

KODAK

A MAGAZINE FOR EASTMAN EMPLOYEES



THE YANKEE
More adventures than most
(See page 1)

JULY 1941



"MORNING SILHOUETTE"

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KODAK

Volume 20

JULY 1941

Number 7

Odyssey of a Famous Rover

The Skipper of the Schooner "Yankee" Spins for KODAK The Yarn of Her Latest Cruise

THERE WAS TRUE PRIDE in his voice and a light in his eyes as Captain Irving Johnson spoke of his stout ship *Yankee*, recently arrived home from her third world-cruise.

"She was built in Holland forty-four years ago as a government pilot-schooner and saw nearly thirty years' service on the North Sea, as *Lood-schooner 4*," the young veteran of the sea related. "Then an Englishman bought her as a yacht and named her *Texel*. I bought her from him in 1933, christened her *Yankee*, and fitted her out for world-cruising. No other yacht has gone around the world three times."

The *Yankee* sailed from Gloucester, Massachusetts, for her third world-cruise at 2 P.M. on Sunday, October 29th, 1939. She arrived home less than a minute over 18 months from that day and hour. On her second voyage, she touched dock on the very second; and on her first voyage she'd overshot her 18-months' mark by 10 minutes!

"That's the only schedule we set ourselves when we start out," Captain Johnson explained, "and we try hard to make it right on the nose."

Sprinkled through the chronicle of the *Yankee's* round-the-world odysseys are more adventures than most sailors—not to speak of mere land-lubbers—experience in a lifetime. The stories of the first two cruises have been told by Captain and Mrs. Johnson in their books, *Westward Bound in the Schooner Yankee* and *Sailing to See*. Highlights of the third cruise, covering 40,000 nautical miles, with visits to more than 100 different places, were told for KODAK by the genial skipper, on a Rochester visit.

During the first week out from



In the deckhouse of the globe-trotting schooner "Yankee," Captain Johnson plots the course. On her third world-cruise the stout ship covered 40,000 nautical miles, visiting more than 100 different places

Gloucester, bound for Haiti, the 81-ton *Yankee* sailed through the center of two cyclones and bucked the force of a hurricane—rolling close to 45 degrees before she was hove to on one occasion. In the harbor of Cap-Haitien, Captain Johnson tried out a new diving helmet and undersea movie equipment.

Undersea Pictures

"The only way I could hold myself quiet enough to use the camera at all was by tangling my legs in a mass of coral till they became so entangled I could hardly pry myself loose when I wanted to," he related. "But although the water was stirred up and dirty after the storm, some of the pictures taken in this first test came out remarkably well."

Crossing the Caribbean, they sailed through the Panama Canal and headed down the Colombian coast to Salinas, Ecuador, from where they went overland to Quayaquil and to

Quito, one of the oldest cities in South America. Then the *Yankee* made the 750-mile run from Salinas to the Galápagos in three days, and here they experienced what Captain Johnson described as one of the high spots of his life.

"Albermarle Point is a rendezvous for tuna fishermen from San Diego, and we asked some of them if we could go out with them next day. They told us to be ready about five-thirty. So we piled aboard before daylight."

"The Kodachrome movies I took are the only adequate medium of describing the fishing. Lots of bait—live sardines—are thrown out, and when the tuna come around the fishermen get out on a platform close to the water and fish with barbless hooks and short lines, sometimes with just a white rag on the hook, or perhaps a sardine."

"For a time the tuna would run fifteen to thirty-five pounds. Then, with no warning, in would swoop one—



Awesome to behold is the Balinese kris dance, performed by an all-male cast, each member of which brandishes the native dagger from which the strenuous workout derives its name. Photo by John Hayes

hundred and two-hundred pounders. If you were lucky you could notice the difference quickly enough to change your pole for different gear, having one hook fastened to two or three poles. Otherwise it seemed like trying to stop a truck with your pole."

An ardent movie maker ever since he bought his first camera, a Ciné-Kodak, Model BB, in Hamburg, in 1929, Captain Johnson has exposed more than 50,000 feet of Kodachrome on his last two cruises alone. Audi-

ences in many countries have viewed these vivid travel records but nowhere perhaps more eagerly than on Pitcairn Island.

"I arranged to show them the second-world-cruise movies, using for power the generator of the radio," Captain Johnson related. "These were the first movies ever shown on Pitcairn, and the first most of them had ever seen. I don't believe a single person on the island missed the show, and their reactions tickled us. The Kodachrome pictures of their own Bounty Bay and of their own people gave them a tremendous thrill."

An Anniversary

After visiting the Phoenix Islands—Canton Island is wonderful for underwater photography, Captain Johnson reports—the *Yankee* arrived in Pago Pago in time for flag-raising day, commemorating the fortieth anniversary of the first raising of the Stars and Stripes in American Samoa.

In the Gilbert and Ellice Island groups—presumed locale of the disappearance of Amelia Earhart—Captain Johnson found what he believes is the only spot in the South Seas where they use sailing canoes to catch flying fish at night.

"It was the grandest sport—like something out of a dream. We would coast back and forth in the fast canoes, burning eight-foot coconut-frond torches to attract the fish. As

the flying fish became momentarily dazzled by the light, we would scoop them from the water with a long-handled net. Time and again, the fish would flop into the sail, crash against the canoe, or even hit us in the stomach. The eeriness of the blazing torches and flame-lit sails made the scene one we will never forget."

Another South Sea Island, called Taputeuea, boasted what Captain Johnson believes to be the largest outrigger canoe in the world. The over-all length was 96 feet, with 5½ feet extreme beam and 2½ feet water-line beam. The canoe had a 40-foot tree for an outrigger. The planking was 7/8 of an inch thick and sown together edge to edge with coconut-fiber sennit. "With eighty people aboard, there was stacks of room left and they say they often have one hundred and eighty aboard," he reported.

"Tree Dwellers"

Langa Langa Lagoon, in the Solomon Islands, was another fascinating stop on the *Yankee* cruise.

"The natives live on little islands that they or their ancestors built on the reefs," Captain Johnson told. The origin of such an island was generally a large tree lodged on the reef, collecting debris in its branches. Then some native outcast would tie up his canoe to it and start living in the branches, gradually piling up coral rock to give himself more space to live on.

"When you went to one of these islands, it seemed more like going aboard a ship. People seemed perfectly happy in their close quarters and went on making their shell or stone money, still used as currency in this section. It is laboriously ground and polished by hand till thinner than a dime. A hole is drilled in the center with another sharp stone, and the money is then strung on a wreath."

The covered bridges on the island of Flores, between Celebes and Timor in the Dutch East Indies, along the winding climb to that island's famous colored lakes, reminded Captain Johnson somewhat of his own far-off New England covered bridges. By contrast, however, they are covered with

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Balinese dancing belle: the girl dancers are taught their art in childhood and acquire amazing dexterity

Behind the Scenes at Kodak Park

A Glimpse of Some Unusual Services Which Help to Keep Everything Running Smoothly

SHADES OF ALL US LADS who turned a grindstone down on the farm these twenty years ago! Just suppose we had had to toil at a giant stone weighing two or three tons. Why, we didn't even know that grindstones came that big. . . .

But they do, as we found out a few weeks ago. We were at Kodak Park, well off the beaten path, looking for some of the unusual activities and services about which you rarely hear. We encountered some surprising things—but to get back to those grindstones.

Kodak Park requires an extraordinary job of knife grinding. The great knives, for example, which are employed to cut paper—often 500 sheets at a slice—weigh as much as ninety pounds and stand higher than a man. So keen must they be to do a neat job that they are sharpened by the Knife Grinding Department, in Building 42, after a single day's use.

The giant knife sharpeners used for this job are thick disks of sandstone. Seven feet in diameter and a foot or more in thickness, they are mounted on a motor-turned shaft and revolved at a surface speed of 2,100



How would you like to turn this huge 7-foot grindstone by hand? Operators in the Knife Grinding Department skillfully sharpen the blades of large, 6-foot knives on these motor-driven disks of sandstone

feet a minute. During grinding, water plays on the surface of the stone while an operator moves the knife slowly back and forth by means of a track-guided carriage.

Razor Edge

When the grinding is completed, the knife is locked in place on a bench and honed for about thirty minutes. Skillful handling of the honing stones, which are applied with a graceful circular motion, brings the edge to razor sharpness. So important is this final operation that the finest stones available are used, and four different types are employed on each knife.

Kodak Park isn't the only Eastman plant with special knives to be sharpened. The Knife Grinding Department handles this important job for all of our Rochester plants.

Leaving this department, we were invited into yet another in Building 42 where employees were engaged with various kinds of strange equipment. Here, we found, was the birthplace of all those little rubber stamps which are used so extensively in Kodak plants and offices. We watched to see how they were made.

An order had recently come in for stamps to imprint the expiration date

on sensitized paper labels. An order goes to the Printing Department for type reading, "Expires Dec. 1, 1942." This type is placed on the metal platen of an electrically heated hydraulic press, where it is brought in contact with a sheet of plastic composition. Heat and pressure cause the raised type surfaces to be imprinted on the plastic sheet, thus forming a matrix. The press operation is now repeated with this matrix and a sheet of uncured rubber. The rubber is forced into the type-made depressions of the matrix and comes out with the letters firmly and sharply formed.

The strip of rubber type is then cut from the sheet and pasted in position on a wooden holder or in a self-inking metal holder. Hundreds of these stamps are turned out every week.

So that was the way our rubber stamps were made? We glanced up at the wall clock. Now there, it occurred to us, was another important service which we take pretty much for granted. Who looks after those clocks? We soon learned all about that from the Office Equipment Department, with headquarters in Building 2.

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From this neat little hydraulic press come the rubber stamps used in Kodak plants and offices. Steps that run from lead type to composition matrix to rubber type are all performed with dispatch on this single machine



From England

WRITTEN IN MID-APRIL and received in Rochester last month, a letter from Kodak Limited reads:

"After two days of very heavy *blitz* over London and the suburbs, we are all rather sad. You will have read about it in your papers and I will not mention names or places (although they have been printed), as the censor may cut them out. The flares and incendiaries lighted up the sky all around and over us.

"We have just received word from our place in Sussex that three days ago a German bomber was shot down very near our house and that the village was bombed again and many fire bombs dropped, but once more our house escaped damage. Last week, a wild wood-dove got hit by a piece of shell and fell on our lawn. Our greenhouse had some more glass smashed.

"We bought one dozen oranges yesterday, the first fruit that we have had for weeks; and was it welcome!"

And another letter, written earlier, reads as follows:

"I have just received a letter from one of our 'B' companies on the south coast, where they have had another terrific raid within the last few days. An incendiary bomb came through the roof of the works, landed on the stock of wallets for putting prints and films in for despatch to the customers. Fire watchers promptly dealt with it, and apart from the loss of about forty gross of paper, some mounts, and thirty thousand or so of the wallets, we are O.K.

"The premises opposite were blown to pieces by a high explosive. Strange to say, we lost only four small panes of glass in the back door. In this same town the electric-light works were hit, but the manager of the works says that they will be able to carry on, thanks to the excellent arrangements made to take care of this sort of happening by the local authorities.

"After describing some of the damage in the city, the manager writes: 'Still the people can smile,

and my small staff turned up this morning for work. Three of the girls had had the backs of their houses blown out, but the others were all right—and they all came in!"

Definitions

COLLECTING is an engrossing hobby that takes many forms and pays big dividends in enjoyment. Some of us collect stamps, others coins, others books, and so on. At least one Kodak collector devotes his attention to the bountiful schoolboy-howler field, and he sends us the following samples from his ample treasure-trove:

Radius is the distance you can get on your radio.

Periphery is what a submarine boat looks out of when it cannot see where it is going.

A tripod is what seeds grow in when there are three of them.

Oxygen is what you become when you are eighty years old.

Rations are the movements of objects, such as migrations, vibrations, gyrations, accelerations, etc.

Little rivers that run into big ones are called tribulations.

A marsupial is an inhabitant of Mars.

An orchid is what fruit trees grow in.

Land Lasses

ABOUT ELEVEN THOUSAND girls are now working in Britain's Women's Land Army, and their numbers are increasing daily—with thirty thousand as the hoped-for goal.

British farmers at first looked upon the idea of girl farm hands with little enthusiasm. Within a few months of the launching of the scheme, however, the women had demonstrated that they meant business, and as a result there is a wide demand for their services.

Conditions of work are hard, and it takes more than good intentions to stand up to them. Many of the girls come from towns; they have been mannequins, secretaries, domestic servants, shop assistants, students,

and even ballet dancers—but last winter, one of the hardest on record in the British Isles, found them sticking to their jobs though their fingers froze as they worked in the fields.

Tractor-driving, hedging and ditching, loading and carting manure, pulling roots, hoeing and harrowing, threshing and cutting chaff, plowing, hedge paring, and horse work are all in the day's round. The girls have even become "lumber jills" in the new timber camps that have been set up all over the country. Several hundred work as foresters, mainly chopping timber for pit props; others work as timber measurers. In addition, the "W.L.A." has been used with great effect in the Dig for Victory Drive, helping with vegetable production in private gardens.

Work that requires light hands has proved particularly suitable.

Vacation Hints

CARE AND COMMON SENSE will do their part in reducing the number of vacation casualties. Here are a few simple rules to remember before starting on your vacation. They're recommended by the Medical Department.

1. If driving, have the condition of your car checked a few days in advance.

2. Complete all packing details early and obtain plenty of rest the night before leaving.

3. Take your time on the road and drive safely.

4. Swim and dive only in safe waters and always with someone else; wait two hours after eating before going into the water.

5. Take your sun baths gradually until your skin gets used to the sun.

6. Exercise moderately, dress lightly, and eat wisely.

7. Boil water if not known to be absolutely pure before drinking it.

8. Learn to recognize poison ivy and poison summac, and avoid them; after exposure to either, wash thoroughly with soap and water.

Be wise and be wary and enjoy your vacation this year.

Simon Bolivar — El Libertador

South America's Great Hero Was Born a Hundred and Fifty-Eight Years Ago this Month

IT IS JULY 24TH, 1783. There is great rejoicing in a handsome house on the Plaza de San Jacinto, in Caracas, Venezuela, where the noble wife of Don Juan Vicente Bolivar y Ponte has given birth to a son. Slight impression indeed can this infant's arrival make on the outside world—a world turbulent with the legions of freedom on the march. To the north, thirteen English colonies have recently declared their independence. Soon, before the infant Simon Bolivar is to reach his teens, the Bastille will fall and a free French people form the first Republic.

But how costly a possession is this Liberty for which men are fighting. What suffering must be endured, what sacrifices made. It is a bitter lesson yet to be learned by this child.

For, during those last years of the eighteenth century, Spain had looked to her South American colonies merely as sources of revenue with which to fight her wars and to maintain her ruling classes in luxury. The colonies, forbidden to trade with other nations, were forced to sell to, and buy their goods from, Spain alone

at arbitrary prices. No degree of self-government was permitted. Education was allowed only among the wealthy class and there to a limited extent. Revolts against these conditions broke out from time to time.

Such was the state of affairs when Simon Bolivar was born—affairs which he was destined to set right in the years that lay ahead.

Bolivar's early years were spent in Caracas and on his family's country estate, San Mateo. There he came under the influence of a tutor, Simon Rodriguez, who instilled in him a fierce love of liberty and hatred of oppression. In time, tutor and pupil traveled through Europe together, and it was during their visit to Rome in 1805 that the highborn youth, kneeling on the slopes of Monte Sacro, swore to break the shackles that bound his homeland to Spain. Henceforth, his whole life was devoted to the fulfillment of that vow.

The First Step

In 1810, Bolivar returned to Venezuela with a distinguished countryman, Francisco de Miranda, who had served as a general with the armies of Napoleon. The two patriots, already plotting for the freedom of their country, journeyed to Caracas, where

they were received with joy by the oppressed citizens. There, in July, under Bolivar's brilliant guidance, a republican government was proclaimed.

It was a presumptuous gesture. Spain could not be counted out with such disdainful ease, and from that day Bolivar was beset by a thousand difficulties as he strove to make independence a reality throughout the Spanish colonies.

Twice during his early struggles with Spain he was forced to flee the mainland after his ill-equipped native armies had been crushed by royalist forces. These discouraging reversals seemed only to inspire him. Passing into New Granada—now Colombia—he raised a small army and set forth on a brilliant campaign in which victory followed victory.

But his dream of uniting all the Spanish colonies in one great federation was not to be gained by a few victories, or even by the complete crushing of Spanish power. Years of varying fortune dragged by as Venezuela, then Colombia, and finally the present countries of Ecuador, Bolivia, and Peru were freed. Working with inexhaustible zeal throughout these bitter years, Bolivar led his armies into more than 500 battles, fled from the disaster of his defeats and consolidated the gains of his victories. On December 9th, 1824, his army defeated the Spanish Army at Ayacucho, Peru, in a final victory which broke for all time the power of Spain in America.

The Flood Tide

That victory marked the flood tide of Bolivar's success. In the few years remaining him, years that should have seen the fulfillment of his fondest dreams for a great South American nation, he met with bitterness and disappointment. Hailed wherever he went and worshipped by the people as he was, Bolivar could not stem the riots of political dissension. Jealousy between the countries nullified any hope he may have entertained of uniting as one strong republic.

Desperately ill and sadly disillusioned, Bolivar prepared to leave South America in search of health.

(Continued on next page)



Standing in the Plaza Bolivar in Caracas, Venezuela, this spirited statue is one of many erected to the memory of Simon Bolivar, liberator of South America. Reproduced by courtesy of the Pan American Union

They Have Assumed New Duties



Edward S. Farrow, production manager of the Company



Charles K. Flint was elected a vice-president



William S. Vaughn, assistant production manager

CHARLES K. FLINT, general manager of Kodak Park, was elected a vice-president of the Eastman Kodak Company at a meeting of the board of directors on June 5th. Appointments of Edward S. Farrow as production manager of Kodak, and of William S. Vaughn as assistant production manager, have also been announced by the Company.

Simon Bolivar

(Continued from preceding page)

But a raging fever forced him to remain in the little seaport of Santa Marta on the Colombian coast. From there he addressed a last fervent appeal to his people for unity. At one o'clock in the afternoon of December 17th, 1830, he died.

Never, during his lifetime or since, has Bolivar's position as the greatest of all South Americans been seriously questioned. His genius on the battlefield and in the council chamber, his magnetic power for rousing the people to heroic efforts in the fight for freedom, and his unselfish devotion to the cause for which he gave his life have gained for him the endearing and enduring title, *El Libertador*—the liberator of South America. Today, his name is safely enshrined in the hearts of every South American, and his fame lives on beside that of another renowned American liberator, our own revered George Washington.

Mr. Flint has been general manager of Kodak Park since the beginning of 1936, when Albert F. Sulzer, now general manager of the Company, relinquished his duties as vice-president in charge of Kodak Park.

A graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he came into the employ of Kodak in 1911, as construction engineer in the building of the Kodak Office. For the next two years, he was engineer in charge of construction of the Canadian Kodak plant at Toronto. Then, for five years, he was superintendent of engineering and maintenance at Kodak Park; and he was assistant manager of the Park from 1920 until 1936.

Mr. Farrow succeeds Dr. Albert K. Chapman, who was elected a vice-president and assistant general manager on May 7th. He was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and he also received the graduate degree of master of science from the institute's School of Chemical Engineering Practice.

At Kodak Park, Mr. Farrow worked on the development of manufacturing methods for cellulose acetate and he became assistant superintendent, and later superintendent, of the Chemical Plant. He was assistant to the plant manager for four years before he went to the Kodak Office as assistant production manager in 1934.

Mr. Vaughn, who succeeds Mr. Farrow as assistant production manager, was educated at Vanderbilt University and Rice Institute, and he subsequently went to Oxford University as a Rhodes scholar. He has worked for Kodak in Rochester continuously since 1928, except for two years at Kodak Limited headquarters, in London.

"S. and L." Appointments

MARION B. FOLSOM, treasurer of the Eastman Kodak Company, has been elected president of the Eastman Savings and Loan Association, succeeding Thomas J. Hargrave, who resigned as Savings and Loan President after his election as president of the Company. Cornelius J. VanNiel, general comptroller of the Company, has succeeded Mr. Hargrave as a member of the association's board.

In addition to Mr. Folsom, the officers of the association are: Albert F. Sulzer, vice-president; Jack L. Gorham, vice-president; Arthur P. Bartholomew, secretary and treasurer; Frank M. Page, assistant treasurer; and Allen J. Bain, assistant secretary.

Funds invested in the association by Kodak employees amounted to \$7,765,692, as of May 1st; and employees have been assisted by the Savings and Loan in financing the acquisition of 3,425 homes.



ACTIVITIES



KODAK OFFICE ITEMS: Adding up the scores of the Second Men's Golf Tournament, we find Larry Greene topping the Class A swatters with a low gross of 82. Jim Smith, George Bauman, and Donald Neufiglise were tied at 69 for low net. Charlie Stone copped low gross honors with an 84 in the Class B group, while low net prizes went to Robert Bromley with a 69, Foster Hill with a 71, and George Blair and Paul Hartwig with 73's. Chan Kron took low gross in the Class C firing with a 103. Ken Cunningham with 72, Harry Irwin with 73, and Jack Hartwick with 74 were low net scorers. The third tournament will be held on the 19th of this month. . . . The Sales Department held its Annual Summer Picnic on Friday, June 27th. . . . The Accounting Department was polishing its clubs for the annual tussle with the Kodak Park ledger keepers, to be held on Saturday, the 21st of last month.

KODAK PARK ACTIVITIES: The World Champion Softball Team, with Clay Benson and Joe Minella in charge, left on Sunday, June 15th, for a two week's exhibition trip through the Midwest. Top-ranking teams in several states were to be played. Playing in the Major Softball League, the team boasted a record of 7 wins and 1 loss to hold first place. The K.P.A.A.

Industrial League Softball Team was in second place with 4 victories and 1 defeat. The Reds were leading the Noon-Hour League playing on Ridge Field, while the Giants held first place in the Lake Avenue Noon-Hour League. Building 30 was currently tops in the Trickworkers' League. In the Twilight Leagues, Film Developing was in first place in the play at Lake Avenue Field, and Ridge Construction was leading on the Ridge Field. . . . The second golf tournament for the men was scheduled for Saturday, July 12th. . . . The Men's Singles Tennis Tournament will be held on the Kodak Park courts, Monday, July 14th. . . . Plans were complete for the Eighth Annual Outdoor Entertainment for K.P.A.A. members and friends to be held Friday evening, July 11th. A matinee performance will be held for trickwork members and their families as well as the children of all K.P.A.A. members.

HAWK-EYE HIGHLIGHTS: First outdoor supper meeting of the Camera Club was held at Mendon Ponds Park on May 23rd. Games and hiking were followed by an illustrated talk by Larry Penberthy, who related his mountain-climbing experiences in the Pacific Northwest. The Program Committee is planning a trip to Watkins Glen the latter part of this month. . . .

The Industrial League Softball Team had won its first three games and was tied for first. Walt Maslanka, Walt Drojarski, Allen DeHond, and Art Scheid were sparking the team with their brilliant play. . . . Time Clerks were out front in the Departmental Baseball League with three straight wins. Polishing was runner-up. . . . A challenge board had been set up to stimulate competition in the Tennis Club and to rate the members on ability. Captain Michlin paced the team to a 5-1 victory over Taylor Instrument. . . . The Twenty-Third Annual H.-E.A.A. Picnic will be held on July 26th at Willow Point. Ray Dornberger is chairman of the committee, which includes Jack Vass, Joe Schneider, Curt Smith, Sid Leggett, Frank Doherty, and Bill Archibald. The biggest turnout in Hawk-Eye picnic history is expected.

A Defense Film

HOW ARE SHELLS MADE? This question is answered by a film made in the General Railway Signal Company plant in Rochester, with the assistance of the Teaching Films Division of Kodak.

In the vivid detail of 16-millimeter Kodachrome, and with a commentary in sound, *Machining 75-Millimeter Shell* shows the entire sequence of operations from start to finish of the manufacturing process. The penetrating eye of the camera has captured close-up details of tools and operators, the spacing of machines, and many other features not presentable by any other practicable method.

Recently shown before a group including Major General Charles M. Wesson, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, (see page 10) the picture is hailed as "a valuable service and short-cut not previously applied to ordnance manufacture." Supplementing the written production-analysis required by a manufacturer who has not previously manufactured shells, it helps bridge the gap between this written description and actual operation, thus saving perhaps months of invaluable time in this urgent task.



Two tablesful—and pretty busy too: snapped at the Hawk-Eye Camera Club picnic last month

Some Reasons Why "Kodak" Means

The Pictures Reproduced on these Two Pages by the Courtesy of "The Kodak Salesman" Exemplify the



To approach perfection they magnify errors: some camera parts are so tiny that they are strained, through a sieve, from the oil bath in which they are machined—in order to find them! How measure the accuracy of such a part? At the Camera Works, a "comparator" is called into action. This ingenious device magnifies the part up to 100 times, and projects it against a master chart. A variation which can be seen or measured, under this 100-times magnification, is cause for rejection. Typical, this, of the very high standards the Company has set for itself in the manufacture of each and every Kodak product.



Why a Kodak lens "gets the picture": a point of light, an artificial "star," is shining through a Kodak lens from the end of a dark tunnel, 75 feet away. The size and shape of the star image formed by the lens—as seen through a 200-power microscope—determine its quality. At Hawk-Eye, even the simplest lens is tested on this principle, although this particular instrument is employed for anastigmat lenses only. A final test after the lens has been mounted in the camera insures that it is in position to give the sharpest possible image on the film. It is such tests as these that assure the high quality of Eastman products.



Why a Kodak is much stronger than it needs to be: you can't see whether a piece of metal is stronger than any normal use demands, yet, that is true of all the metal parts in a Kodak. Before a Kodak is made, metallurgists test the tensile strength and compression strength of a variety of metals, select only those with a safety factor many times greater than required in normal handling. Samples of steel, for instance, are subjected to a pull of 45,000 pounds to the square inch. Six hundred different camera parts go through an ordeal by fire each day in the metallurgical division of the Camera Works Chemical Laboratory, to prove their worth.

s First in Performance and Value

High Standards of Workmanship that Have Made the Eastman Name a Synonym for Highest Quality

Split-hair accuracy: a camera part may be so tiny that it strains your eyesight to see it, yet it performs a vital function, and a variation in the size or shape will cut down the efficiency of the camera. A gear tooth, for example, is measured in ten-thousandths of an inch at the Camera Works. Here a gear cutter is being checked for split-hair accuracy. And, incidentally, did you know that there are 34 separate parts in a Baby Brownie, 237 in a Ciné-Kodak? In the daily routine of producing all these precision-made parts, Camera Works uses nearly every kind of industrial material.



Opened and closed 1,000,000 times, yet show no wear: a "super-super" snapshot fan opens his camera perhaps a thousand times a year. Yet, at the Camera Works, camera bellows are opened and closed, opened and closed, by this tireless machine 1,000,000 times. The machine, adjustable for slow and rapid motion, gives the bellows a wear-and-tear test that far exceeds any they would experience in actual use. Average test is ten thousand operations, but some have been carried well beyond the million mark. This "life actuating" test of bellows is typical of the laboratory testing every new model Kodak or Brownie must undergo.

Why a Kodak works in any climate: inside a "weather box" like this, Kodaks and Brownies are subjected to the burning heat of the desert, or the steamy humidity of the African jungle, or the sub-zero cold of Little America. Eastman scientists get reports from key points all over the world, and reproduce the world's worst weather, to test the ability of a camera mechanism to operate perfectly—and of materials to "take it"—under extreme conditions. They have compiled a book of charts that show month-by-month variations of climate in every region under the sun. At the turn of a page, and then a few dials, they can blow hot or cold.



THE EDITOR'S PAGE

Appreciation

FROM MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES M. WESSON, Chief of Ordnance, U.S. Army, comes a letter that every Kodak employee will read with pride. Reproduced below, the letter was written to the general manager of the Company, following General Wesson's tour of inspection of the defense effort in Rochester.

"Accept, please, my thanks for your many kindnesses and my best wishes to you and your associates in the great things you have under way for our people, both in the pursuits of peace and those of national defense," says General Wesson.

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE
WASHINGTON

May 13, 1941

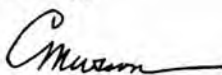
Dear Mr. Sulzer:

This is my first opportunity since my return from Rochester to thank you for the very instructive visit to your great establishment which you so kindly arranged for me. My visits to your plants are always enlightening and this one was no exception. I particularly enjoyed the film depicting the machining of the 75 mm. shell at the General Railway Signal Company's plant.

Indeed my entire visit to Rochester was marked by so many evidences of splendid cooperation in the national defense program that I came home much encouraged and convinced of our ultimate success.

Accept, please, my thanks for your many kindnesses and my best wishes to you and your associates in the great things you have under way for our people, both in the pursuits of peace and those of the national defense.

Sincerely,



Mr. Albert F. Sulzer
Vice President and General Manager
Eastman Kodak Company
Rochester, New York

With the launching of the defense program last year, this Company, like so many others, was faced with the task of changing over rapidly to the making of vital defense materials. The changes were made and the job of production has forged ahead steadily. The letter from General Wesson is indeed gratifying; and it is also an encouragement to the continued effort that this emergency will undoubtedly demand of us.

Now, more than ever, the Company—and the nation—need the unflagging support of each and every one of us in performing the various tasks we have undertaken at the request of our government.

Retirement Announced

HARRY H. TOZIER, assistant general manager of the Canadian Kodak Company Limited since October, 1926, retired recently after 41 years' service with the Kodak organization.

Mr. Tozier entered the employ of the Company in May, 1900, and worked at the Nepera Division, then located at Yonkers, New York, in charge of the Paper Emulsion and Coating Departments. In March, 1902, the activities of the division were transferred to Kodak Park, where Mr. Tozier became superintendent of the Paper Sensitizing Department. Later, he served as general superintendent of this and two other departments until the time when he left to assume his new duties at Toronto.



Harry H. Tozier, of Canadian Kodak Company

Facts About Visiting Canada



This splendid aerial shot gives a comprehensive picture of the plant of Canadian Kodak. The large center building houses the film and paper emulsion and coating departments and finished film and paper packing. Camera assembly, printing, stock rooms, and the maintenance shops are located in the large building at the left. The long building in the foreground contains general and administrative offices. Many Americans, lured by the excellent vacation facilities and a favorable rate of exchange, are visiting our hospitable neighbor this summer. Visitors from the States, and Kodak employees in particular, are warmly greeted at Kodak Heights.

The following information on travel to and within Canada has been prepared by the Canadian Government Travel Bureau. It should prove of interest to employees who plan to visit that country this summer.

"VISITORS FROM THE UNITED STATES may enter Canada freely and move about with the same informality and ease they experience in their own land. No new restrictions have been imposed, or are likely to be imposed, on the personal entry of tourists from the United States into Canada. American tourists and visitors are cordially welcomed to Canada and do not require passports to enter the Dominion.

"In order to facilitate crossing the International Boundary in both directions, citizens of the United States by naturalization should be prepared to present their naturalization certificates, and citizens of other countries should be prepared to establish their legal admission to the United States either by record of admission or certificate of re-entry.

"The United States Department of State advises that, 'The new (United States) regulations impose no additional requirements on United States citizens and they may, as heretofore, proceed to Canada and return to the United States without any specified document. They need have only as a

matter of convenience the documentary evidence customarily carried in the past.'

"Bona fide American citizens should have no difficulty through answers and otherwise in satisfying the examining immigration officer. In case they are asked to show papers to establish their identity and place of residence, the possession of personal papers or other identifying documents would be helpful.

"It is suggested that naturalized citizens carry with them their naturalization certificates."

For Others

Persons who are neither native-born nor naturalized citizens—for example, women who have acquired American citizenship through marriage before September 22nd, 1922, and resident aliens—should consult their local immigration and naturalization service approximately thirty days before departure. In Rochester, the service is located in the Federal Building.

While regulations regarding re-entry to this country are no greater for American citizens than they have been in the past, persons crossing the border will be subject to examination, and possession of a birth certificate will certainly save time in re-entering the country, we are informed.

Did You Know?

THAT IT TAKES 163,600,000 miles of wire each year to fill some 160,000 uses in the daily life of the United States? The uses range from paper clips to piano wire—with an amazing variety of items in between.

• • •

That 30 pounds of textiles, 250 pounds of paper, 600 pounds of steel 2,500 pounds of oil products, and 7,500 pounds of coal are consumed annually for each person in the United States? With this hint from authoritative sources, the statistically minded reader can figure total consumption figures for this country in a trice.

• • •

That the United States, once dependent upon foreign sources in a great many cases, now imports only about 5 per cent of its dyes, and exports more than it buys from foreign countries? In furthering America's independence in the dye field, Kodak research played a significant part.

• • •

That 9,000 separate parts and 90,000 rivets go into the "airframe" of one modern pursuit plane? The airframe does not include the engine, landing gear, instruments, or guns.

A New Conception in Camera Design

The Kodak Medalist Offers A Treasure House of Features For Critical Picture Takers

TO THE CENTURY-LONG PROGRESS of photography, the Eastman Kodak Company has made many noteworthy contributions. Long ago, it simplified the technique of picture taking with its roll films and Kodaks. From the beginning, it has produced sensitized films and papers of uniform and unexcelled quality. It has developed a long list of fine photographic equipment to which it now adds a remarkable camera of revolutionary design—the Kodak Medalist.

When we consider the splendid line of Eastman-built cameras already on the market—Bantams and Kodak 35's, Brownies and folding Kodaks, the exquisite Ektra, and the professional view and commercial cameras—it may be difficult for us to find the place or recognize the need for a new camera, a completely different kind of camera, such as the Company is announcing this month to the public. But the Kodak Medalist, we soon discover, is so brilliantly designed to do a bang-up job and it offers amateur and professional workers alike such a galaxy

of picture-taking features that it seems certain to establish for itself a firm and important place in the expanding field of photography.

The Kodak Medalist is a compact instrument of moderate size and unconventional design. It bears little resemblance to other cameras—this dissimilarity being functionally identified, we find, with its truly unusual capabilities.

Coated Lens

Its lens is a new Kodak Ektar $f/3.5$, ground in part from the optical glass which was recently announced by the Company. The inner glass-air surfaces are coated to improve the clarity and brilliance of the images formed by the lens.

The lens is mounted in a focusing tube with helical-thread action which is adjusted by a micrometer focusing knob. The rigidity of this metal construction as compared to the conventional bellows, and the convenience of its action—the lens and focusing scales being advanced without revolving—comprise one of the camera's most notable innovations.

A special adaptation of the new between-the-lens Kodak Supermatic shutter is used in the Medalist. A

two-color speed-selecting scale shows in red figures the slower speeds which require a tripod, while speeds of $1/25$ of a second and faster are marked in black. Nine speeds, from 1 to $1/400$ second, and "bulb" are available. The shutter is automatically cocked when film is advanced for the next exposure. A delayed-action device can be set to trip the shutter about 12 seconds after the release has been tripped.

While the Medalist operates as a roll film camera making $2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ negatives on No. 620 Kodak film, it can be quickly adapted by means of an accessory back for using film packs, cut film, and plates. A ground glass, included with the accessory back, can be used for critical focusing—a cable release serving to hold the shutter open. Later on, an extension unit will be made available which will adapt the Medalist for extreme close-ups.

A split-field range finder and a parallax-correction view finder are so designed that the eye can shift from the eyepiece of one to that of the other merely by altering the direction of gaze. The range finder and lens operate in automatic unison by means of a cam-and-lever coupling. When exposures are to be made on Kodak Infrared Film, a red focusing mark provides for manual correction of focusing, necessary since infrared light focuses on a different plane from visible light.

The versatility of the Medalist extends even beyond its ability as a brilliant picture taker. By utilizing basic parts of the Kodak Precision Enlarger and a new Camera Adapter A, the Medalist is readily converted into a darkroom enlarger capable of magnifications ranging between 2.75 and 8 diameters.

All of these features, and many others, such as an automatically set depth-of-field scale, give the Medalist a range of usefulness unsurpassed by any other camera. This versatility, combined with its ability to form negative images of the utmost clarity and sharpness, will recommend the Kodak Medalist to critical workers in amateur, scientific, and professional fields. Without accessories, the Kodak Medalist will retail at \$165, complete with Ektar lens.



Unusual in design and appearance, the new Kodak Medalist rates at the top in performance. Its superb lens, its ability to use roll film, cut film, and plates, and many other features will delight the picture taker

Color and Action Come to Life on Film

The Film Processing Departments at Kodak Park Work Magic with Exposed Films

"THE PRICE INCLUDES PROCESSING"—and that is why every roll of Ciné-Kodak Film and all 35-millimeter and cut-sheet Kodachrome sold by Eastman dealers is later returned by the customer to an Eastman processing station. Mailing cartons or, in the case of 35-millimeter Kodachrome, little cloth mailing bags are furnished with the film, to provide for sending it to one of the Eastman processing stations scattered over the country.

Movies and "Stills"

There are seven of these stations equipped to process black-and-white Ciné-Kodak Film, and five that handle Ciné-Kodak Kodachrome Film. Three stations, in Rochester, Chicago, and Hollywood, process 35-millimeter and cut-sheet Kodachrome.

Every day, truckloads of these exposed films arrive at Kodak Park for processing. They are unloaded at a central receiving depot in Building 6 to be sorted and sent on to the proper department for attention. As mailbag after mailbag is emptied from the truck, the visitor's imagination is likely to run riot. For many of these "still" and Ciné-Kodak films carry the latent images of their owners' happiest and most memorable experiences—pictures of children and grownups, of the home and the wide world. This is precious freight, certainly, that comes through the mail to Kodak Park. Little wonder that it must be processed and handled with the greatest of care.

On Their Way

After a general sorting, the Ciné-Kodak film is carried by conveyor to a second point where the cartons are opened and the film grouped according to type, for each type must be processed in a specific way. Here, both the carton and its film are perforated with an identifying number so that the two, later on, will be correctly matched.

Then, to the developing machines.

Whether we follow a roll of black-and-white or a roll of Kodachrome



The mailman comes heavily laden to the Film Processing Departments at Kodak Park. Each day, whole truckloads of exposed film, mailed in by Eastman customers, are sorted here and sent on their way for special processing

film we are certain to be impressed by the complicated, smoothly functioning equipment which handles them. The processing operations, in either case, are continuous—each roll of film being spliced to its predecessor as the day's work passes in one unbroken strip through the processing machines.

Black-and-White

The black-and-white film is first developed in very much the same way as ordinary "still" film to form a negative image. This image is then bleached out and the film exposed a second time, thus reversing the image to a positive suitable for projection on the screen.

It is during this second exposure that Kodak's exclusive "corrective" processing is achieved. The intensity of the printing light is governed by a photo cell which scans the film and, by generating a tiny electric current of varying strength, actuates a control device. Faulty exposures over a considerable range are automatically corrected in this way, so that the customer who has misjudged the exposure may still receive a film that projects clearly in the home.

Kodachrome Film, from its very nature, does not lend itself to corrective processing. The processing of this full-color film involves many

steps necessary for transforming the latent images of three separate emulsion layers into a single beautiful transparency.

"Still" Kodachrome, exposed in Bantams, Retinas, and other 35-millimeter cameras, is handled in much the same way as the Ciné-Kodak Kodachrome. But additional



Batteries of film-processing machines discharge the finished film into this long drying alley. As the narrow strips of processed Ciné-Kodak film flow out, they are inspected by attendants and wound on reels



Among the many services performed by the Recordak division of the finishing departments is the regular microfilming of thirty daily newspapers. Eastman-built, this ingenious machine is designed to do this

steps, one finds, are required here. After processing, this film is coated with a protective lacquer, and then cut into its individual frames so that they may be securely fastened in Kodak Ready Mounts and boxed.

While the processing of Kodachrome and reversal black-and-white films constitutes the major work of the film processing departments, there are many other services offered by these departments to the customer.

Duplicates of 16-millimeter Kodachrome and both 8- and 16-millimeter black-and-white films are produced for customers who desire copies of their Ciné-Kodak films. Cut-sheet Kodachrome, exposed for the most part by professional photographers, is processed here. In the Recordak Department, thirty daily newspapers are regularly reproduced on microfilm to be placed in the files of newspapers and libraries. Special government work, some of it on unperforated 35-millimeter film, forms an important part of this department's duties.

Quality First

Amid all the activities of the film processing departments, one is continually impressed by the never-ending efforts to maintain quality at its very peak. There are laboratories, testing divisions, and control points where rigid tests and inspections are

being conducted all the time. Test strips of film are frequently sent through the developing machines along with the customers' films. All 35-millimeter Kodachrome and a considerable part of the Ciné-Kodak Film is projected for inspection. The processing solutions are frequently analyzed. In fact, this constant testing and endless research on processing problems make the processing departments a veritable chemical laboratory. New and better methods, as they are developed here, are passed along to other Eastman processing stations in this country and abroad. Thus, the benefits of film-processing research at Kodak Park become available to Eastman customers the world over.

Every night, in thousands of homes, life's grandest moments are being relived through the medium of home movies. The lifelike realism of the action flowing across those motion-picture screens can be attributed, in large part, to the fundamental research and development being carried on in these processing departments at Kodak Park.

Kodak Trouble Shooters Take to the Skyways



On Saturday, May 17th, the Eastman Kodak Stores in Boston received an urgent call for service from Nantucket. Something amiss with the photofinishing apparatus of an Eastman dealer there required immediate attention. As luck would have it, boats from the mainland were still on infrequent winter schedule and so Mr. Homeyer, manager of the Stores, asked Mr. Wiggin, an employee and licensed pilot, if he would ferry Mr. Ford of the Developing and Printing Department over by air. In no time at all, our Eastman trouble shooters were on the wing, landing at Nantucket in just an hour. Adjustments to the ailing apparatus were deftly made and soon afterwards, Messrs. Wiggin and Ford were heading toward Falmouth, on the mainland. There they refueled before returning to Easton. Total elapsed time—5½ hours. The picture of Nantucket Island, looking toward Great Point, was taken by Mr. Ford with a Speed Graphic equipped with Kodak Anastigmat f/4.5 lens, Kodak Super-XX Film and G filter



OUT OF THE HAT

Soldier

TO KODAK PEOPLE EVERYWHERE, the abbreviation "K.P." indicates Kodak Park—but to a soldier it signifies Kitchen Police.

Lieutenant Joseph T. Egan, who left Kodak Park for active service at Camp Upton, New York, last year, reports that Kitchen Police is no longer the disagreeable assignment it used to be, thanks to such modern equipment as electric mixers and vegetable peelers, and even automatic dishwashers. Which is all in keeping with the "streamlined" army of today.

As a reception center—the post where the raw recruit gets his first taste of army life after he has left the induction station—Camp Upton is a busy place indeed, with as many as twenty-two hundred new soldiers on the post at one time.

"Our main job is to classify and train the men so that they will be of the utmost benefit to their country," Lieutenant Egan says. "The classification covers the personal history of each man, his professional ability and training, and his hobbies. It enables us to place men in the work for which they are best suited. Take, for instance, a recruit who is just out of school and who has had no actual job experience, but whose hobby is radio. He'll probably be sent to a Signal-Corps post for training with the radio section; and from there he may go to radio school."

An inspiring sight for the visitor to Camp Upton is the mess hall at lunchtime, when a thousand men line up for their "chow."

"The food is very good indeed—and there is always plenty of it," the Lieutenant reports. "Each man picks up a tray—service is cafeteria style—and goes to a steam table. Service is under the supervision of the cooks, and the servers are immaculate in white uniforms, even to hats. All mess halls in camp are inspected at least once a day, and at mealtime there is always an officer present."

From reveille to taps, life in an army camp is carefully planned, the recreation periods no less than the



Lieutenant Joseph T. Egan: he tells of camp life

drills and instructions. At Camp Upton there is a War Department theater where the latest movies and news reels are shown, a club house where the soldier may purchase his home-town paper and magazines, and a large recreation hall that houses a library, reading room, rest room, and the chaplains' offices.

"The American Legion, the Red Cross, and other organizations operate recreation rooms in the near-by

towns for the boys, too," Lieutenant Egan tells us. "And what with big leaguers being inducted, there are fast and furious ball games every evening.

"Photography, of course, is just as much a hobby at Camp Upton as it is right within the ranks of Kodak employees. We have our own dark-room, and we buy our own equipment. The picture of Miss Fifi D'Orsay with some of the boys and the portrait of myself were taken and finished right here on the post."

Activities Calendar

- July 11—K.P.A.A. outdoor summer entertainment on the athletic field. Also a matinee for trickworkers and their families, and for all children
- July 12—Camera Club beach party
- K.P.A.A. men's golf tournament, at Le Roy
- July 14—K.P.A.A. men's singles tennis tournament commences, on the Kodak Park courts
- July 19—Kodak Office men's golf tournament, at Brook-Lea
- July 21—K.P.A.A. men's doubles tennis tournament commences, on the Kodak Park courts
- July 26—Hawk-Eye annual picnic, at Willow Point Park
- Late July—Hawk-Eye Camera Club picnic and hike, at Watkins Glen
- August 2—Camera Club beach party
- August 9—Camera Club picnic
- August 11—K.P.A.A. girls' annual picnic, at Willow Point Park



Miss Fifi D'Orsay entertaining the boys at Camp Upton—and very evidently enjoying it just as much as they

Tenite Sets New Style



Milady can now tackle her summer activities equipped with a colorful handbag made of Tenite. Though light in weight, it's roomy enough to hold those countless accessories she habitually carries around. Strips of white and colored Tenite are interwoven, one shade being picked up in the binding. The bracelet is of Tenite, too

Odyssey of a Famous Rover

(Continued from page 2)

thatch, looking very picturesque indeed.

Easily one of the world's outstanding sights is the colored lakes—three bodies of water, trapped in craters close together, and each of a different color. They are deep, circular in shape, and 800 to 900 feet in diameter. Seen from the edge of a 400-foot crater the blue, green, and dark-red lakes resemble huge buckets of paint. Captain Johnson and members of his crew rowed on the green lake, and the ship's cook actually went for a swim.

Just a few days sail from Flores brought the *Yankee* to the island of Komodo, where the world's only drag-

ons exist. Discovered a few years ago, they occasionally reach 14 feet in length and, Captain Johnson guesses, must weigh close to five hundred pounds. They have a long forked tongue, which darts in and out as they move about. "With a little imagination," the Captain said, "you can almost see them spit fire as the fairy tales would have them."

After stops at Java, Batavia, and Singapore, the *Yankee* headed through the stormy Malacca Straights, and on to the island of Nias, famous for its extraordinary ironclad warriors.

A most unusual phenomenon, although very often written about in the old days of wooden sailing ships, was witnessed by Captain Johnson on the run from Bahia in Brazil, to

British Guiana, homeward bound.

"One wild night," he related, "we encountered the noisiest electrical storm I've ever run up against. It sure did shake things up, and one bolt came tearing down the fore-topmast shroud with a streak of fire and a sizzling noise. As the storm passed on, our masthead and some of the rigging glowed with balls of St. Elmo's fire. It stayed for fifteen or twenty minutes and then gradually disappeared. As I climbed up the mast to get closer to this strange phenomenon I felt a curious, eerie something telling me to stay away. Lashes of pale light seemed to be spurting from the masthead shroud out into space, quickly melting like snow before it had gone more than a foot or two. This is the only time we have ever seen St. Elmo's fire on the *Yankee*."

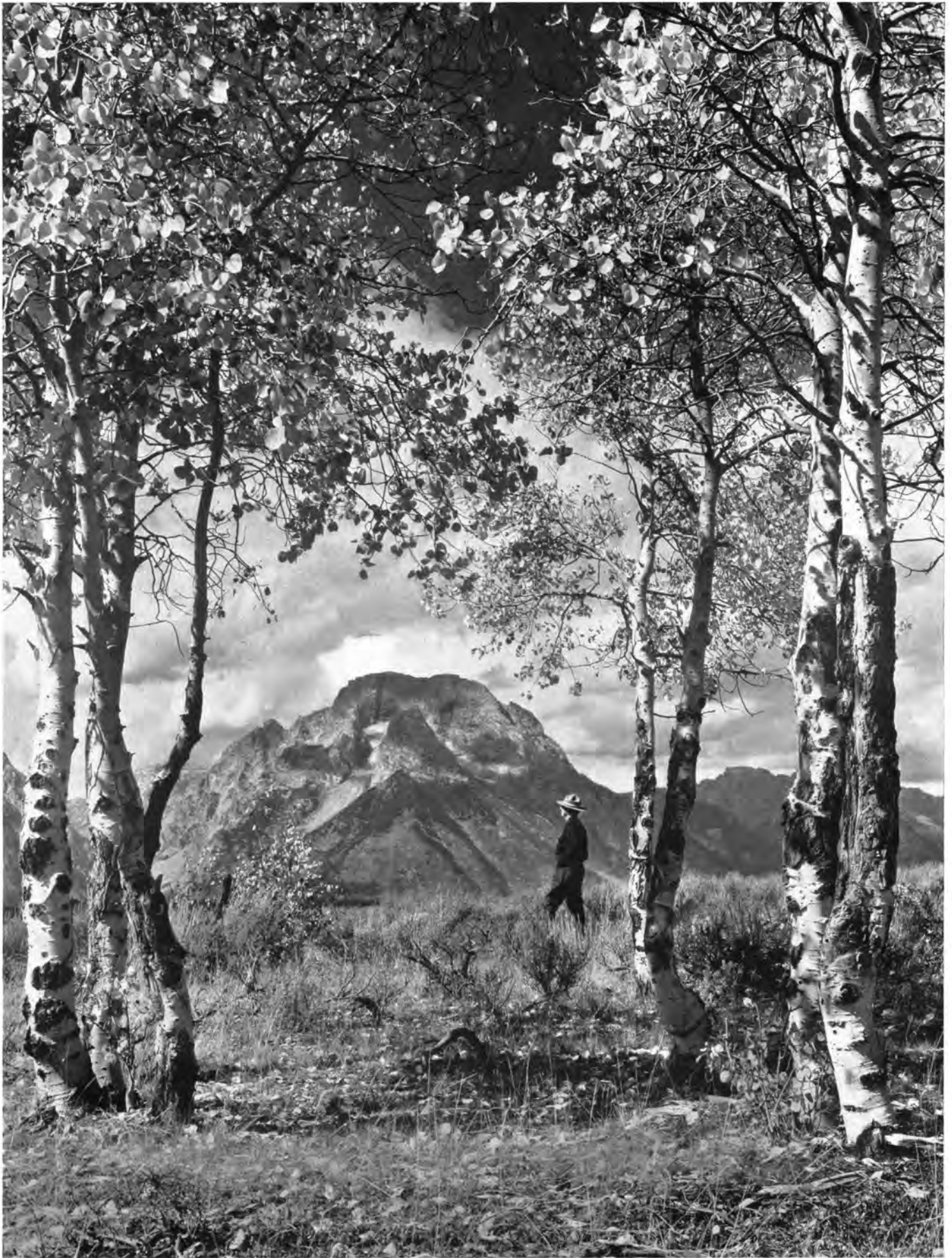
Behind the Scenes

(Continued from page 3)

Accurate time is furnished to Kodak Park through a master clock that actuates fifty electric relays, which in turn operate the clocks to be found in Kodak Park's many buildings. An adjuster makes a constant check of them all to see that they're working properly. In making his rounds, which extend over an area of more than 400 acres, he checks scores of registration clocks, time stamps, and wall clocks.

The Office Equipment Department also handles the servicing of many types of office machines. Two service mechanics look after the many typewriters and adding and calculating machines in use at the Park. Some of the typewriters, heavy-duty models for typing process tickets, being in constant use throughout a 3-shift day, require unusually thorough and frequent attention. Fanfold machines, used for typing process orders, are serviced every working day. In addition to this regular inspection of equipment, the servicemen are on constant call to handle repairs and emergency service orders.

All of these unusual services, we learned, are important phases of the mighty job of keeping Kodak Park running smoothly. Though we're prone to take them for granted, they require careful planning and skillful execution—a great deal of both.



"MOUNTAIN SPLENDOR"

PELICULA KODAK SUPER-XX Esta es una película de extraordinaria rapidez cuyo grano se ha reducido al mínimo. Rinde negativos nítidos hechos bajo condiciones de luz casi imposibles. Es completamente pancromática y lleva una base especial que la protege contra halo. Se suministra en todos los tamaños populares para aficionados.



PELICULA KODAK PLUS-X Esta es una película que posee rapidez más grano muy fino, de modo que los negativos que se hagan bajo condiciones de luz no favorables rinden generosas ampliaciones casi libres de grano. Es pancromática con base antihalo. Se suministra también esta película en todos los tamaños populares para aficionados.



Asegúrese de tomar las mejores fotos Cargue su cámara con estas **PELICULAS KODAK**

SU cámara puede darle fotos mucho más finas de lo que usted se imagina si usa estas Películas Kodak.

En instantáneas de acción rápida a velocidades máximas del obturador; de noche bajo luz artificial, la gran rapidez de la Película Kodak Super-XX le asegura los mejores resultados. Para hacer ampliaciones de gran tamaño, la Película Kodak Panatomic-X le asegura negativos casi sin grano. Y para uso general con su cámara miniatura, la Película Kodak Plus-X le asegura rapidez más grano fino.

Hollywood usó materiales negativos Kodak para filmar cada una de las diez mejores producciones del 1940 escogidas por los críticos en la encuesta de la revista "Film Daily." Estas Películas Kodak proporcionan a usted una calidad similar. Cargue su cámara con estas películas y logrará mejores resultados.

PELICULA KODAK PANATOMIC-X Esta es una película de grano infinitamente fino y rapidez amplia para fines corrientes. Es pancromática y lleva una base antihalo. Se suministra en todos los tamaños populares.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, ROCHESTER, N. Y., E. U. A.

Kodak Argentina, Ltda., Alsina 951, Buenos Aires; Kodak Brasileira, Ltd., Avenida Almirante Barroso 81-A, Rio de Janeiro; Kodak Colombiana, Ltd., Calle Caldas, Barranquilla; Carrera 7, No. 13-81, Cali; Calle 17, No. 7-93, Bogotá; Kodak Cubana, Ltd., Neptuno 1062, Habana; Kodak Chilena, Ltd., Av. B. O'Higgins 1472, Santiago; Kodak Mexicana, Ltd., San Jerónimo 24, México, D.F.; Kodak Panamá, Ltd., Avenida Central 98, Panamá; Kodak Peruana, Ltd., Divorciadas 652, Lima; Kodak Philippines, Ltd., Dasmariñas 434, Manila; Kodak Uruguay, Ltd., Colonia 1222, Montevideo.