

The KODAK *Magazine*



September 1928

Published in the interests of the men and women of the Kodak organization by Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.

MONTHLY ACCIDENT REPORT
JULY, 1928

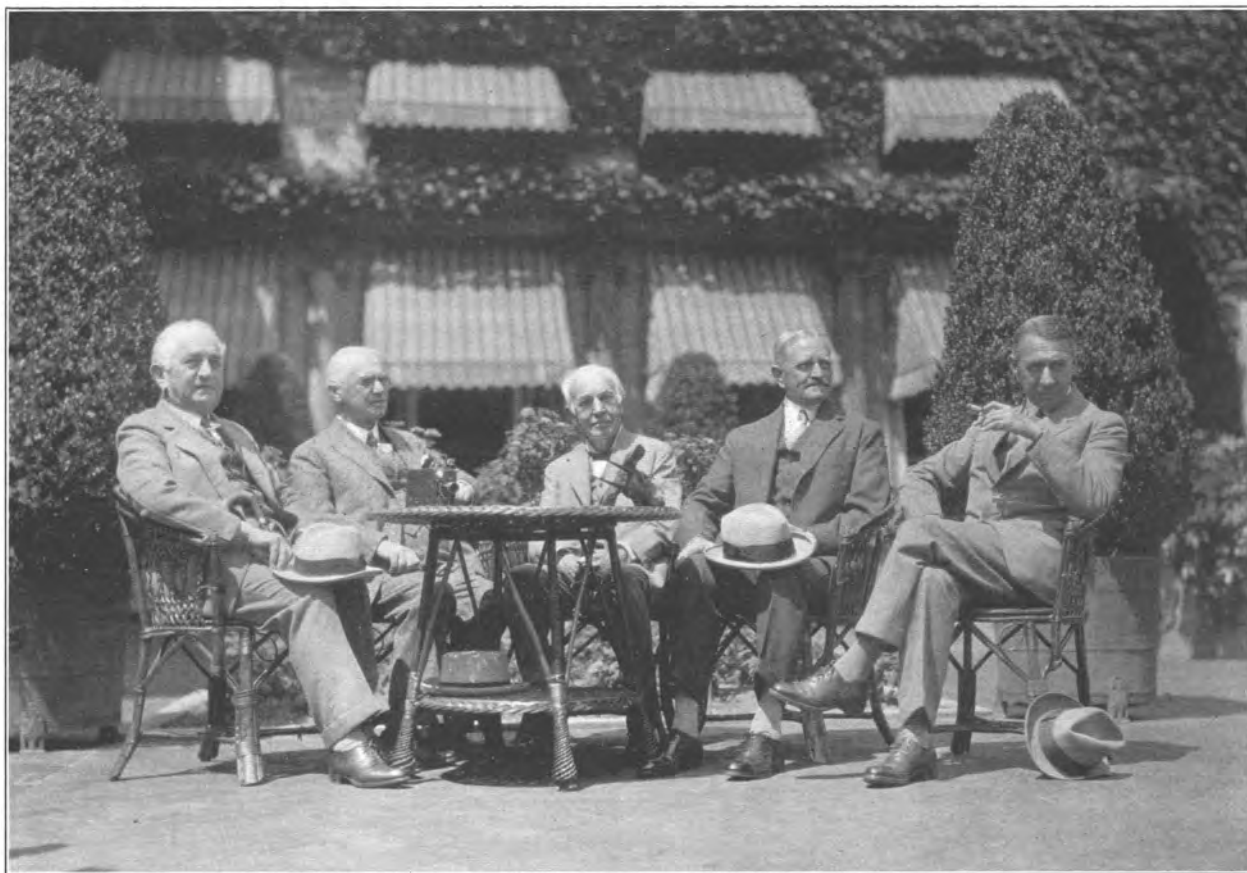
PLANT	Accident Cases		Accidents per 1000 Employees	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Kodak Office.....	2	1	1.41	.72
Camera Works.....	10	19	3.60	5.98
Hawk-Eye Works.....	1	1	1.75	1.59
Kodak Park Works.....	16	6	2.30	.86
Total—Rochester Plants..	29	27	2.48	2.21

NATURE OF ACCIDENTS DURING MONTH

7 cases of injury through bruises, burns and lacerations.
 8 cases of injury through falling and slipping.
 2 cases of injury through sprains.
 5 cases of injury through falling tools and material.
 4 cases of injury around machines of special nature.
 1 case of injury around lathe.
 2 cases of injury around presses.

—
 29 employees' accident cases during month.

*Yesterday has gone—
Tomorrow may never come.
—Today is HERE!
Do what you have to do TODAY
—So sayeth the prophet.*



AT THE INITIAL SHOWING OF KODACOLOR
Adolph S. Ochs, Mr. Eastman, Thomas A. Edison, Gen. John J. Pershing, Sir James Irvine.—See page 3

The KODAK Magazine

VOL. IX

SEPTEMBER, 1928

No. 4



A GROUP OF SOME OF THE GUESTS IN MR. EASTMAN'S GARDENS

KODACOLOR

NEW PROCESS OF MOTION PICTURES IN NATURAL COLORS INTRODUCED
BEFORE A GROUP OF DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

IN our early school days we were instructed to write in our copy books, in a more or less, fine Spencerian hand, "nothing succeeds like success."

Nothing, however, was said about the fact that most successes were, and always will be, built on a series of failures, and that unless these failures were cemented into a firm foundation of determination they remained failures.

The foregoing sentences, trite though they may be, mark the history of progress, not only in our own industry but in all others.

We could quote the history of Edison, Westinghouse, and numberless other men, who had an idea; and, in spite of all sorts of obstacles, proceeded to prove that they were right and had something for the betterment of mankind.

The above but serves to introduce another great advance in photography, in that the absolute amateur can produce

motion pictures in natural colors by means of the Ciné-Kodak, and the new film and process which has been named "Kodacolor."

This new process, so revolutionary in character, was given its first official showing on July 30, at Mr. Eastman's home in the presence of the following distinguished guests:

Thomas A. Edison, inventor of motion pictures.

Michael I. Pupin, Columbia University.

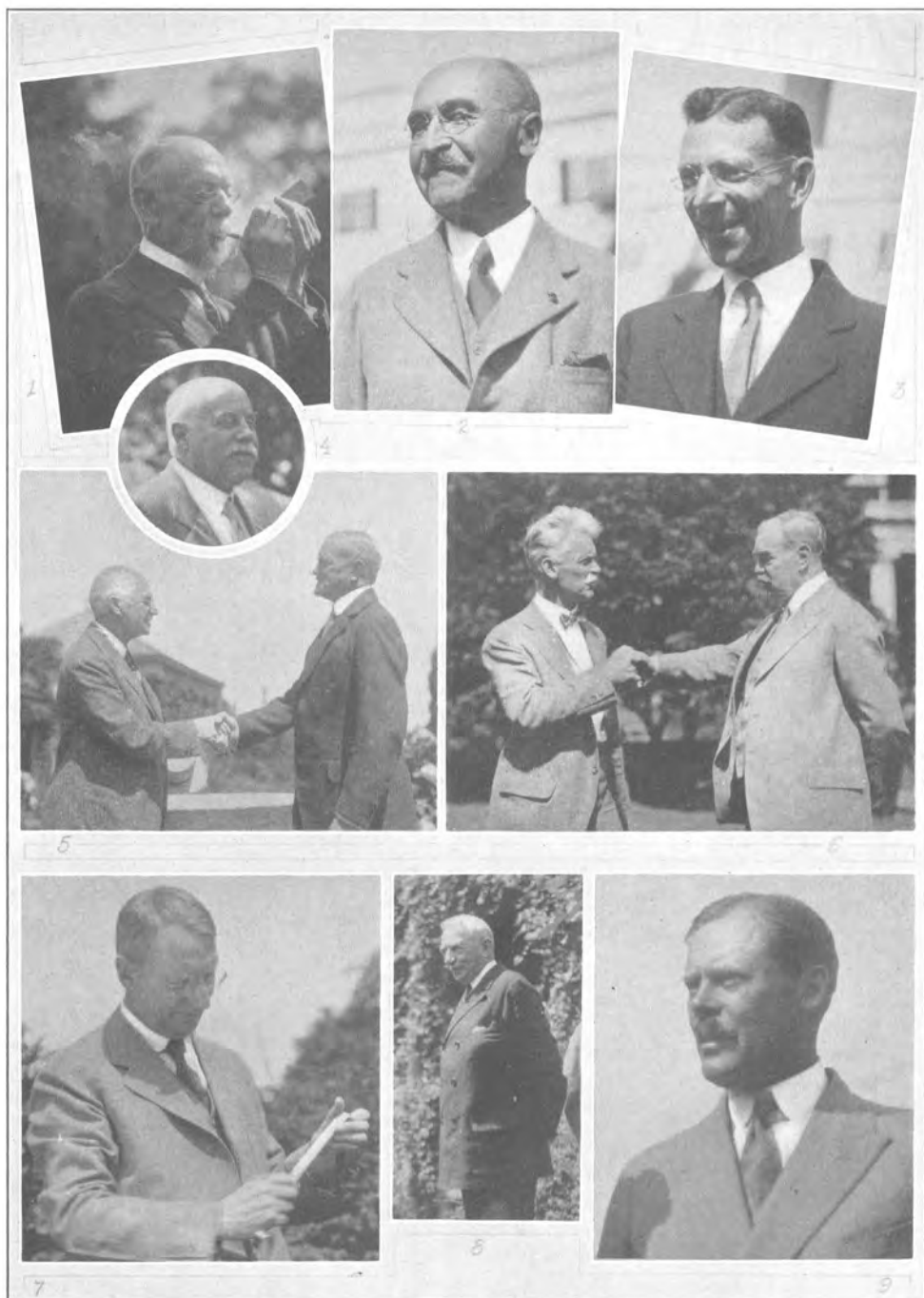
Dr. G. K. Burgess, director of the United States Bureau of Standards.

Hiram Percy Maxim, inventor, president of the Amateur Cinema League
General John J. Pershing.

Owen D. Young, chairman of the directors of the General Electric Co.

Frederick E. Ives, holder of a Royal Photographic Society Medal for early experiments in color photography.

Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of the *New York Times*.



SOME MORE OF THE GUESTS AT THE INITIAL SHOWING OF KODACOLOR

No. 1—F. E. Ives. No. 2—Dr. Baekeland. No. 3—Dr. W. D. Coolidge. No. 4—Dr. G. K. Burgess. No. 5—Mr. Eastman greets Gen. Pershing. No. 6—Hiram P. Maxim and Dr. Edward E. Slosson. No. 7—Dr. C. E. K. Mees, Director E. K. Research Laboratories. No. 8—Dr. Henry F. Osborn. No. 9—E. F. W. Alexanderson

Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History.

Sir James Irvine, principal and vice-chancellor of St. Andrews University, Scotland.

Dr. John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education.

Karl A. Bickel, president of the United Press Associations.

David Lawrence, publisher of the *United States Daily*.

Frank David Boynton, superintendent of schools, Ithaca, N. Y.

Dr. Edwin E. Slosson, editor of *Science Service*.

E. F. W. Alexanderson, one of the inventors of television.

Major General James G. Harbord, president of the Radio Corporation.

Dr. W. D. Coolidge, of the General Electric Research Laboratories.

Dr. Leo H. Baekeland, inventor of Velox paper and Bakelite.

H. E. Ives, of the Bell Telephone Laboratories.

Roy Howard, chairman of the board of directors of the Scripps-Howard newspapers.

Kent Cooper, general manager of the Associated Press.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Reid.

Mr. Rowe Stewart, publisher of the *Philadelphia Record*.

Mr. Frank E. Gannett, publisher of the Gannett newspapers.

Mr. Edward McKernon, publisher of the *Rochester Journal*.

Mr. Robert W. Disque, publisher of the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*.

Experimentation in color photography is nearly half a century old. Since the first attempt to make photographs reproduce colors, many processes have been devised for both "still" pictures and movies, but every process hitherto has suffered limitations to its practicability. The new color motion picture process, based upon a totally different principle from previous experiments, at the same time both represents the accurate and brilliant reproduc-

tion of every color and tint and shade in nature, and also is so simple that any amateur photographer can use it to make movies with.

The introduction of color motion pictures for amateur photographers is being compared today to the invention of the first Kodak in 1888, when photography was first put within the reach of persons who did not want to go through the complicated picture-taking processes previously necessary.

The Eastman Kodak Research Laboratories, under the direction of Dr. C. E. K. Mees, have been working for a number of years to perfect color movies. The most radically new element in the process is the film. Instead of having the usual smooth surface, the side opposite the sensitive coating is embossed with cylindrical lenses so minute as to be invisible. These lenses, which are part of the film itself and made of the film substance, would each look, vastly magnified, like a rib of a corrugated iron roof. They run lengthwise of the film, and the width of 559 of them occupies an inch.

The effect of these invisibly small lenses is to separate the rays of light coming through the three segments of a three-colored "light filter" into the camera. Each of the three colors of the filter—red, green, and blue—lets into the camera from the scene in front of the camera only the light rays of its own color. The three different colored light rays register on the film only as black and white; but each tiny lens embossed on the film so distributes the light rays falling upon it that the different colors register on the sensitive film emulsion as a distinct black and white impression for each color at that point.

The light of the projector, then passes through the film in such a way that it shines out through the tiny film lenses, and then through the projector lens; and each ray is directed through the proper color on the light filter, to fall on its proper spot on the screen. The combination of the three colors, red, green, and blue, gives every possible natural color.

The process is first being introduced for the use of amateur photographers.

The most significant thing about the new process is its complete simplicity. The amateur cinematographer's part has been made as easy as taking snapshots. He merely has to insert a "color filter" into his home movie camera and thread his special film. All previous color motion picture processes have entailed highly

complicated cameras and finishing methods.

If this were a technical article, we could go on for many more pages, but our editorial staff is composed simply of news gatherers, so we will close this brief story of another Kodak achievement without any prophesies for the future—except to say that Kodak has always gone forward and never backward.

THE BUY ROCHESTER PRODUCTS CONTEST

1. **T**HE New Industries Bureau of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce is sponsoring a movement to make Rochester people realize the advantages of purchasing more Rochester-made products. Prizes are to be offered to persons submitting the best reason why they would buy Rochester-made merchandise. The greater use of locally made products by Rochester people, helps Rochester manufacturers to employ more workers, helps Rochester merchants to employ more salespeople and helps all Rochesterians to greater prosperity.

2. Rules to be followed by contestants:

1. Give the best reason you can in not over 25 words—Why one should buy Rochester products!
2. Eligible contestants—Open to all possible purchasers of Rochester products.
3. Contest dates—Sept. 10 to Sept. 24, inclusive.
4. Not more than one reason can be submitted by any one contestant.
5. All replies to be addressed to Buy Rochester Products Contest Editor, New Industries Bureau, 55 St. Paul Street.
6. No reply will be considered which bears a postmark later than Sept. 24th.
7. Prizes—First prize, \$25.00 for best reason.

Second prize, \$15.00 for next best reason.

THE PERFECT STENOG

NOW, Miss Blogg," bloomed Jasper M. Whurtle, president of the Whurtle Whirlwind Laundry Company, to his new stenographer, "I want you to understand that when I dictate a letter I want it written as dictated and not the way you think it should be. Understand?"

"Yes, sir," said Miss Blogg meekly.

"I fired three stenogs for revising my letters, see?"

"All right—take a letter."

The next morning, Mr. O. J. Squizz, of the Squizz Flexible Soap Company, received the following:

"Mr. O. K. or A. J. something, look it up, Squizz.

President of the Squizz (what a name) Flexible Soap Co., the gyps,
Dear Mr. Squizz, hmmm:

"You're a terrible business man. No, start over. He's a crook, but I can't insult him or the bum'll sue me. The last shipment of soap you sent us was of inferior quality and I want you to understand, no scratch out I want you to understand. Ah, unless you can ship, no furnish us with our regular soap you needn't ship us no more period or whatever the grammar is and please sit up straight. This d—— cigar is out again pardon me and furthermore where was I? Nice bob you have.

"Paragraph. The soap you sent us wasn't fit to wash the dishes no make that dog with comma let alone the laundry comma and we're sending it back period. Yours truly. Read that over, no never mind, I won't waste any more time on that egg. I'll look at the carbon tomorrow. —Pick-Ups.

SICKROOM VISITORS SHOULD USE TACT

VISITING the sick is an art that few have learned to practice successfully. To the person who is weak and depressed, visitors are so often a real ordeal instead of a comfort, says Dorothy Blake, who writes in the May *Hygeia* of some visitors who left her limp and others who brought real cheer.

They all come with the best of intentions, but how many take away more strength than they impart, Mrs. Blake laments. One old lady insisted on talking about deaths and funerals. One caller was a demon housekeeper who, with utter lack of tact, brought up problems of house-keeping that appalled the weak and listless invalid. Another was a health fiend, who demonstrated her latest form of exercise, incidentally kicking the sick woman's bed.

Others came, bringing happy news of home and babies, and cheerful talk of gardens and spring clothes, just the things to encourage the hospital patient to regain her grasp of life after the shadowy and unreal life she had been leading. These callers had the ideal tone for the sickroom, thoughtfulness and no demand on a brain too tired to think, Mrs. Blake concludes.

STERILIZE CLOTHING THAT HAS TOUCHED INFECTIONS

THE germs that cause boils and pimples are hardy and articles of clothing that have come in contact with the pus must be carefully sterilized before they are used again, warns Ruth Sturtevant in an article on germs.

A shirt collar that has rubbed against a boil may contaminate other articles of clothing if the water they are washed in is not hot enough to kill the germs and thus cause boils on other persons who have had no contact with the first person.

The pus-forming germs are also found in dust and dirt and a cut, scratch or broken blister that is not protected may serve as entrance for millions of them.

YOUR TOOTHBRUSH

A TOOTHBRUSH not properly cared for not only fails to bring about effective mechanical cleansing, but defeats the very purpose for which it is used, declares William M. Gardner in an article on the care of the toothbrush.

A new brush should be placed in a strong cold salt solution for at least two hours before using to set and clean the bristles and take away their original harshness. It should not be boiled. Every brush of good quality is sterilized by formaldehyde fumes before leaving the factory and does not need boiling, this writer says.

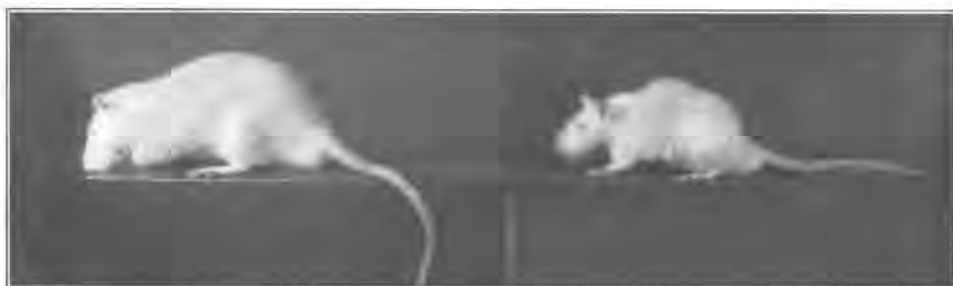
The brush should be thoroughly rinsed with cold water after using, he advises. Do not keep it in a container. Containers prevent drying and encourage the growth of bacteria. If a brush is allowed to dry completely, most of the bacteria will die, since the bacteria of the mouth almost always require moisture and darkness for growth, Mr. Gardner says.

Above all, do not use a worn out brush, the dentist says. A toothbrush should not be used more than four months and it is well to have two brushes, one for morning and one for evening brushing in order to allow them to dry thoroughly between times. The use of old brushes is a waste of time and may actually constitute a menace.

DON'T "TIP" TELEPHONE

A DESK telephone should always be held upright. When tipped forward or backward, the voice does not carry so well over the wires because the little carbon granules in the transmitter are disturbed. Better results are obtained when the instrument is left on the table or desk upon which it rests.

The intricate mechanism of the telephone can also be upset by banging the receiver down on the hook instead of replacing it carefully, while the twisting of the cord may injure it so as to ultimately interfere with transmission.



THE WHITE BROTHERS

A GAIN white rat twin brothers! do I hear you asking, "What was wrong with their food *this* time?" Well, the scrawny chap on the right ate day after day just the things which many human families eat—meat, potato, coffee, white bread and butter substitute. The plump one on the left ate day after day the things which certain other families eat—milk, eggs, vegetables, graham bread and butter.

Is there any doubt in your mind as to which family you would like to live with?

Why is the meat—potato—bread—and coffee diet so poor?

If you read the rest of this story, you will find the answers to these questions.

Your **BODY** is made of water—fat—proteins—sugar—starch—lime, iron, phosphorous and other minerals — and vitamins.

FOOD is made up of the same things—water — fat — proteins — sugar — starch —lime, iron, phosphorus and other minerals—and vitamins.

All of your life work, "wear and tear," and repair are going on within your body.

Your body gets its material for these things and for regulating itself from the food eaten.

I. **FOOD FOR WORK**—"Fuel Food"

Some of the food which you eat is burned in the body much as coal in an engine. This *fuel food* gives the energy which your body uses to do its work and at the same time to keep it warm. Heat in the body comes from activity.

Inside of your body, work is going on all of the time—therefore, food must be burned to keep it alive. When you use

your muscles on your job or in play (tennis, golf, ball, etc.) extra fuel is needed. The harder you work your muscles, the more fuel you use.

How fuel food is measured.

We have the *gallon* as a measure for gas, the *yard* as a measure for cloth, and in a similar way we have a measure for fuel food. This measure is called a *calorie*. By using it, you can calculate how much fuel your body needs for each twenty-four hours.

A calorie is the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of four pounds of water one degree Fahrenheit. When 1 gram (which is as much as 4 dried beans) of pure protein is burned in the body it yields 4 calories; 1 gram of pure sugar or starch burned in the body yields 4 calories also; and 1 gram of pure fat burned in the body yields 9 calories.

Calories needed for a day by average man or woman at different kinds of work are as follows:

Occupation	Calories per Day	
	Man	Woman
In bed 24 hrs.	1600 to 1800	1600 to 1800
At rest, sitting most of the day	2000 to 2300	1700 to 2000
Work chiefly done sitting	2200 to 2800	2000 to 2200
Work chiefly done standing or walking	2700 to 3000	2200 to 2500
Work requiring muscular strength	3000 to 3500	2500 to 3000

You get fuel from starches, sugars, fats and proteins.

Starches come from cereals, and potatoes.

Sugars come from fruits, honey, sugars, and syrups.

Fats come from butter, cream, oils, nuts, and fat of meat and fish.

Proteins come from milk, cheese, eggs, lean meat, fish, beans, cereals, and nuts.

II. *FOOD for growth and repair.*

If you are under twenty-five, your body is growing new cells. After that it only repairs and replaces worn-out cells. Your chief building and repair foods are proteins, minerals, vitamins and water.

Proteins

Protein foods are not only burned to give energy, but are used in building and repairing body cells. There are different kinds of proteins—some are much more valuable than others.

The best proteins are found in milk, cheese, eggs, nuts and lean meat of all kinds.

Minerals

Calcium (lime), phosphorus and iron are three of the most important minerals used by your body for building and repairing its cells.

MILK, fruits, vegetables, meat and whole grains provide these minerals.

Vitamins

Vitamin A, Vitamin B and Vitamin C are found in milk, cream, butter, egg yolk, vegetables (especially the green, leafy kind) and raw fruits.

Water

About two-thirds of your body is water. To provide a right amount, you should drink at least six glassfuls daily in addition to the amount you get in food.

III. *FOOD for regulating the body.*

To keep your body healthy and running smoothly your blood must be kept free from acid, your heart must beat regularly, your nerves must be ready to carry messages and your muscles to act promptly, your digestive tract must be able to take care of the right food with ease and eliminate waste promptly—and many other things must be kept in order.

The food you eat helps to control and regulate these activities. *Minerals, vitamins and water are body regulators.*

Foods such as *milk, cream, eggs, green leafy vegetables, raw fruits, whole cereal grains* contain large quantities.

Your body needs the three different kinds of food materials in right quantity. Next month we will talk about how to choose them.

—*Illustration courtesy of the Nutrition Laboratory of the Battle Creek Sanitarium.*

BEWARE THE WIRE KITE STRING

ANOTHER bad hazard was uncovered in connection with the building of radio sets, when it was learned that several children have been seriously injured lately while flying kites with a wire "string." You builders of radio sets should be very careful not to leave any of these spools of wire around where the children might get hold of them, as this wire is very tempting for kite flying. It is light and very strong, and when used for this purpose, it creates a most dangerous hazard as it flies over numerous power lines. We all know from our childhood experiences how often the kites fall to the ground, and even though the wire is very

small, it is possible for it to convey enough current, should it fall across a power line, to electrocute the one who is holding the other end. Only recently a fourteen-year-old girl at Ashland, Wis., was seriously burned in this same way. The *Milwaukee Journal* says of this case: "The current passed in at her jaw and out at her feet. Both the jaw and feet were severely burned. She was rushed to the hospital, where an operation was performed. Current over the city was discontinued for half an hour." So you see, even though small, this wire, if left lying around when you are building your radio set, might be the means of causing a death.

ECONOMICS IN HOMESPUN

BY GEORGE E. ROBERTS, VICE-PRESIDENT, NATIONAL CITY BANK

*Courtesy of Nation's Business**Chapter XI—Gold, the Common Agent of Us All*

EVERYBODY knows the difficulty of settling a dispute by dealing through a third party. Bring the disputants face to face, and let them talk it out. It often happens that when they get at first hand each other's points of view, the differences are promptly adjusted. Men who a few days previous were hurling bitter words at one another through the mouths of agents, representatives, or friends, will meet, talk things over—and forget their enmity. Such occurrences are commonplace in business. They have marked the settlement of many differences between wage-earners and employers. They have ended misunderstandings between business concerns and large sections of the public.

Unfortunately in a world as large and complicated as this, it is impossible always to deal in the most direct and natural way. Third parties must often be used for efficiency and economy. For everybody to meet face to face is simply out of the question. Such is true when it comes to the exchange of products, by which act each of us as consumers and producers satisfies his wants. A third party—money—has become so established in this situation that to many of us the true nature and service of money is not clear. We attribute to money powers which it does not possess. We blame it for ills that it cannot create. Worst of all, we try to make it do things which it cannot do; thus bringing loss and suffering upon ourselves.

We Live by Exchanging

It is said that mistakes about money have cost the nations of Europe more loss and suffering than all the guns and armies in the great war. It is said that money is the distinguishing characteristic of our present economic order, so that it is often

referred to as a "money economy." It is stated that the ups and downs of the business cycle are related to the use of money. If all this is true, the subject of money is worth every man's time and study.

We have had occasion again and again to note that in a highly specialized world like that in which we live, each person can satisfy his wants only by exchanging his products or his services for the products and services of others. It would seem that this might be done directly, in the same way that farmers a generation or so ago used to "swap" labor, or farm products. Many can still remember when it was the custom in a farming community for one farmer to help another harvest his wheat with the understanding that this farmer, in turn, would help the first farmer butcher, or cut wood. Here was a case of trading labor directly; one farmer said to another, "You work for me ten days and I'll work for you ten days." The same practice was followed with reference to seed for planting, fresh killed meats, orchard products, and the like. One farmer would exchange so many bushels of one kind of wheat for a similar quantity of another farmer's wheat.

An African Transaction

It is obvious, however, that this direct exchange of products cannot generally be carried out even in the simplest forms of social organization; and when you attempt to apply it to the highly specialized business world today it is wholly impossible. A writer on Africa tells an interesting incident of the difficulties encountered in trying to buy a boat from a tribe of natives, when the purchase had to be made wholly through the direct exchange of products. The native owner of the boat wanted ivory in return for the sale. The

would-be purchaser, however, had no ivory. Finally he was able to locate another tribesman who had ivory, but who wanted cloth in exchange. The would-be purchaser, however, had no cloth. Finally he located a third tribesman who had cloth and would take wire in exchange for it, and the man who wanted the boat, fortunately, had wire. He gave his wire to the last tribesman in return for cloth; the cloth he gave to the tribesman who wanted it, and received ivory in exchange; with the ivory he was now able to purchase the boat.

Think how impossible would be such procedure in a country like this where the exchanges must proceed in a steady flow, literally by the millions of transactions. Suppose that all of the workers in the United States today were paid, as they once were, with shares of the product which they help to make. How would the worker in a firecracker factory, a coffin factory, a suspension-bridge factory, carry away his share of the product, and use it to buy the week's supply of meat and groceries?

The man who makes a complete product which is in general use, like a coat or a hat, might find without great difficulty, butchers and bakers who would give him meat and groceries in exchange—at least until their wardrobe was stocked with coats and hats for several years. But take the man who screws up one bolt in a Ford automobile. What is he going to get for his work that he can exchange for the products of others?

Imagine the trials of the tax collector if taxes were paid in products instead of in money—so many bags of nails, so many pounds of dye, so many rolls of wall paper, so many gallons of cough syrup.

How would these be transported to Washington? How could they be used to feed and pay sailors on ships, or to equip soldiers in frontier forts? Think of the problem confronting the stewards of the churches if every Sunday they would receive for the support of missions in far-away lands, to pay the preacher's

salary, to heat and light the church, collection plates piled high with aluminum sauce pans, burlap bags, sandpaper, and all the thousands of other products which are manufactured in the typical industrial city.

Used as a "Third Party"

Many people who are in the market for products do not have goods of an actual, concrete nature, which they could offer in exchange. The draughtsman in a factory, the timekeeper, the stock clerk and bookkeeper—these men do not produce goods, but services. The corner grocer would have no more use for the draughtsman's blue prints than he would for the score of a musical composer.

The foregoing examples merely illustrate the difficulties we get into when we try to think of present-day men and women exchanging their goods and services direct. The solution to this problem is the one which society has already developed—the use of a "third party," a "medium of exchange"—something which everybody knows and recognizes, which everybody regards in the same way, and which everybody will accept in exchange for goods and services. This medium of exchange—this "third party"—is money.

Money performs two closely related functions; it acts as a medium of exchange and also as a standard of value. In the first use it is passed from hand to hand and is itself exchanged for goods and services. In the second use it may not be handled at all, but goods and services are valued and exchanged by reference to it. As the greater part of the domestic and international trade is carried on by this latter method, it is important to keep the distinction in view.

As the division of labor developed and men became dependent upon trade to supply their wants, they sought to convert their own products into the kinds of property for which the demand was most constant, and which could be most readily disposed of. Each producer traded his product either for something that he wanted to use or for something that he

thought had a wider or more constant market than his own product. Cattle, various products of the soil, the metals, were all used, and a process of elimination began which by popular choice gradually shortened the list of commodities thus used to gold and silver, and finally, for the greater part of the commercial world, to gold.

This is perhaps as good a place as any to refer to the leading argument against gold as a standard of value. It is said that gold has no real value in itself, that it does not minister to any fundamental human want, that society could do better without it than without the products which serve for food or clothing. But even though this is admitted, it does not prove the contention that gold is not suitable for a standard of value.

If society had to choose between going without the necessities mentioned and doing without gold, it doubtless would choose to go without gold. But it does not have to do without either. A great many things that are not primary necessities are in constant demand, and year after year command prices on the public markets that are quite as stable as the prices of wheat, cotton, or iron. Tobacco is not one of the necessities of life, but from one year to another tobacco is as sure of a market and a stable price as any of the grains.

Necessities Not Self-sufficient

Fine pictures, good music, good acting, are not primary necessities, but the people who can supply them always command high pay as compared with those who produce corn or cotton. The world does not live by necessities alone, or deal in necessities alone, or value nothing but necessities, nor is it likely to be reduced to a state where such is the case.

It has been said that one man's meat is another man's poison, which is but another way of stating that it is best to let every man determine for himself what he shall eat, and what things shall have value to him. There are bankers who

frown on the automobile, and people who think that too many folks buy talking machines. Not much is gained by arguing abstractly about the utility of things which people want, whether it be gold, automobiles, or anything else. Commercial values are not fixed by arguments, but by trading in the market place. They represent a consensus of opinion.

The earliest historical record shows that gold and silver were prized in all times by all people as precious metals. They were prized for their beauty and the other qualities which distinguish them. Every account of hoarded wealth that has come down to us from the remote past tells of stories of these metals. In the countries where they were found they were used as money as far back as records go.

The reasons for this are not hard to find. Besides being universally esteemed, gold and silver possess other qualities that fit them for use as money. They possess high value in proportion to bulk; thus they can be easily transported, stored, concealed and protected. They do not deteriorate as time passes, and are not destroyed by fire. They are malleable and fusible, and since they are practically indestructible, the new production of each year becomes part of the permanent stock. Thus fluctuations in production and in value from year to year are of much less consequence than in the case of products of which the annual crop is nearly all consumed during the year.

Traders seek out the most economical methods of doing business, and the traders of all nations found that it was more economical to exchange their wares for gold and silver and use these to buy what they wanted, than to trade for and with other things.

This is the story of the evolution of gold and silver as money. Monetary systems have not been invented by legislators, or agreed upon between nations. They have been established by the customs of the people in the business world.

The same process which eliminated other metals and forms of money has

within our own time almost completely eliminated silver as standard money, causing the nations one by one to drop silver as a standard, and adhere to gold alone.

Standard Erased Barriers

Before the war China was the only country of considerable importance which did not have the gold standard. Since all the other countries used gold, they had a common standard, so that their money all bore a definite relationship. The advantages of this were very great. The price quotations of all countries were related to each other. The grain dealers of every country could readily calculate in terms of their own money what wheat was bringing in every other country. All the countries had a common language of values.

Money was loaned, stocks and bonds were bought and sold, engagements were entered into across international boundaries as readily as between New York and San Francisco.

In short, the influence of the common standard of value tended to make the world one community in finance, in industry, and in trade. It helped accomplish the same things as do improved methods of communication and transportation, a common language and common weights and measures.

It may be said that these arguments for a common standard of value apply to any standard, so why should gold be chosen? The answer, as we have seen, is that gold is the deliberate choice of the business world, experience having demonstrated that it was the most economical and generally satisfactory commodity for the purpose. It has superseded all other commodities by common consent. Its acceptance, however, is never a hardship, for if anyone prefers anything else he can get it in exchange for gold.

Gold Easily Transported

It is argued that a standard of value made up of many commodities would be more accurate in its relation to labor, and as a measure of value for long-term con-

tracts than any single commodity can be. There is some force in this argument. It is not contended by supporters of the gold standard that it is perfect. There are fluctuations on the side of gold as well as on the side of other commodities. Not many human institutions or contrivances are perfect. All are provisional, subject to change when something that will answer the purpose better is found. We should be sure of something better, however, before discarding that which has already rendered good service.

Suppose that we had the multiple standard and that the "dollar" represented a certain percentage of the value of given amounts of wheat, corn, cotton, wool, mess pork, beef, mutton, baled hay, sugar, salt, butter, canned tomatoes, evaporated milk, dried apples, bleached sheetings, hemlock leather, pig iron, lead, copper, lumber, and as many other things as might be taken from the list of 400 commodities which are the basis of the Bureau of Labor's percentage tables? If the system of redemption were maintained, which is the final test of the value of any paper currency, the currency would be subject to redemption in these commodities, in their due proportions.

Five million, or even ten million dollars in gold takes up but little room in one of the ocean liners, but \$10,000,000 worth of miscellaneous commodities would require a fleet of forty or fifty first-class ships. The transportation charges, and costs of loading, unloading, and storage would be a tax upon commerce. The time item in handling would be prohibitive. Some of the staple commodities are subject to deterioration, particularly upon passing through the tropics.

Likewise, the labor-hour unit has many times been proposed as a substitute for gold. Advocates of this plan say that all wealth comes from labor; that it is logical, therefore, to make labor the basis of money; that every man should be able to exchange the products of his labor for the products of the same amount of labor contributed by somebody else.

The idea is that every worker will receive one "exchange unit" in return for every hour that he works; the price of each commodity would then be determined by the number of hours required to produce it, these being expressed in "exchange units." Thus if five hours were required to make a pair of shoes, the cobbler would receive five "exchange units" and these would enable him to buy a new saw, requiring the same number of hours to make. It is claimed that the plan would be in the interest of greater justice to workers, since it would bring about a fair individual distribution of all the products of labor.

Who Would Determine Values?

Let us see how this idea would work out in practice. First, who will say how many hours it took to make a given product, say a woolen shirt? How long did the man have to work who made the buttons, or the thread with which it was sewed? How much of the work of the man who made the scissors with which the shirt was cut out, or who grew the sheep from which the

original wool first came, will be credited to this particular shirt? Then, too, what will be done with the goods that nobody wants, the shirts that are spoiled in the making, that are out of style? Who will decide, likewise, how products will be distributed for which there is a limited demand? And what about the limited supply which everybody demands?

Take seats at a world's series game, for example; somebody will have to decide what persons will have their labor recompensed by a chance to see the leading teams in action; the two teams could not determine what particular ones of their followers would be so honored. Also, who is going to do the hard work in society, the disagreeable work, if every hour of labor is to bring the same return? and, worst of all, would it not result that the longer a man spent in making a shirt the more "exchange units" he would get? Efficiency would disappear. It takes only a superficial glance to show that this whole idea would get us nowhere.

(To be continued)

INVESTIGATE

"PEOPLE who make their investments by following stock market speculators have little right to public sympathy," says a financial authority on investment matters. He continues as follows: "The evil of general public speculation in the stock market is that thousands of people are seeking profit for no service rendered or to be rendered; the majority of them do not put their capital in the investment field or in the speculative field in a way to be publicly helpful in support of values or the upbuilding of values; they, in fact, with their small savings, improperly placed, become a menace to markets, to values, to society. They invest and lose without knowledge, study or experience. They are not seeking to invest capital in stocks of value, either fully or partially paid for.

"Public tipsters have no large or good standing. They attempt the impossible, and many of them receive money for an

attempt at the impossible. Nobody he says, 'even by a life time of study, can give full valuation in the markets to all the elements which he sees, and there are hundreds of factors making and unmaking values which he can never see. The most that an intelligent man of finance can do is to follow all the publicly known factors affecting values and then invest his money in the way to give him that which he is seeking, either safety or steady or enlarged return, or large return with greater risks."

Inexperienced investors are warned again not to trade or exchange valuable securities or to make an outright purchase of securities without knowing all the facts possible from a disinterested source. Ask more than one person. Do not blindly follow the man who has something to sell. —Investigate Before You Invest!



EASTMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSN. NEWS

THE most interesting thing to people is other people. If you don't believe it, just notice the topic of any conversation. Rarely is it the tariff, socialism, religion—nearly always it is gossip about other people.

That being so, let's gossip about people who are members of a savings and loan association. One association we know about nosed among its membership and found out why they belonged. Hardly anybody, it was found, was saving for the traditional "rainy day." Heading the list of reasons why these people were saving was the craving to be independent in old age. Neck and neck with this was the desire to own a home. Then followed in order—education of children, the desire to marry, the longing to travel and the ambition to acquire a higher standard of living.

Some very picturesque reasons were given for desiring to own their own home. The dominant note, naturally, was freedom from the landlord, the instinct to be one's own boss. Here are a few of the heart-revealing phrases: "For same reason as owning my own toothbrush;" "Right to play piano all night if I choose;" "Desire to be under my own vine and fig tree;" "To be captain of the ship;" "Solid satisfaction of being rooted somewhere;" "A haven and a place to call my own;" "A cave man had his own home—why not I?"

These are good reasons for owning a home; they will appeal to just about every thoughtful reader of this page. Nobody, though, said a word about the fun of pottering around a place when it is your own. And there is certainly something to say about it! How gosh-darn good the grass smells as it flies up at you through the

knives of a sweet-clicking lawn mower! How good your body feels as you straighten up to wipe off a forehead-full of honest sweat, and wave your pruning shears at a passing neighbor, all in one gesture. What a ravishing joy it is to keep every square foot of your own place spic and span, a poem of gleaming tidiness in the Saturday afternoon sun, if any!

If anything can yield you half so much fun and satisfaction and good clean feeling around the heart, we want to hear about it. The Eastman Savings and Loan Association is here to help you into a home of your own, and into the satisfaction that cluster thickly around it.

A SIGNIFICANT development of the present day is an organization called the "Save-To-Travel Association." It recognizes the well-nigh universal urge of our people to go somewhere else, to see new things, to broaden their first hand knowledge of other places. This association works through banks and transportation companies to encourage people to set aside a savings fund with which to take "worth while" vacation trips.

Travel is almost the only commodity that cannot be bought on the partial payment plan. It remains a strictly cash proposition. This means that people of moderate means must plan well ahead if they are to make a very extended trip. We are in entire sympathy with the Save-To-Travel movement. We believe wholeheartedly that people are broadened and deepened and mentally enriched by travel. And we offer the facilities of the Eastman Savings and Loan Association to our fellow-employees who want to accumulate money for this purpose.

The Kodak Magazine

Published monthly in the interests of the men and women of the Kodak organization.

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THINK—
“Why is you all so disresponsive, Sam?”

“I’m a thinking.”

“Is you thinking thoughts?”

“No, jus’ thinking.”

This possibly humorous vaudeville wheeze only bears out the ancient adage, “there is many a truth spoken in jest.”

When you put your brains to work, make that work worth while.

It is so easy to just sit and speculate on what you would do if you had a million dollars, or any one of a hundred thoughts that do not get you anywhere.

The secret of all successes in any line of endeavor lies in thinking *constructively*.

Suppose that Mr. Eastman had thought years ago how nice it would be if he had a camera that he could slip in his pocket, or if George Westinghouse thought that it would be fine to have a new means of stopping trains, or if Mr. Edison and the others had only *thought* of their many ideas—and so on without end.

Just thinking is only the lazy man’s way of trying to remain awake; it is only an automatic process that does not lead to anything worth while.

True enough it is that but few have been given the mental capacity to think and to carry out big ideas to fulfillment,

but no matter what our mental capacity may be, or what our station in life, constructive thinking is bound to get us further along on the road of success.

Take the other side of the picture for a moment. What has caused the majority of our mistakes of any and all sorts?

It is because we did not stop to think.

True enough misfortune occasionally comes to us, through, as far as we can determine, no fault of ours, or of any lack of thought or foresight, but in the majority of cases our ill fortune has come to us because we really did not stop to *think* before we acted.

A whole lot of us are of the emotional type; we act on impulse, we allow our sympathies to override our judgment, and so later we come a cropper.

Use your brain not to just think, but to think thoughts; to think carefully and constructively.

All of the foregoing is so self-evident that perhaps it has been a waste of time to jot it down; on the other hand, it may come just in time to help some one of you—who knows?

UNPUNCTUALITY MEANS BREAKING A PROMISE

DID it ever occur to you that when you say “I’ll be there at such-and-such a time,” you break your word when you are late? Nearly all big men are extremely careful to keep promises. If they say they will do a thing, you can depend upon it they will. If they promise to be at a certain place, they see to it that they are there. You can’t have the same confidence in a person who habitually breaks promises as you have in one who scrupulously lives up to his word. Royalty have a reputation for punctuality. So have most of our kings of finance and industry. I know one president who even cuts short director’s meetings, when necessary, to keep another appointment. Naturally, executives who regard punctuality as important do not readily promote men who neglect punctuality.

—B. C. Forbes.



KODAK PARK

CLAYTON BENSON, Editor



Standing: William Schuler, George B. Franklin; Seated: Philip Voelckel, Charles B. Miller, Vincent Theno

SILVER ANNIVERSARIES OF EMPLOYMENT

On August 4 five Kodak Park employees, namely, George B. Franklin, Charles B. Miller, William Schuler, Vincent Theno and Philip Voelckel, completed twenty-five years of continuous service with the company. Their employment record started from that date in 1904 when the company acquired the Rochester Optical and Camera Company which was subsequently named the Premo Works. When the Premo Works was closed down some eighteen years later four of these men were transferred directly to Kodak Park, while Philip Voelckel was eight months at the Camera Works before coming here.

Capable workmen, they made good from the start

We unite with the Finished Film Department in extending our felicitations to the following young ladies who recently assumed the role of housekeepers.

Ann Spencer, of the X-Ray Sheet Film Department, who became Mrs. David Little, July 28.

Helen Park married to Donald Prince, July 19;

and have all remained in the various departments to which they were transferred. William Schuler and Philip Voelckel are foremen of the Sundries Developing and Reel Manufacturing Departments respectively, Charles B. Miller is a punch press operator in the Sundries Manufacturing, Vincent Theno is a machinist in Building 23 with a never late to work record during the twenty-five years to his credit, and George B. Franklin is in the Paper Sensitizing Coating, Building 35.

We are glad of this opportunity to record and congratulate them on their loyal service records and join their friends in extending best wishes for the future.

Regina Donahue married to Walter Meskill, July 16; and Virginia Bieder married to Richard Gardner, July 3. This trio of brides are all from the Film Boxing Department.

The employees of the Printing Department congratulate John Schicker who is the proud father of a baby boy, Richard Bowie, born August 5.



GIRL'S TUG-OF-WAR, CAMERA CLUB PARTY

CAMERA CLUB MEMBERS ENJOY LAKE COTTAGE

The Camera Club cottage at the Lake shore has proven a decided success again this summer, completely justifying the officers in engaging the cottage for a two-month period. One hundred seventy-five members of the club contributed toward the financing of the cottage, and a great many more have been guests at the various outings. Each night and weekends found a good crowd in bathing or enjoying a sausage roast on the beach. It is felt that this activity of the club has afforded enjoyment to a greater percentage of the membership than any other and at a minimum of expense.

On Saturday, August 4, about 100 members were present for an afternoon of bathing, stunts and games. A feature of the day's program was a tug-of-war between the blondes and the brunettes to decide which men preferred. Declaration of the winner has

yet to be made. Several Ciné Kodaks were kept busy recording the events of the program until put aside at the 5:30 refreshment call.

On Thursday night, August 9, a marshmallow roast was held on the beach. With darkness, a screen was mounted near the water and movies from the preceding Saturday were projected.

The following contributed their services as chaperons and helped to make the affairs so successful: Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Whirl, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Godbaut, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Baybutt, Mr. and Mrs. John Young, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Hubbell, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Snodgrass, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Wadman, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Wood.

CINÉ KODAKS AND KODASCOPES FOR K. P. A. A. MEMBERS

A limited supply of Model B Ciné Kodaks and Model C Kodascopes are available at the K. P. A. A. Office, Building 28, for the use of association members. Application or reservation for either type of machine should be made to the Association Office, in person when possible or by calling phone 601, the loans or allotments being taken care of in the order received. Due to the demand, especially for Ciné Kodaks during the summer months, all loans are restricted to a maximum of one week. The loan of these Ciné Kodaks and Kodascopes is made without charge, members only being required to sign an agreement to the effect that they will be responsible for loss or damage to the same. This offers an excellent opportunity for K. P. A. A. members to take and enjoy their own home movies, and that it will prove popular is seen in the large number using the machines since August 1st.

As announced by a recent poster Kodak Park employees may rent Kodascope Library Films at 10 per cent discount from the catalog prices, the rental for the same being paid on delivery of the film. A Kodascope Library Catalog may be consulted at the K. P. A. A. Office, Building 28.

EDUCATIONAL COURSES

Early in August, tuition refunds on educational courses taken during the 1927-28 school year were granted to 135 employees. This is a decided increase over the number of recent years and includes both Night School and Co-operative Courses. A refund to the maximum amount of \$20.00 is made each year by the company to all employees who satisfactorily complete such courses, provided these studies are in line with their work. In addition to this group, many employees attended the Public Evening Schools, and a smaller number pursued subjects which were not considered eligible for a tuition refund. Employees receiving refunds were registered in the following schools: Darrow School of Business, Mechanics Institute, Rochester Business Institute, University of Rochester Extension School and the Y. M. C. A.

It is now time for the opening of the fall semester of the 1928-29 term. Employees interested in taking Night School Courses may obtain catalogs of the various local schools at the Suggestion Office. Before actually enrolling, however, employees desiring to take advantage of the tuition refund should discuss the courses and subjects they propose to take with their department head. Following a record of registration from the schools, each student is given an application refund blank to be filed and acted upon at the completion of the term's study.



TWENTY-FIVE YEARS FOR A. A. RUTTAN

In February, 1894, and at the age of eighteen, A. A. Ruttan entered the employment of the Rochester Optical Company. He had become a shipping clerk by the time that concern was made a part of the Eastman Kodak Company, August 4, 1903, and renamed the Premo Works. His advance from that date which is considered as the beginning of his employment record with the company was rapid, merited promotions raising him to the managership of the Premo Works in 1908.

With the closing down of the Premo Works in November, 1921, Mr. Ruttan came to Kodak Park as a general superintendent in charge of the Sundries Manufacturing and Lumber Drying and Cutting Departments and the plant protection units. August 4 of this year accordingly witnessed his completion of a quarter century of continuous service with the company.

This period of executive success, coming during a span of years which brought a tremendous growth and expansion of the company, convincingly tells the story of Mr. Ruttan's abilities and achievements. Several inventions and patents relative to the photographic industry are to his credit, particularly in the design and development of Film Packs and Cameras. He was one of the founders of the Rochester Safety Council and served for some time as a member of the National Safety Council.

We congratulate Mr. Ruttan on his excellent service record.

We extend all good wishes to Martha Mackowiak, of the Reel Gauging Department, who was married to Frank Sieminski, June 30. The prospective bride was presented with a bridge lamp from her department associates together with their best wishes.



KATHERINE WALDRON

THIRTY YEARS OF CONTINUOUS SERVICE

We are glad to do honor to Katherine Waldron, of the Powder and Solution Department, who completed thirty years of continuous service with the company on July 28, her record dating from 1898. Miss Waldron's first association with the company, however, started in 1882 as one of the five girls employed at the Eastman Dry Plate Company and where she remained for six years before accepting a position with a local store. 1893 found her employed at the Photo Materials Company, which was eventually taken over by the Eastman Kodak Company in 1898 and the name later changed to the Hawk-Eye Camera Company. This was followed by her transfer to and first connection with the Powder and Solution Department at State Street in 1903. She returned to the Hawk-Eye Works shortly after at the time the original State Street building was rebuilt for office purposes. In 1912 she again transferred with the Powder and Solution Department, coming to Kodak Park where she has continued to add to her remarkable employment record which now totals over thirty-six years.

Miss Waldron pleasantly recalls her earlier days at State Street when she worked under the direction of Mr. Eastman and when her routine duties included the packing, labeling, sealing, and shipping of dry plates, the sole product of the company at that time. Indicative of her ability is the fact that she has always served in the capacity of a forewoman.

Her many friends at Kodak Park and in the other Rochester plants of the company unite with us in extending congratulations on this lengthy and creditable term of service.



WILLIAM DE YOUNG

TO THE COAST

No formal introduction is needed to accompany the above picture. William DeYoung by his unfailing good disposition and good will toward all those with whom he has been associated during his twenty-three service years with the company has made friends of hundreds of Kodak Park employees. Born in Holland in 1856, he came to America some forty-one years ago and to Kodak Park in 1905. He has always been in the Cleaning Department, being the original member in fact, and with its first expansion was made foreman which position he holds today. At the splendid age of seventy-two years Mr. DeYoung is in excellent health and at work every day.

Accompanied by his wife and a son, Mr. DeYoung recently enjoyed a two-month's trip to California to visit his daughter, Gertrude, formerly of the Industrial Economy Department and now living in San Francisco. They started on June 3 by train and spent a day on the way at the Grand Canyon in Colorado. From San Francisco they made a number of auto trips along the Pacific Coast, including visits to the Yosemite Park, the Withy Islands, the famous Oregon Caves and the National Redwood Forests. On their return to Rochester, July 30, they estimated that their travels covered approximately 6,000 miles by auto and 6,500 by rail. The trip made a deep impression on Mr. DeYoung who takes a keen delight in describing the wonders of the various historical spots visited and a number of unusual personal experiences.

Before leaving he was presented with a number of gifts from his friends in various departments, including a five dollar gold piece, a leather bill fold, a black traveling bag and a smoking outfit.

Ruth Kell, of the Printing Department, was married to John Thomas on July 7. The gift from the department was a silver percolator and tray. Every best wish is extended.

NEW SOCCER LEAGUE PROPOSED

The main topic of interest in local soccer circles at this time is the possible organization of a so-called Inter-city Soccer League. This is not a new venture, efforts along this line having proven unsuccessful several times during the past. It is felt that a league composed of teams from Rochester, Buffalo, and possibly a couple of other cities, would furnish a much greater drawing interest to soccer fans in those locations rather than the repetition of local contests. Five Rochester teams, namely: Kodak Park, Celtics, MacNaughton Rangers, German A. C. and Moose, and two Buffalo teams were represented at the second meeting called at Rochester, August 14, to further this project. Our representatives at this meeting were Leigh Rife, James McKinley and Percy Gunn. It was definitely decided at that time to organize such a league, provided it was possible to interest two more Buffalo teams, a matter which the delegates considered highly probable. Leigh Rife, manager of the Park Club, was appointed one of a committee to draft a set of league rules to be presented at the next meeting on August 25 at Buffalo.

The summer months found the officials of the Soccer Club preparing for the opening of the fall schedule in September. Besides the Inter-city League it is planned to again enter the same competitions as of former years, namely: Rochester and District League, the U. S. Cup Competition and the North Western League. The team still remains in the McKinley Shield competition held over from last fall, having to meet the Libertys in the semi-final September 2nd. No announcement has been forth coming from Manager Rife as to the personnel of the Park team for the coming season, and it seems likely that the fans will have to await the start of the major competitions on September 16 to learn the full strength of the home eleven.

FOREMEN READY FOR COBOURG TRIP

Saturday, September 15, the date for the much heralded and awaited cruise of the Foremen's Club to Cobourg is close at hand. Fast as time goes, enough remains for those who have neglected or failed, for one reason or another, to secure their tickets to do so by a prompt call to their departmental ticket seller. The chartered *Ontario II* leaves the Genesee dock at 1:00 p. m., and arrangements have been made for rail connections to the boat by a train leaving the B. R. & P. station at Uptonville on Lewiston Avenue at 12:30 p. m. Automobile parking facilities are available at Kodak Park West or adjacent to the Genesee dock.

An elaborate program of activities—a program which will give entertainment, pleasure and fun to every member, to his family and to his friends—has been in the making for the past month. Fred Grastorf, chairman of the Refreshment Committee, Jack Schaeffer, chairman of the Entertainment Committee, and Wm. Doane, chairman of the Sports Committee, are experienced hands on outings of this nature and are sure to provide something of interest to all in attendance. It now remains for the weather man to show his good will and for any who have not arranged to go to change their plans now and be in on the good time.



EDMUND R. BULLOCK

A NEW CITIZEN

On July 31, Edmund R. Bullock, of the Research Laboratory, passed the final tests of his citizenship examination and joined the ranks of the many who have sworn allegiance to Uncle Sam. In presentation for his final test Mr. Bullock was accompanied by John Schwan and Elmer Huberth, of the Laboratory, as witnesses. In recognition of this important step, about fifty of his colleagues in the Laboratory presented him with a leather brief case as a token of their friendship.

Mr. Bullock was born in Gloucestershire, England. He took his scientific training at the Royal College of Science, London, 1902-06, and received his Bachelor of Science degree from London University in 1905. He also passed successfully the examination of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland and was granted the valued fellowship of this Institute in 1906. From December 1906 to July 1909, he was employed as analytical chemist at Kodak, Ltd., Harrow, England. He then left the Kodak forces for a short time and from 1909 to 1913 worked at the Government Laboratories at Woolwich, Chatham and Sheffield. In December 1913 he came to Rochester to join the Kodak Research Laboratory staff, and he has been stationed here since that date.

Always an indefatigable worker, Mr. Bullock has published fourteen scientific papers in the fifteen years since he came to Rochester. At present he has in press the sixth monograph to be published by the Kodak Research Laboratories, this important work being called "Chemistry of the Photographic Latent Image," Part I.

His friends join with the *Kodak Magazine* in congratulating him on his new citizenship and in wishing him many years of continued success and happiness.

HERBERT WILSON, WINNER OF HANDICAP TOURNAMENT

The Men's Handicap Tennis Tournament was won by that veteran Park player, Herbert Wilson, of the Industrial Laboratory. One of the three entrants taxed with the maximum handicap of minus fifteen "Herb" advanced steadily round by round through the upper half of the drawings, meeting his hardest matches against Herbert Dietz, of the Research Laboratory, and Tom Herlihy, of the Stores Department, each capturing a set before being eliminated. Play in the lower bracket, which included such star net men as Gunderson, Kuppinger and Sprague, was featured by the showing of R. M. Corbin, of the Ciné Kodak Processing Department, entered in a K. P. A. A. tournament for the first time, who worked his way to the final round. First prize to the winner was a tennis racket, while second place was awarded an order for sporting goods. The matches through out the tournament were consistently close, thereby attesting to the good judgment of the handicap Committee in their rating of the players.

The Kodak Park tennis champion for the present season will be determined in the annual Elimination Tournament which started August 18. The quest for this title is an open one, as Gilbert Tramer, winner of this tournament last summer, has since left the employment of the company.

The tennis team in their two matches to date have not fared so well as far as victories are concerned, dropping every match in a meeting with the Maplewood Y. M. C. A. court team on our courts, August 4, and returning from Albion the following Saturday with one match out of six, a score which does not show how even the two teams were matched. Manager Kuppinger has arranged a home and home series with the Corning Tennis Club and return games with both the "Y" and Albion teams in which our players hope to reverse the tables.

SUMMER ACTIVITIES OF KODAK SCOUT TROOP

Although the regular weekly meetings of Troop 50 have been temporarily suspended during the hot weather, an active summer program is carried on. Activities which are exceedingly popular are overnight hikes to the Troop camp on Lake Ontario and the nature study trips into the surrounding country.

Eight members of the Troop enjoyed two weeks at Camp Pioneer, the Rochester Council Scout Camp on the west shore of Seneca Lake. The prize of two weeks at Camp Pioneer offered by Don McMaster, chairman of the Troop committee, to the boy passing the greatest number of scout tests during the year was won by Herbert Kirk of 14 Mayflower Street.

Alfred E. Brooks, of the Department of Manufacturing Experiments, has been appointed by the Troop Committee to serve as assistant scoutmaster for the ensuing year. He has had considerable experience in scout work, having been a scout under the present scoutmaster, R. M. Freer, in Burlington, Vermont, for two years.

At the last meeting of the season a large number of candidates were initiated into the Troop, bringing the total troop registration to 45 scouts and 5 leaders. The program of weekly indoor meetings will be resumed in the early part of September.



HORSESHOES POPULAR WITH PAINTERS

Employees of the Paint Shop get a real kick from pitching horseshoes. They have a regulation court on the southwest side of the Paint Shop where they have played for a number of years, gathering there each noon practically the year around. Some have become so enthused that they are even on hand early in the morning to pitch a few games before work. Their method of play is along the lines of an

elimination, the losers of each game dropping out, while the winners remain to meet the challenge of the next pair. These matches are enjoyed by all the painters, several in the group have attained real skill at the game and throw ringers with regularity, while others seem to derive their greatest pleasure from a good natured razzing of the efforts of various contestants.

FALL SERIES STARTS

August 13 saw the resumption of play in the Noon-hour League. The fall series started on that day approximately a month intervening after the close of the spring series. The four managers in the opening series, namely: James Gallagher, Walter Grunst, Harold Servis and James Ward have lined-up their nines for the final try at the 1928 championship. A forty-two game schedule, the same number as listed in the spring series, but longer than the usual schedule for the fall, has been adopted. In the opening games the Cubs smashed out a 9-0 verdict over the Old Timers who presented a patched line-up in the absence of Manager Grunst and several other regulars, while the second day's fray between the Birds and Giants ended in a well-played scoreless tie.

The officials of the league are again looking forward to ways and means of staging the annual clam-bake given to the players at the end of the season. Trial of a scheme to secure the necessary funds by asking the fans to pledge a certain amount toward the outing has not proven entirely successful, Treasurer Van Hoesen stating that a fair-sized amount yet remains to be collected. In all probability it will be deemed advisable to pass the hat, as of other years, at a few games to obtain the balance.

The interval between the two series was enlivened somewhat by games with the Hawk-Eye and Camera Works teams. President Manhold allotted the selections of the Park team for these games among the various managers. Three meetings with Hawk-Eye resulted in a victory 9-7, a defeat 3-2, and a tie at 3 all, while the score book records a defeat and a tie from the Camera Works. While the length of the fall schedule will not allow continuation of such contests, efforts are being made to arrange a game with the City Police Department club.

TWILIGHT LEAGUE

Vacations and hot weather during the past month took their toll of postponed games in the schedule of the K. P. A. Twilight League. In the few games played, however, the league-leading Pipe Shop team suffered its first and only reverse to date, going down to defeat before the Garage nine, who staged a batting rally in the last inning to rush seven runs home for a 11-10 victory, their first of the season. In spite of this loss, the Pipe Shop hold a comfortable lead over the Office outfit, who are in second place with five wins out of seven contests. The Research squad emerged from a losing streak, chalking-up two triumphs, the initial one at the expense of Johnny Berry's, Building 22, aggregation, and the second from the Office. Part of the improvement shown by the "scientists" may be attributed to "Doc" Lambert, who has proven to be a real find as an indoor pitcher. The Industrial Economy and Building 22 squads continue to hold third and fourth places respectively.

While absences from vacations have prevented some of the managers from fielding a full team at various times, the interest of the players assures the play-off of a majority of the postponements with the conclusion of the regular schedule on August 31.

Team standings, August 13:

Team	Won	Lost	Per Cent
Pipe Shop.....	9	1	.818
Office.....	5	2	.715
Ind. Economy.....	3	4	.428
Building 22.....	3	5	.375
Research.....	2	6	.250
Garage.....	1	5	.166



SOME THAT DIDN'T GET AWAY

A two-day's catch of northern pike and big mouth bass made by W. C. Lerch, of the Baryta Department, at Black Lake near Alexandria Bay during July.

William Upton, manager of Culhane's "Pets," a baseball team from the Roll Coating Department, is still anxious to book games with other shift department nines.

Ellen Garvey, of the Paper Box Department, was married to James Neville, of the Yard Department, on July 24. Mrs. Neville was presented with a davenport table by her friends in the Box Department.

Both the Yard and Paper Box Departments wish all happiness to the newlyweds.

Anna Cosgrove, of the Paper Box Department, retired on July 1st after completing twenty-seven years of continuous service with the company. A farewell dinner was given in her honor by F. H. Wignall, superintendent of the Box Department, at Mansfield Manor on July 7.

During her years at Kodak Park, Miss Cosgrove has acquired a host of friends who join in wishing her many years of health and happiness.

The Yard Department extend their best wishes to Percy Wilcox who married Muriel Martin on June 28. The wedding took place at the Trinity Episcopal Church, Rev. Wm. R. McKim officiating.

Chester Klenk, of the Film Developing Department, was made happy on August 7, with the arrival of a son, Richard Louis. Mrs. Klenk was formerly Iva Stoddard, of the Telephone Exchange.

Edna Garden married to Clifford Green, July 13, and Wilma Perkins married to Herbert Salardeau, July 23. Both of these young women were employed in the Portrait and Commercial Sheet Film Department.

K. P. A. A. GOLF TOURNAMENT AT WESTRIDGE

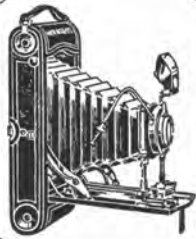
At this writing, August 13, plans have eventually materialized for holding the K. P. A. A. golf tournament. Entry-blanks were mailed to all of our known golfers the middle of last month, announcing the tournament for Saturday p. m., September 8, at the Westridge Country Club. The courtesy of the Westridge Golf Club in offering their course caused a departure from the routine of past years when the use of one of the Rochester public courses was secured. The Westridge is a nine-hole course, opened for the first time this summer and located on the north side of the Ridge Road, approximately five miles out from Dewey Ave.

Plans for the tournament are similar to those of last summer, all entries to be divided into three classes according to ability and prizes offered in each group for both medal and match play. Matches in the latter group do not necessarily have to be played on the Westridge links but on any local course mutually agreed upon. Arrangements for the tournament were in charge of Chairman Fred Gardner, Bldg. 26. J. L. Johnson will be the defending champion, turning in a 75 a year ago at Genesee Valley Park to win the Plant golf championship.

On Tuesday evening, July 24, Betty M. Genrich and William W. Barr, both of the Time Office, were married at the Trinity Evangelical Church.

The bride was entertained at a shower given by the girls of the Time Office at Ontario Beach Park, and on the return from their honeymoon, the newlyweds were presented with a Cogswell chair, a gift from the Time Office. Congratulations and best wishes.

Production—with Safety



CAMERA WORKS



HERBERT S. THORPE, Editor



OFFICE GIRLS HOLD CONCLAVE

Just about the time when we are thoroughly convinced that the good old summer time has really started, someone or the other in the Office begins to talk propaganda regarding the desirability of having an excuse to stage a picnic at Bernice Martin's country home at Henrietta. The excuse, in this instance, however, was a legitimate one, being none other than the summer gathering of the famous Office Girls' Bowling League, of which Bernice is a charter member. She, together with Lucy Diesel and Lillian Townsend, formed the program, and on a fine Saturday afternoon a bevy of blondes and brunettes raised the dust on the Henrietta road and arrived, ready to devour anything in sight.

A full griddle of hots was sizzling to greet the picnickers, and several dishes of whatever girls eat on such an occasion, and, by the way, this group of girls are about as unsociable a crowd as we know,

that is, as far as men are concerned! It is a matter of record that no male has ever been successful in attending their social or business sessions. We suspect that they have a secret ritual which may be only for the ears of females, or, perchance, everyone of the girls that are not married have taken a solemn vow to remain single. Whatever the cause, the fact remains that we (editorially speaking) have never been invited to any of their "doings," so our story concerning them is mere hear-say! We are told, however, that they consumed innumerable water-melons, had a program of sports such as cracker-eating contests, tin-can exercise, races, etc., and also that movies were taken of the events, which will be privately shown at the September conclave, when the girls will take possession of the archery grounds and house and try their skill in shooting arrows.

VACATION TIME—So we are a bit short on news. Help us out for October.



FRANK LAURINI, Chef extraordinary

BUFFERS' PICNIC

A great deal of the success of any picnic largely depends on the qualities of the chef, which proves that the old copy-book adage, "A well-fed man is a contented man," still holds good. The Buffers and Platers not only had an ideal day for their annual frolic at Island Cottage, but also had the foresight to engage the services of one of their members, Frank Laurini, as chief cook, assisted by Sam Civitillo, and a right royal Italian banquet was the result.

Following the dinner, the married men proceeded to show their single brethren a few wrinkles in playing indoor ball, although the single team still feel that it was a handicap to have the two umpires both in the married class. After five innings the benedicts were still running nip and tuck with the unmarried men; so, coupled with the fact that most of the players had over-eaten on the spaghetti end of the feast, both teams called it quits on the score of 7-7. Features of the game was the spectacular playing of Adamek at first base, and a "Babe" Ruth homer by Mahoney. Batteries for the married men were Marienetti and Iacobelli. For the single men, Biondi and Rotoli.

Several contests were staged during the afternoon, and when the period arrived for relaxation many of the boys were lulled to sleep by the harmony emanating from the Fearless Quartette, composed of Powers, Foley, Baker and Harter. The day's enjoyment wound up with an exhibition of fireworks, supervised by Pat Pagona, and the boys retired to their homes thoroughly contented with the committees' efforts.

THE CURE

In the medical profession the most successful method of curing patients is by removing the cause of the illness. A person suffering from an ailment caused from irritation is treated by the physician along the lines of removing the cause, and, once that

is removed, nature takes its course, and the patient is healed.

The same logic is applied to practically all measures, and certainly is true in the practice of safety. When an accident occurs an effort is made to determine the cause, and to prevent a similar occurrence by removing it. This plan applied to accident prevention has proved highly successful, but the results of prevention hinge also on the elimination of that personal equation—carelessness.

In spite of careful inspection, mechanical devices, and the general care of the management in correcting danger hazards some employees continue to work without giving much heed to their own personal safety or the safety of others. Just as an example, we have a case on record where a man tried to close a window with the aid of a hammer, and in doing so the hammer slipped and broke a pane of glass. Just by good fortune, no pedestrian was passing at the time, otherwise a serious injury might have occurred. Again, people have lacerated their shins on trucks or materials left in the aisles. And so we could go on recording danger hazards which are "manufactured" by sheer carelessness, and which all the safety devices ever made could not overcome. Most accidents are caused from just such unthinking methods. Accident prevention work can go just so far. The rest of the way to complete safety must be traveled by thinking men and women. It is not enough to put guards on a machine. That does not entirely prevent a careless operator from getting injured. It's a fifty-fifty proposition. The management does its full share, and every operator is expected to do his. There is only one cure for the repeated careless operator, and that is to remove the cause! Neither management nor operators can afford to take chances with a careless or untidy workman.

Extract from Employees Guide Book: "Every employee is expected to take pride in personal and general cleanliness. Carelessness, either in the matter of work or surroundings, will not be tolerated."

IF YOU'RE TEMPTED
TO TAKE A CHANCE,
STOP A MINUTE
AND REMEMBER
WHO'S WAITING
FOR YOU AT HOME





"MERT" FAHY

CAMERA WORKS IN TOP PLACE

(This article was written August 3rd. We trust that the team will not "let us down" before publication!)

With the "hitless wonders"—as Camera Works hard ball team has been dubbed—in first place in the famous Rochester Industrial Baseball League, we are naturally very much elated over the splendid efforts of Minor Stocking and his squad, who, having won seven straight games, are within easy reach of the championship of this six-team league. The unusual situation of Camera Works team being in bottom place in the batting averages and top place in team standings proves the fact that almost every hit has chalked-up scores. Having only sixty-three hits, they have registered fifty runs, and we defy other local teams to show a better record. We append below the individual batting averages, also we are glad to show you in the photograph, heading this article, Mert Fahy, who is leading Camera Works team hitter, batting at an average of .333 for seven games. Mert is in thirteenth place on the entire list of Industrial League batters. Standings, to date as mentioned above, are as follows (and may all the gods that be keep the top team where the flag flies!):

	Won	Lost	Per Cent
Camera Works.....	7	1	.875
Ritter Dental.....	6	2	.750
American Laundry.....	6	2	.750
N. Y. State Railways.....	3	5	.375
Stromberg-Carlson.....	2	6	.250
Camera Cubs.....	0	8	.000

Player	G	AB	H	HR	Per Cent
Herr.....	3	11	5	0	.455
Fahy.....	7	27	9	0	.333
Bradshaw.....	2	3	1	0	.333
Kivel.....	8	31	9	0	.290
Delaney.....	5	11	3	0	.273
Meehan.....	8	23	6	0	.261
Culhane.....	8	32	8	0	.250
Pressley.....	8	24	6	0	.250
Rutan.....	7	24	6	0	.250
Sarsfield.....	8	8	2	0	.250
Gerew.....	7	25	5	0	.200
Stein.....	7	23	3	0	.130

The Twilight League, known as "My Lady Nicotine," is going ahead in their games with the Lucky Strikes and Chesterfields running nip and tuck for banner position. Below are the standings to date:

	Won	Lost	Per Cent
Lucky Strikes.....	8	2	.800
Chesterfields.....	7	3	.700
Camels.....	6	3	.667
Fatimas.....	3	6	.333
Old Golds.....	2	6	.250
Piedmonts.....	1	7	.125

SHORT STORIES

Our sincere sympathy is extended to Rachel Feasel, of the Stock Record Department, who recently lost her mother.

We have lost in Geraldine Wackerman (better known as "Jerry") a very popular member of our girls' athletic group. She captained our girls' basketball team, played a good game of baseball, was an excellent swimmer, and always was ready to show her skill at various games. "Jerry" has retired from office work and athletics to try her hand at house-keeping. We wish her and her husband a long life of happiness.

There has developed among our people at the Camera Works quite a professional touch regarding their endeavors in "movies." Coupled with the fact that Ciné-Kodaks may be borrowed from the Industrial Relations Department, and also that Ciné film may be purchased at a special employees rate, a great many of our folks are taking advantage of "animated" photography, and have even gone so far as to write their own scenarios—which leads us up to the thought that we shall be glad to criticize—and possibly give a few pointers on any story-telling "home-made" movie.

Edward Fridd, of the Construction Department, has been ill for several weeks, but his condition shows improvement to the extent of us hoping that he will resume work before these lines are published.

Peter Jebesen, a twenty-two year service man, of the Milling Department, has left the City for medical treatments. We wish Peter a speedy recovery.

Margaret Hondorf, who had the misfortune to break a limb, is recovering nicely, and will soon be back among us.

His employment dating back to 1903, William Ball has naturally made many friends at the Camera Works, and they will be pleased to know that the latest reports show William recovering from a complication of painful illnesses.

Some of us jump away from certain obstacles which we might happen to meet, but few of us jump over them. We are certain of one man among us, however, who not only surmounts them in that fashion, but actually enjoys doing it! In other words, we have with us the City Champion high-jumper, Norman P. Stevenson, who is now employed in the Stock Record Department.



EDWARD MAIN

A MODERN ROBIN HOOD

The greatest progress in the form and technique of archery among the members of our C. W. R. C. group has been credited to Edward Main, of our Engineering Department. Under the guidance of master-archer Speidel, "Eddie" has risen from a novice to a pretty fair shot, as witnessed by the target record pictured above of five direct hits at fifty yards. Also on the progressive list are Randall Salzer, Grayson Helbing, William Miller, Charles Brown, Connie Wellard, Marie Speidel, Irene Connelly, Paul Von Bacho, Clifford Haynor, Florence Wheeler, Joseph Holzschuh, Catherine Ihrig, and Gladys Heinrich.

We have yet to find a man or woman who, once having tried archery, has not maintained his or her interest to the point of getting to be in the expert class, nor have we found anyone who instinctively uses a bow or shoots an arrow correctly. Archery is a high-skillful sport, and, like other games which are in the "intelligence" class, it becomes more fascinating as one progresses in this oldest of outdoor pastimes. There is plenty of room for more beginners, and still time to join the group for eligibility in the Fall Handicap Competition for the master-archer degree. Speidel does not want to stand alone in that class, and is rearin' for competition. We shall be disappointed if at least fifty per cent of our novices do not win their "green caps."

The C. W. R. C. archery group, together with other country archery associations, are petitioning the Park Board to provide a public archery course and also erect permanent butts. Our group is rather more fortunate than others in having an exclusive place, equipped with a cabin, for their activities. Each Wednesday night you, as a Recreation Club Member, will find a welcome and lots of good sport.

Joy has come into the household of Earl Hawkins, of the Stock Record Department, in the arrival of the first baby. Our congratulations.

C. W. R. C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT

The annual C. W. R. C. tennis tournament is reaching its climax, at least as far as the men's singles are concerned. The mixed doubles are a different story, and we confess that the men are wearying of waiting for their girl partners to make up their minds to play. Possibly after vacation time things will speed-up, but the snow flies early in this vicinity, so we again urge the girls to play their rounds at the earliest opportunity.

The men's singles, in which twenty-five of our boys competed, is, at this date (August 1st) entering the fourth round, in which Clemens is plotted against Milanetti, and Haight against Weltzer. The winners of these two tourneys then play each other, and the victor of this last tussle then tries to wrestle away the title of Camera Works Champion from the holder—Ralph C. Welch.

Following the tournament to its present point, Roberts, Palermo, Hier, Stevenson, Fineout, Taylor, Pierce, Seuffert, and Blum all were eliminated in the first round. In the second round Campbell, Sondheim, Tobin, Summers, Burhans, Von Bacho, McQuat and Walker lost the decisions. In the third round Fegley, Snyder, Burns and Criddle lost to the four men mentioned above, although some of the matches were very close on scores.

A romance, which began in the Kodak Assembling Department a year or so ago, has culminated in a wedding, and Dorothy Warner, timekeeper in that department and, incidentally, our C. W. R. C. Librarian, is now the wife of Donald Cullen, a popular man in Kodak assembly work. A great demonstration was given to the happy couple during noon-hour, and after the fun had subsided the more serious part of the proceedings took place in the form of a fifty-four piece chest of table silver, and also a very handsome serving tray. To "Don" and Dorothy, all good wishes.



**EMPTY BEDS
IN HOSPITALS
ARE GOING TO
BE SCARCE AS
LONG AS
CARELESS
GUYS IN
INDUSTRY ARE
PLENTIFUL**

MAIN



OFFICE

JOHN W. NEWTON, Editor

ESPAÑOL

The Spanish class which has been studying this ancient language for the past four months had its last session July 26, 1928. Lessons, under the able guidance of J. J. Mercado, were given at thirty-three meetings. There were ten men in the class, and they are now able to sustain an ordinary conversation in Spanish. In addition to the regular lessons, idiomatic expressions were taught during the eating of lunch in the cafeteria, and conversational Spanish practiced. The class conveys its appreciation to J. J. Mercado for his courtesy and patience.

MAINTENANCE ESTIMATES

On July 21, 1928, the members of the Maintenance Department Welfare Club, with their wives and families, met on Brown Street and motored out to East Maplewood to a very enjoyable chicken dinner and a well-planned picnic.

The committee in charge was Elmer Barton, Edwin Fraser and Alexander Mackie. Nothing was left undone to make the picnic a success, and everyone was willing to concede that their efforts had not been in vain as it was the most enjoyable picnic they had attended for a long time.

After dinner the usual ball game, married men vs. single men was called and resulted in a victory for the single men. The married men requested that the scores be omitted from publication.

The program of sports which followed the ball game was arranged mainly for the women and children. The horseshoe contest was won by Miss Dawson and Miss Reid. The clothespin pitching was won by Bettie Bauman and was very closely contested.

Prizes for other events were carried away by Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Fraser, V. Mackie, Alice Horsley, Frank Dunlavey, Edward Hayter, Charles Dawson, Jack Yackel, Oliver Metzger, Jim Fraser, Clifford Dawson, Al Knight, Thelma Barton and Mary Eisenberg. The event of the afternoon was a relay race for men and women, the prizes being two dime-on-pins. This made the competition keen, but Oliver Metzger and Alice Horsley easily overcame their opponents. We notice Alice wearing a diamond ring these last few days. Whether winning the dime-on-pin has any bearing on this we are left to guess.

WELCOME

We welcome the following new employees to Kodak Office: Billing, Sadie Elms; Comptrollers, Raymond W. Ayers, Eric Hartmann, Lewis B. Keith, J. W. Keller; Development, Albert B. Fuller; Eastman Teaching Films, Inc., Suzette Burns, Charles K. Carpenter, Clyde F. Gillette, Roanna Hill, Nellie P. Howland, Paul Kossoff, Everett Priest, Joachim R. Scappa; Executive Staff, Jenny G. Elferink; Finishing, Zella Beebe; Library, Marian Halstead; Medical, Ruth McIntosh; Medical Staff, Charles G. Kellogg; Order, Kathryn J. McEwen; Repair, Jack C. Hauck, Beatrice LaNier, John W. Marcille, Beulah Nellis, Thelma Wegner, Edward Young; Sales, Catherine Wiegand; Shipping, Marie A. McHugh; Special Billing, Jane Culp; Stenographic, Gladys Seyboth; Stock, Victor E. Hazel; Training, Marian Brayer, Florence Howard, Grace Rutherford.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

On the inside cover of each month's issue of this Magazine there is a record of Kodak plant accidents. Combining these reports for the first six months of the year there were 103 reportable accidents, and fortunately there was only one serious injury. This particular accident could easily have been prevented by a little more care on the part of the injured. Eye injuries have been reduced to a minimum by the wearing of properly fitted goggles, machine accidents are few and far between, owing to the installation of up-to-date guards. Piling of material to prevent falling has been reduced to a science, but the falling and slipping accidents, the knocking of material and tools from benches, injuring feet and bruises from bumping and collisions can only be stopped by the employees themselves. The majority of the 103 accidents in Rochester plants were in this class. Puncturing feet by stepping on nails is mostly avoidable, so is getting bumped going through swinging doors. Accidents are expensive to the one injured as well as to the employer. The Kodak plants have an enviable record in their freedom from serious accidents, and the industrial world notices the accident records and accident prevention work of the company and the co-operation of its employees.

Most accidents are avoidable

BACK ON THE JOB

Jessie Natt, our well-known head telephone operator of Kodak Office, was suddenly taken ill on July 24, 1928. Her illness was quickly diagnosed as acute appendicitis and an operation recommended immediately; the operation was very successful and she has now recovered, and her well-known voice is heard again.

Old "Doc Stork" recently presented Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kurzrock with a seven-pound daughter which they promptly named Barbara Elizabeth. We extend our heartiest congratulations to the proud parents and sincerely hope that the new arrival will be blessed with the sunny disposition of her mother, who was Jane Mackley, of the Tabulating Department.

"BETTY" HELPED OUT

No, your eyes did not deceive you. It was none other than "Betty," otherwise Mrs. Rosaline Greule, at the Information Desk. She was with us for a few days, owing to the illness of Jessie Natt.

It looks as if we will have to struggle along without an interplant golf tournament this year. Most of the golfers belong to private clubs, and hesitate to give up a Saturday afternoon to take a chance on the public links. Anyhow, if there be enough interested, Harry Irwin will be glad to arrange details. Talk it over with him.

Muriel Handy Brown left August 3 for her home at Columbia, Missouri. She spent nine weeks in Rochester, visiting her relatives and friends. The Stock Distribution Department is already looking for her return next year.

Sincere sympathy is extended to Albion and Benjamin Knight, of the Maintenance Department, whose mother passed away June 24 at Bouerneworth, England.

The Distribution Department doubled their fun at their picnic this year by combining forces with the Planning Department. Ellison Park proved to be an ideal spot with ample space for relay races, balloon punching contests and Ken Cunningham's special steak dinners.

Mrs. E. M. Stayman, a well-known employee of the 13th floor, resigned from the company July 28, 1928, to take up residence in San Francisco. Her many friends and acquaintances in Kodak Office wish her the best of luck in her new undertaking.

Helen Van Alstine, daughter of S. D. Van Alstine of the Insurance and Tax Department, met with a painful accident at Camp Castell, Scout Acres, Sodus Point, July 25, when she fell and broke her shoulder. Helen is a student at the U. of R. and an enthusiastic girl scout, being one of the councillors of Camp Castell.

WANTED

There is a vacancy in the Kodak Office Recreation Club Orchestra for a saxophone player. Splendid opportunities are offered for experience to either a male or female musician. Rehearsals will commence soon and applicants are asked to get in touch with Harry S. Irwin, Industrial Relations Department, as soon as possible.

"STENOS" "OUTING

On a Saturday afternoon, a multitude gathered on the beach near Island Cottage. A rumor had been spread that the Hollywood bathing beauties were having a convention in Ontario waters. Investigation proved this to be somewhat of an error, but it might well have been so, as the Stenographic Department was being entertained by "Bobby" Meadowcraft at her father's cottage. The weather was ideal for swimming, and the girls certainly appreciate "Bobby's" thoughtfulness in inviting them for what turned out to be an enjoyable afternoon and evening.

Janet Stalker surprised her friends in the Order Department by announcing that she was to be married August 11 to Mr. James Collins, of this city. Her associates quickly got together and presented her with a lovely gift of linen. Her desk was hastily decorated, and is seen above. Congratulations and best wishes, Janet.

Leone Bush, of the Order Department, suffered the great loss of her mother, who died August 9, 1928. Sincerest sympathy is offered to Leone.

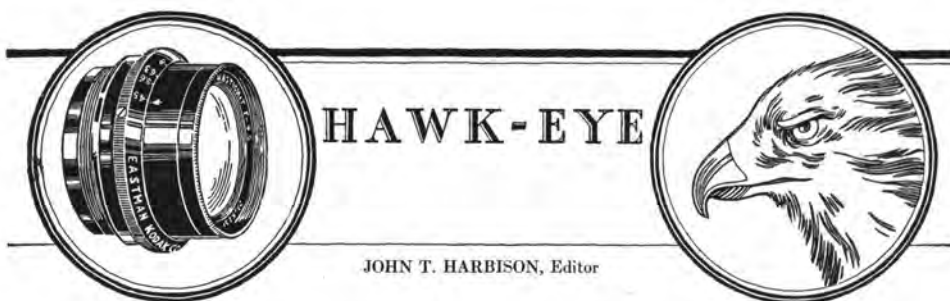
Deep sympathy is extended to Helen S. Williams, of the Order Department, whose mother passed away in Newark, July 30, 1928.

Mrs. George Wagner has resigned her position with the Eastman Savings and Loan Association for the more serious duties of housekeeping. Betty will be missed by her associates who hope that her decision will bring her much happiness.



THE FELLOW WHO
USES HORSE SENSE
DOESN'T INDULGE
IN HORSE PLAY!

K



JOHN T. HARBISON, Editor



John Lipczynski, of the Anastigmat Lens Department, has decided to make this country his permanent home. To accomplish that purpose, he applied for citizenship papers some years since. John passed his various examinations with honor to himself and his instructors and is now a full-fledged voter. He was unable to be present at the party held in his honor at the Chamber of Commerce late in June at which time the citizenship papers were presented. He missed a good time, and we missed him. We, therefore, adopt this method of congratulating him upon his choice of country and upon his success in reaching a goal worthy of his best effort.

BACK AGAIN

Clayton Knope, the boy baritone, is back in the fold, after a year spent at the Eastman School of Music. Clayton is in the Standards Department where he is rapidly renewing his many friendships.

MISS TARNOW

On July 22 there was born to Larry and Mrs. Tarnow seven and one-quarter pounds of girl, who was promptly named Patricia Fay, which incidently is one of the prettiest names that has come to our notice in many a moon. Congratulations are hereby tendered the fortunate parents.



"BOB" HAD A REASON

Bob McCallum turned down all invitations to the Athletic Association Picnic. We felt at the time that he must have had excellent reasons for declining to participate in a time like that, and sure enough he did, because it was on that day that he received the nuptial benediction. The bride was Miss Edith Margaret Smith, of the Rochester Gas and Electric Company. Bob is deserving of great happiness, and we trust that this is but the prelude to a life crowded full of that which we all desire. To the bride, best wishes for all happiness; and to the groom, congratulations.

PHOTOGRAPHIC COURSE

Plans are being made for organizing a course of instruction, the purpose of which is to enable us to use cameras with some degree of success. The study will include the lens, its function, and how to use it, the shutter and its function, the film and its function. Each member of the group will be encouraged to take pictures and bring them in for criticism. Perhaps the course will include instruction in the art of developing and printing pictures. We are not prepared to announce the name of the instructor at this time, but he will be fully capable of delivering a very worth while series of lectures. At this writing the people whose names follow have signified their intention of taking the course: Charles Pulvin, Henry Williams, Mildred Scheibe, Carl Persson, Alice Gears, Anna Bohatch, Ruth Briggs, Robert McCallum, Harold Wing, Philip Michlin, Louis Maier, Charles Busch, Frank Costello, Lawrence Tarnow, William Brown, Herman Nied, George West and Leo Schlaffer.

We should like to have a few more people for the group. If you are interested, please make it known at the Industrial Relations Department.

SOME HOUSE PARTY

Our star reporter, Bob Cairns, reports that on a certain evening a very select group of people from Hawk-Eye journeyed to White City to inspect the summer home of Minnie Nelson, Cecelia Mahoney, Augusta Hennik, Doris Banner and Viola French. The inspection of the cottage provided an excellent excuse for the large number of guests to sample the good things that the generous hostesses had provided for the occasion.

The festival began when some of the more outdoorish members of the party strode forth in swimming suits. Considerable aquatic talent was uncovered that had hitherto remained in the dark. Someone was so unkind as to remark that Cecelia Carbonneau swims like a swan—and in parenthesis—(with a fifty-pound weight tied to its neck). Etta Wilcox encouraged her husband to go into the water, but it was noticed that she kept herself at a respectable distance from the lake. Was there any sinister motive in this? Ed and Mrs. Greenauer swam like a pair of ducks.

After the swimming came the banquet, and it was a lucky thing that the food was served on the beach because no table that has ever been built would have been large enough to hold that sumptuous repast. There were "hot dogs," salads and beans galore. Abe Marcus was heard to remark that he wished it was just a little bit darker and that his wife was not around, because he had his eye on some very delicious and savory, but forbidden sausages.

As a sausage-eater Bill Vaeth demonstrated that he has few, if any, equals. "Doug" Hutchings romped off with the bean championship easily. After all and sundry had satisfied the pangs of hunger there still remained an immense quantity of food. This was all taken care of, however, because Cecelia Mahoney and the other occupants of the cottage had "hot-dog" lunches for weeks following the party.

Parlor games were next in order, and that old-time confection, known as Forfeits with Abe Marcus and Frank Costello at the helm, proved to be the hit of the evening. Some startling orders were issued to the various delinquents.

Among other things this party disclosed a brand new idea, developed by Viola French. It has to do with washing dresses with the least amount of effort. It seems that one just paddles into the lake to whatever depth is considered necessary and upon emergence from the water runs up and down the beach until the garment is dry. Thus is business combined with pleasure.

The girls' neighbors at the lake are most emphatic in declaring that they wished the girls lived there all year around because they are so quiet and peaceful.

In addition to the hostesses who have been named there were present Cecile Rinn, Charlotte Henn, Cecelia Carbonneau, Mrs. Greenauer, Etta Wilcox, Jennie Costich, Ruth Puckridge, Lillian Rossman, Mrs. Seymour, Lucille Malleck, Ida Woodruff and Mrs. Marcus. On the other hand, there were Fred Herr, Harold Dobbins, Frank Ford, Bob Cairns, Frank Costello, Ed Greenauer, Charlie Wilcox, Louis Klein, Reggie White, Austin McGrain, Paul Schultheiss, Joe Strauss, Al Marcus, Larry Tarnow, Arnold Henn, Doug Hutchings, Jack Puckridge, Cliff Johnson, Alden Seymour, Joe Wagner and Bill Vaeth.



"BILL" AND BOY FRIEND

It seems as though Bill Doran, of the Mounting Department, has a passion for uniforms. Several years ago he wore with honor the costume of the United States Marines. It now develops that he is a member of the Fire Department of Sea Breeze, New York. The picture shows Bill in full dress uniform with his boy friend. It was taken at Depew on August 1, when the "Department" attended the meeting of the western New York Volunteer Fireman's Association. Bill admits that he is probably the best hose man that ever grabbed a nozzle.

READMORE LENDING LIBRARY

The Library was established at Hawk-Eye Works on June 19, for the benefit of those who wish to read the very latest books. A nominal membership fee is charged, and the rental is two cents per day. Since the installation of the Library the membership has greatly increased.

For the most part the books are fiction, including outstanding novels for varied moods, tales of high adventure, mystery thrillers, old-time romances, love stories of the eternal feminine type and for greater variety some non-fiction, drama, poetry and aviation.

The following are some of the most popular books: **BEAUTY AND THE BEAST**, by Kathleen Norris. A love story laid in Italy.

BLIND WINDOWS, by Edwina MacDonald.

BRIDGE OF SAN LUIS REY, by Thornton Wilder. The Pulitzer prize novel.

BUT—GENTLEMEN MARRY BRUNETTES, by Anita Loos. As funny as "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" and more of it.

CRIMSON ROSES, by Grace L. Hill. A romantic story in which red roses symbolize courage to the heroine, who has suffered many disappointments.

CRUSADE, by Donn Byrne. The story of Sir Miles O'Neill, an Irish knight, and the "little sister of Ali," daughter of the Sheykh Haroun—a glowing romance rich in the color and atmosphere of the East, and full of that marvelous charm of Irish character which Donn Byrne has made his own special field.

THE FAR CALL, by Edison Marshall. Frontier life in the Northwest.

GREENE MURDER CASE, by S. S. Van Dine. The urbane Philo Vance solves a mystery which has

baffled the police and cast a shroud of horror over the old New York mansion of the wealthy and peculiar Greene family.

PLAINS OF ABRAHAM, by James Oliver Curwood. A dramatic tale of adventure in the out-of-doors in colonial America during the days of French supremacy.

ROUGES MARCH, by Margaret Turnbull. Julie Jackson, the red-haired "female ferret," discovers why the young district attorney was so anxious to prove the Madonna-like child innocent of murder.

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING, by E. J. Rath.

STRANGE INTERLUDE, by Eugene O'Neill. A distinct dramatic achievement highly praised by the New York critics on production by the Theatre Guild this season. It tells the story of a woman's life and emotions from girlhood to old age.

TWO FLIGHTS UP, by Mary Roberts Rinehart.

WALLFLOWERS, by Temple Bailey.

WELCOME HOME, by Alice Duer Miller. An amusing comedy of manners and polite adventure in the story of a young man who returns home after four years' absence to find his house inhabited by strangers.

For further information regarding the operation of the Library, inquire of any of the members or the Librarian.

There are apparently other editors who experience difficulty in uncovering that valuable commodity known as "news." One of our colleagues has expressed himself as follows, and to his appeal we take the liberty of adding our own supplication. "When something happens in your department, anything at all, write it down and send it in. We do not want you to write a story on it or put yourself to a great deal of trouble, but we would like to have you give us the facts on whatever it is. If it interests you, it will interest the employees of the other departments."

—*House Organ Review*.

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MONTH! WILL YOU
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THE NEXT 30 DAYS
WITHOUT A LOST-
TIME ACCIDENT?





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Bill Jones

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO EASTMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION SHARES AS OF AUGUST 10, 1928

ROCHESTER PLANTS		Standing Last Month	Percentage of Employees Subscribing	Total Shares
1. Hawk-Eye.....	1	76.5%	5,427	
2. Kodak Office.....	2	70.6%	13,732	
3. Camera Works.....	3	49.6%	17,207	
4. Kodak Park.....	4	44.8%	39,372	
Non-Employees.....	6,658	
OUT-OF-TOWN PLANTS				
1. Kodak Argentina, Ltd. (Buenos Aires)....	1	100.0%	297	
1. Eastman Kodak Stores, Inc. (Sioux City)...	1	100.0%	130	
1. Eastman Kodak Stores, Inc. (Baltimore)...	1	100.0%	73	
1. Eastman Kodak Stores, Inc. (Atlanta)....	2	100.0%	202	
2. Eastman Kodak Stores, Ltd. (Vancouver, B. C.).....	3	95.0%	119	
3. Eastman Kodak Stores, Inc. (Washington, D. C.).....	5	94.1%	121	
4. Taprell, Loomis & Co.....	6	83.8%	1,531	
5. Eastman Kodak Stores, Inc. (Des Moines)...	4	82.3%	92	
6. Eastman Kodak Stores, Inc. (Cleveland)...	26	77.7%	108	
7. Eastman Kodak Stores, Inc. (Omaha).....	7	72.7%	201	
8. Eastman Kodak Stores, Inc. (Philadelphia)	8	72.5%	270	
9. Eastman Kodak Stores, Inc. (Portland, Ore.)	9	69.5%	76	
10. Eastman Kodak Stores, Inc. (Minneapolis)...	10	67.8%	192	
11. Salesmen and Demonstrators.....	11	67.4%	2,569	
12. Chicago Branch.....	12	67.2%	929	
13. Zimmerman Bros. (St. Paul).....	14	66.6%	106	
14. Eastman Kodak Stores, Inc. (Pittsburgh)...	15	62.8%	117	
15. Eastman Kodak Stores, Inc. (Boston).....	18	53.3%	167	
16. Eastman Kodak Stores, Inc. (San Francisco)	17	52.1%	95	
17. Eastman Kodak Stores, Inc. (Seattle).....	20	51.8%	54	
18. Eastman Kodak Stores, Inc. (Detroit).....	13	51.4%	172	
19. Eastman Kodak Stores, Inc. (New York)...	21	50.8%	469	
20. San Francisco Branch.....	19	50.0%	562	
21. New York Branch.....	16	47.0%	800	
22. Eastman Kodak Stores, Inc. (Milwaukee)...	22	44.4%	104	
23. Eastman Kodak Stores, Inc. (Los Angeles)...	23	40.5%	245	
24. Eastman Kodak Stores Co. (Chicago).....	24	38.7%	658	
25. Eastman Kodak Stores, Inc. (Denver).....	25	26.3%	99	
26. Kodak Uruguay, Ltd. (Montevideo).....	27	14.2%	5	
27. Eastman Kodak Stores, Inc. (Lincoln, Nebraska).....	0	6.6%	20	
Total.....	..	51.8%	92,979	
Average Subscription—13.0 shares				
Total matured or par value—\$9,297,900.00				