

KODAK

*A Magazine for
the Men and Women
of Kodak in Canada*



George Eastman
Centennial Issue

AUGUST
SEPTEMBER * 1954



HONORING George Eastman's life work in the fields of photography, industrial leadership and philanthropy, the United States Post Office issued a commemorative stamp (reproduced above, twice size) on July 12, the one hundredth anniversary of his birth.

The George Eastman House of Photography, a memorial to George Eastman and representative of all photography, made the application for the stamp and was supported by the individual leaders and firms in the photographic and motion picture industries.

The story of George Eastman and the company he founded is given briefly in the next ten pages of this magazine.

George Eastman and Kodak

George Eastman and "Kodak" are inseparable in history. With inventive genius and keen business sense, he made photography into an industry supplying the world with new tools for work and new means for pleasure.

George Eastman was born on July 12, 1854, in the village of Waterville, New York. About six years later his father moved his family—Mrs. Eastman, their two daughters and son—to Rochester, where the father died in 1862.

Eastman left school at the age of 14 in order to help support his family and took a job with an insurance firm for \$3 per week. In 1874, after five years in insurance work, during which time he studied accounting in the evenings, he was hired as a junior clerk at the Rochester Savings Bank. It was there, through a chance suggestion, that his interest turned to photography. During a discussion of vacation plans, an engineer working in the basement of the bank suggested that he make a photographic record of his trip.

Eastman bought a photographic outfit with all the equipment needed in those days. The camera alone was as big as a soap box and required a heavy tripod. A dark tent had to be used for preparing plates for exposure and developing them afterwards. There were chemicals, tanks, a heavy plate



George Eastman at the age of 13

holder, a jug of water—he described the complete outfit as "a packhorse load." Learning how to use it cost him \$5 for lessons.

Becoming absorbed in photography as a hobby, he wanted to simplify it for his own



During experiments in 1878, Eastman took this earliest known picture on one of his dry plates

The Company's factory in Rochester as pictured in 1889 on the No. 1 Kodak camera



A cartoon of Eastman loaded down with the equipment needed for picture taking in 1877

convenience. He read in British magazines that photographers were making their own gelatin emulsions which remained sensitive after they were dry, in contrast to wet plates that had to be exposed at once. Using a formula taken from one of these British journals, he began making his own emulsions.

At first, Eastman wished to make picture taking easier for his own pleasure, but soon he saw possibilities in making dry plates for sale. He read all the technical publications on photography he could find and experimented at home for about three years. In April 1880 he rented the third floor of a downtown building to start manufacturing dry plates for sale. In January 1881, he formed a partnership



with Henry A. Strong under the name of the Eastman Dry Plate Company and left the bank to give his full time to the business.

Demand soon exceeded capacity and they moved into a three-story brick building.

Eastman now directed his experiments to the use of a lighter and more flexible support than glass for his emulsions. The first thing he tried was a roll of paper coated with a sensitive emulsion. After exposure and development, the paper was greased to make it more transparent and printed by contact onto another roll similarly coated. It was necessary to make these papers in long continuous, evenly coated strips, and for this Eastman invented

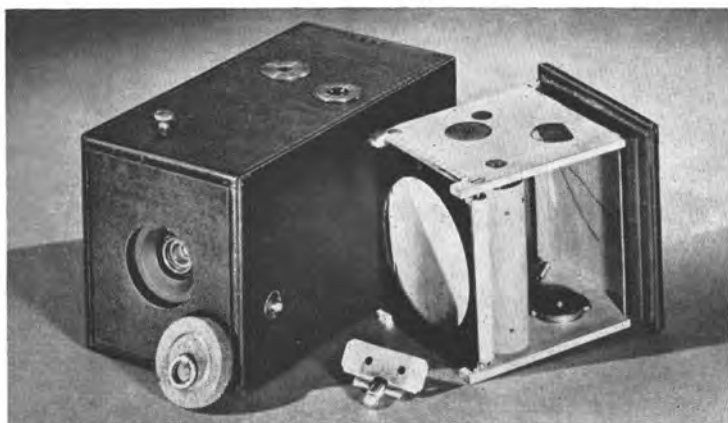


and patented the first continuous coating machine for photographic films and papers in 1884. A new company, The Eastman Dry Plate and Film Company—the first Eastman Company with share owners—was founded to succeed the original partnership.

The paper roll film did not satisfy Eastman because the grain of the paper was likely to be reproduced in the print. This led him to devise what he called a “stripping film,” in which the light-sensitive emulsion could be stripped off the paper base following development and laid down on a gelatin skin for

Eastman was the model for this test of his stripping film . . . he wrote across it the identification and date, 1884

The No. 1 Kodak camera came out in 1888. It sold for \$25 loaded for 100 exposures and was returned to the factory for reloading



The first Kodak girls were employed in this penthouse on the factory roof in the 1890's to make prints by sunlight exposure





An advertising campaign launched the No. 1 Kodak camera in 1888

printing. Eastman's "American Film" was put on the market in 1885.

At this time Eastman's mind apparently took a turn which changed the whole direction of his work and established the lines on which his success in photography was based. He had expected that most professional photographers would give up glass plates in favor of films. Instead, the number who did was relatively small. In order to create a large market, he would have to sell to the general public.

He decided to reach the public by making a new, simple kind of camera. The result was the Number 1 Kodak, introduced in June 1888. It was a box camera, light and small and loaded with a roll of stripping film long enough to take a hundred round pictures. Its price, loaded and including a shoulder strap and case, was \$25. After exposure, the camera was sent to Rochester, where the exposed strip was removed, developed and printed, and a new film inserted

for a total charge of \$10. Advertisements bore the slogan, "You press the button—we do the rest."

Incidentally, the word "Kodak" was formed by Eastman after much experimenting with combinations of letters to get a short, easily remembered trade mark pronounced the same in every language.

Meanwhile, Eastman had employed a chemist to study the subject of transparent film base. This was one of the earliest instances of an American manufacturer employing a trained chemist to devote full time to research. This led to the discovery of a suitable material and, in August 1889, the first Eastman transparent film in rolls was

marketed. In 1891 it was spooled for daylight loading.

The new camera and roll film made photography an easy hobby for millions. Business grew rapidly and in 1892 the name of the company was changed to the Eastman Kodak Company.

The first Kodak camera was followed soon by other models. The first pocket model was designed in 1895 and the first of the folding

No. 1	No. 2
PRICE 6.50	PRICE 12.50
Exposure 100 Pictures	Exposure 100 Pictures
Exposure 100 Pictures	Exposure 100 Pictures

"BROWNIE" KODAKS

Un Enfant peut faire des Jolies Photographies avec un Brownie

Soon the company was reaching for foreign markets as this advertisement on the first Brownie camera illustrates



Eastman took a Kodak camera with him to England in 1890, snapped fellow passengers aboard the S.S. Gallia

pocket Kodak cameras in 1898. In 1900 the Brownie camera, originally intended for children, was placed on the market at the price of one dollar.

During the first year that Eastman's flexible, transparent film was marketed, Thomas Edison obtained a sample and used it in the first motion picture camera. The pictures taken were used in the Edison Kinetoscope, forerunner of the modern motion picture projector. By 1895 the motion picture industry had grown so much that a special positive film was needed for duplicates. This demand was met by the Eastman Kodak Company.

So, by the turn of the century, Eastman

had produced small amateur cameras, roll films and motion picture films, which have not changed basically since that time!

In 1923, 16mm film was first sold for amateur cinematography. This introduction was akin to the introduction of the Kodak camera. The film was supplied ready to be loaded by daylight in a convenient portable camera. After exposure it was returned to the Company for development. In this manner, taking movies was made as simple as taking snapshots.

Eastman pioneered in color photography. The first Kodacolor process of 1928 (not to be confused with the present color film of the same name) came nearest to meeting his

Right—One of first in Rochester to catch the automobile craze, Eastman is shown (rear seat) in a Stanley Steamer in 1902



Center—Eastman's home, built in 1905, is now a photographic museum



requirements. It made it possible for anyone to take 16mm motion pictures in color. Improvements that he set in motion continued until color photography became as easy and simple as black and white.

With remarkable foresight, George Eastman blended democratic qualities into the building of his business. In 1898 he distributed a large sum of his own money, an outright gift, to each person who worked for him. Later on he set up a "Welfare Fund", followed by the wage dividend plan in which each employee benefits above his wages in proportion to the yearly dividend on the company stock. This wage dividend has been paid for over forty years.



Eastman enjoying outdoor life on a fishing trip to Canada in 1912

In 1919, he made 10,000 shares of his own stock available to employees for sale at a fraction of actual value. The proceeds of this sale he donated to the company "Welfare Fund." Later came the establishment of the Retirement Annuity, Life Insurance and Disability Plans.

In his later life George Eastman devoted

more of his time to philanthropy and leisure interests. He made frequent visits to Europe and hunted wild game in Africa. Until his death on March 14, 1932, however, his thoughts and efforts were dedicated to the advancement of the company he had founded, the welfare of its people and the promotion of science and health throughout the world.



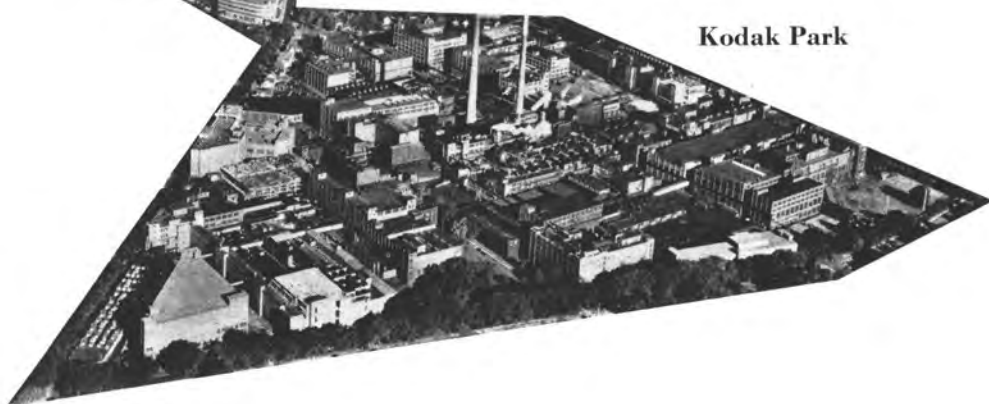
Eastman shot this elephant during a 1928 hunting trip up the White Nile River in Africa



The first three buildings at Kodak Park, Rochester, were finished in 1892



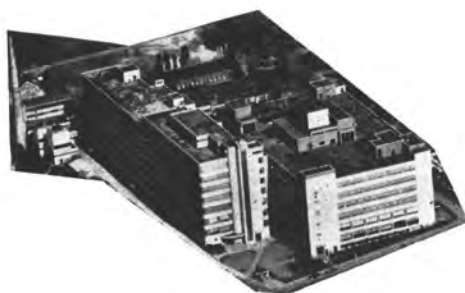
The Rochester Plants



Kodak Park



Camera works
and
Kodak Office



Hawk-Eye

Eastman, Philanthropist

George Eastman is almost as well known as a philanthropist as he is as the creator of a new era in photography.

His admiration for Massachusetts Institute of Technology was proven by gifts totalling 20 million dollars which he presented anonymously as "Mr. Smith". For several years the mysterious Mr. Smith was speculated about and even sung about in a popular M.I.T. college song.

One day in 1924 he signed away 30 million dollars to the University of Rochester, M.I.T., the Hampton Institute and the Tuskegee Institute.

Dental clinics had been an interest close to his heart and he provided plans and financial backing for a 2½ million dollar clinic in Rochester. In addition, he gave dental clinics to the cities of London, Paris, Rome, Brussels and Stockholm.

His wish that others share with him in the enjoyment of music was realized through



The University of Rochester

building a great school of music, a theater and supporting the Rochester symphony.

Eastman did not act on impulse. He consulted experts in his business, in music, in medicine, in education. When he did something unusual, it was due to conviction founded on careful study and knowledge. That is why his most lasting memorials are his creations and endowments in the interest of his fellow men. Altogether, George Eastman gave money to better the lot of mankind amounting to over \$100,000,000! The most significant characteristics of his philanthropy was his devotion of time and study to make his gifts more useful. For him, great wealth brought great opportunity to serve.



Massachusetts Institute of Technology



Dental Clinic in Paris, France, built by Eastman

Kodak in Canada 54 years



Eastman was photographed with S. B. Cornell during a visit to Kodak Heights on March 14, 1925

The Kodak Organization grew so rapidly in its first 20 years that by the turn of the century factories and distributing centers had been established in a number of countries.

Canadian Kodak Co., Limited was formed in December, 1899, and opened for business a few months later. Its first location was at

41 Colborne Street in downtown Toronto and the staff numbered ten. Plant work consisted principally of cutting and packing film and paper, fitting lenses and shutters to cameras and compounding chemicals.

In 1902 the company occupied the first of three buildings it built on King Street near Portland. The second building was completed in 1905, at which time there were 108 people on the staff, and the third building was finished in 1908. The manufacture of film, paper and mounts was already under way and now camera production began.

By 1913, with a staff of 401, the company needed more space again. This led to the selection of our present location—a farmland site—and work on seven buildings began in April, 1914.

Kodak Heights was fully occupied by February, 1917, and it has continued to grow. Three large buildings have been built since then, additions have been made to other buildings, adjoining property has been purchased, and the number of Canadian Kodak people has increased to about 1250. Production has reached a scale undreamed of in earlier years.

The same respect for the individual and concern over his welfare and happiness which were the underlying principles in the life of George Eastman guide the policies of Canadian Kodak today.



An air view of Kodak Heights as it appears today

You are invited to attend

THE GEORGE EASTMAN CENTENNIAL

September 30th, October 1st, 4th and 5th

in the Recreation Building at Kodak Heights

Programme

Display of 53 Pictures of George Eastman's Life

Display of Antique Cameras and Modern Kodak Equipment

A Showing of an Old-Time Movie and a New Full-Length Feature

Demonstrations

Free Refreshments

(Doors open at 6.30 p.m.)

The parking lot will be open for your cars.

Invitations with full particulars will be mailed to you at your home address September 15. A reply card will be included which we would like returned to your department supervisor so that your planning committee can estimate how many will be coming. To accommodate all who wish to attend, your invitation will be extended for one specific evening. If the suggested date is inconvenient for you, exchanges will be arranged as far as possible.

Watch the Bulletin Boards for Further Information.

Changes Announced in Company Benefit Plans

THE Company has recently announced three changes in benefit plans which are of interest to all Kodak people, and which became effective September 1.

Arrangements have been made to provide Blue Cross Hospital and Surgical Insurance and Major Medical Expense Insurance for retired and disabled people who had more than 15 years service at normal retirement date. This protection is to be made available to all Kodak people who have retired in the past and who had the 15 years of qualifying service. All of the retired people who are affected have been contacted. The full cost of the premiums for this insurance will be paid by Kodak.

The second announcement concerns an extension of the Sickness Allowance Plan.

The present Plan provides a maximum of 26 weeks sick benefit per employment year or per illness. The new extension provides sickness allowance for an additional 26 weeks at the rate of 50 percent of pay for those with more than 15 years of continuous service and who have not reached normal retirement date. These extended sick benefit payments will be in addition to total and permanent disability benefits for those who qualify for the latter.

The last change to be announced provides time off with pay in case of a death in the immediate family. Under this change, Kodak people having a death in the immediate family may receive up to three days pay for necessary time lost.



Robert H.
Irving



25 Years with the Company



Gertrude I.
Rowntree

THE gift of a cheque from members of the Camera Repair featured the many good wishes extended to Bob Irving on his 25th anniversary with the Company, August 23. Cecil Curtis made the presentation.

Except for three and a half years of war-time service in the Navy, Bob has spent 20 years in the Camera Repair Department, of which he was appointed supervisor in January, 1951. Previously he had worked in the Mail, Billing and Order.

A native of Mount Dennis, his main hobbies are golfing and fishing.

AN enjoyable little gathering in the Medical Department marked the 25th anniversary of Kodak service for Gert Rowntree on August 26. J. O. Arrowsmith made the presentation of a watch from associates.

Upon graduation, Gert began her career as a private nurse, mostly for patients at Toronto Western Hospital where she had obtained her degree. She entered industrial nursing at Kodak Heights in 1929.

A life-long resident of Weston, her principal leisure interests are travelling, gardening and stamp collecting.



Edward W. Herrick



Baden P. Isles



Sarah A. (Cis) Isles

Time is Their Own

Edward W. Herrick

Fully enjoying the opportunity to take life easy and to recuperate from illness that preceded his recent retirement from the Yard & Caretaking Department, Ed Herrick plans to spend the future around his home.

Ed came to Kodak Heights on September 9, 1943, as a member of the Yard & Caretaking staff and for about seven years before retirement worked in the scrap film building. Interested in sports, particularly baseball, he took part in the coaching of Kodak teams.

Upon retirement, he was presented with a cheque and a canvas bag by Percy Burgess, on behalf of associates.

Prior to his Kodak service, Ed had worked for several firms, mostly in Toronto, since coming to Canada in 1911. Leicester in the English Midlands is his home city.

Baden P. Isles

On the 25th anniversary of his arrival in Canada, July 27, Baden Isles boarded ship with his wife to return to England for retirement. Behind lay many fine years in Canada and friendships that will not be forgotten. Ahead—the happy anticipation of a home in the land of their birth and early life.

Baden came to Mount Dennis from Bradford, Yorkshire, and joined the Company on November 6, 1929, as a member of the Yard & Caretaking Department. In 1931 he was transferred to the E. & M. Stockroom. During the war years he worked in the Munitions Stockroom and then returned to his former duties with the E. & M.

A keen athlete in earlier years, he played both cricket and soccer and was a member of a Kodak soccer team. He gave these sports up in favor of lawn bowling, and shared in countless victories on the green.

Baden's first trip back to England was made with Mrs. Isles in the spring of 1953 during his convalescence from illness that later led to retirement.

The farewell presentation of two cheques to Baden from Kodak associates was accompanied by sincere wishes that the future might hold many pleasures in store for him and his wife.

Sarah A. (Cis) Isles

When the Empress of France docked at Liverpool in August, Cis and Baden Isles received a joyful welcome back to England.

Cis had visited her homeland several times during 25 years of residence in Canada, but this trip marked the beginning of a new life—setting up housekeeping in her native town, Wath-on-Dearne, Yorkshire, to enjoy retirement with Baden.

Her retirement ended service of about 18 years at Kodak, dating back to September 30, 1929, when she joined the Cafeteria. Laid off in 1934 due to slack work, she returned to the Company in April 1942 as a member of the Caretaking staff in the Main Office.

Heartfelt wishes for a happy future were extended to Cis, upon retirement, by Kodak friends. These were accompanied by a Kodak Duaflex III Camera and Flashholder from the Yard & Caretaking, presented by Ted Cockshoot, and a gift of slippers, housecoat and purse given her by Muriel Houston, Switchboard, on behalf of the Office girls.

Around the Plant



Mary Gordon

A reception at Lynne Arms Restaurant in Mimico followed the marriage of **Mary Gordon**, Billing, and Neil Walker at Dovercourt Presbyterian Church. The couple honeymooned at St. Agathe des Monts in Quebec. A shower was held for Mary at the home of **June**

Thompson, Billing, and gifts from department members consisted of a cheque, a pair of bedside lamps and a sandwich plate . . . **Jean Page**, Pay Office, is a newcomer to the ranks of prospective brides. She has a beautiful diamond ring . . . congratulations to **Alf Blackman**, Shipping, **Frank Leabon**, Paper Coating, and **Lester Harris**, Film Coating, for completion of 35 years of service.

There's a baby brother for Sharon, now, in the home of **Jack Kiernan**, Power House. John Paul was born at Toronto General Hospital . . . congratulations to **John Jamieson**, Film Coating, and **Fred Wallace**, Cine Film, upon their completion of 35 years' service.



Audrey Grimoldby

Audrey Grimoldby, Sales & Service, and Rudy Miller, motored to Northern Ontario following their marriage in Central United Church, West-on. A reception was held at the Elms Golf and Country Club. **Louise Davidson**, Stenographic, attended the bride as maid

of honor and **Geraldine Miller**, Film Spooling, was bridesmaid. The girls held a shower for Audrey in the Ladies' Lounge and department members presented her with a Bantam RF Camera and Flashholder . . . **Sam Hisey**, Accounting, is the proud father of a baby son, born at St. Michael's Hospital, recently . . . a sparkling diamond ring now graces the left hand of **Eleanor Fryer**, Wage Standards.

Fairbank Presbyterian Church was the scene of the wedding of **Ann Adams**, Film Spooling, and **Ken Austin**, Cine Processing. **Joe Delaney**, a cousin and department associate of the groom was an usher at the ceremony. A reception was held at Fairbank



Ken Austin



Ann Adams

Memorial Hall. Members of the Film Spooling gave Ann a set of table ware and Ken received an ashtray stand from associates in the Cine Processing. A shower for Ann, arranged by **Jean Pirie** and **Pearl Benstead**, Film Spooling, and **Bea Richardson**, Film Boxing, was held at Jean's home. The newlywed couple motored to the United States for their honeymoon.



Gladys Cusiter

Gladys Cusiter, Box & Printing, became the bride of **Bernard Welsh** in a wedding ceremony at St. Hilda's Anglican Church. Following a reception at the home of the bride's brother, the couple motored to Algonquin Park for their honeymoon.

A woolen blanket and a cheque were the gifts presented to Gladys on behalf of associates.

Norm Carroll, Machine Shop, and Pat Shallen, were united in marriage in a ceremony at St. Agnes Anglican Church, Long Branch. A reception was held at Lynne Arms Restaurant, Mimico, after which the couple motored to the United States for their honeymoon. Department associates gave Norm two cheques . . . **Audrey Torry**, Cut Sheet Film, became the bride of **Gordon Murdoch** in a ceremony at Allan Park Anglican Church, near Durham, Ontario. A reception was held in the community hall and the couple made a motor trip in Ontario for their honeymoon. A shower, arranged by **Elsie Horton** and **Peggy Martin**, Cut Sheet Film, was held for Audrey in the Cafeteria. Department associates gave her a cheque . . . the wedding of **Joyce Turner**, Color Print Service, and **Allan Day**, took place in Earls court United Church, followed by a reception at Maloney's Art Gallery. **Ruby Bryce**, Color Print, attended the bride as maid of honor and **Eileen Lamberton**, Color Print, was a bridesmaid. The newlywed couple honeymooned at a lodge on Lake Joseph, near Parry Sound. Department as-



Norm Carroll



Audrey Torrey



Joyce Turner



Isabella McDonough

sociates gave Joyce a cheque . . . the marriage of **Isabella McDonough**, Film Spooling, and John Cameron Armstrong, was solemnized at St. Hilda's Memorial Church and a reception followed at Fairbank Legion Hall. The couple motored through the New England States to

Portland, Maine, on their honeymoon. Isabella was honored at a shower arranged by **Rose Berger**, Film Inspection, and **Kay Butler** and **Kay Johnson**, Film Spooling. A hostess chair was the wedding gift presented by department associates.

Henry H. Tozier Dies

Former Assistant General Manager

RETIRED from Kodak Heights for 13 years after almost 41 years' service with Kodak, Henry H. Tozier, former assistant general manager, died in Rochester, N.Y., on August 20.

Mr. Tozier began work for the Eastman Kodak Company in May, 1900, at the Nepera Chemical Company Division, then located in Yonkers, N.Y. When the activities of that company were transferred to Kodak Park, Rochester, he became superintendent of the Paper Emulsion and Paper Coating Departments there, and later, general superintendent of the D.O.P. Departments.

In October 1926 he came to Kodak Heights as assistant general manager, including among his duties the supervision of sensitized paper quality. He held a keen interest and took an active part in the recreations of Kodak people and helped to promote these activities during his 15 years here. Upon retirement in May, 1941, he

received a great many tributes from friends at Kodak Heights.

Former associates deeply regret his death.



Henry H. Tozier

Jessie L. G. Carter

IN retirement since March 9, 1948, Jessie L. G. Carter, secretary to the late S. B. Cornell, died on August 14.

Jessie joined the Company on July 23, 1914, as a stenographer. In October 1921 she became secretary to Mr. Cornell, then president and general manager and later

chairman of the board of directors, and served in this capacity until the onset of ill health.

Active in social activities, she gave much leisure time to the preparation of parcels for Kodak people in the Armed Forces during the war years.

Former associates at Kodak Heights extend deep sympathy to the relatives.

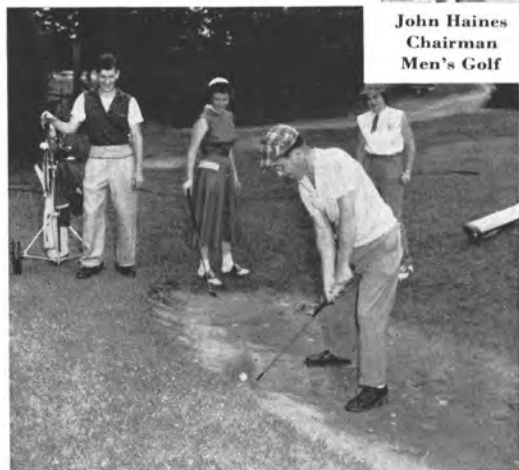
Golf



Marg Dunham
Chairman
Ladies' Golf



John Haines
Chairman
Men's Golf



September to be Highlighted by Two Major Golf Events

On Saturday, September 18, members of Kodak Ladies' Golf Club will compete for the Joynt Trophy at Orangeville. With their ranks increased this year by some 20 or 30 newcomers, they should have an excellent tournament.

On Saturday, September 25, the men will compete for the Spence Trophy, which is fast becoming the "gold cup" at Kodak for men's golf. The tournament will be played at the very tough Lakeview layout.

Shops Team Wins First Time in Karn Trophy Tournament

Although many powerful Shops teams have competed for the Karn Trophy in the past, it remained for the foursome of Jim Ball, Doug Chambers, John Haines and Jack McCaskill to capture it in this year's tournament. This was an event of firsts—the first win for the Shops, the first Kodak tournament at the Aurora Golf and Country Club course and the first year that this particular course has had 18 holes.

Winners of the three flights and their scores are as follows: *Flight 1*—Terry Sye (70), John Haines (73); *Flight 2*—Jim Dunn (64), Jack McKown (65); *Flight 3*—Doug Chambers (68), Jim Ball (68).

Pictures

The Two-Ball Foursome as Seen by the Camera

The opposite page carries a selection of pictures taken at the two-ball foursome in Orangeville. This very successful event was held jointly by the Kodak Men's and Kodak Ladies' Golf Clubs. Results appeared in the July issue of Kodak Magazine but the photos could not be included in the same issue because of the picture deadline for publication.

The golfers shown are as follows:

Top—Jim Dunn, Sondra Shroder, Marion Coutts, Don Weatherall.

Center, left—Eleanor Turton, Verna Farrow, Don Hales, Jack Ward.

Bottom, left—Aileen Kelly, Kay Greer, Roy Crayden, Alf Hall.

Center, right—Norm Fisher, Esther Haines, John Gibbs, Lorraine Dance.

Bottom, right—Ken Gray, Marion Wood, George Grigor, Audrey Preston, Ruth Dowson.

Kodak Bowlers Lose Big Events But Get Share of Trophies

Although rinks skipped by Ted Cockshoot and Jack McGraw lost out in some of the big bowling competitions this season, they have had a good share of victories.

Ted Cockshoot, Fred Taylor and Archie Shaw won the Hugh Young Trophy at West Toronto Lawn Bowling Club and the Sir Henry Drayton Trophy at Weston Lawn Bowling Club. The losses were in the Eaton and the Hannah Gold Cup tournaments.

A rink composed of Jack McGraw (skip), Millard Campbell, Jack Martin and Alf Yorke won the Petit Trophy for the second time in three years at Old Mill.

Jack McGraw, Don Harshaw and Ed Smith won a tournament at New Toronto and Jack skipped a trebles rink with Jack Martin and Ken Marshall to take second prize in a tournament at West Toronto.

A tough loss for Jack McGraw (skip), Jack Martin, Fred Trotman and Don Harshaw came in the Cornell tournament at Kodak Heights when a rink from Runnymede beat them in the last game.

Forecasts

MOVIE PROGRAMS

Although regular Friday noon-hour movie programs will not commence until Thanksgiving, movies will be shown during noon-hours of the days marking the George Eastman Centennial. (See page 13)

FALL DANCE

The fall dance is expected to be either the first or second Friday in November with big things—and we do mean big things—planned for the occasion. Kodak Variety Group has arranged for a fifteen-minute show with a chorus line, solo singing and dancing to the unforgettable music of George Gershwin.

House League Ball Teams Remain Tied in Play-offs

Here we are lining up the fall campaign and have not as yet completed the men's house league ball competition. The reason for this is that the teams are unusually even in strength. The last game resulted in the second tie between Norm Brown's Brownies and George Oliver's Giants which still leaves the league wide open!



Wayne, son of Bob Dance, Testing