

Kodak Fifth War Loan Sales Over \$3,000,000

George Eastman

He would have been
90 years old today



Bell Ringers—These Kodak men rang the bell at Liberty Bridge last week, on behalf of all Kodak people purchasing bonds during the Fifth War Loan. From left they are J. D. Fewster, Kodak Office; J. H. Bushfield, Kodak Park; Sid Hines, Camera Works; J. H. Parker, Kodak Park; R. G. Fisher, Kodak Office; Don McConville, Industrial Relations, and Dick Howland, Hawk-Eye.

Park Total Hits Percentage Of 108

Over \$3,000,000 in War Bonds were purchased by Kodak employees during the Fifth War Loan. Final figures show that sales amounted to \$3,141,740.

This is the largest amount ever reached at Kodak in a bond drive and represented 108 per cent of the goal of \$2,900,000.

Faced with the biggest quota ever assigned them, employees put the campaign well over the top to maintain their excellent record established in previous drives in which they exceeded their goals.

The concluding week of the Fifth War Loan at Kodak Park pushed the final Company percentage from 102 to 108 per cent. When the Park went over the top with 108 per cent, every Rochester division of the Company had gone over its goal in the campaign.

Park sales totaled \$1,468,116, which was \$108,116 over the quota of \$1,360,000. Camera Works employees bought \$829,125 in bonds, 100.5 per cent of the \$825,000 goal. Hawk-Eye had 117 per cent, with bond sales hitting \$600,373. The quota was \$515,000. Kodak Office sales were \$221,712 for a percentage of 111. The quota was \$200,000.

The \$3,141,740 in bonds purchased by Kodak people contributed in a great measure toward Monroe County's individual sales of \$20,000,000.

Crash Kills Park Flyer

2nd Lt. Merle Eugene Reed, 21, Sundries Development employee at Kodak Park, was killed in a plane crash in India June 27, according to a message from the War Department.



Lt. Reed

left the Park's E&M Dept. for the service.

Office Flyer Missing

Reported missing in action on a mission over Germany June 20, is Lt. Nicholas Kehoe jr., 26, pilot of a B-24. He was a part-time employee of the Kodak Office Shipping Dept.

In the July 4 KODAKERY, a picture of Lieutenant Kehoe's wife and son, Mike, was run on the military page. Mrs. Kehoe, the former Mary Conley, worked on the 17th Floor at the Office.



(Extracted from a story written by the late Lewis B. Jones, Kodak vice-president, and published in the Rochester Democrat & Chronicle on March 15, 1932, the day following Mr. Eastman's death. All facts and figures are reproduced as written by Mr. Jones in 1932.)

CW Marine Bags Jap Peeking from Foxhole

By S/Sgt. Murray Lewis
Marine Corps Combat Correspondent.

Somewhere in the Pacific—(Delayed)—Marine Pvt. Frank A. Marando, 20, of Kittleberger Park, Webster, N. Y., saw a Jap pop his head out of a foxhole, look around, and pop back down again.

Marando reasoned that any man fool enough to try a trick like that once would do it again, so he carefully set his sights and waited.

A few minutes later, the same Jap popped his head out of the foxhole again, only to have it

Pvt. Frank A. Marando had just started as a hand lathe operator in Dept. 21 at Camera Works when he answered Uncle Sam's call and enlisted in the Marine Corps.

blown off by Marando's automatic rifle.

This is the only incident of the Marshall Islands fighting that the Webster marine can recall with any degree of humor. The rest was all grim. He was later wounded.

Marando was part of an assault team which soon found itself up in the front lines, battering against prepared Jap positions. His assistant rifleman was killed by a sniper, which meant he would have to lug not only a heavy rifle but also the ammunition.

A machine-gun nest about 50 yards to the flank began firing on the advancing Leathernecks. Marando was ordered to knock it out. Mortar shells landing near by were raising dust and he ran 10 yards

forward to get a better view.

It was a little better, but not too good. Nevertheless, Marando killed two Japs. He couldn't get at the others without shifting his position.

As he ran forward a second time, a bullet hit him in the leg and he crawled into a shell hole while he patched up the wound.

"It felt like a burn at first—then my leg stiffened up on me," Marando recalled. "I didn't have

any pain, and after the corpsmen fixed me up, I felt like going back and doing a little more shooting, but they put me on a ship, instead."

Now in a naval hospital, Marando has almost recovered from his injuries. He recently was presented with the Purple Heart Medal by Marine Lt. Gen. Holland W. Smith, commanding general of the Fifth Amphibious Corps in the Pacific.



Hero—A nurse at a naval hospital somewhere in the Pacific admires the Purple Heart Medal recently presented to Marine Pvt. Frank A. Marando, Camera Works serviceman, who was wounded while fighting Japs in the Central Pacific. (Official Marine Corps Photo)

TO the world at large, the story of the life of George Eastman is the story of photography as it is known today. The world, too, knows something of his benefactions; but the world knows of those benefactions only on their monetary side. The interest that he took in his philanthropies, the time and thought and energy that he devoted to them, is known only to Rochester—perhaps to only a small part of Rochester.

Gave Himself With Money

The world at large understands that George Eastman had given away something like \$70,000,000. Those who have been intimately associated with him in connection with his benefactions know that he had given—not mere money, but had given of himself in a vast measure to those institutions in which he had interested himself. Modestly he has said that when a rich man endows a college he does not give away money; he simply distributes money that he cannot personally use. But when George Eastman "distributed" money, he gave along with that money his time, his thought, his effort—that it might be wisely used. The beneficiary received something more than money. Whatever the institution might be, it profited not only from George Eastman's money but profited from his thoroughgoing interest, his vision, and his resourcefulness. The money was not tossed aside as a gift. The brain, that through usefulness made the money, was alive to the necessity of making the money useful to the beneficiary. In his philanthropies as in his business, Mr. Eastman realized the responsibilities of leadership and accepted them.

Honest, Thorough

George Eastman's most outstanding characteristic—next to honesty—was thoroughness. The thing he most abhorred was waste. He knew the drudgery of work; accepted it and did it—a tremendous amount of it. He got enjoyment out of his business, as does every successful man; he enjoyed too the success of those institutions in which he had interested himself through his donations. He knew how to make the most of his leisure hours—for he never had idle hours. Good music, good books, the theater, the fun of outdoor life, shooting and fishing—all these appealed to him. One of his philosophies was that "What we do in our

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Camera Works Differentials Make Important Military Devices 'Tick'

New production records and standards have been attained at Camera Works in the manufacture of precision differentials, called by some, "Gears that calculate motion." In addition to demonstrating unusual skill in the production of a product entirely unrelated to cameras, engineers and production men at the plant have also been able to pass on new assembly methods, improved models, and many valuable ideas for redesigning gear-shaping machinery, to other companies similarly engaged. Experts of the companies have made frequent visits to Camera Works to study the manufacturing methods used there.

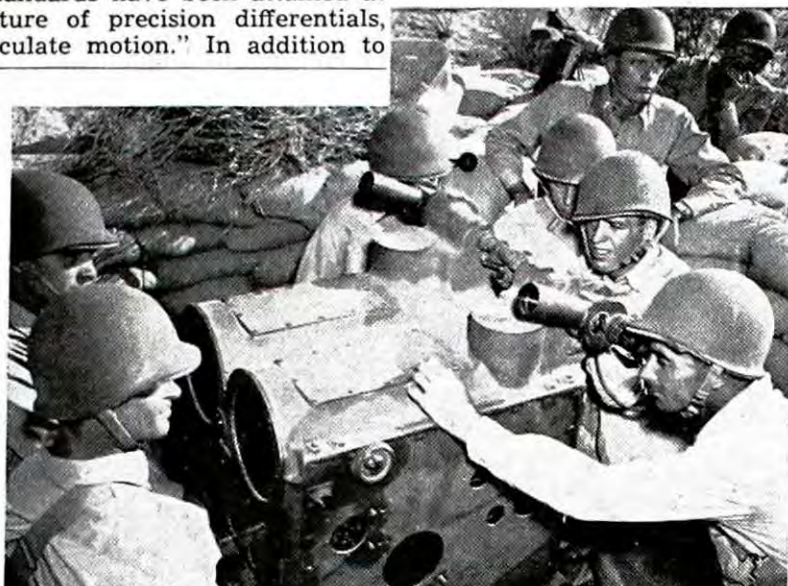
The importance of differentials becomes apparent when one considers the numerous intricate and vital military devices which use them. Differentials made at Camera Works are found in the anti-aircraft director, sound locator, range finder, height finder, bombsight, automatic plane pilot, and in the fire interrupter on plane gun turrets.

A differential, in its simplest term, is a series of gears used to transmit motion involving two or more different elements. You have a differential on the rear axle of your car. With it, the outside wheel on a turn can revolve faster than the inside when the car goes around a corner, despite the fact that both wheels are driven through the same drive shaft.

Principle in Reverse

Imagine both auto wheels to be the sighting control knobs such as are found on a height finder, and the auto motor to be the mechanism inside the height finder. Through a reversal of the same principle, the differential can transmit movements to the mechanism, even though one wheel, or knob, is revolved faster than the other.

One instance where differentials have an important role is in equipment that operates anti-aircraft guns. A height finder, sound locator or radio detection apparatus is used to spot a hostile plane. As this equipment is kept trained on the moving plane, the gun automatically is shifted to keep the plane in range. But there are many factors that enter into this range finding. The height finder and tracker supply the computer with the speed of the plane, its altitude and direction, as well as the proper path of the shell for firing, and all of this information and much more is passed to the gun. Once the gun is on the target and the director is set for proper tracking, the crewmen can take their hands off the instruments and the gun will follow the target automatically.



Directing — Data from the height finder goes to the anti-aircraft director, and firing data for guns is computed by means of differentials, some of which are made at Camera Works. Kodak also makes optics for this instrument.

ly, providing the plane maintains a straight course. It will be readily seen that the differentials used in this system must be extremely accurate so that the various motions which they collect and pass on give a true picture of what is happening overhead.

One of the interesting new developments for war planes is a fire

interrupter used on gun turrets, a device in which a differential has a very important role. By means of the fire interrupter, a gunner can follow an enemy plane, keeping his trigger pulled at all times without fear of shooting off any part of his own plane. As the gun and bullets follow the target, the interrupter follows a predetermined track. When the stream of bullets comes too close to any part of the defending plane, the guns are shut off automatically by the interrupter and the firing is resumed when the line of fire is again clear.

Borrow Auto Technique

In the manufacture of differentials, Camera Works engineers borrowed a technique developed by automotive experts and improved upon it so as to get gear-shaving machines capable of turning out parts at a higher rate of production and with greater accuracy. Shaving machines had been developed for auto men that made gears more accurate, with the idea of reducing noise in the transmission. When Camera Works began turning out small precision differentials on war contracts, the gear engineers began with a type of shaver which had proved unsatisfactory to auto makers because of its small size, and altered and rebuilt it until it did the job.

This is only one way in which output and quality have been improved. New methods of assembly were developed, since it was necessary to turn out a precision job despite a shortage of sufficiently skilled employees. Some of the work has been taken over by blind men, who, using only their keen sense of touch, have proved skillful in locating "bugs" in the differentials and correcting them.



Precision — Lillian Weinstein of Camera Works inspects a differential. It's small, but its high precision makes it most important.



In the Jungle — Here's a Kodak-made height finder, manned by a Marine anti-aircraft unit, during an air raid alert on Cape Gloucester, New Britain. Besides the differentials for this delicate instrument, Kodak makes the tubes and optical bar as well as the optics. (Official U.S. Marine Photo)

Two Kodak Soldiers Missing, Four Others Are Wounded

Two Kodak servicemen were reported missing in action and four others were wounded, according to messages received last week from the War Department by relatives. Missing since D-Day

in France is Pvt. John F. Carroll, 19, a paratrooper. He was employed at Camera Works in Dept. 21 as a bench lathe operator from Aug. 31, 1942, until Dec. 4, 1942, when he went into the service. He has been overseas since February.

Sgt. John E. Maier, 28, of Kodak Office, is also reported missing in France since D-Day, June 6. He was a combat engineer and had been overseas since April, this year.

Pfc. William T. Oughterson, 21, a paratrooper from Kodak Park, was wounded in France on June 9 and now is in a hospital. He enlisted in May 1942 and has been overseas since December 1943.

He was employed in the Metal Shop, Bldg. 60 at the Park, from June 24, 1941, until May 16, 1942.

Reported slightly wounded in France on June 14 is Pfc. Donald C. Hayes, toolmaker, of Dept. 59, Camera Works. He entered the Army in October 1942 and has been in North Africa and Sicily. He was at Camera Works from Mar. 31, 1941, until Oct. 1, 1942.

Ist Lt. Richard Williamson, 26, of the Kodak Park X-ray Dept., was wounded in Italy June 9. He is a platoon leader in a tank corps and has been overseas since May 1943. He was at the Park from June 10, 1941, until Feb. 4, 1942.

Employee of the Aerial Film Dept., Kodak Park, from July 1, 1941, until Feb. 23, 1943, Pvt. George R. Lee is reported recovering in a British hospital from wounds received in France. He went overseas in July 1943.

Clubs Get Entries

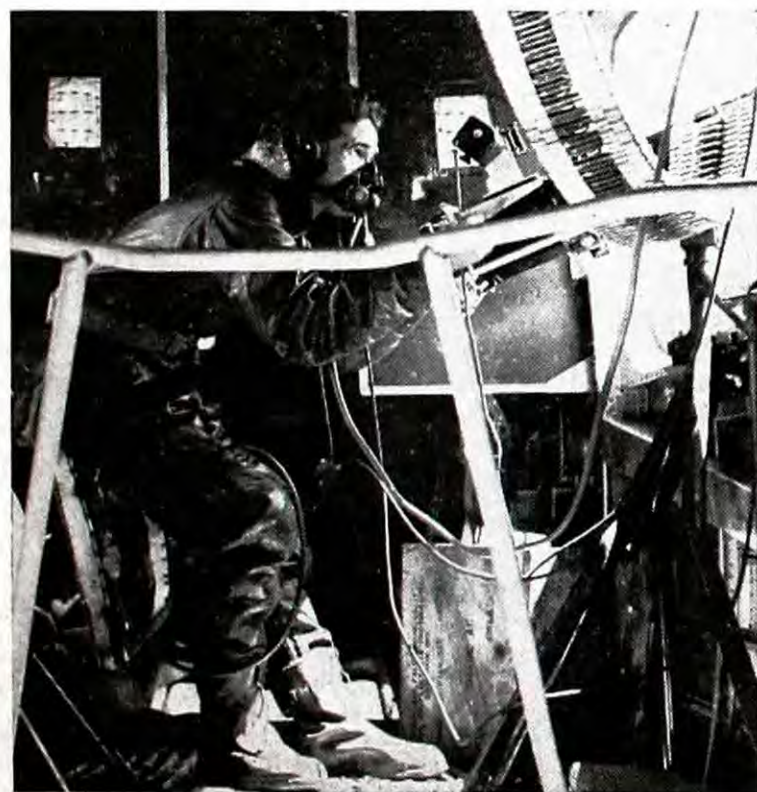
Kodak and Hawk-Eye Camera Clubs are accepting entries for the All-Rochester PSA Interchange Show, first to be held in this city.

Any individual may secure entry forms and enter an unlimited number of black-and-white prints. Judging will be at the Rochester Memorial Art Gallery. Deadline for entries is Aug. 1.

Accident-less



Careful — Frank Shartle, winder in the Emulsion Coating darkroom, Kodak Park, has been with the Company since June 14, 1909, and has never missed a day's work because of an accident. He has always been in the same department. Shartle's son, Frank, honorably discharged World War II veteran, is in the Box Dept. at the Park. Another son, Edward, is with the Army in the South Pacific.



Gun Stopper — Differentials play an important role in plane gunnery for they're an essential part of a fire interrupter which shuts off the gun when the stream of bullets comes too close to any part of the defending plane. (Official U.S. Navy Photo)

Here's How to Beat the Heat

Ways for employees of war plants to beat the heat and still keep production schedules have been compiled by the United States Public Health Service, and are passed on to Kodak people by Dr. W. A. Sawyer, head of the Kodak Medical Dept.

Ability to withstand hot weather varies greatly from person to person, Dr. Sawyer points out, but nearly everyone can increase his own tolerance of the heat. Here's how:

1—Eat well-balanced meals, including meats and other proteins, fresh fruits and vegetables, but avoid greasy and fatty foods.
2—Drink liberal quantities of water. Eight to 10 glasses are sufficient, but more will do no harm. Avoid excessive use of alcohol because it increases susceptibility to the ill effects of heat during exceptionally hot periods.

3—Increase the use of salt if you perspire freely. You can add a

pinch of salt to each glass of water. (Administration of salt is a specific preventive of heat cramps, an acute illness caused by excessive perspiration.)

4—Wear light-colored, lightweight, loose clothing, which does not check evaporation of perspiration.

5—Don't expose yourself unnecessarily to direct sunlight.

6—Get sufficient and regular sleep.

7—Use leisure time for rest. Don't play too hard.

Dr. Sawyer adds another caution: Remember heat and fatigue can make a vicious circle. Heat makes you tired and being tired breaks your defense against heat.

Hawk-Eyefuls

On Monday of last week, memorial services were held at St. John's Catholic Church for the late 2nd Lt. John Sweetland, copilot of a Liberator, who lost his life on a bombing mission over Italy. The pilot of the same plane, originally reported missing, has been found badly injured, it is reported. John's wife has hurried east from California to visit the pilot's wife in South Carolina to get further details. . . . Marge D'Angelo was maid of honor at the wedding of her brother Anthony, Camera Works, to Jean Caruso, also of Camera Works. . . . Pvt. Peter Battisti is now in New Guinea. . . . Dorothy Kumpf has four brothers in service: Leo, a waist gunner on a bomber, is now a prisoner of war in Germany; Ray, a corporal, is with the engineers on the invasion front; Howard, a lieutenant, is with a tank destroyer battalion at Fort Lewis, Wash.; and Harry, a sergeant, is in a medical detachment at Camp Grant, Ill. Her brother-in-law, an M.D., is now a captain in the Army in Italy. . . . Mr. and Mrs. Donald Shencup announce the birth of a daughter. . . . Tommy Lawler was transferred last week to George Diehl's department. His friends in Dept. 70 gave him a little send-off. . . . S/lc Robert Conrad, Dept. 11, a member of the amphibious forces, is home after 54 days in the thick of it at the Anzio beachhead.



Dorothy Kumpf

Ella Wienecke is spending her vacation in Denby, Ontario, visiting relatives. . . . Carmine Palleschi did his fishing last week in Eel Bay near Pinhurst. . . . Barbara Kane spent her vacation in New York City with her husband, PO/lc Michael Kane. . . . Edith Roche took the lake trip to Detroit. . . . Gerry Elmer is planning to go to the Northwoods Dude Ranch on her vacation late in August. . . . The fish in Keuka Lake weren't biting for Joe Arva and Harry Sutton as they did for Ed Charles. Joe and Harry will pick their own spots hereafter. . . . Sam Perconte, while vacationing with relatives in Paterson, N. J., saw as much of New York City as he could crowd into one week. . . . Ed Casey spent the first week of his vacation building a picket fence around his yard. . . . Spar Virginia Rae, now stationed at Manhattan Beach, visited her associates in Dept. 55 recently. . . . After some time in the Naval Hospital in Norfolk, Va., Bea Burke is back with a medical discharge from the WAVES.

Among those who attended the dinner at the Brass Rail on June 29 given for Doris Reagan before her marriage to Walter Seely were Evelyn Whitmore, Bonnie Herman, Helen Vernali, Agnes Driscoll, Susie Spohr, Irene Daskiewicz, Ann Tartaglia, Bernice Leppla and Catherine Polleschi. . . . On Wednesday, June 28, girls of Dept. 59 gave a stork shower for Terry Piano and Josephine Terena. Arrangements were made by Betty Landschoot, who, with Dorothy Wagner and Viola Giardino, also provided the entertainment. . . . Marion Krieg Becker, now in Norfolk, Va., has had a baby boy. She is with her husband, Frank, a Kodak Park man who is stationed there with the Navy. . . . Helen Kataskas is the mother of a baby girl born Sunday, June 25, at St. Mary's Hospital. Her husband, Pfc. Edmund Kataskas, is in England with the Army Air Forces. . . . Phyllis Niedermeier has received a ring from S/2c John Woolcot, Dept. 82, of the Navy Seabees. . . . Catherine Venters married Willard Marshall on Saturday, June 24, at Grace Methodist Church. Best man was Bill Hauser; maid of honor, Audrey Murray, Curt Smith's secretary. Henderson Harbor was the honeymoon spot. . . . Among the girls who enjoyed a good time at a picnic at Ontario Beach Park a week ago Sunday were Helen Lisman, Anne Sidoti, Ann Golf, Inez D'Angelo, Helen Jozienko, Mary Downey and Alberta Flanagan. . . . Members of Dept. 60 entertained AOM/3c Maurice Boutelegier a week ago Friday with a party at Buckert's Inn. He is leaving for overseas.

Alice Dudley spent her vacation at home caring for her mother who is convalescing. . . . Leo Kulp is spending his vacation in Williamsport, Pa. Leo has a daughter at the Park, another at Kodak Office and another, Elsie Westcott, at Hawk-Eye. . . . Anne Lattierre is spending her vacation with her mother in Johnstown, Pa.; Ruth Phillips is spending hers with her folks in Scranton, Pa. . . . Frank Kubasiewicz vacationed at the Mohawk Dude Ranch. . . . Helen Kocick week-ended in Binghamton with her brother, who is a staff sergeant in the Army. . . . Having graduated from instrument school in Chicago, Ann Gerrie Scott, WAVE, spent a few days in Rochester last week before going on to Norfolk, Va. . . . Frank Schleich is the father of a baby girl, born June 29.

Paul Colway is vacationing in Oneida with his parents. . . . Carol Romaniw spent her vacation in Ithaca. . . . Jimmy Severin signs himself "Desert Rat" on a card sent from Death Valley. . . . Harold Krieger's son, Harold jr., a student at Irondequoit High, is working in Dept. 35, and Carl Amann's brother, William, who is at St. Andrew's Seminary, is working in Dept. 62 during the vacation months. . . . Al Boutelegier, Pat Driscoll and their wives are canoeing this week through the Fulton chain of lakes. . . . Hugh Sorensen is sporting a glorious tan acquired during two weeks at Goose Bay in the Thousand Islands. . . . Jeanette Roth's fiancé, Cpl. Charles Holburn, is home after seeing active service at Naples, Cassino and Anzio. Jeanette is in Dept. 47. . . . A week ago last Sunday Tom Burns shot a fox. When he reached his quarry, he found its teeth firmly embedded in the carcass of a woodchuck. . . . Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Alguire are the parents of a baby daughter, born June 28. . . . Donald Hartman recently married Grace Hibbs. . . . Wendell Caldwell's new little girl is named Nancy Jane. . . . Walter Wettach vacationed at home, taking life easy for a week. . . . Emmett Palmer will spend his vacation with his father and mother in Elkland, Pa. . . . Bill Smith, Dept. 47, spent his vacation last week puttering around his new home.



Al Boutelegier

53 at Plant Are Given Awards For Ideas

Forty-one men and 12 women were the recipients of 56 cash awards made by the Hawk-Eye Suggestion Dept. last month.

John Kennedy, Dept. 41, headed the list with two suggestions, one of which won \$42, the other \$22.50.

Among the women, Felicie Lydon, of the same department, took honors with a \$35 award.

Other suggestion award winners were as follows:

Dept. 17 — Ray Conrad, Ted Krest, Frank Rachow, Joseph Reiter; Dept. 23 — Bob VanVechten, Marjorie Walzer, Bill Young (two awards); Dept. 24 — Earl C. Allen, Ted Camp, John O'Brien, John Romaniw, Wesley Schaubert; Dept. 32 — Heinz Buchthal, Julius Fien, Elmer Hoffman; Dept. 33 — Frank Dannenberg, Herb Singleton; Dept. 36 — Olive Connell, Neil Murphy; Dept. 37 — Louisa Brennan, John Crowley, Jane Easterly; Dept. 38 — Rose Healy.

Dept. 40 — Carl Rais; Dept. 41 — Fred Englant, Don Erklenz, Bob Frost, Clara Hadaway, Walter Kase; Dept. 42 — Headly Sult; Dept. 50 — Leon Boekhout; Dept. 52 — Kathryn Sutherland (2 awards), Evelyn Whitmore; Dept. 56 — Howard Allen, Kenneth Hayward; Dept. 59 — Albert Falkenstein; Dept. 61 — Cliff Beard, Stuart Benham, Signe Clement, Wes Cunningham, Elma Gerrity, Oakley Latrace, Herman Lautner, Vern Lee, Harry McGillicuddy, Frank Schantz, Edson Smalley, Joseph Vara; Dept. 82 — Paul Kondolf, Helene Skurski, Harry Smidt.

'Better Late Than Never' No Slogan for H-E 'Early Bird'

"Better late than never" may be all right for some. But not for Frank Kohler, tester in Hawk-Eye Dept. 45. For more than 30 years Frank has been Johnnie-on-the-spot in getting to work before the bell rings. Frank says he has never been late to work in his life. This is at least partially confirmed by the plant records, which show no tardiness for the considerable period they cover.

Kohler started at Hawk-Eye on May 24, 1920, and, except for one interval, has been at Hawk-Eye ever since in the very same department in which he started.

Long-time Record

Before Frank came to Hawk-Eye he was at the Crown Optical Company, later the U.S. Naval Gun factory in Washington, and then for a few months at another optical firm. At none of these places, Frank says, was he ever late on the job.

There have been times when he has had to be out on account of sickness, but when he got back on his feet and returned to work, his time card again showed perfect "clockwork."

His recipe? "That's easy," says Frank. "Get to bed early enough so you can get up early enough to start for your job early enough." Frank likes his "shut-eye" as well as the next fellow, but he sees no sense in trying to grab an extra five minutes of it in the morning.

Ehrmann Raised To Consultant Post

On July 1 Superintendent Fred VonDeben announced that Louis Ehrmann had become a member of his staff to act as consultant on manufacturing problems and to handle special assignments.

Ehrmann's long experience as toolmaker and as head of the Tool Room will thus be made available to all production departments, it is stated.

At the same time, it was announced that the Tool Engineering Dept., under Allan Fultz, was taking over supervisory responsibility for the Tool Room, of which Guy Houghtaling, assisted by Ernest Peterson, is now in direct charge.

Dept. 62 Head Gets Present



25-Year Man—Ed Meyer, head of Dept. 62, celebrated his 25th anniversary at Hawk-Eye last month, and to mark the occasion, some of his associates presented him with a wrist watch. Among those on hand for the ceremony were Allan Fultz, head of Dept. 21, Carl Rexer, Dept. 16 head, and Fred VonDeben, General Superintendent. In the group, back row, from left, are Arthur Burgey, Ray Fritz, Rexer, Walter Hagaman, Joe Alguire, Jack Hill, Ray Parkinson, Emil Reidman and Roderick Ashton. In front row are Joann Lanza, Von Deben, Fultz, Meyer and Peter Bullough.

Rodeo Tickets Here

Tickets to the rodeo which will be held at Edgerton Park the last week in July have been obtained by the Marengo Riding Club and may be purchased from Sherm Montgomery in the Employment Office. Members of the riding club are planning on attending in a group and invite others to go.

Charlie Trades H-E Furnace For Army Oven

Charles Edsall, who was taking glass melts out of a Hawk-Eye furnace a few weeks ago, is taking baked beans out of the ovens in a G.I. kitchen.

Pvt. Edsall, of the Hawk-Eye Glass Plant, is in the midst of a nine-week course in cooking and baking at Camp Blanding, Fla., to qualify him as an Army cook.

It's an old story for Charlie, however, for he has done this sort of thing before, having served in the Army before coming to Hawk-Eye.

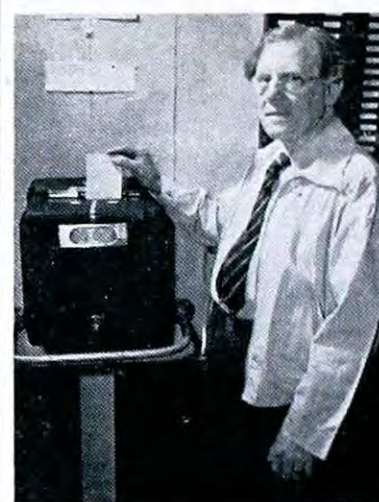
"Cooking in the Army is a lot different now than it was before the war," he writes. "We use gasoline stoves instead of the old field wood-burning stoves. In some respects the old stove was better because a lot more food could be cooked in a smaller space. The change was made because wood smoke would give away our position to the enemy."

Edsall says that the food is very good and well prepared. "But why shouldn't it be good?" he asks. "There are 250 cooks and bakers in our company!"

The last two weeks of the course, he concludes, will be given over to cooking for rifle and heavy-weapon companies on bivouac.



Pvt. Edsall



"Early Bird" Frank Kohler



Farewell Get-together—The Tool Room turned out in full force to honor their head man, Louis Ehrmann, a week ago Thursday evening, prior to his taking over his present position on the Superintendent's staff. Ehrmann is now acting as consultant on manufacturing problems. Here is one of the groups that got together for a reminiscent chat during the evening. From left are Florian Schlemitz, William Makin, Harold Brown, Ehrmann, George Heinrich and Walter Jahn.

George Eastman

He Would Have Been 90 Today

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working hours determines what we have in this world; what we do in our play hours determines what we are."

And no doubt it was living up to that philosophy that made him what he was. A boy who at 14 was obliged to quit school to help support his mother, who established and conducted one of the world's greatest enterprises, acquired an enormous personal fortune, distributed the greater part of that fortune in a way to make it permanently useful, and at the same time developed in himself the capacity for enjoying the best that the world has to offer in music and literature, in all the cultural arts, and with it all never became blasé, never lost his sense of humor, could still see fun in a ball game or a pack mule—such a boy made the most of every hour, working or leisure, and abhorred waste—worst of all, the waste of time.

Native of Oneida County

George Eastman was born in Waterville, Oneida County, New York, July 12, 1854, the son of George Washington and Maria Kilbourn Eastman. His father was a pioneer in the business college field and the successful establishment that he founded was continued for several years by his brother. The Eastman family removed from Waterville to Rochester in 1860, where the father died within a year. When he was 14 years old, George Eastman left school and went to work in the real estate office of Cornelius Waydell as errand boy at \$3 a week. A portion of his money helped toward the support of his mother and two sisters, yet in that first year he saved \$37.50. His mother was a woman of unusual character and ability, yet the resources of the family were so slender that young Eastman conceived an absolute terror of poverty, and with that foresight which characterized his entire life he carefully kept expenditures well within income.

After about a year in the real estate office, he transferred to the insurance firm of Buell & Hayden, and in 1874 secured a position as bookkeeper in the Rochester Savings Bank. By 1880, when he was ready to launch into business for himself, his personal savings amounted to \$5000. It had taken 12 years to accumulate this sum—12 years of hard work, much of it uninteresting drudgery; but it was this little fund that gave him the means to enter into his real life work.

An Early Amateur

It was along in the late 70's that the young bank clerk was planning for a vacation trip, and the suggestion was made to him that he take some photographs of his outing. The idea appealed to him. But picture taking in those days was by no means the simple process that it is today—by no means the simple process that George Eastman has been so instrumental in making it.

The negatives were made on what are known as wet plates. These had to be freshly sensitized, in the dark of course, and the exposure made while the plates were still wet. The amateur did not, as now, carry his photographic outfit in his pocket. He lugged with him not merely a bulky camera and tripod and glass and chemicals for sensitizing, developing, and fixing, but also the dark tent in which to perform the chemical operations and in which to load the plate holders. But photography appealed to the young bank clerk. He paid a photographer \$5 to initiate him into its mysteries. He mastered them, just as he has mastered so many problems since. And when the vacation time came, he took a trip to Mackinac Island, and there this young amateur enthusiast sweated in the dark tent with his collodion and silver and paraphernalia. Undoubtedly he got nitrate of silver stains on his person and unquestionably he was extremely uncomfortable, but—he made pictures, good pictures. Then and there he became one of the first amateurs, in reality took his first step toward the leadership of the

others were able to make good pictures on them. He decided to enter upon the manufacture of dry plates commercially.

Strong & Eastman 1881

This was in 1879. With one helper, he started the business in a hired room upstairs over a State Street music store. He continued in his job at the bank, but night found him in his factory making emulsion which was coated on the glass by a machine that his ingenuity provided. The plates were excellent; the market was greater than his little factory could supply. This was a time of tremendous effort. All through the week he worked by day in the bank and by night in his "factory." From Saturday night until Monday morning

apparent in a large way. The factory was shut down; no Eastman Plates were forthcoming. It looked like the end of all things so far as the little company was concerned.

But idleness in the Rochester plant did not mean idleness so far as George Eastman was concerned. He was in England, where he bought the formula of the best English Dry Plate then made—the Mawson & Swan. He worked in their factory until he was sure that he could likewise make the plates at home. Then back he came and resumed operations in his own plant. He was again able to make good plates, yet hardly the equal of those he had previously turned out. The mystery of why those first plates went bad has never been

ing the paper first with an easily soluble gelatin, on top of which the sensitized emulsion was coated. After exposure and development, the negative was soaked in water and the negative image contained in the emulsion was transferred to a gelatin "skin." When these two gelatinous substances were dried, they became as one—there was an easily usable and reliable negative that needed no "greasing."

During these years, the middle 80's, the company was steadily prosperous with its plates and paper and paper negatives. Roll holders and cameras and their accessories became a part of the line. A branch was established in London. Everything was jogging along well.

Kodak Is Born

But why a roll holder as an accessory to the camera? Why not make the whole outfit self-contained, a compact unit with which anybody could take pictures? Why not so simplify photography that picture taking could easily become a universal habit? This was the problem that Mr. Eastman tackled. In 1888, only 10 years from the time he had sweated in that dark tent on Mackinac Island, the world was in possession of his most famous product, the Kodak.

The original model was a little, oblong, black box; it made a round picture 2½ inches in diameter, and was sold ready loaded for 100 exposures. It was fixed focus, and had no finder—diagonal lines on the top showed the scope of view. The shutter was set by pulling a string and released by pressing a button. Time exposures were made with a felt cap. The price, loaded, was \$25.

Everything had been simplified for picture taking for the amateur. The picture making was still an involved process. And so the development of the negatives and the making of the prints were done for him. When the hundredth exposure was made, the amateur sent his Kodak to the factory, along with his check for \$10. The camera was reloaded, the negatives developed, the prints made and all were returned to the expectant Kodaker in a neat package. It was a system that gave the amateur the delights of picture taking with no annoying details to bother him. The slogan that tersely offered this service—"You press the button; we do the rest"—went round the world like a flash, was paraphrased everywhere.

Name Catches Fancy

Mr. Eastman's instructions in later years, in specifying what a trade word must be, were that it has three necessary qualifications: "It must be short, euphonious, and meaningless."

"Kodak," his personal contribution to the world of trade-marks, met all these qualifications and more. The two sharp clicks of the "K's," the incisiveness of the "D," made the word unforgettable though in no degree offensive. No trade name in which the legal rights have been maintained is better known.

Even before the Kodak with its "stripping film" was on the market, its inventor realized that something further was necessary. If the Kodak idea went over with this film, there were still greater things in store when the film could be supplied on a thin, flexible, transparent base—on a base having all the advantages of glass without its weight and fragility. This film, then known as Eastman transparent film, was first produced commercially in 1889—the forerunner not only of the great business in cartridge film of today but of the motion-picture films, the film packs, the portrait film which has so largely displaced glass plates in the studio of the professional, and of the X-ray film that is now a necessity in surgical and medical diagnosis.

While the photographic wizard, Eastman, was perfecting his film, the electrical wizard, Edison, was experimenting with his motion-picture camera and had come almost to a point where he was marking time because of the lack of a flexible, transparent base on which he could make what he

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His Origin—George Eastman was born in Waterville, N.Y., on July 12, 1854. His mother was Maria Kilbourn Eastman; his father, George Washington Eastman, a pioneer in the business college field, who died when George Eastman was seven years old, a year after the family moved to Rochester from the Waterville home shown at the right. The baby picture is of George Eastman at the age of three.



hosts of Kodakers who were to follow, a decade later, along the pleasant paths of amateur photography.

Kitchen His First Lab

There were some who even before this had dabbled in amateur photography. But young Eastman never dabbled in anything. He began to make a thorough study of photography; he read all the books on the subject that were to be had; he subscribed for the leading photographic publications. Forty years before, Daguerre's startling discoveries had been made public. Since that time but one real advance had been made in photography—the substitution of the wet plate negative for the reversed image on silver that the great Frenchman had given to the world. But in this photographic magazine to which he subscribed, Mr. Eastman read of a new process that was being experimented with in England, the so-called dry plate process, wherein the sensitive silver salts were suspended in an emulsion of gelatin and spread thinly on glass. This whole mass was dried and then preserved for future use—always, of course, being kept in the dark until that instant when, through the lens, sunlight and shadow played upon the sensitive silver salts, recording the picture that the lens embraced. With strong recollections of the discomforts of the dark tent, the young amateur became a devotee of the simplification of photography. Here was something worth while.

His mother's kitchen became the first Kodak Research Laboratory. In it he delved deeper into the mysteries of photography, experimented, planned; and all this at night in his "leisure" hours, for photography was still his avocation—not his vocation. Work at the bank went on as usual. His plates were at last a success. He and

he slept continuously, except that twice on Sunday his mother would awaken him for meals. He told his close friend, Col. Henry A. Strong, of the prospects and of his need of more capital. His enthusiasm was contagious. Colonel Strong became a partner in the business, the job at the bank was abandoned, and the Eastman Dry Plate Company (Strong & Eastman, proprietors) assumed its modest position in the photographic world. This was in 1881. There were at that time only 50 dealers in photographic goods in the United States and the industry, if such it could be called, was dominated by three concerns in New York which were importers and jobbers. There were still almost no amateur photographers, although the advent of the dry plate had very considerably simplified the art and a few enthusiasts had begun picture taking for the fun that they got out of it.

First Disaster Valuable

In order to keep the factory producing steadily, the Eastman Dry Plate Company had contracted with the big jobbers to take a certain supply of plates each month. During the winter, the jobbers' stocks accumulated. Spring came, and with it the crash. The plates in the jobbers' hands had so deteriorated that they were almost worthless. Though it was a staggering financial blow, the Eastman Dry Plate Company took these plates back. But this was not the worst. Mr. Eastman's formula refused to work. He could no longer make good plates. Work, experiment, try as he would—failure met him at every turn. He was baffled at every move. To the young man whose outlook had been so bright but a few weeks before, it was a near tragedy and here was where George Eastman's resourcefulness and stick-to-itiveness first became

fully solved, though in the light of present-day knowledge it is probable that the trouble came from the impossibility of obtaining a gelatin exactly like that which was first used. The obtaining of proper gelatin has always been one of the difficulties that beset the difficult paths of emulsion makers.

Paper and Roll Film

Following the manufacture of the dry plate came the making of bromide paper, the kind of paper ordinarily used for enlargements. "Eastman's Standard Bromide Paper" very promptly established itself with the trade, and survives to this day as a standard product in this line. In this product an emulsion somewhat similar to that used on plates, but not so fast, was used.

Why not coat a negative emulsion on a thin, rollable base? The first germ of present-day photography had been born in George Eastman's brain.

In cooperation with William H. Walker, a roll holder was designed as an attachment to plate cameras. It could be slipped on at the back of the camera in the place of the plate holder. The "roll film" had, of course, a tremendous advantage over plates in the matter of weight. But paper negatives had one serious objection. The grain of the paper would show in the finished print, though this was greatly lessened by anointing the back of the negative with glycerine. When a number of prints had to be made, this process had to be repeated several times, for of course, the glycerine would slowly evaporate.

New Product Succeeds

The next step was the stripping film. This was a big move forward so far as quality was concerned, but was an annoying and fussy process. It consisted in coat-

EARLY GROWTH OF COMPANY



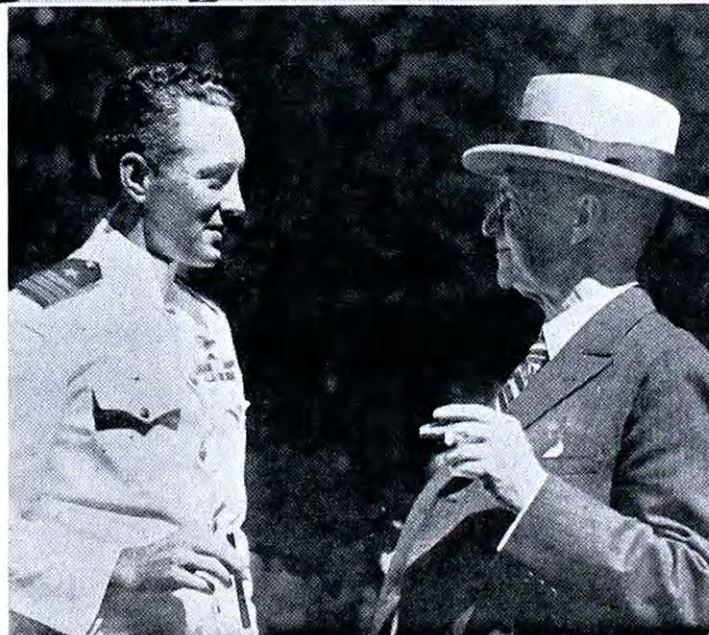
Above, a view of the Company's offices in 1899, located where the Display Room is now situated on the first floor of 343 State Street. Center, top, the original building of the Eastman Dry Plate and Film Company, located on Kodak Street, midway between State and Plymouth, where Kodak Tower now stands. A trucker loads up with a day's supply of wood fuel for Kodak Park, launched in 1890 as a 4-building, 10-acre plant on land known as the Boulevard Farms. Right, workmen begin excavation for original Camera Works building in 1892. Construction of the original one- and two-story office building on State Street, interior of which is shown above, was begun in 1898. Far right, marked with a cross, is the window in a building at 73 State Street, where George Eastman began his third floor dry plate business in 1880, while working daytimes as a bookkeeper in the Rochester Savings Bank. An assistant carried on the routine work during the day . . . Mr. Eastman frequently worked right through the night, catching brief naps while the chemicals were "cooking."



HIS FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES



The world's great gathered at the home of George Eastman in July 1928 to pay him honor. Directly above are Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of the New York Times, Mr. Eastman, Thomas A. Edison, General John J. Pershing and Sir James Irvine. At right, above, George Eastman and Thomas Edison. Below them, from left to right, are William G. Stuber, who succeeded Mr. Eastman to the Company's presidency; Frank W. Lovejoy, who succeeded Mr. Stuber; Dr. Leo H. Baekeland, inventor of Bakelite; and Lewis B. Jones, author of this story. Near right—Commander Richard E. Byrd, famous polar explorer, chats with Mr. Eastman.



George Eastman

He Would Have Been 90 Today

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termed "continuous pictures." Short scenes, repeating themselves, were possible with other mediums as a base, but to make a continuous picture in motion, the film was the prime essential. While engaged in his experiments, Mr. Edison heard of what was being done in Rochester, sent a man here to secure some of the film, and as soon as he had tried it, was confident of the success of his invention along this line.

As he stated it, he was endeavoring to do for the eye what the phonograph had already done for the ear. First of all, of course, he had to have a camera in which to make the negatives. At the time this camera was produced, he had in mind a projector that would throw the pictures on the screen, but it so happened that at that time there were all over the country what were known as "slot parlors"—amusement rooms containing little phonographs where, by dropping a nickel into the slot, one could listen to the popular music of the day. Here, therefore, was a place already provided for showing the new novelty, motion pictures—not on a screen, but in what was known as the Kinetoscope. One dropped a nickel into the slot and looked through a peephole, and there were the wonderful motion pictures, enlarged slightly from the size in which the original negative was made. The Edison camera, for taking the picture, made possible by Eastman transparent film, and the little Kinetoscope of the slot parlors were therefore the forerunners of motion-picture photography as we know it today.

Motion Pictures Arrive

At first, negative film alone was used, but in 1895 the Eastman Company began making a special positive film for the motion picture machines—the film that is now made not by the foot or the mile, but by the hundreds of thousands of miles annually.

While other inventors did extensive and valuable work in the perfecting of motion-picture cameras and motion-picture projectors, the work of Edison in the mechanical end and of Eastman in the chemical end formed a basis for the entire motion-picture industry.

Many Rochesterians will remember the earlier Eastman factories. First the loft over the music store on State Street; then the five-story structure where the present 16-story office building overlooks the mammoth Kodak factories; then for a few brief years, the building occupied by the Eastman Dry Plate & Film Company, at the corner of Court and Stone streets; and then the beginnings of Kodak Park in 1890. It was a period of what at the time seemed great growth; but while significant of the future of the company, was insignificant as compared with what was to come in the next three decades.

The new film was a success and the Kodaks began to be made in larger sizes, with more conveniences and with features that appealed to the more serious-minded amateurs as well as to the snap-shooters. As early as 1892 the daylight loading feature was introduced and with success, and at about the same time, Samuel Turner of Boston came out with a cartridge system in all essentials the same as that in use today. There were "mutually conflicting patents." Turner wanted to get out of the business and his patents were acquired. This gave Eastman practically a clear field so far as amateur film photography was concerned, though there were many competitors in the plate camera field and the Kodak Company supplied plate as well as film cameras.

While, through Mr. Eastman's efforts, tremendous advances had been made in the simplification and betterment of negative making material, there had been no advancement (except for the bromide

enlarging paper) in that end of the business which involved the making of the prints. The photographer's paper did not come to him ready sensitized. He purchased an albumenized paper, and the first job every morning was to silver-sensitize enough of this paper for the turning out of the day's batch of prints. The earlier prints for Kodak users were all made on this albumen paper. It was in 1892 that the Kodak Company came out with its Solio, a gelatino-chloride paper that the photographer purchased "ready for use."

Other similar papers came out at about the same time, and over in Jamestown, a collodion chloride paper, known as Aristo, soon followed. The war was a merry one, with Solio and Aristo getting most of the business during the nineties. These were all known as "printing out" papers—that is, the image appeared without development—and will carry the memory back to the time that scores of printing frames adorned the roofs adjacent to every photographer's skylight. The progress of the printing had to be closely watched. When it was just right, the print was taken from the frame, toned in a gold bath, fixed, washed, burnished and mounted. If there was no sunlight, the printing was slow, and when you went to the photographer and found your prints were not ready, he always had a good alibi—old Sol had not been shining.

Business Expands

It was in 1892 also that the Eastman Kodak Company of New York, the present operating company, was formed. During the 90's, the European business, which had been started during the 80's with William H. Walker as manager, was greatly expanded. The daylight loading feature, combined with the transparent film and Solio paper, tremendously expanded the amateur business here and abroad. It was no longer necessary to send the film, Kodak and all, to Rochester. The amateur could do the finishing himself, or the dealer would do it for him. A Pocket Kodak was put out at \$5 and a Brownie at \$1. It would seem as if everybody was taking pictures and that there was nothing left to be done. But there was.

No matter to what extent it exploded time-worn theories, Mr. Eastman was always ready to look into anything that promised to simplify or better photography. A man came along one day with a method of developing films in the roll by machine. It couldn't work, of course, but he should be given a chance to demonstrate. It didn't work—at first. But you see this man had a lot of stick-to-itiveness too. He made it work, and in 1902 the Kodak Developing Machine was on the market and was superseded two years later by the Kodak Film Tank, which did away with all crank turning. The machine and the tank were both for amateur use, and the tank is still used extensively. But this tank system of development meant a thousand times more than the foregoing simple statement would indicate.

Developing Simplified

When glass plates were used it was the natural thing to develop them one at a time. The darkroom man watched them eagerly under the red lamp, no doubt often fogging them more or less in so doing. He prolonged development or shortened development or restrained with bromide according to his own idiosyncrasies, and felt that he was a wizard. When he came to get films in a roll, he cut them apart and gave each one individual and sympathetic treatment just as he had his plates. Then along came the Kodak Film Tank and proved conclusively that he could put a roll of a dozen exposures—some overexposed, some underexposed, some properly ex-



His Few Holidays—Although he loved to hunt, to fish, to prepare outdoor meals for his companions, George Eastman seldom took time off to play. Top, left, Mr. Eastman poses with a lion he shot on an African trip. Directly above he discovers the tiny African village of Kodok, long after he, himself, coined the word, "Kodak." Left to right: Martin Johnson, Dr. Albert D. Kaiser of Rochester, George Eastman, and Osa Johnson. At right, top, he prepares a meal while on a hunting and fishing trip to Alaska. At right, Mr. Eastman stands by a rhinoceros he bagged in Africa.



posed—all into a tank of dilute developer and leave it there for 20 minutes and get a dozen better negatives than could have been obtained by the darkroom method from the same exposures in an hour.

Thus photography was again simplified, for in the big establishments the films all go into the tank together, with a certain strength of developer at a certain temperature, and stay there for a certain length of time, and come out better than if handled individually. Just a way of getting the work through cheaply and easily? Not at all. Your hundred-dollar-a-dozen Fifth Avenue photographer puts his plates (or, more likely, his portrait film) into racks holding a dozen each, and lowers them into a tank of developer because he has found that that is the surest way to good results.

Film Curling Stopped

It was in the same year, 1892, that, by the clever device of coating it on the back, the film became reasonable and ceased to roll up into the diameter of a lead pencil on every dry day, and it was named "Eastman N. C. (non-curling) Film." Through a vigorous advertising and sales policy, and continued improvements in apparatus, and through a continuous instruction of the public in the making of better pictures, the amateur business has continued to thrive during the present century. It was in 1914 that the autographic feature, whereby the date and title or any brief memorandum may be written on the film at the time of exposure, became one of the exclusive Kodak features and contributed further to the maintenance of Kodak prestige.

From its inception, the growth and development of the film idea was closest to Mr. Eastman's mind and heart, but he had, too, the laudable ambition to so enlarge the scope of the company that it could make and market everything that

could lend itself to the usefulness of photography.

While the battle royal was going on between Solio and Aristo, a new and a real contender arose in the new developing-out papers, as they were called. These did not "print out," as did the older papers, but the image remained latent until it was developed; hence their name. Prominent among these was Velox, since so well known as the leading amateur paper. It was in 1899 that the General Aristo Company was formed, taking over the photographic paper business of the Kodak Company, the Aristo Company, makers of Velox, and several other smaller paper companies. The General Aristo Company was later absorbed by the Kodak Company, and still later the business of the Artura Photo Paper Company, which made a developing-out paper for professional use, was purchased.

New Company Formed

For a period of some 15 years after the introduction of the transparent film and the Kodak, the energies of Mr. Eastman and the whole Kodak organization were so centered upon the film business, with the paper business in an important second place, that the building up of other parts of a rounded-out photographic business was deferred. In 1902 the Eastman Kodak Company of New Jersey was organized, with an authorized capital of \$25,000,000 of common stock and \$10,000,000 of 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock. Approximately \$20,000,000 of the common stock and \$6,000,000 of the preferred stock was issued, and the policy of world-wide expansion with a full photographic line was vigorously followed. The motion-picture industry was beginning to expand rapidly and it was necessary not to keep pace with this, but to keep ahead of it, that there might be no shortage of film; but time was found for other things. Owing to its attention having

been centered on the film industry, the dry plate business had had little attention. The company bought out the Seed, Standard and Stanley dry plate companies. The former had the reputation of making the dry plates of the very highest quality that sold at the highest price, while the Standard and Stanley companies both made an excellent product, marketed in large quantities.

Branches Started

At about this time, the Rochester Optical Company, the largest of the plate camera concerns, was taken over; and in 1905 the Folmer & Schwing Company, the manufacturers of the Graflex cameras, particularly fitted for speed work, was purchased and the plant moved from New York to Rochester; while to secure a distribution of professional photographic goods and to serve the professional photographers promptly, a score of exclusively photographic stores in various parts of the United States were opened—in some cases an existing business being purchased and in others a new store started. Branches for wholesale distribution only were also established in New York, Chicago and San Francisco.

Rochester and Kodak Park remained the center of Kodak activities, but for tariff and other reasons, important manufacturing establishments were established abroad. Almost from the start of the English business, there had been a manufacturing plant at Harrow, just outside of London. Kodak Australasia operates its own factories and business in the island empire; while just across the lake, in Toronto, is a \$3,000,000 plant for the making of film and paper and cameras. In almost every European country, in South America, in Africa and in Asia, wholesale branches have been established.

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George Eastman

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Makes Own Supplies

It is one of the difficulties in the photographic business to obtain basic materials that are right, and so, for a long time, the company has manufactured its own nitrate of silver, using for this purpose some three tons of silver bullion per week. It is, in fact, excepting only the United States mint, the largest consumer of silver bullion in the world. Depending upon somebody else for another important basic product—raw photographic paper—had always bothered Mr. Eastman. He wanted to be independent of the European supply. Curiously enough, it was in the summer of 1914, just as the German armies were invading Belgium and upon the eve of the cutting off of the European paper supply, that the Kodak Park paper mill began to deliver this essential to the paper-coating department. Since then, this paper mill has become the largest mill in the world for the manufacture of raw photographic paper, and within the same enclosure is the world's largest customer for such stock.

Two other important Kodak activities had their birth just before the war, were held back during its stress and strain, and afterward came to full fruition.

From the early days of film photography, the professional had looked upon film as "good enough for the amateur." He even took along a Kodak and snap-shotted on film when he went for a holiday. For serious work he would have naught but plates. But in the office on the 16th floor of the Kodak Building, there was quite another idea, and it has prevailed. Eastman Portrait Film was offered to the profession in 1914. In emulsion, it had everything that the glass plate had ever had; it was light and easy to store; but above all that, it had the nonhalation quality characteristic of film that enabled the photographer to handle artistic lightings, shots right into the source of light that could only court failure with the older medium. Another ambition was realized in the acceptance by the very best in the profession of the film that had made the movies and had made amateur photography what it is.

Lens Improved

Simplify, simplify, simplify. This was his manufacturing creed; but

only when it meant doing the thing the easier way (either in the factory or on the part of the customer) without any impairment of results. Whatever could be done to help the amateur get better pictures without a material increase in expense ought to be done. This, to Mr. Eastman's mind, was a part of his simplification creed, and he had long noticed the superior excellence of pictures made with the finer types of lenses. For years such lenses had been available, lenses that combined speed and an image of superior sharpness. The sharpness, though less sensational, was more an essential to good results than the speed, and so he employed optical engineers to work out a formula for a lens that would give the superior sharpness, even with no material increase in speed, that could be ground and sold at a low price.

This was accomplished in the Kodak Anastigmat f/7.7, which, so far as its commercial quantity production was concerned, was held back by the war because the department where it was made found itself ready at the opportune moment for helpfulness to become busily engaged in making lenses for war use. The amateur could wait; the exigencies of war were immediate. But with the end of hostilities the optical department again took on activity in the arts of peace, and another Eastman dream became fully realized. Indeed, within a few years the Kodak Anastigmats had become leaders in the field for amateur cameras, for with the development of the department they were made to combine speed and superior definition, and at prices far below those which had previously prevailed.

X-ray Work Improved

It seems but yesterday that the wonders of the Roentgen ray were announced to the world, and the Eastman Company, always on the lookout to serve, quickly adapted certain materials to the new process that in a few short years was to prove a boon to mankind. At first it made X-ray plates, then X-ray film, and then, very shortly, X-ray duplitized film wherein the sensitive support is coated on both sides of the film base, thus giving essentially double the emulsion for the penetrating rays to work upon in disclosing the conditions of bone

and tissue or malignant growth which the eye cannot see but which, through these unseen and uncanny rays, become as an open book to physicians and surgeons who are skilled in diagnosis.

George Eastman, the youth, found photography a difficult, baffling process—a half-century old, yet still in its swaddling clothes. He made it a world-wide habit. With his characteristic thoroughness, he improved every part of it he touched. He invented; he encouraged invention among his helpers, and he delighted in giving practical application and real utility to ideas good in themselves, but undeveloped, which had been hit upon and then abandoned by others. In the working out of a new idea or process he could give himself assiduously to it. For weeks, months, he would live and breathe it. Nothing else would seem for the time being to matter. He would know all about it. When the problem was worked out, when his associates had been fully imbued with his enthusiasm, when the new idea was working, he would seemingly forget it and turn in a twinkling to some other phase of his great enterprise that needed his attention, and all his zeal would be turned into the new channel.

Unflagging Interest

Whatever made photography more useful interested him. He was interested, of course, in the millions of miles of motion-picture films that were turned out; in the millions of Kodaks and Brownies that were made; in the development of the whole idea of home motion pictures; was interested in the opening of new markets far afield; but he was interested too in making a half dozen special plates for a firmament-exploring astronomer or in the production of an unusual chemical for some obscure research worker. Thus the youth who zealously undertook to make one photographic thing better led photography out of the wilderness into the clear light of understanding. From the pots and pans in his mother's kitchen, all kept in order, you may be assured, came the \$200,000,000 corporation that he so skillfully guided. But more than that, he made photography of infinite use and pleasure to the world.

Distributes Earnings Early

But all this was never enough to keep his brain and heart busy. The world knows of George Eastman, the philanthropist, almost as well as it knows Eastman film. The records of the company's wage dividends to its employees amounting now to many millions which

have been paid since 1913 are common knowledge.

Rochester and all the world know of the liberality of the mysterious Mr. Smith to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and of the other millions Mr. Eastman, as he put it, "distributed" to the educational institutions in which he was interested. But the world never knew, or if it ever did know has forgotten, Mr. Eastman's first "distribution" to the Kodak employees. What it amounted to in dollars and cents those who know will not tell, but its total, though dwarfed by his later gifts, could have been no small sum.

It was in 1898 that Kodak Limited of London became the holding company of the various Eastman companies—the stock, consisting of one-pound shares, being sold widely to the English public. Actuated, no doubt, by the thought that the Kodak employees should be made to feel that they were, indeed, a part of the company, he at that time made to each of them an outright gift in money based on their then wage and on their length of service. This was 14 years before the institution of the wage dividend plan, 20 years earlier than the stock distribution. Mr. Eastman was then but 44 years old, and as yet not what the world would consider a very rich man, but he had begun the intelligent planning of helpfulness to others which in later years became such an important characteristic of his life work.

This policy of helpfulness is credited with being responsible for the loyalty which Kodak employees have always shown toward their organization, for in truth it is their organization—practically all of them participating in the wage dividends and some 80 per cent of them being stockholders through Mr. Eastman's personal contribution and the stock distribution plan of the company put into effect under his direction. Through the assistance of the Eastman Savings & Loan Association and the Kodak Employees Association, hundreds of Kodak workers who could not otherwise have done so have been able to own their own homes.

Music Enriched Leisure

These activities of business and of progress would seem to have been sufficient to fill one lifetime—but not for the man whose leisure hours were never idle hours.

Though not a musician himself, Mr. Eastman was extremely fond of music and developed a taste for the best of classical music. For many years on every Sunday evening that he was in Rochester, about a hundred guests were entertained at his home by the Kilbourn Quartette, named in honor of his mother, and were swayed also by the rich tones of his pipe organ, known as one of the finest in the country.

But he was not content to limit the enjoyment of the good music that he could provide to his immediate circle of friends; the public, too, must have a chance to hear good music and those with musical talent must have the opportunity to develop that talent. And hence the Eastman Theatre, the Eastman School of Music, Kilbourn Hall, the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, concerts of unusual excellence throughout the winter, and seasons of grand opera—all this made possible through his building and endowing of the Eastman Theatre and the Eastman School of Music and giving them to the University of Rochester; and then standing back of them, and by his personal interest and activity, by his advice and his vision, making them a real use and joy to the community and making Rochester, indeed, a musical center.

Helped University

Previous to the establishment of the Eastman School of Music, Mr. Eastman had built and endowed the Rochester Dental Dispensary through which hundreds of thousands of school children have had

free prophylactic treatments and such of them as could not afford to pay have had further free treatments.

When the General Education Board of New York came to look upon Rochester as a logical location for a great medical school, Mr. Eastman became at once interested and cooperated in the plan of making the medical school and, along with it, the dental school a part of a greater university for Rochester.

Again his millions and his help in organizing became useful. The University of Rochester was not large in the number of its pupils, in its buildings, or in its endowments; but it did stand high in scholarship. It was about to come into a tremendously greater usefulness in its medical section; the School of Music was already finding itself and doing great things. Everything in the physical equipment of the Arts College was inadequate. And so the Greater University on the old Oak Hill Country Club grounds, with the University Avenue buildings and campus reserved for the Women's College, became necessary to make a complete whole. Mr. Eastman's enthusiasm and again his money became engaged in the project, and by 1925 the University had not only its great resources in prestige and brains and tradition, but, with them, property resources of more than \$50,000,000.

It was where he saw money being well used that Mr. Eastman gave most freely. Through many of its men who had made good in the Kodak factories, Mr. Eastman was impressed with the great work of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. To that great institution he gave without stint. But Rochester, the people of Rochester, were close to his heart, and it was Rochester that most benefited through his liberality.

Resigns Company's Presidency

In 1925 Mr. Eastman resigned as president of the Eastman Kodak Company and became chairman of the board. William G. Stuber was elected president of the company, and Frank W. Lovejoy was elected vice-president and general manager. Looking ahead, Mr. Eastman provided far in advance of the time of real necessity for the continuation of a working organization that had always worked with unusual smoothness. He was looking ahead, as was his usual practice.

He was not an officer in many business institutions outside of those directly connected with the Kodak business. He did not, apparently, believe in "lending his name" to any institution. If he was not sufficiently interested to take an active part, he kept his name off the directorate. He was a trustee of the Rochester Savings Bank in which he was a clerk in his early career, and a president of the Rochester Community Chest, which, started as a War Chest in 1918, with him behind its activities and its largest contributor, set an example of community philanthropy that attracted wide attention.

Outdoor Devotee

With all his business activities, with all the very real and active part that he took in connection with the institutions he had helped, Mr. Eastman found time for play. He was fond of camp life, and took great joy in planning his equipment ahead and in exercising his ingenuity so that all the comforts of home could be carried on a mule's back—without overloading the mule. Being the camp cook was for him a sheer delight. He was a patient fisherman and an expert shot. He got fun out of it whether it was shooting pheasants in the town of Greece or grizzlies in Alaska. He was fond of the theater. He ran his North Carolina farm in such a way as to set a good example to some of his not-too-active and progressive neighbors.

There was one thing he could not do—he could not idle.



To His Memory—On Oct. 19, 1934, the friends and associates of George Eastman dedicated the simple, tasteful, Eastman Memorial at the Lake Avenue entrance of Kodak Park. Were George Eastman alive today, however, he would ask no better memorial for the future than the continued growth of his Company and the well-being of its people.

Mail Call

"I've had many short, bitter experiences, but they can't be put into print. What I think of the Jerries can't be put down, either. My experiences have been small compared to some in this airborne outfit, but one thing I've learned is that we are up against a clever, dirty enemy who knows no rules and will stop at nothing to achieve his goal. The Germans are tops both in weapons and fighting ability. The greatest factor that's licking them is the production lines of people back home. Keep it up and we can't lose."

Pvt. Orlo J. Balch jr.
Kodak Park

"Was at the San Francisco Branch factory for four years before joining the service, spending two years in the Camera Shop and two years in Kodachrome Processing. At present I am in the South Pacific area."

"Let me explain how valuable this Kodak background has proved. I am able to service and repair most Kodak equipment, as well as other makes. The Kodachrome background has been helpful in processing aerial Kodachrome film. I am also operating a semiautomatic reversal 16-mm. black-and-white machine. My experience with similar machines in the Ciné Dept. at San Francisco was a great help."

"The Navy, of course, has a lot of Kodak-built cameras, printers, enlargers, etc. A large percentage of our supplies come from Kodak Park."

"It is surprising how many former Kodak employees I have run across out here."

PhoM/lc J. C. Waterhouse
San Francisco Branch

"There is an old saying that the infantry march, and march, and march. That is true, except on just one-half of one occasion. Why one-half of an occasion? Well, I'll tell you. During the last weeks of training we all go on a field bivouac for battle formations and tactics. They make us ride out, perhaps 20 miles. At the end of maneuvers, we walk back. That's where the one-half comes in."

Pvt. Clayton Clark
Kodak Park

"I am still here in the Southwest Pacific. We were not allowed to say where in the beginning, but I can now reveal that I am on New Britain Island. It sure is hot here."

"I have been in plenty of action and am lucky to be able to talk about it. Things have quieted down now, and we're waiting to go somewhere else to see more action."

"I enjoy reading KODAKERY. Sure is good to know that Eastman Kodak is doing so much to help us boys."

Pfc. George Hazelton
New York Branch

"Navy life has been great, and I like it very much. I have as yet to get seasick, and I hope that I never do. I'm trying to become a pharmacist's mate, as it is very interesting work."

S/lc Robert J. Cromwell
Kodak Park

"I'm in the Ninth Air Force, stationed at a fighter base. In my travels I have seen a lot of Scotland and England. Kodak signs are everywhere. The next place I want to visit before heading back to the good old U.S. is Berlin."

"Keep up the good work at home, and thanks again for the swell paper. I'd like to say hello to the gang in Bldg. 23."

Cpl. Richard J. Billings
Kodak Park

"Every person in the service is thankful that we have such fine people back in the U.S.A. working for us and making the tools that are necessary to win this war."

★
10,205

**EMPLOYEES
IN SERVICE**

(Including all Kodak Subsidiaries in North America)

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**SIXTY-ONE
HAVE GIVEN THEIR LIVES**

"I still keep in touch with the gang at Paper Service at the Park and would enjoy hearing from any of them who wish to write."

GM/3c Stephen Cass
Kodak Park

"My 26 months in the Air Forces have been spent mostly in seeing the eastern half of the United States. As a flying radio operator instructor on B-25 Mitchell bombers for the past 18 months, I've covered a good deal of this territory and am more convinced than ever that we have a great nation and one that we can be thankful to live in."

"Several items of equipment in our planes have Kodak nameplates. Also, we have found that photography has proved a valuable aid in training men for many specific jobs."

T/Sgt. Martin E. Chauncey
Kodak Park

Park Fortress Pilot Flies 50th Mission

A Kodak Park man has flown his 50th combat mission. He is 1st Lt. Howard Vogt, Ciné Processing, Bldg. 6, who has been overseas about nine months. Pilot of a Flying Fortress, Lieutenant Vogt has in recent months been stationed at a bomber base somewhere in Italy.

What a flyer's life in this theater of operations is like was described briefly by Vogt in a letter carried in the Mail Call column of the June 13th KODAKERY. "Our living quarters are tents, and the food is strictly G. I.," it read in part. "However, . . . we have improved the situation slowly, but markedly, on our own hook."

Lost His First Ship

That his flying missions have produced more than their share of incidents is indicated by Vogt's remark that his original ship went down several months ago, but that another ship and "we" were doing very well.

Lieutenant Vogt left the Park for military service June 13, 1942.

To the Colors

The following men and women have entered the armed services, bringing to 10,205 the number of employees now in uniform:

Kodak Park	
MEN—	Hartford Weld
William Attridge	Eldred Jones
Kenneth Bacon	R. Satterwhite Jr.
Benedict Mostyn	
Leslie Snook	WOMEN—
Joe Vincent	Shirley Foote
Camera Works	
MEN—	WOMEN—
Walter Harvey	Ann Ciravolo
Donald McGee	Marie Scallise
Donald Weekes	
Kodak Office	
WOMEN—	Katherine Wright

Lt. McNeil—Meet Wayne



Airman's Heir—Wayne Reginald McNeil was born on Mar. 24 of this year and since then has been carrying on a little investigation to determine just where his daddy might be. It develops that his father has been in England with the Air Forces since February. He's Lt. Reginald McNeil, Bldg. 3, Kodak Park, who enlisted in the Army Mar. 25, 1941, and was transferred to the Air Forces in 1942. Little Wayne, now 15 pounds, decided to show his daddy what he looked like, so he and his mother posed for this picture.

CW Captain Finds Observation Tower No Place to Be in Raid



Ticklish Spot—Captain Albert Lathrop, Camera Works, shows two of his friends in the Plant Engineer's Office, Norman Ackroyd and Charles Reid (left) what kind of predicament he and another officer were in at the time of a Nazi raid on the Italian port of Bari. Captain Lathrop dropped in at the plant for a visit a couple of weeks ago after being overseas for more than 25 months.

The observation tower stuck up through clouds of black smudge like a sore thumb. Two U.S. Army officers were inside as a flight of German planes came roaring in to drop their bombs. The tower, and an adjoining lighthouse, were the only visible targets.

The officers did exactly what anyone would have done under the circumstances—they got out of there, but fast.

This was the story that one of those two officers in the observatory, Capt. Albert Lathrop of Camera Works, told his friends in the Plant Engineer's Office a couple of weeks ago when he stopped in for a visit. The incident occurred at the Italian port of Bari while the captain was stationed there with an anti-aircraft unit.

Sent to Bari

"We had been sent to Bari after a sneak raid by the Germans, which had resulted in the sinking of 17 ships in the harbor," Lathrop explained. "After that first raid, the Germans had left us alone, except for an occasional visit. Then one day we received warning that a flight of German planes was headed for the port."

"Smudge fires were started, and soon a thick, billowing smoke had spread over the harbor, concealing it from the air. Our colonel picked another officer and myself to climb up into the Bari Observatory to see what was going on. The observatory is located on a point of land near a lighthouse, and when we got upstairs and looked out, all we could see was the lighthouse tower and the smudge immediately below us."

Lead Bomber Drops Flares

"The leading bomber was the pathfinder. It was supposed to locate the objective and drop flares to guide the following bombers. Before the crew could get the lay of the land, however, our anti-aircraft guns opened a lively barrage that must have changed their minds about hanging around. Anyway, the plane dropped its flares and turned away."

"Naturally, since our observatory and the lighthouse tower were the only things it had spotted, it had headed in our direction, with the result that the flares floated down right in our neighborhood. The first bombs from the other planes landed just a few hundred feet from the observatory and threw us against the side of the tower. Believe me, we pulled out of there in a hurry. The rest of the flight was chased away, anyway, so it wasn't necessary for us to observe the raid."

Overseas 25½ Months

Captain Lathrop is back in the United States after 25½ months of overseas duty. He was a member of the original 209th Coast Artillery Regiment of the National Guard and recently had been serving on the headquarters staff of a searchlight battalion. He was participating in the drive on Rome

when given leave.

While overseas, he was stationed successively in England, Africa and Italy. In England he visited the Harrow Works of Kodak and was loaned a Ciné-Kodak with 100 feet of Kodachrome, the last color film in the plant, he reports, to take pictures of Oxford.

Captain Lathrop's future plans are undetermined. He says there's a possibility he may be sent back to Europe, or he might be given new assignments in this country.

Brothers Meet In Hawaiians



Cpl. John and F/lc Leland Richardson

The recent meeting in the Hawaiian Islands of two Kodak servicemen, one a soldier and the other a sailor, is of special interest to Leslie Richardson, a lathe operator in Hawk-Eye Dept. 61. The two boys are Les's brothers.

Both worked at Kodak Park before entering the service. Cpl. John Richardson was in the Paper Mill, Bldg. 50, and is now in the personnel section of the infantry. F/lc Leland Richardson was in the Research Lab, Bldg. 59, and is now stationed at Hawaii, where he is doing repair work on ships.

A few months ago John accompanied some officers who were making an inspection tour of the Islands and was able to arrange a meeting with his brother. Later, they sent Les a snapshot which they had taken at the time.

Les has still another brother in the service—Ronald, a pfc., who took an active part in the invasion of Africa and Sicily and who is now somewhere in Italy after being on the Anzio beachhead with an anti-aircraft battery.

Father of the boys is James Richardson, a machinist in Bldg. 23 at the Park. A sister, Eloise, is in the Pay Roll Dept. at the Park.

The Market Place

KODAKERY ads are accepted on a first-come, first-served basis. Department correspondents in each Kodak division are supplied with ad blanks which, when your ad is typed or printed on them in 25 words or less, should be put in the Company mail addressed to "KODAKERY," or handed in to your plant editor. All ads should be received by KODAKERY before 5 p.m., Tuesday, of the week preceding issue. HOME PHONE NUMBERS OR ADDRESSES MUST BE USED IN ADS. KODAKERY reserves the right to refuse ads and to limit the number of words used. Suggested types are: FOR SALE, FOR RENT, WANTED, WANTED TO RENT, LOST AND FOUND, SWAPS. KODAKERY READERS ARE ASKED TO PLACE ADS ONLY FOR THEMSELVES AND HOUSEHOLD—NOT FOR FRIENDS OR RELATIVES. TO DO THIS IS TO DENY SPACE TO THE PEOPLE OF KODAK FOR WHOM THIS PAGE IS RESERVED.

FOR SALE

BABY FURNITURE—Highchair, nursery chair. Also boy's topcoat, size 3; other clothing, size 1 to 3; bicycle basket. 89 Bronson Ave.

BASEBALL SPIKES—Man's, size 10½, good condition. St. 3442-X.

BASSINET—Good condition, folding legs with rollers. \$4. Char. 2929-J.

BATHINETTE—Good condition. \$4. 61 Melville St., Cul. 2766-J.

BED—Child's, maple, sliding sides, water-proof, good condition. Also child's sandbox, metal bottom, good condition. Glen. 4060.

BEDROOM SUITE—Five pieces, lined Guilford, good condition. \$85. 94 Burling Rd.

BICYCLE—Boys' prewar. Also ivory breakfast set, Axminster rug, 9x10; White rotary drop-head sewing machine and attachments. 336 Avis St.

BICYCLE—Lady's, prewar, balloon tires, wire carrier, reflector and light, \$50. Also 2 American Oriental rugs 27x56; man's lightweight tennis racket, including press. Char. 18-J.

BOAT—Thompson Outboard, better than new, varnished natural inside, sea green outside, cartop carrier, oars. 18 Castleton Rd., off Maiden Lane.

BOAT—14' Thompson lake model, 5' deck, with oars. Also all-steel trailer patterned to fit boat, trailer chassis. 3' channel iron, rock solid 31-40 chrome nickel, steel wire wheels with balloon tires. Char. 2591-R.

CASH REGISTER—Burroughs, combination register and adding machine. 217 Electric Ave.

CHAIRS—Three at \$4 each. Also pictures. \$75 each. St. 6264-L.

CHEVROLET—Master de luxe coupe in A-1 shape, tires in good condition. \$695. Cul. 1884-W.

CLOTHING—Baby's diapers, rompers, playsuits for boy 1-2 years old. Also high-chair pad; black rubbers, size 6; white arctics, size 6½, all prewar. Char. 412-J.

CLOTHING—Girl's, corduroy jumper, white blouse, 2 play suits, sizes 4-5; lady's black shoes, size 7B; man's white flannel trousers, waist 37", like new. Also icebox. Glen. 6789-J.

COAT—Girl's, fitted, spring, beige, velvet collar, size 12. Also summer dresses, size 12. 2358 W. Ridge Rd., Glen. 4653.

COAT—Lady's, covert cloth, size 42-44. \$25. St. 2685-L.

CLOTHING—Yellow, bridesmaid's gown, size 12, worn once. Reasonable. Mon. 6570-R.

COMPASS—Prismatic or lensmatic. Hill. 1950 after 7 p.m.

COSMETIC CASE—Natural rawhide leather, red patent lined, 4 bottles, 4 jars, ideal for travel. Reasonable. Cul. 4778-R.

CROCKS—12- and 15-gal. size. Also walnut buffet and china cabinet. 1149 St. Paul St.

CURTAIN STRETCHER—Good as new. 68 Cragg Rd., off Stonewood Ave.

COCKER—Female, 10 weeks old, with papers. Glen. 4102-R.

DINING ROOM SUITE—Oak, 9 pieces. Also oak upholstered rocker, odd kitchen chairs, table, small bookstand. Mon. 2273-M.

DINING ROOM SUITE—Nine pieces, Sheraton style, 6 chairs, buffet, china cabinet, table pad, \$125. Also studio couch, prewar, innersprings, blue upholstery, like new, \$58. Mon. 3404-M.

FOR SALE

ELECTRIC RAZOR—Sunbeam Shave-master, leather case, good condition. \$10. 195 Weston Rd.

ELECTRIC STOVE—Two top burners, oven, small. \$20. 3991 Buffalo Rd.

FILE CABINET—Steel, Van Dorn, 4 drawers, index, lock. \$25. Mon. 8997-J.

FIRELESS COOKER—Double well, all metal, aluminum fittings, good condition. \$10. 22 Hollenbeck St., Main 5325-J.

FUR JACKET—Black, lapin, size 14. \$60. Glen. 1213-W.

FURNITURE—Army cot; fernery pedestal; oval stand; 6 dining room chairs; set of 6 Community Plate knives, forks, spoons; dresser, light oak; rocking chairs; metal porch chair. 24 Cllo St.

FURNITURE—Living room suite, 3-piece, in good condition; new slip covers; spinet desk. Char. 651-W.

FURNITURE—Maple bed complete; davenport and chair; floor lamp; bird cage and stand; coffee table; end table; white leather occasional chair. 1085 Pixley Rd.

FURNITURE—Overstuffed davenport with custom-made slipcover. \$15. Also one-piece fire screen. \$5. Glen. 3823-R after 6 p.m.

FURNITURE—Kitchen cabinet, porcelain top. Also black leather couch, suitable for cottage. 478 Clay Ave.

GARDEN TOOLS—Also 2 woolen blankets, fruit jars, steel medicine cabinet. Hill. 1153-M evenings.

GOLF CLUBS—Lady's, 4 clubs with leather bag, good condition, \$25. Also lady's shoes, brown suede and black gabardine, size 7AAA, good condition, \$1.75 per pair. Char. 2379-R.

GOLF CLUBS—Lady's, 4 clubs, canvas golf bag, in good condition. \$10. Cul. 2148-J.

HOUSE—Attractive, 6 rooms, good condition, 2-car garage, nice yard, owner occupied. 205 Bryan St., weekdays 2 to 7 p.m.; Sunday, 2 to 5 p.m.

HOUSE—Six rooms, near Hawk-Eye, 2-car garage, low taxes and carrying charges. Henry Keller, 16 Woodford St.

HOUSE—Small, semi-bungalow, 5 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, garage, lot 160' x 45'. 322 Forgham Rd., Char. 3171-J.

Because of the great many responses to KODAKERY ads, advertisers are requested to use telephone numbers whenever possible in order to save unnecessary driving on the part of readers who frequently drive quite a distance only to find the advertised items already sold.

HUNTING BOOTS—High, rubber, laced, worn only 3 times, large size. \$5. Glen. 7510-R.

KITTENS—Free, 7 weeks old, house-broken. Char. 809-W.

KITTENS—Manx, 6 weeks old, house-broken. \$3 each or will swap. Cul. 2866.

MELODEON—Antique, beautiful playing condition. Mon. 1646-M.

PIPES—Three, collector's items, over 100 years old, long stemmed, one Dresden, one meerschaum, one with mother-of-pearl inlay. Glen. 5499-M after 6 p.m.

PLYMOUTH—Coupe, 1936, good condition, with radio and heater. 191 Elm-grove Rd.

FOR SALE

PONTIAC—Sedan, 1940, de luxe model, good tires. Hilton 121-F-5.

PORCH GATE—Also 8-piece dining room suite, good condition. Reasonable. 2358 W. Ridge Rd.

RADIO—G. E., push-button type, metal tubes, floor model, \$50. Also portable record player, \$5; old style phonograph for flat records, \$3. Glen. 3555 after 6 p.m.

RADIO—Record player combination, G. E. table model, excellent condition. 83 Fairview Ave., after 6:30 p.m.

REPEATER—Remington Slide Action, Model 121A, practically new, extra marble peep sight already mounted, includes canvas case. 100 Frankland Rd., Char. 2656-J.

RING—Lady's, cameo, 10-karat gold. St. 5289-X.

RUG—Wilton, good condition, 9x12. \$35. Glen. 1701-R.

SCOUT SUIT—Boy's, size 14, hat, knapsack. Glen. 1635-M after 5 p.m.

SHOES—Lady's, black Health Spot, \$5; Red Cross luggage \$3; both size 7A. Also flowered chenille bedspread, ¾ size, laundered once, \$3. 632 Conkey Ave., Wednesday.

SHOES—Lady's, white, Eastwood's oxfords, size 9AA, never worn, prewar. Mon. 2897-W.

SHOES—White rubber sole, sport oxfords, size 5AA. \$2.50. Glen. 3862-R.

STOVE—Combination range, black and white enamel, gas and oil. Glen. 6311-J.

STOVE—Red Cross combination, gray enamel, in good condition. St. 2589-X.

TAPESTRY—8' x 10' Persian print, "Tree of Life." Cul. 4183-W.

TENT—9' x 12' wall type, complete. Main 3151-J.

TOOLS—Assorted. Glen. 4582-W after 6 p.m.

U.S. FLAG—Size 5' x 12'. Reasonable. Cul. 5500-J.

VENETIAN BLIND—With steel slats, 29" wide, \$4. Also pair man's black shoes, size 11, almost like new, \$2.50. Glen. 4586-J.

WARDROBE TRUNK—Good condition. Char. 2782-J.

WESTERN SADDLES—Two, new, with bucking roll and double girth. \$55 and \$65. 183 Haviland Pk., Char. 2188-J.

WICKER SET—Good condition, 5 pieces. Also wicker chair with footstool. Char. 16-R.

WANTED

ADDRESSING MACHINE—Hand operated, ink, for printing typewriter-cut Elliott stencils. Char. 1587-R.

ANDIRONS—Or fireplace set. 87 Montaine Pk., after 6:30 p.m.

AIR COMPRESSOR—Small, for spray paint gun. Main 8725 after 6 p.m.

ALARM CLOCK—In running condition. Mon. 3147-J.

BED—Single, 4-poster, maple, complete. Gen. 5515-R.

CAMERA—Preferably Six-16, but will consider any size. St. 3979-X after 6 p.m.

CAMERA—Preferably Kodak 35, for soldier. Glen. 3712.

CAMERA—For soldier going overseas, any type, small size preferred. Glen. 3195-M.

CAMERA—2-A Brownie. 201 Pennsylvania Ave.

CAMERA—Vest pocket, 127 size, for girl in service. Glen. 5230-W after 6 p.m.

CEDAR CHEST—Large. Also electric heater and large chest of drawers. Glen. 4453-W after 6:30 p.m.

CHEVROLET—1933 tudor or 4-door. Cul. 1278-R.

COTTAGE—Year round, on Lake Ontario, reasonable. Glen. 4835-R after 6 p.m.

DEVELOPING TANK—Kodak Day Load for 35-mm. magazines for servicemen overseas. Burton Barcliff, Cul. 566-M.

DISHES—Complete set, including soup plates. St. 1810.

DOG—One-year-old, collie preferred. Arthur Hill, Clover Rd., Pittsford.

FENDER—Left front for 1937 or 1938 standard Chevrolet. Cul. 3431-M.

GLIDER—Must be in good condition. 4338 Lake Ave.

GOLF BAG—White canvas. Mon. 5139-J after 6 p.m.

LADDER—Extension, 36' or 42' long. Glen. 4321-J.

MINNOW PAIL—12-qt. size or what have you. Char. 2106-R.

PHONOGRAPH—Portable in good condition. Gen. 5889-M.

PORCH RUG—6x9 or 7x15. Cul. 2780-R.

REFRIGERATOR—Electric, small or medium size, A. F. Dickey, Milland Apts., W. Commercial St., East Rochester.

RIDE—To and from Pardee St., near Clinton Ave., to Kodak Park, working hours 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., except Fridays. St. 5355-R.

RIDERS—From vicinity of 1400 South Ave., to and from Kodak Park, working hours 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Mon. 8346-R.

ROLLER SKATES—White shoes, size 7. Gen. 5516-J.

SANDBOX—For 2-year-old boy. Mrs. Skinner, Gen. 3817-J.

STUDIO COUCH—Must be in good condition. Char. 2605-J after 6 p.m.

TAYLOR TOT—Stroller, good condition. Char. 683-M.

TENNIS RACQUET—Lightweight, in good condition. Glen. 3537-W.

TRICYCLE—For 5-year-old. Also ping-pong table or top, without set. A. Priest, 368 Lakeview Pk.

TRICYCLE—St. 1810.

TOOL BOX—In good condition. Glen. 3038-J after 6 p.m.

TOYS—Large and sturdy; such as doll carriage, rocking chair with side arms and boy's desk. Char. 2610-W.



At Ease
is Edith
Lenhard,
Kodak Office,
who models a
cool cotton
and rayon
housecoat
in a
splashy bouquet
print.
Easily tubbable,
these gowns
are from
\$5.95 up
at B. Forman
Co.

WANTED

VACUUM CLEANER—In good condition. Cul. 2498-M.

WASHING MACHINE—In good condition. 74 Buffert Dr.

WHEELBARROW—Glen. 6391-W.

FOR RENT

APARTMENT—Will share apartment with girl in cottage at Summerville, all conveniences. Char. 509-W before 3:30 p.m.

APARTMENT—Furnished, attractive, modern, heat, light, gas, hot water, fridgaire, employed couple or 2 business girls. Mon. 3882-R after 6 p.m.

APARTMENT—Would like to share apartment with a business girl. Eddy Apts., 345 Lake Ave., Glen. 4723-R.

COTTAGE—Wautoma Beach, west of Rochester on Lake Ontario. Char. 654.

GARAGE—Single, vicinity of Hawk-Eye. 202 Avenue E., Glen. 2727-M.

GARAGES—Two, off Eastman Ave. Mrs. La Due, 5 Azo St.

HOUSE—In country, 7 rooms, electricity, furnace, garage, hen house, 1½ miles from Webster, good condition, land available. Reasonable. 1055 Klem Rd., Web. 154-F-15.

HOUSE—Furnished, 5 rooms, available Sept. 15. 70 St. Jacobs St., from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Sunday.

FOR RENT

HOUSE—Adirondack Pk., electricity, bath, refrigeration, good fishing, sandy beach, near golf links, month of August. Also smaller cottage on same lake-front, from July 29 to Labor Day. Cul. 5468-R evenings.

HOUSE—Serviceman's wife will share her home with couple or lady, or rent room with home privileges, 81 Parkwood Rd., off Dewey Ave.

ROOM—Furnished, pleasant, garage, near Hawk-Eye. 39 Tacoma St., Glen. 3417.

ROOM—Pleasant, all home conveniences, young couple or single person, garage available, near Kodak Park. 190 Harding Rd., evenings.

ROOMS—Furnished, double and single, 3 minutes from Kodak Park, ladies preferred. 84 Pullman Ave.

ROOMS—Furnished, with board, all conveniences. \$12 per week. 15 Amherst St.

LOST AND FOUND

FOUND—Lady's watch. Lost and Found Dept., Hawk-Eye.

LOST—Man's brown leather billfold, containing auto license, fishing license, ration books, other identification, \$41 in cash at Hawk-Eye on July 1. Reward. Return to Hawk-Eye Lost and Found Dept.

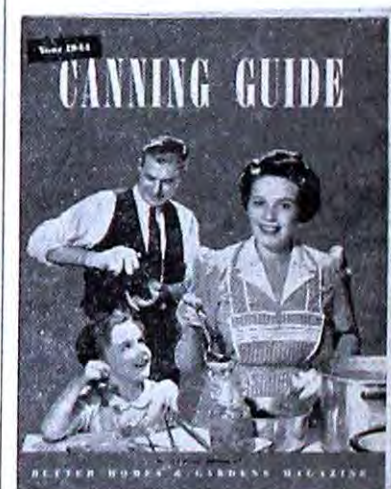
Got YOUR Canning Guide?

Free canning guides are still available to KODAKERY readers. Although numerous early requests have already been received for the canning guide which KODAKERY is offering free, the supply of booklets has not yet become exhausted.

The guide, prepared by the food editors of Better Homes & Gardens Magazine, has 32 pages of canning technique, recipes, canning do's and don'ts, timetables listing peak seasons for garden produce and illustrations of approved canning jars and caps, storage rooms, dehydrating equipment, etc.

Distribution of the guide is made in response to coupon requests as were the gardening guides offered early in the spring. Because the supply of booklets is limited in quantity, mailings will be sent out on a first-come, first-served basis.

Kodak canners may obtain a copy of KODAKERY's canning



guide by filling in and mailing the coupon below.

KODAKERY

343 State St.,
Rochester 4, N. Y.

Please send me one of those 32-page Canning Guides prepared by Better Homes & Gardens.

Name
Home Address Zone.....
Plant Department

The American piloting his bomber over enemy territory is winning the war.

The infantryman in his foxhole is winning the war.



"Who is winning this war? You who fight. You who work. You who manage. You who plan. All of us! All of us, together—all America, cooperating, freely."

the American way works

The sailor on the sub—the destroyer—the battleship—the PT boat—is winning the war.

The tank crew, the artilleryman, the observer, the navigator, the aerial photographer, the medical corps, the supply men are winning the war.

The WACs, the WAVES, the SPARS, the nurses are winning the war.

The men of the Merchant Marine, the men and women on the production line, the engineers, the designers, the planners are winning the war.

The War Bond salesman, the salvage crews, the housewives, the kids who buy war stamps are winning the war.

The business of winning the war is the largest cooperative enterprise in the history of our nation. One hundred and thirty million free people with a single goal—the complete destruction of the enemy.

The great moral of the war is the tremendous power of cooperating Americans. It is the cooperation that is underwriting America's freedom. It is this cooperation that can and will build a better America for all of us.

Field Day— Charles Dick, below, is shown winning second in the broad jump in the Ridge Rd. field day last week. At right, the Yard team is pulling in the tug of war which was won by the E&M. At far right is Huron Smith, instructor in the KPAA Boys' Softball Program, heaving the shot to capture that event. Watching him is Dick Cross, now in military service, who won the broad jump. Elmer Lalonde, Finished Film Dept., won the gate prize. Clarence Wandersee, Chemical, and Paul Wackeraw, Yard, won the accurate-throwing contest; E&M team, Dan Meagher, Jack Walsh, Ralph Woodhall and Clark Nelson; relay race, Chemical Team, Tom Castle, Charlie Dick, William Fess and Robert Orne.



Play Under Way This Week In Boys' Softball Program

Play becomes official this week, in the KPAA Boys' Softball Leagues—all eight of them—with nearly 100 youths taking part in play on four city diamonds—Lake, Ridge Rd., DPI and John Marshall.

"Spike" Garnish of the U. of R., director of the program, expressed himself as well pleased with the progress the boys are making and predicted some first-class ball players would be turned out when the program closes seven weeks from now.

Last week the boys were assigned to permanent teams for the opening of the season Monday. Morning and afternoon games will be played through Friday.

The boys taking part in play will soon be sporting new jerseys to be presented to them by the KPAA.

KO Softballers Play Tonight

Kodak Office Men's Softball League play will officially get under way tonight at the Maplewood YMCA diamonds, starting at 6:15 o'clock.

Two games will be played each night, every other Wednesday.

Harry Irwin still has a few openings, and men desiring to play are asked to get in touch with him for assignment to a team.

The first night will see the Moans and Groans cross bats and the Aches and Pains will clash.

Hawk-Eye Plans Blind Bogey

A Men's Blind Bogey Golf Tournament, sponsored by the Hawk-Eye Athletic Association, is to be held at the Lake Shore Country Club, Saturday, July 22, according to HEAA director Cap Carroll.

The morning will be given over to men on the B and C shifts. Men on the A and R shifts will tee off at 1 p.m.

Entries close at the HEAA Office July 19. The fee is \$1.

Golf Entries Open

Entries close July 21 for the KORC mixed golf tournament to be played at Lake Shore Country Club.

All who haven't signed up may do so with Harry Irwin. Some 35 have entered to date.

Blind bogey and other prizes will be awarded to the men on the basis of 18 holes and the women on nine holes.

Hawks, Taylors Tied for Top As League Play Resumes

The Major Industrial Softball League is back on a split-season basis, and at the start of this week's play, Hawk-Eye and Taylors topped the loop. The Park and Ritters tied for first in the first half.

The league started out with the half-season idea but the plan was abandoned, only to be readopted recently. The Park and Ritters had a record of six wins and a loss each for the first half. Each has two games to play to settle the issue, the Park against Hawk-Eye and IBM and Ritters with Gleasons and Graflex.

As a result of the divided schedule, Hawk-Eye and Taylors are setting the pace for the second half, the Hawks with four wins and Taylors with three. Neither has been beaten. The Park has lost to Hawk-Eye.

Last week the league was idle but this week finds some interest-

League Standings

	W	L		W	L
Hawk-Eye	4	0	Gleasons	1	2
Taylors	3	0	Graflex	1	2
Kodak Park	3	1	Camera Wks.	1	3
Ritters	2	2	Balcos	1	3
Delco	2	2	IBM	0	3

holds second place with an average of .458 on 11 hits out of 24 times at bat. Armand Fink, who does the backstopping for Taylors, sports a sparkling .455 average with 10 hits out of 22 tries. Tommy Castle, Park star first baseman, holds fourth spot with 14 hits out of 32 times at bat for an average of .438. The "Big Five" of the league is wound up by "Jumbo" Cummings, Gleason keystone bagger, with .375 on 12 hits out of 32 times at the plate.

Games This Week

Mon.—Taylors vs. Ritters
Graflex vs. Hawk-Eye
Tues.—Camera Works vs. Kodak Pk.
IBM vs. Balcos
Wed.—Taylors vs. Hawk-Eye
Delcos vs. Gleason
Thurs.—Camera Works vs. Balco
Gleasons vs. Ritters
Fri.—Delcos vs. Graflex
IBM vs. Kodak Park

ing games billed that could well alter the standings. The league leaders are scheduled tonight.

Bill Champaigne, Balco second sacker, is pacing the league's hitters at this juncture with a .464 average on 13 hits out of 28 times at bat. Don Bender, Park shortstop,

Cunninghams Beat Cameras

Camera Works took a 4 to 0 lead in the first two frames against Cunninghams Friday night, but wound up on the short end of a 6 to 4 count in an Industrial League game.

A two-run spurt in the third and a four-run rally in the fifth put the Cunninghams over.

The Cameras out-hit their rivals 4 to 2, and played errorless ball while the winners committed three misplays.

Scores by innings:
Camera Works..... 310 000 0-4 4 0
Cunninghams..... 002 040 x-6 2 3
Perry and St. John; Hudson and Scalone.

KPAA Golfing Tourney Set

Twice postponed in June, the KPAA's first of three golf tourneys will be staged Saturday, July 15, at Lake Shore County Club. Green fee is \$1.

As announced last month, there will be special prizes for players competing in all three tourneys. The second will be held Aug. 19 and the final Sept. 23. All are at Lake Shore.

Entry blanks must be filed tonight at the KPAA Office in Bldg. 28 or with the following committeemen:

Art Bahr, Roll Coating; Kenneth Bump, Film Emulsion; Leo Closser, Bldgs. 36 and 42; Gabe Fyfe, Bldgs. 12 and 48; Tom Fyfe, Bldg. 57; Fred Kunkel, Chemical; Gil Lyng, Bldgs. 5 and 6; James McEntee, Bldg. 26; George Patterson, Bldgs. 29 and 32; Edmund Towne, Research; Jack Walsh, Bldg. 23, Power & F.D.'s; George Gustaf, Bldgs. 12 and 58.

HAWK-EYE INTRAPLANT

Dept. 20, 26; Dept. 47, 3.
Dept. 31, 12; Dept. 29, 2.
Dept. 58, 16; Dept. 24, 5.
Dept. 57, 22; Dept. 82, 9.

Park Downs Hawkettes for Sixth Win in Row

The Kodak Park gals hung up their sixth win without a loss last week, against the Hawkettes, 8 to 6. It was the second reverse of the season for the Hawk-Eye lassies.

The Parkettes pounced on Rita Hearn's in the first inning, unloosing a six-hit barrage to score five runs. Marion Ellis, Peg Wilson, Hazel Luce, Ruth White, Audrey Clemens and Lorraine Milligan each got singles in the hit outburst.

The winners got two hits and two runs in the second and took an 8 to 0 lead in the third with another tally on a pair of hits. The Hawkettes opened up in the fourth and hammered out seven hits but counted only four runs. A three-hit splurge in the seventh gave the Hawk misses their other two runs.

Ruth White, regular Kaypee third baseman, took over the mound duties for Lorraine Burke who was on vacation.

Camera Works, after taking a 4 to 0 margin in the second frame, was unable to hold it and the Products girls won, 8 to 6. A four-run cluster in the sixth clinched the decision although the Cameras rallied in the last inning for two.



Peg Scores—Peg Wilson crosses the plate for one of the Park's eight tallies in their games against Hawk-Eye last week. The ball is bouncing out of the glove of Betty Raedell, Hawkette catcher. Dorothy Fox at left, Agnes Connell, center, (No. 14) and Coach Barney Farnan, right, watch the play.

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