by its contributions to the betterment of communications but also by its unparalleled record of technological innovations vital to national defense and space exploration.
- Ignores the fact that the Bell system is an institution in our national life that is working well—providing dependable and efficient service at reasonable prices-and in which the public has confidence that its needs will be satisfied.
- Contradicts the findings of a prominent consulting firm-Touche, Ross and company, retained by the federal communications commission in its current study of A.T. and T.'s rate structure. Touche, Ross found that Western Electric's "efficient performance has resulted in lower costs than otherwise would have been incurred" and that "analysis of this structure indicates that Western Electric cannot be separated in any meaningful sense from the rest of the Bell system."

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'User the Loser If Bell System Broken Up'

AT&T (Continued from page 7)

These findings confirm an earlier study made for Western Electric by McKinsey and company and also are upheld by a wide array of economists, scientists and public servants.

The Bell system, including Western Electric, entered a consent decree with the U.S. justice department in 1956, under which (1) it was limited to activities subject to direct or indirect regulation, (2) regulation was facilitated both by limiting the scope of the business and by requiring Western Electric to maintain certain cost accounting methods, (3) further expansion by A.T. and T. was limited, and (4) the Bell system and Western Electric were required to make their patents widely available, some on a royalty-free basis.

DeButts said, "Reopening of matters concluded by the 1956 final judgment is particularly inappropriate at this time because the broadly framed objectives of that consent decree have been met and we have been conducting our business for nearly two decades in strict compliance, including making almost 12,000 patents available to the public."

Served Public Well In the period prior to the consent decree and often Since then, the Bell system has been examined by various public authorities, and during a six decade span the system's structure has remained essentially unchanged. DeButts said, "That the present structure has served the public well is evidenced by the acknowledged superiority of telephone service and the low telephone rates in this country."

"That is why I am so confident that, in the end, no matter how protracted the action may be, we shall emerge again with our structure unchanged," he added.

"It is in the public interest as well as the best interest of our employes, our customers and our share owners.

And I am certain that the public interest in and need for instant, available, low-cost and world-wide communications service can only be fulfilled through the Bell system's integrated structure."

He continued, "The Bell system structure has been accepted and recognized as a single, interdependent and interconnected network of unsurpassed quality and capability, of unrivaled testimony to the finest achievement in the art and science of telephone technology and management, and a network that has given this country the finest telephone system in the world. It is truly a national resource of the United States — dependable, flexible, manageable and capable of serving the diverse communications needs of the American public."

Bell Aids Government DeButts added, "In addition to operating the network, the Bell system is called on by the government for assistance in national projects of the most advanced nature. In these cases, the unique capabilities and strengths of the Bell system's integrated structure, more effectively than any alternative within government or private enterprise, affords the necessary coordination of operations, development and towards one goal, Production Economically, the Bell system has outstripped other indicators; and in the period since 1960, disposable personal income has risen 184 percent in the U.S. and the consumer price index has risen 71%. Local telephone rates, on the other hand, are up only 26.1 percent, and interstate long distance rates are up only 2.6 per-cent. Dismemberment of the system would reverse this trend and inevitably lead to higher cost to the public for inferior service, DeButts said.

He cited the following reasons:

- Loss of economies that derive from Western Electric's close working relationships with Bell companies and Bell Telephone laboratories.
- Proliferation of competition in the intercity market would mean loss of both economies of scale and efficiencies in net both which work operation increase would cost to the public and degrade service.
- The unique leading edge of technology that is the Bell Telephone laboratories and which has pioneered research far beyond telecommunications could not survive if separated from its manufacturing and operating partners.

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'User the Loser If Bell System Broken Up'

AT&T (Continued from page 8)

- Dismemberment would seriously impair the ability to mobilize the resources of the system to restore service in the event of a hurricane, flood or natural disaster.

DeButts pointed out that congressional intent over the years has been to preserve certain natural monopolies. Throughout the record of congressional proceedings on the utility industry are passages expounding the validity of certain monopolies where regulation takes the place of competition.

'Competition Talk Foolish'

Congressman Huddleston, in debate on the first federal legislation dealing specifically with the structure of the telephone industry, said: "The thing that the American Congress ought to do is to recognize that certain monopolies now exist, and should proceed to regulate those monopolies so as to get reasonable prices and good service for the people. The telephone business is one of these. Legitimate consolidation will promote economy. It will promote service. It is foolish to talk about competition in the transmission of intelligence by telephone. It is silly to believe that there can be real competition either in service or in charges."

The telephone industry long has promoted low-cost, high-quality service. An indicator is the growth of the industry since enactment of the communications act and creation of the federal communications commission in 1934. In that year, only 31 percent of the families in the United States had telephone service. Today, there is nearly universal service with telephones in more than 93 per cent of the households.

This record didn't just hap-pen. It was the result of planning and coordination, the type that just 11 months ago was held up as a model to be followed. Attorney general (then senator) William Saxbe said in support of the American railroad consolidation act of 1973: "This legislation is the first in a two-step process which provides for the establishment of a plan for the consolidation of all class I common carriers in the United States into a single private corporation similar in structure to the Bell Telephone system."

'Excellence of BTL'

Another aspect of the Bell system that often goes unnoticed is the strength and excellence of the Bell Telephone laboratories, DeButts said. "It too often is taken for granted, but much of the high state of the telecommunications art today is attributable to it. In marked contrast is the fragmented state of research and development in the electric power industry."

He said this integration of research and development would be lost if the system were dis-membered. "And it wouldn't impact only on research and development. The electric power industry has had a series of financial difficulties which presently are alien to our industry. But we, too, would suffer financial crisis if dismembered. Our strength is in our ability to coordinate our construction program and external financing which results in a financial advantage for Bell system customers and share owners, an advantage that would be lost if the system were broken up."

Public Benefits

Further attesting to the public benefits that are afforded the American people as a result of this integration of the Bell system's various parts is the report issued by Touche, Ross. It said, in part:

"Western Electric's efficient performance has resulted in lower costs than otherwise would have been incurred. Because of Western's pricing policies and practices, these lower costs have not increased profits but have been passed on to operating companies in the form of lower prices.

"The effect of the interrelationship between Bell and Western Electric is to operate Western, not as a manufacturing concern, but as an integral part of a vertically integrated communications firm. These interrelationships result in a favorable impact on Western's costs, prices and service to operating companies.

System Reduced Costs

"The tween interrelationships Bell, be Western and Bell laboratories have generally reduced costs and investment. There is no evidence

(Continued on page 10)

'User the Loser If Bell System Broken Up'

AT&T (Continued from page 9)

that the interrelationships were used, or that the decision-making process was manipulated either to retard successful commercial introduction or to prematurely accelerate commercial application," the report said.

Earlier, McKinsey and company did a two-year study and appraisal of all principal phases of Western Electric's operations and concluded that "The integrated team approach to planning and coordinating its (the telephone network's) development and growth provides the Bell system with the fundamental benefits of rapid innovation, reliable service, low product cost, low operating costs and high product quality."

Economist's View

Economist Robert R. Nathan, testifying recently before a senate subcommittee, offered an economist's view of the telephone industry.

"The conclusion is inescapable," he said, "That the telephone industry has performed well by whatever test we apply. In all respects its performance has been better than average. Few competitive industries have done as well."

DeButts concluded, "The weight of evidence as to the efficiencies and economies of the Bell system over the years, and especially in today's time of inflation, makes it difficult for me to understand what possible advantages could accrue to the American public from its dismemberment."

'Dismemberment a Disaster'

Yale dean Eugene V. Rostow, testifying recently before the same senate subcommittee as Nathan, put it a different way. "The Bell system is the most appropriate and the most successful organization of the skills, techniques and managerial inputs necessary for the compatible growth and innovative change of this nation's telephone network" and to dismember it would be a "disaster - and a disaster without any offsetting benefits to the common cause" 

(Reprint from Western Electric Montgomery Works
MONITOR Employee Magazine - 1974)

AT&T Chairman John deButts Retiring February 1

Charles Brown Will Head Corporation

John D. deButts, chairman of the American Telephone and Telegraph company, announced last month that he will take early retirement on February 1.

He will be succeeded by A.T.&T. president Charles L. Brown, who headed the Illinois Bell Telephone company from 1969 to 1974. DeButts, 63, said that he had been discussing his desire to retire a little early with A.T.&T.'s board of directors "for some time" and that he had chosen to at a time when he could "confidently leave a business that is strong financially, strong in its service quality, strong organizationally, strong technologically and especially strong in its management capability."

DeButts has headed A.T.&T. since 1972. From 1962 to 1966, he was president of Illinois Bell. He began his 42-year Bell career with the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone company in 1936.



John D. deButts



Charles L. Brown

Brown, 57, left Illinois Bell to become an executive vice-president of A.T.&T. He was elected vice-chairman and chief financial officer in 1976, and president and chief operating officer the following year. He has been a Bell system career man since joining A.T.&T.'s Long Lines department in Hartford, Conn., shortly after World War II.

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AT&T Chairman John deButts Retiring February 1 (Continued from page 10)

In other management changes, A.T.&T. directors elected William M. Ellinghaus, 56, president and chief operating officer to succeed Brown.

Ellinghaus will be responsible for the day-to-day operating activities of the company and will have reporting to him the executive vice-presidents in charge of the business, network and residence segments of the company. He also will be responsible for overseeing the company's interest in the Bell Telephone laboratories and the Western Electric company.

James E. Olson, 52, currently an executive vice-president responsible for regulatory matters and public affairs, was elected to succeed Ellinghaus.

Olson's responsibilities will embrace corporate planning, regulatory matters, public affairs, public relations, labor relations and human resources.

William S. Cashel, Jr., 58, continues as vice-chairman chief financial officer and director. In addition, he will assume the chairmanship of the company's planning council, a senior executive group which reviews business strategies. The comptroller's and treasurer's departments will continue to report to Cashel.

Commenting on his plans, Brown said, "I have a sense that the Bell system is entering upon a new era of opportunity. As I perceive my responsibilities to the Bell system's customers, its shareowners and its employees, it is to see to it that the talents and energies of this great organization are appropriately focused to fulfill those opportunities . . . certainly, I expect to continue the business in the positive trajectory of recent years"🔒

(Reprint from Western Electric Montgomery Works
MONITOR Employee Magazine - 1978)

Oops!

At Dialtone, we will feature some odd incidents that we find on TV shows, and other areas of notice.

Below are two examples of Western Electric 2500 desk phones that clearly have the handset cords plugged in to the wrong ports of the phones.

H4DU handset cord plugged into the rear 623D line cord connection, when should be plugged into the left side 616D handset jack.



Vega\$ (TV Series); Love Affair (1980)
Time Index: 30:59



Vega\$ (TV Series); The Hunter Hunted (1980)
Time Index: 31:53

623D line cord connection is somehow plugged into the side 616D handset jack🔒

Unbelievable

At DIALTONE, this section will feature communication of inside and outside plant that has clearly been either neglected or destroyed purposely by vagrants, or sloppy technicians who clearly could care less about quality installations.



CenturyLink Pedestal at customer location in Phoenix, AZ; 35th Ave & Glendale Ave. Our company was attempting to port customer lines to CenturyLink, but when tech arrived to install the order, and he opened Pedestal, the cable pair was clearly chopped by copper thieves (pirates), and a cable splice tech would have had to been called out to repair this, and there was no guarantee this would not have happened again. The order had to be canceled 📞

Cartoon



(Reprint from Northwestern Bell Employee Magazine - 1978)

Anyone can make a case for the outside.

Despite appearances, all telephones are not created equal.
We're Genuine Bell and we know there's more to a phone than meets the eye.

Genuine Bell means:
Dependability you've
come to expect.

Genuine Bell means:
A 24-hour toll-free
service assistance
number that comes
with every phone.

Genuine Bell means:
It's guaranteed.

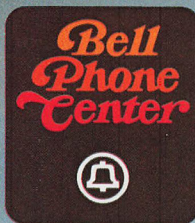
Genuine Bell means: Whether
we make it or someone else
makes it for us, it's made to
our high standards for
quality and engineering.



At Bell, we never
forget, this isn't
the phone...

This is.

Come to your
Bell PhoneCenter.



IT'S INGENIOUS IT'S GENUINE BELL

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Principal Products & Services



Advanced Information Systems

- UNIX® (TrueNAS and Apple OSX, Apple iOS)
- Linux (Ubuntu, Debian) Programming
- ThinkCentre, ThinkStation®, ThinkPad®, and ThinkVision®
- Lexmark printers (high yield laser printers)
- SURITY PBX VoIP service
- Business cybersecurity implementation



Premises Distribution Systems (PDS)

- SYSTIMAX® SCS network cabling (copper and fiber wiring and accessories)
- CommScope® coax and security cabling
- Enhanced broadband support with Local Exchange Carrier (LEC) or known as the "Phone Company" *



Advanced Mobile Phone Service

- Motorola® ThinkPhone® with enhanced proprietary DNS and mobile app protection to mitigate intrusion and eavesdropping
- Proprietary Bellboy secure internal messaging application, dedicated to your business



- Search Directory Optimization (SDO), consolidates and enforces a unified online directory presence for the multitude of digital directory systems, and aggregators

