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Bk. A-

B, C+D

FILMSTRIPS... Book A

These and Other Pictures Available Through PICTURE DIVISION, O. W. I.



SONS OF THE PIONEERS

An United Nations filmstrip

The names used are fictitious, the towns are real but the family is a real family of the United States.

A hundred and fifty years ago the United States was largely a vast, unsettled country of plains, --



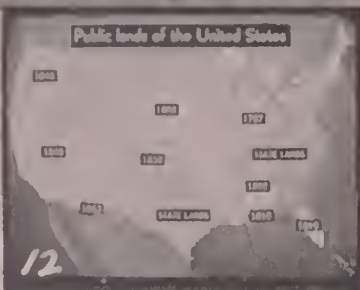
-- mountains,



-- and forests.



As the country expanded westward a great part of this land became government property.



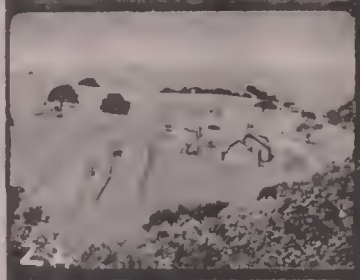
To encourage settlers, the government offered, free or for a small fee, a farm of 160 to 320 acres to any citizen who would develop it.



A great part of the United States was settled and developed through these grants --



-- and the spirit of individual initiative and responsibility so engendered in these hardy pioneers, has become in a large part the Spirit of America.



The pioneers have passed on, but this spirit still remains with their children. This is one of these farms today.

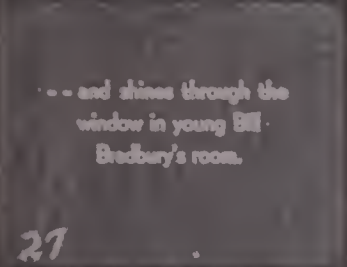


The sun is rising in back of the silo and barn --



26

-- and shines through the window in young Bill Bradbury's room.

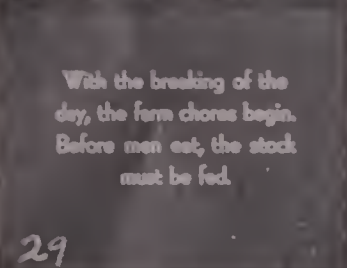


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28

With the breaking of the day, the farm chores begin. Before men eat, the stock must be fed.

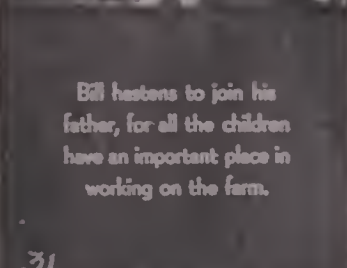


29



30

Bill hastens to join his father, for all the children have an important place in working on the farm.

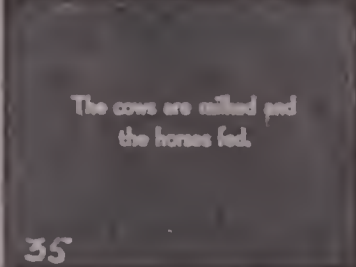


31



34

The cows are milked and the horses fed.



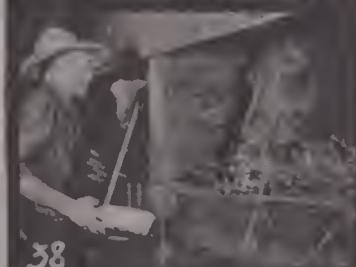
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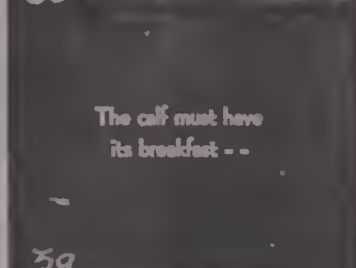


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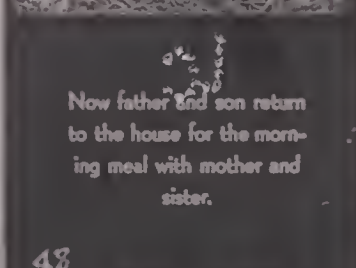
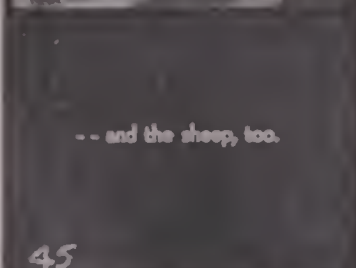
The calf must have its breakfast --



39



40



Now father and son return to the house for the morning meal with mother and sister.

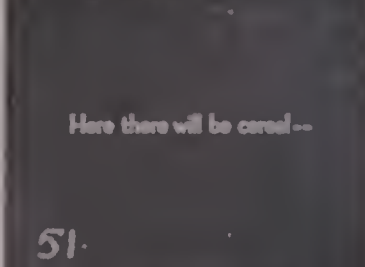
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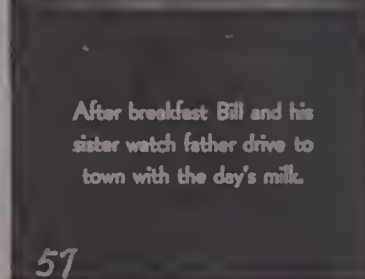
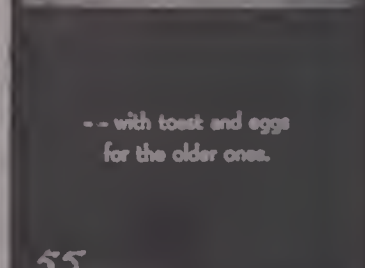
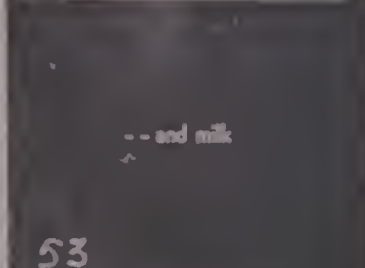


50

Here there will be cereal --



51



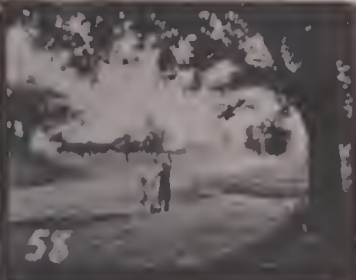
After breakfast Bill and his sister watch father drive to town with the day's milk.

57

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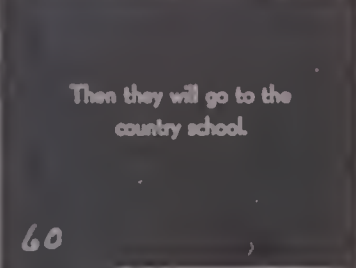
58

Father drives down Main Street to the creamery, for milk sales provide his main source of cash money.



59

Then they will go to the country school.



60



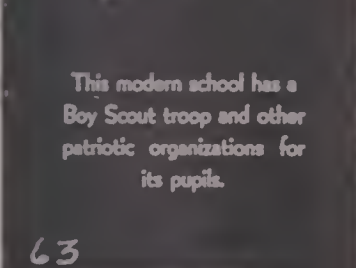
61

Near the creamery is the church, a center of the Bradbury's religious and social life.



62

This modern school has a Boy Scout troop and other patriotic organizations for its pupils.



63

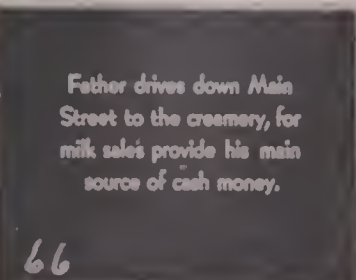
In its community hall are held many neighborhood gatherings.



64



65



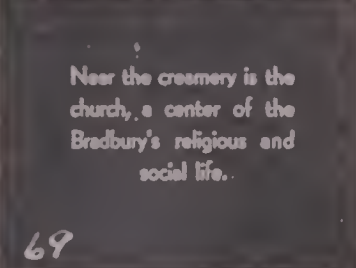
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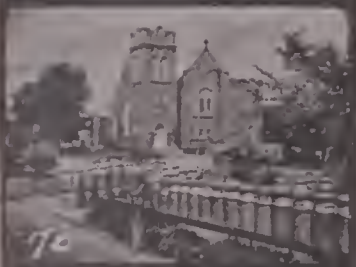
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68



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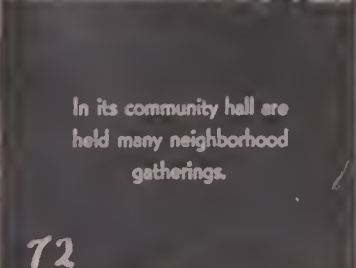


70



71

In its community hall are held many neighborhood gatherings.

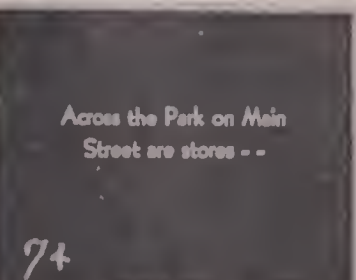


72



73

Across the Park on Main Street are stores --



74

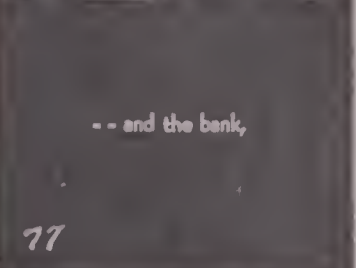


75



76

-- and the bank,



77

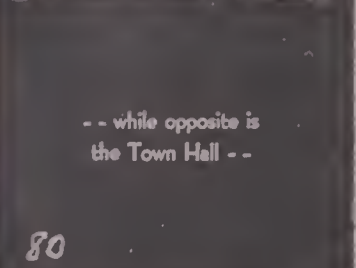


78



79

-- while opposite is the Town Hall --

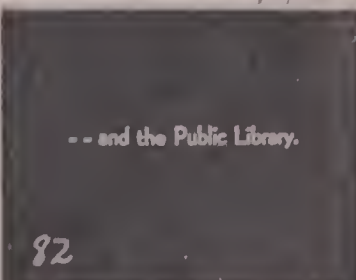


80



81

-- and the Public Library.



82

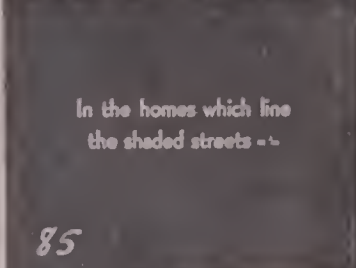


83



84

In the homes which line the shaded streets --

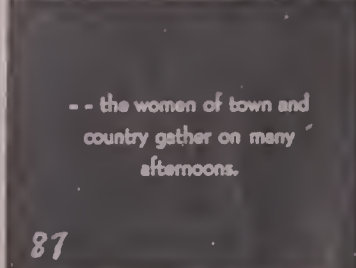


85



86

-- the women of town and country gather on many afternoons.



87



88



89

186-A

Now back to the farm.

90



In the Summer Bill helps his father harness the horses --

92



93



-- and drive out to the grain fields.

95



96

The grain is ripe for cutting and stacking.

97



Hay is cut, too, and when it has dried, it is loaded on the wagon --

106



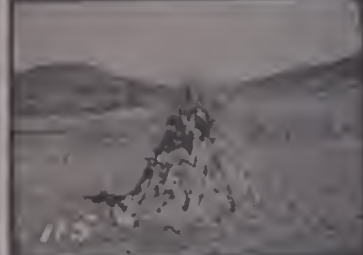
-- and Bill takes charge of driving it to the barn to be stored for winter use.

110



In the Autumn the corn is harvested --

114



-- and the fields plowed for winter wheat.

116



117



118

Every day Bill helps his father in all the outdoor work of the farm.

119



120



There are many tasks for his sister. She helps her mother gather rhubarb and beans for supper --

122



123



-- as well as cut spinach and pull onions.

125



126



127

Before they can have their own supper, Bill and his sister must feed the pigs--

128



129



130



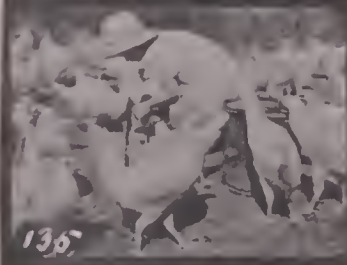
132

-- and poultry.

133



134



136



135



137

Then they gather eggs, for the Bradbury farm supplies nearly all the food the family needs, as well as food for the farm animals.

138



139



After evening chores, Bill and his sister turn toward home and supper --

141



142



143



144

-- and the sun sets on another day's tasks well done.

145



146

THE END

United Nations Filmstrip

TO ORDER ANY...

Individual Pictures in This Selection ... Either as Glossy Prints or Negatives.

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TO... PICTURE DIVISION NEWS and FEATURES BUREAU OVERSEAS BRANCH O.W.I.

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FREE SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES

A United Nations filmstrip

In the United States there is no place without a free public school, whether it be in the most sparsely settled country --

2



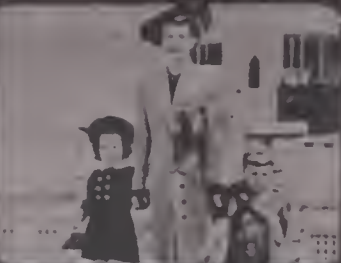
-- or in the larger cities.

4



When the child becomes five or six years old the mother sends or takes him to school and he becomes part of a world beyond his home.

6



In towns special police see that children cross the streets in safety.

10



All children receive this education to prepare them to become intelligent and good citizens.

12



In older days country children would carry their lunch and walk, sometimes many miles, over rough roads --

14



-- to a little one-room school.

16



Today, in the country, school buses take the pupils --

18



-- to a consolidated school maintained cooperatively by several districts.

20



In the school yard special devices help the children find health through play.

22



Some children prefer such simple games as 'jump rope' --

26



-- or 'marbles'.

28





The youngest children have rooms for themselves, with special chairs and tables.

31



Each morning a 'tooth brush drill' teaches the value of clean teeth.

33



They learn to keep time to music with drums, tambourines and bells.

35



They learn to handle books and to understand pictures and simple words.

37



At home the children are proud to show their parents what they have learned at school.

40



Students are trained to lead their fellow students. This girl is conducting her class in a patriotic song.

43



The pupils are now taught to solve problems.

45



In some schools midday lunches are served and these are often free to children who cannot afford to pay.

49



There are classes where girls are taught to sew and keep house.

52



53

Special classes and schools are established for the crippled and handicapped.

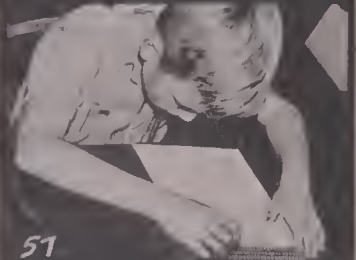
54



55

This blind boy is learning to write by punching holes in paper --

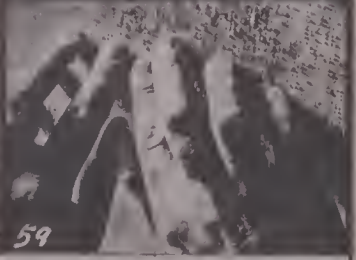
56



57

-- and to read the writing with his fingers.

58



59



This class of children whose parents were born in Asia, Africa, South America and Europe, as well as the United States, is singing the national anthem.

62



Sometimes students are selected as student officers to preserve order in the halls --

64



65

-- or to safely guide the younger children across the streets.

66



When about 10 years old children will enter the High School.

68



67

Here the lessons are more formal and written examinations are a frequent occurrence.

70



71

They will begin to do research work in the school library --

72



73

-- and in the laboratory

74



75

-- and workshop.

76



77



78



At High School students organize a school government and elect their own officers.

80



81

They conduct programs and deliver speeches at the weekly assembly --

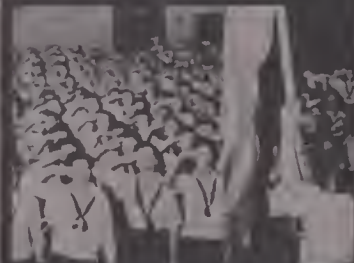
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83

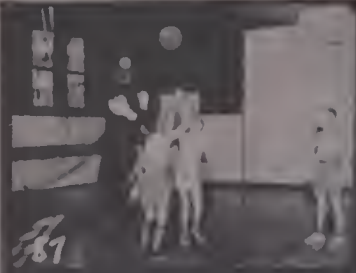
-- whose love of country is instilled.

84



Formal athletics are encouraged to build strong bodies and promote the spirit of team work. A teacher referees this game of basket ball.

86



87

-- the broad jump

88



-- the high jump

90



-- and the pole vault.

92



These girls are playing basketball in the gymnasium --

95



-- while these play hockey in the school yard.

97



At night the school building may be used by older folks. These foreign born women are learning about government.

99



This library on wheels loans books to people who live far from cities and book stores.

101



Beyond High School is College. One of the buildings at Yale University.

103



A group of men students at Iowa State College located in the great central farming section of the United States.

105



106

Most colleges are co-educational. In this dining room you can see both young men and young women students.

107



108

In college young people complete their studies for many kinds of life. Some study to be better farmers --

109



110



-- some biologists

112



-- some chemists

114



-- and some metallurgists.

116



117

Graduation day is called Commencement Day.

118



119

Graduates wear special hats and gowns --

120



121

-- and receive diplomas establishing their achievements.

122



123

All this they receive from their country that they may become more useful and better citizens.

124



THE END

A United Nations Filmstrip

MAKING A NATION OF AIRMEN

A United Nations Filmstrip

The air is not man's native element and the fear of falling is instinctive. To overcome this fear we must start in early youth.

2



3

So even the youngest children learn to make and draw simple air toys.

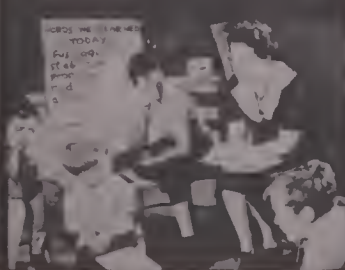
4



5

As they grow older model planes make interesting lessons --

6



7

-- while commercial air routes give geography lessons more reality.

8



9

The various types of planes are studied --

10



11

-- and making model planes gives simple practice in wood working.

12



13

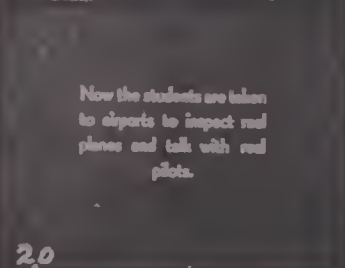
Model plane contests are held in many cities --

14



-- where small gasoline engines are sometimes used to drive the planes.

16



21

At high school pupils learn to draw and read blue prints of model planes --

22



23

-- while the science class studies the principles of lift, drag, and thrust from model wings.

24



25



26

The boys make models on which to practice at the various controls which the air pilot must use.

27



28

Then there are special high schools where the pupils actually make real planes --

29



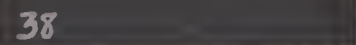
-- constructing the fuselage frame



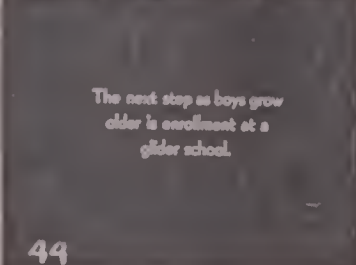
-- installing the engine



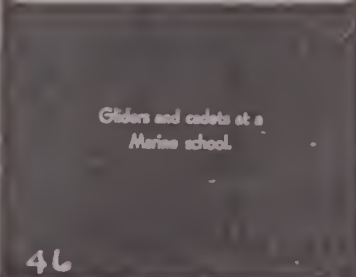
-- covering the wing



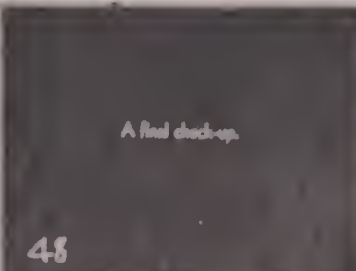
At other schools the boys build gliders.



The next step as boys grow older is enrollment at a glider school.



Giders and cadets at a Marine school.



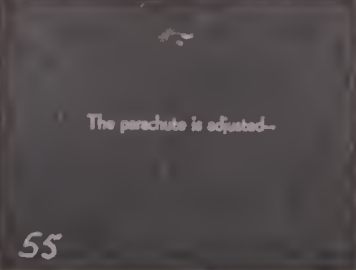
A final check-up.



Last minute directions from the instructor.



Map study before flight.



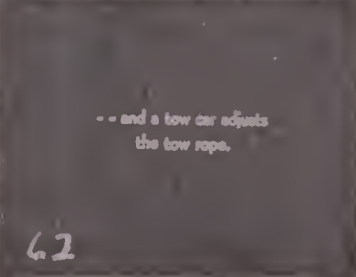
The parachute is adjusted--



-- wind currents are calculated



-- and a tow car adjusts the tow rope.



A hot look at the sky --

64



-- the controls are set

66



-- and the hood is closed.

68



Sometimes the gliders are given their initial ride by a cable operating from a winch.

70



Sometimes a flying plane picks up the tow rope like this.

72



Towed at the end of a rope against the wind, the glider is soon in the air --

74



75



-- the pilot tilts her nose up

76



-- the tow rope is released

78



-- and the glider assumes her silent, graceful flight.

80



Some tow planes can take as many as three gliders at a time.

82



83



Student and instructor in the air.

85



The silent glider is ideal for invasion troops --

87



-- who may sweep down without warning

89



-- ready to attack the unsuspecting enemy.

91



In these ways America trains her airmen of the future.

93



THE END

A United Nations Production

CHINESE IN AMERICA

A United Nations Filmstrip

News of Pearl Harbor strengthens the bond between China and America.

2



3



4

The editor of a Chinese newspaper looks over teletyped news dispatches.

5



6

Getting out one of the eleven Chinese newspapers in the United States.

7



10

Our People and our Flags unite against a common foe

11



12

... and the Chinese in America take up their wartime duties

13



... Air Wardens are on the alert

15



College students on vacation volunteer for farm work

17



19

... others run farms formerly owned by Japanese, who are now interned.

20



21

Making bandages for China

22



23

Old and young attend first aid classes

24



25

They help to make the weapons of victory in war factories

26



27



28

... and in laboratories

29



Musicians lead a huge parade to raise funds for United China Relief

31



The marchers carry a placard of President Roosevelt's pledge: "China shall have our help."

33



Crowds watch as a portrait of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek appears in the parade.

35



A little girl helps to collect funds.

37



The ambassador from China and his charming wife.

39



A distinguished author, Lin Yutang

41



... who is shown in his library with his youngest daughter.

43



President Roosevelt and Dr. Hu Shih, on the thirtieth birthday of the Chinese Republic.

45



The Anniversary of the founding of the Republic of China is celebrated by Chinese in cities from coast to coast.

47



48



49

In the streets of New York, our flags are carried side by side

50



The little ones march, too

52



53

... and even the youngest know the meaning of the proud date, October tenth.

54



56



57



58

Across the continent, a San Francisco street shows the influence of the Orient.

59



60

A statue of Sun Yat-sen in San Francisco bears an inscription by Lin Sen...

61



62

... "Father of the Chinese Republic . . . Champion of Democracy . . . Proponent of Peace and Friendship among Nations."

63



64

Chinese children in America play happily

65



67



68



69

... and apply themselves to their studies

70



... in American schools

72



73

... and in schools devoted to Chinese language and culture.

74



76

Their mother country and the land they live in are fighting side by side

77



78

... for victory.

79



80

Their older brothers register for military service

81



82



83

Standing on a captured Japanese submarine, Chinese recruits join the United States Navy.

84



86

A merchant seaman from China visits our shores.

87

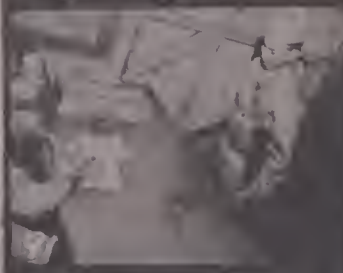


A recruit in the air force arrives at a training base

89



90



He writes to his family
in China

94



... and prepares himself
to fight for freedom.

96



Cadets in China were
selected by their own
officers ...

98



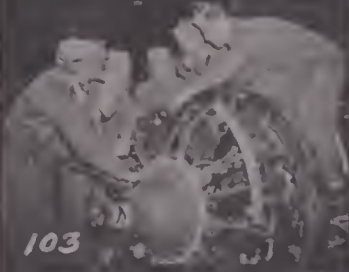
... for a thirty-five week
course in the United States

100



Many aviators now with
the Chinese Army were
trained in this American
school.

102



103



104



There is a special course of
physical training exercises

106



107

Mapping cross country
flights

108



Checking range charts

110



111

A lesson in the theory of
landing approaches

112



Upon completing this
course, they are com-
missioned officers in
the Chinese Air
Forces

114



... and assigned to
immediate service in
China

116



117

Thus the United Nations
work side by side for
victory.

118



119



120



121

FILMSTRIP SUBJECTS

Cover...

**AMERICAN
Life and
Institutions**

**AMERICAN
Industries and
War
Production**

**AMERICAN
War News...**

MADAME CHIANG VISITS THE UNITED STATES

A United Nations Filmstrip

Washington, capital of the United States

2



3



4



5



6

To this city came Madame Chiang Kai-shek, as guest of the American people

7



8

President and Mrs. Roosevelt with Wei Tao-ming, Ambassador of China, met her at the station

9



10



11



12



The White House, home of the American President, where Madame Chiang Kai-shek is to remain as guest during her stay in Washington

14



15



16



17



18

In the capitol, Congress awaited her, the first foreign person to be invited to address both Houses in separate session

19



20



21

22



23

"The hundred and sixty years of traditional friendship between our two great peoples has never been marred by misunderstanding"

24



25

"The Four Freedoms resound throughout our vast land as the gong of freedom for the United Nations, and the death-knell of the aggressors."

26



27

By radio her address is carried into every home in America

28



29



30



31

Washington, capital of the United States, extends a warm welcome to China's gallant Madame Chiang Kai-shek



32

She stops to place a wreath upon the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, a tomb which symbolizes the graves of all the American dead of the former World War



33



34

While in Washington, Madame Chiang Kai-shek, with Mrs. Roosevelt, visits Mount Vernon, the home of Washington, father of the American Republic

35



37



40

"We live in the present, we dream of the future, but we learn eternal truths from the past"



41

From Washington, Madame Chiang Kai-shek goes to New York, the largest city in the United States



43



44

45



"If the Chinese people could speak to you in your own tongue, they would tell you that basically we are fighting for the same cause."



47

48

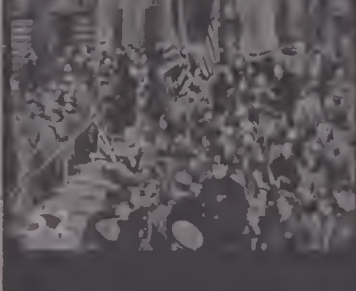
She is escorted through crowds to City Hall...



49



51



... where the Mayor presents her with the keys to the City

53



54



55

American crowds are moved by the dignity and sincerity of China's First Lady



56



57



58

"We in China, like you, want a better world, not for ourselves alone, but for all mankind, and we must have it."



60

New York's Chinese community pays tribute to the charming champion of their homeland

62



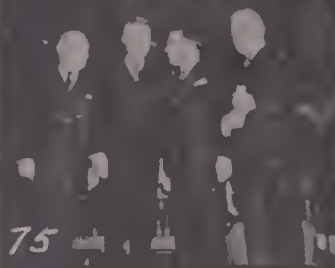
"The teachings of our late leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, have given our people the fortitude to carry on."

67



The following night, at Madison Square Garden, she addresses a vast audience of citizens and reveals herself China's ambassador of good will to the people of America

73



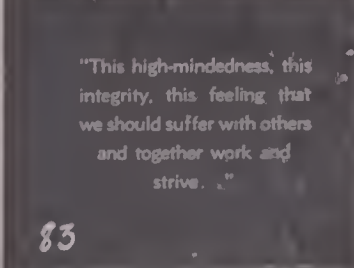
American "Flying Tigers", veterans of the war in China, formed a guard of honor for Madame Chiang Kai-shek

77



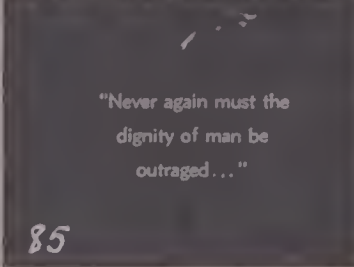
The voice of China, speaking through chaos, will not go unanswered

81



"This high-mindedness, this integrity, this feeling that we should suffer with others and together work and strive..."

83



"Never again must the dignity of man be outraged..."

85



She treads in the path of achievement and human progress

87



Madame Chiang Kai-shek was cheered by 17,000 at an historic rally at New York's Madison Square Garden

89

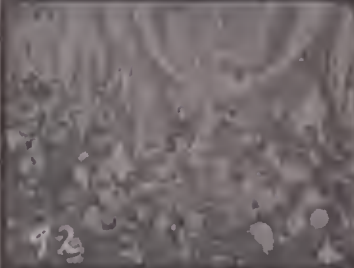


KAI (Victory)

90

Many notable figures in American life gathered at New York's Waldorf Astoria hotel to welcome Madame Chiang Kai-shek

91



93

At Carnegie Hall she addresses her fellow countrymen in New York

94



95



96

"China fights on!"

97



98

All America is eager to greet our honored guest...

99



100

... Boston, the capital of Massachusetts and the cradle of the American Revolution

101



102



... Wellesley College, scene of Madame Chiang Kai-shek's student days

104



105

... Chicago, the giant city of the Middle West

106



107



108



109

... Los Angeles, on the shores of the Pacific

110



111



112



113

... and San Francisco, the home of many Chinese in America, and the gateway to the Orient

114



117

A figure of steel and porcelain, Madame Chiang Kai-shek has won the hearts of her American allies

118



119



120

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THE LAST FRONTIER

A United Nations Filmstrip

Eighty years ago our fathers farmed in this Idaho valley. The food they raised fed the goldminers and lumberjacks of the day

3



5

But, in time, the gold washed out of the streams and the timber was cut from the land...

6



Miles from the nearest town and railroad, the market for their produce had vanished

8



Houses fell into disrepair and many of the people abandoned their farms

10



11



12

This was our home, but to stay and care for a family was a struggle. We stayed...

13



14



17

We called a meeting of our neighbors -- Sam Smith, John Brown, Bill Jones

18



19



20

Cooperating together we had a chance, so we pooled our resources and our ideas into a community enterprise

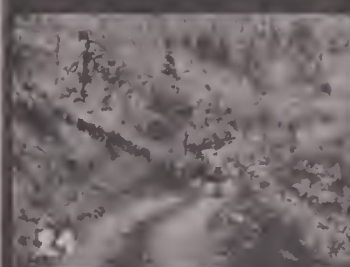
21



22

As a cooperative, we borrowed money from the Government and bought up tracts of adjoining forest lands

23



24

We harvested trees, for our own needs and for sale

25



26



27



28

As the demand for lumber grew, we constructed a sawmill

29



30



We began to repair and rebuild our homes

34



There were more supplies for the family larder

38



To clear the land for cultivation, useless tree stumps were dynamited away

40



47

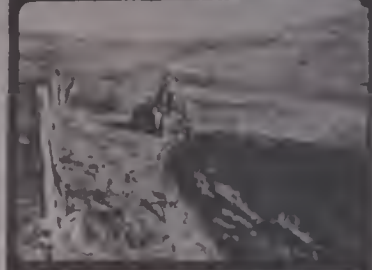


50



Again we turned to our Government, and with its aid secured a tractor to till the newly-reclaimed land

56



As the years passed, our barnyards became alive with the squeal of pigs and the gentle lowing of cattle

61



63



64



65



As the community expanded we erected a church and a school

79



80



81



82



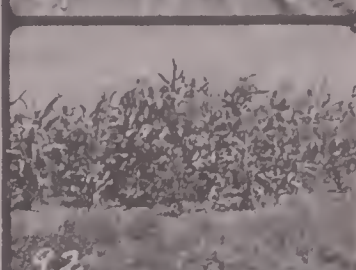
84



85

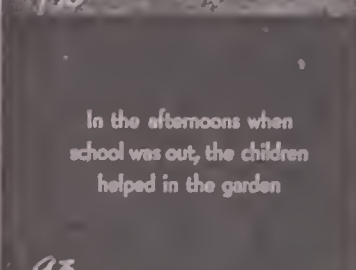
It took a lot of planning as well as hard work to run our settlement

86

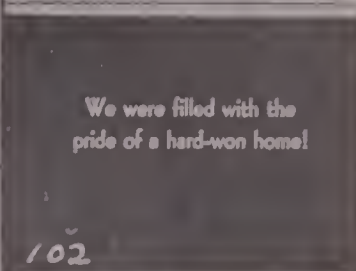


92

In the afternoons when school was out, the children helped in the garden



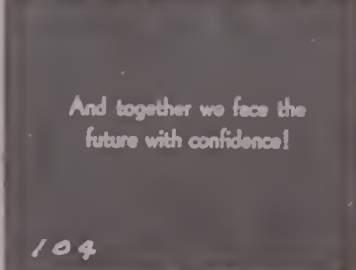
91



We were filled with the pride of a hard-won home!

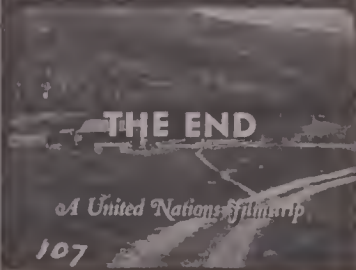


102



104

And together we face the future with confidence!



THE END

A United Nations filmstrip

107

THE FORESTS FIGHT TOO!

A United Nations Filmstrip

Out of the forests men of the United Nations gather wood for peace and war

2



"Cruisers" go through the forest to select and mark the trees ready for the woodmen's axe

4

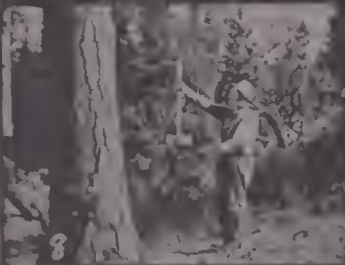
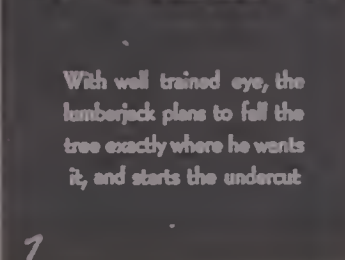


6



With well trained eye, the lumberjack plans to fell the tree exactly where he wants it, and starts the undercut

7



8



9



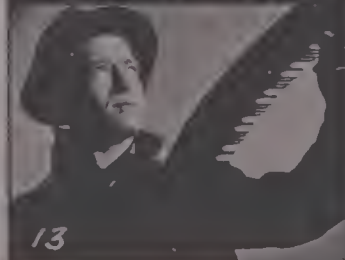
10

He sees that the tree will fall according to plan and the sawyers work through to the undercut

11



12



13



The woodman calls "Timber!" as the giant of the forest falls to earth

15



17



Before the echo of the mighty crash fades away the trimmers lop off the branches and cut the trunk into movable lengths

19



21

A pause for a drink of water and the hauling cables are slipped on the logs

23



24



25



26

"Haul away!"

27



28



29



30

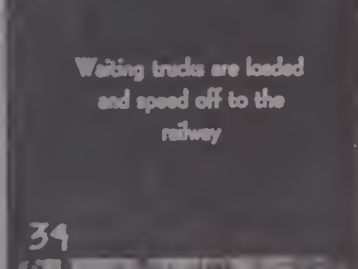


31



33

Waiting trucks are loaded and speed off to the railway



34



35



36



37



38



40

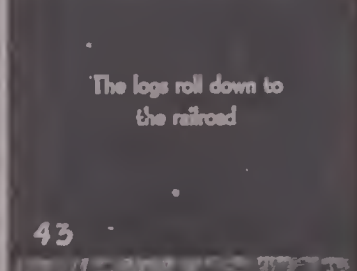


41



42

The logs roll down to the railroad



43



44

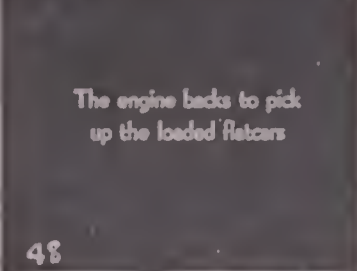
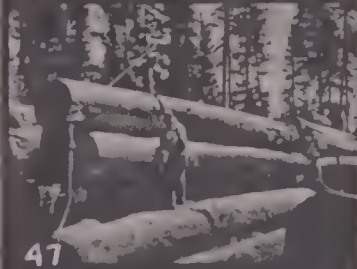


45



47

The engine backs to pick up the loaded flatcars



48

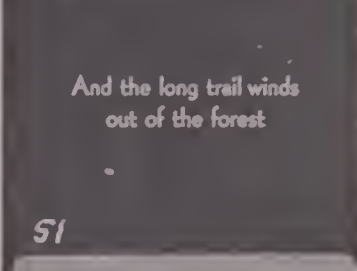


49



50

And the long trail winds out of the forest

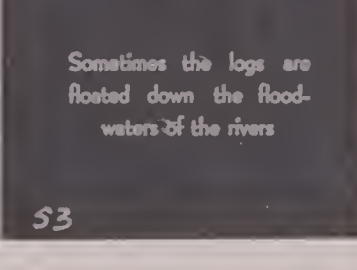


51



52

Sometimes the logs are floated down the floodwaters of the rivers

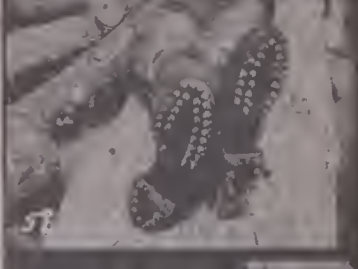
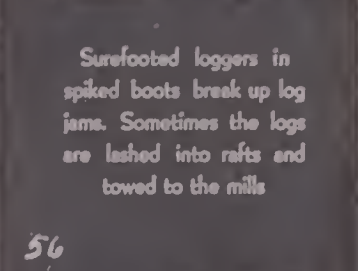


53



55

Surefooted loggers in spiked boots break up log jams. Sometimes the logs are lashed into rafts and towed to the mills



61

Logs for 31 billion feet of lumber go to the mill ponds

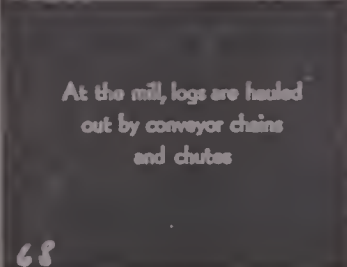
62



63

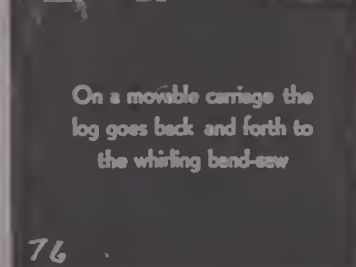
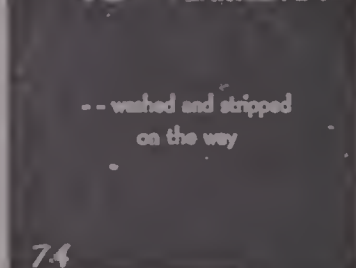


64



68

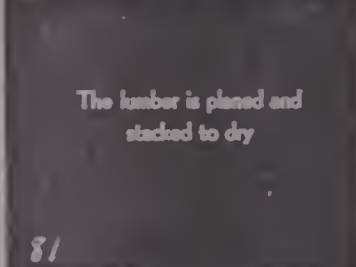
At the mill, logs are hauled out by conveyor chains and chutes



76

-- washed and stripped on the way

On a movable carriage the log goes back and forth to the whirling bend-saw



77

79

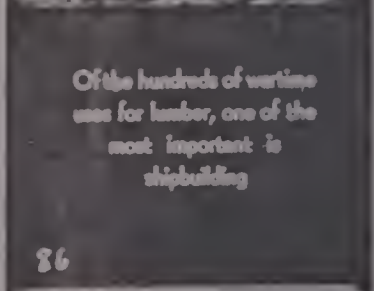
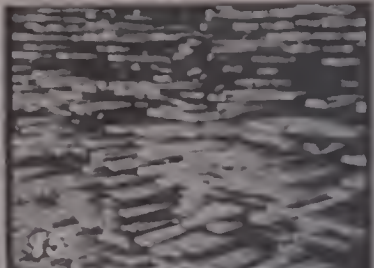
81

82

83

85

The lumber is planed and stacked to dry



Of the hundreds of wartime uses for lumber, one of the most important is shipbuilding

86

87

88

90

92



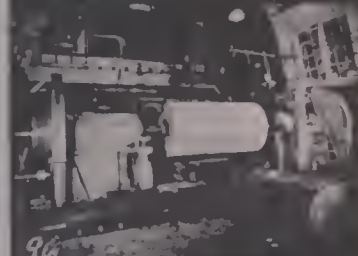
93

Many logs are made into plywood. Bark is removed and long ribbons of wood are peeled off the logs by razor-sharp blades

94



95



96



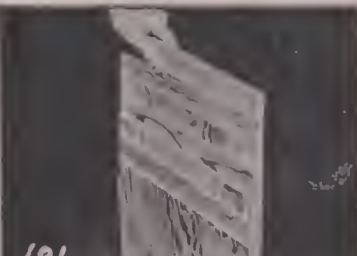
97

The ribbon of wood is cut and glued together in layers . . . strong-as-steel plywood for PT boats and airplanes

98



99



101



102



Sawdust from the mills makes plastics - a light, easily molded material for countless wartime jobs

104



105



106



107

-- a watertight plastic lantern attached to a life preserver burns for ten hours

108



109

-- plastics for insulators and coils of radios

110



111

Huge piles of wood go to the pulp mills -- for the paper that goes to war

112



113

The wood is mshed and cooked

114



115

-- and the pulp mixture goes through rollers, comes out paper.

116



118



119



120



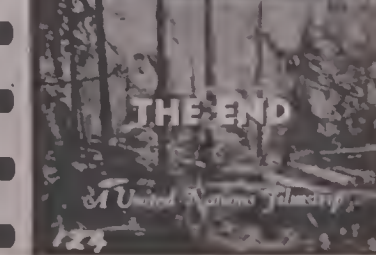
121

The forests fight today. But tomorrow, they will build for peace . . . in a new world, for free peoples everywhere

122



123



124

THE END

United Nations Filmstrip

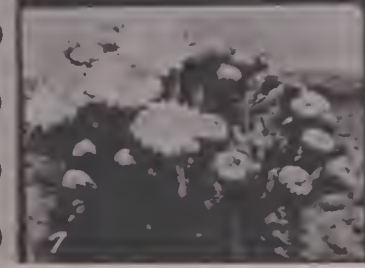
THE THIRSTY LAND

A United Nations filmstrip

In the western part of the United States high and snow covered mountains intercept the rain clouds--



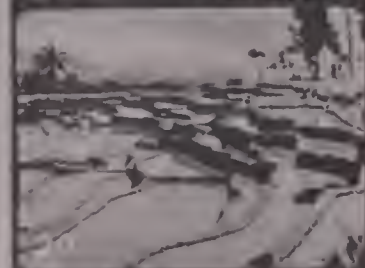
-- leaving, at their base, vast semi-arid plains where only desert plants grow.



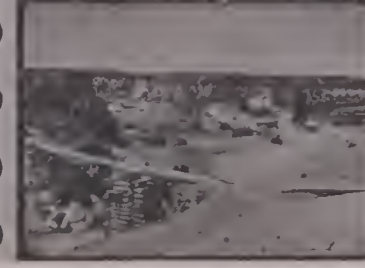
These regions of little rainfall were long known as THE GREAT AMERICAN DESERT



Bringing water to dry lands is an ancient practice. In Egypt, for countless years, canals have brought water from the Nile--



The first settlers to reach the Great American Desert diverted water from the foot hill streams--



-- to water their small patches along the edges of the desert



The total land so reclaimed was small indeed and the Great Desert still remained a challenge to American skill and energy



Then engineers arrived to attempt a conquest of these barren lands.



37

They followed the streams back toward their sources in the high mountains



38

39

40

In winter they measured the snowfall to determine how much melting snow would flow down the streams in summer



41

Then they selected a place where a stream passed through high cliffs, as at the lower left of this scene



43

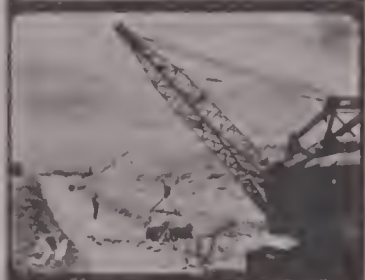
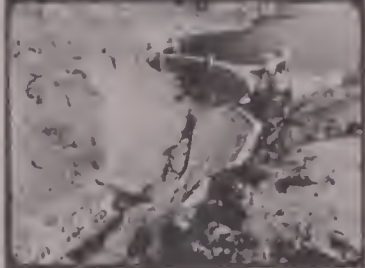
44

Here, through the labor of hundreds of stalwart workers, they constructed a high dam.

45

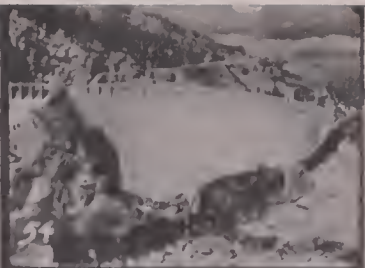


47



At last the dam and ditches were fully completed and the workmen were paid off

53

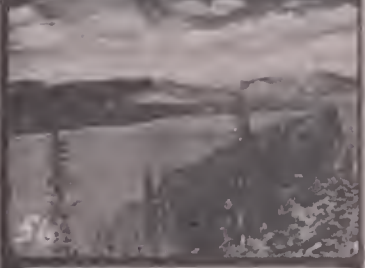


54



The waters of the river collected behind the dam to make a lake and reservoir many miles long

55a



55b



57

The excess water still flowed over the dam and down the river bed --

58



59



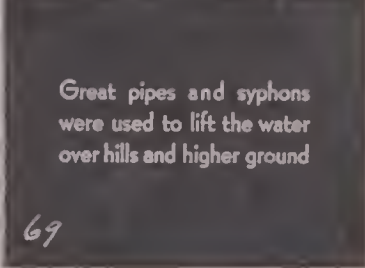
60

-- but a constant supply was fed from the reservoir into the canal during all the dry months

61

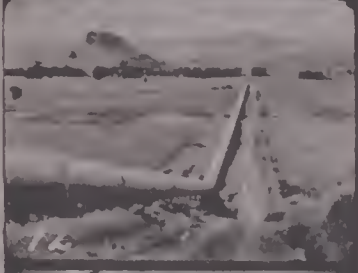
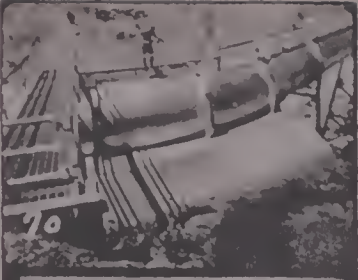


64

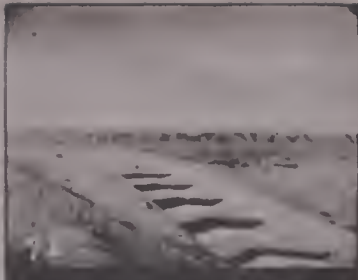
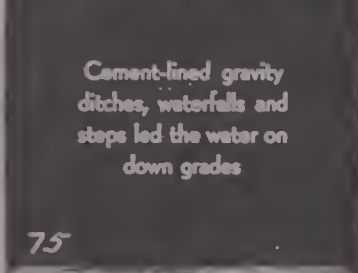


Great pipes and syphons were used to lift the water over hills and higher ground

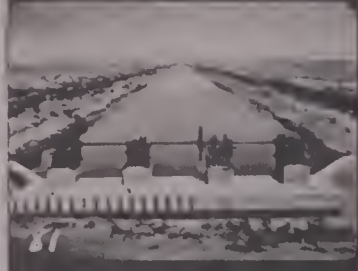
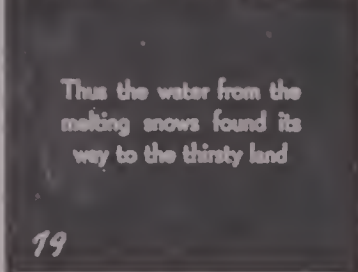
69



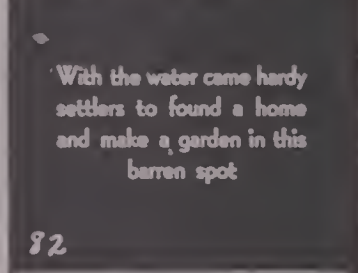
Cement-lined gravity ditches, waterfalls and steps led the water on down grades



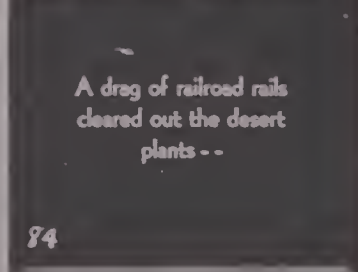
Thus the water from the melting snows found its way to the thirsty land



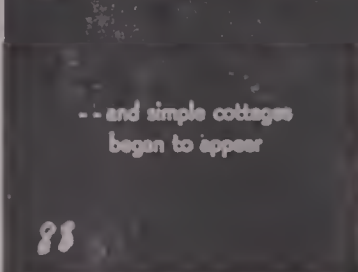
With the water came hardy settlers to found a home and make a garden in this barren spot



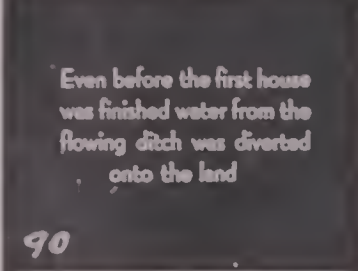
A drag of railroad rails cleared out the desert plants - -



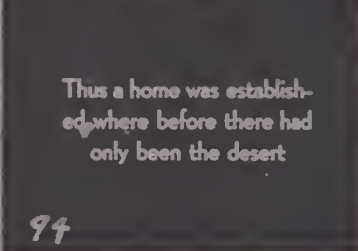
-- and simple cottages began to appear



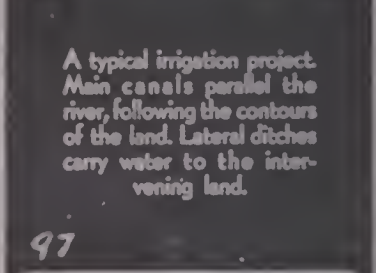
Even before the first house was finished water from the flowing ditch was diverted onto the land



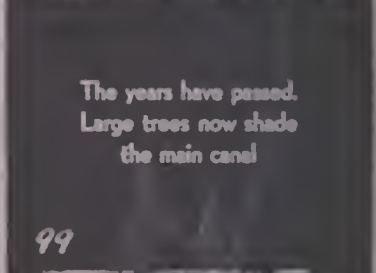
Thus a home was established where before there had only been the desert



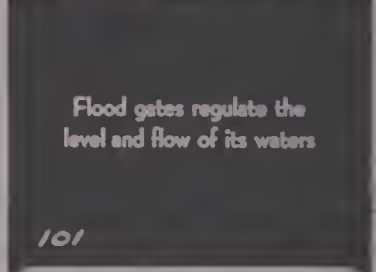
A typical irrigation project. Main canals parallel the river, following the contours of the land. Lateral ditches carry water to the intervening land.



The years have passed. Large trees now shade the main canal



Flood gates regulate the level and flow of its waters





103

In sandy soil the canal may be lined with concrete to prevent water seepage

104



105



107

-- and here a region of grain fields

108



109

Furrows for small ditches are thrown up in these fields --

110



111

-- and where necessary the fields are leveled to secure an even water coverage

112



The water is diverted into smaller ditches by a head like this --

114



-- and from the smaller ditch into the fields to give the moisture denied by the scanty rainfall.

116



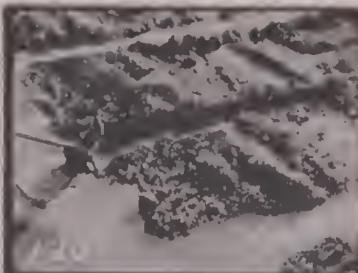
117



118



119



120

After irrigation the furrows are leveled, the fields harrowed and then sowed with grain.

121



With Summer will come the ripened grain. This is a banner field of oats

123



Fields are harvested and stacked for hay or threshed for grain

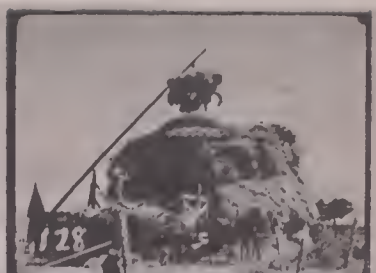
125



126



127



128

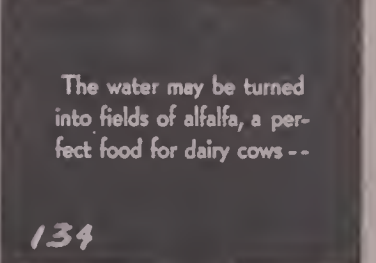


Where there is grain, there often will be found cattle

130



131



The water may be turned into fields of alfalfa, a perfect food for dairy cows --

134



135

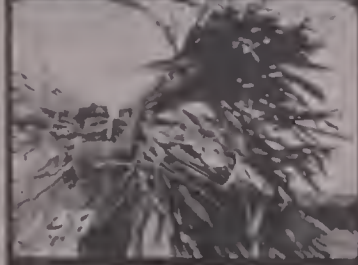


-- or into fields of corn (maize)

137



138



139



140

Many varieties of fruits thrive in these irrigated regions

141



143



144



Vegetables for distant markets. Cantaloupes --

146



147

-- lettuce

148



149



149a

-- onions

150



151

-- beans

152



153

With more prosperous fields come larger and better homes

154



Housewives preserve for winter use the products of the farm

156

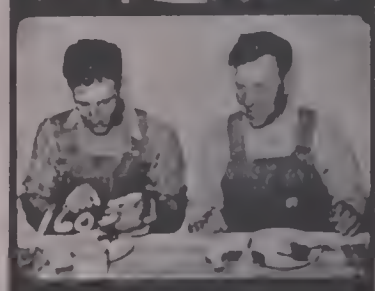


Sun-tanned workers enjoy the fruits of their labor

158



154



160

Thus the once thirsty lands slake their thirst and give forth of their green bounty

161



162



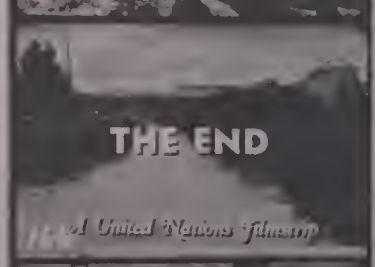
163

And the hardy settlers look down upon the reward of their faith and toil

164



160

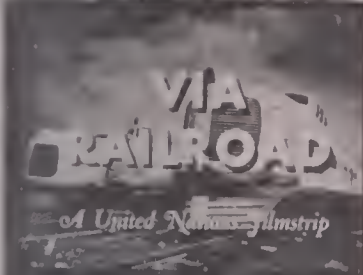


THE END

A United Nations filmstrip

FILMSTRIPS... Book B

These and Other Pictures Available Through PICTURE DIVISION, O. W. I.



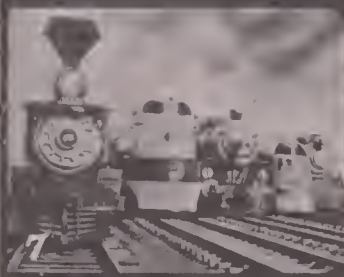
This modern streamliner's regular run is ninety miles in ninety minutes.



In 1832, the first trains copied the horse-drawn coach in design -- (and speed!)



Through the years, constant improvement in design has produced more power on less fuel --



-- and now the mighty modern locomotive dwarfs the chugging coal-burner of an earlier day.



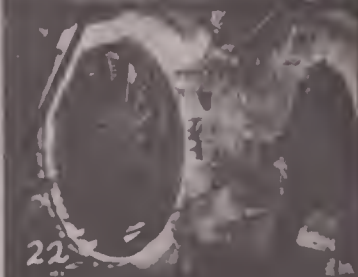
A Diesel-powered streamliner made the coast-to-coast record: 3,248 miles in 57 hours.



United States railroads maintain more than 1500 repair shops to keep locomotives in perfect running condition.



25,000 separate parts, made in 120 factories, go into the construction of one locomotive ...



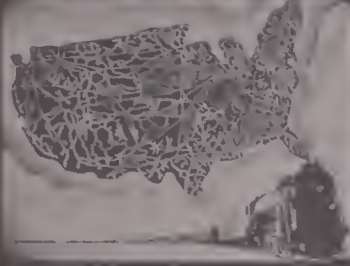
... before it reaches the final assembly line. Pictured are electric engines being assembled.





American communities are bound together by a railroad mileage three times as long as Germany's, Japan's, and Italy's combined.

27

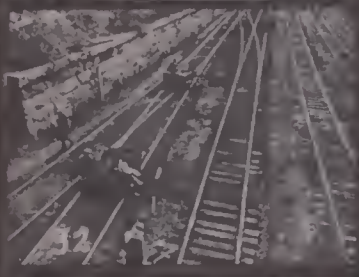


United States railroads employ more than 1,200,000 people to keep the vast network in operation.

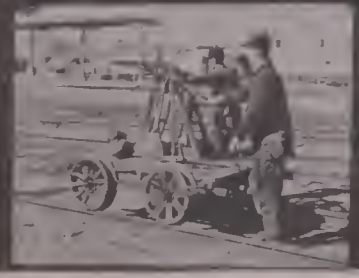
29



30



32



One station in Chicago, world's greatest railroad center. Between three and four thousand trains enter or leave this city daily.

34



35



36

The locomotive engineer is a skilled man. He rises in the ranks of trainmen, passing difficult examinations at every step.

37



A modern air-conditioned passenger coach: in peacetime Americans take 450,000,000 trips every year

40



41

In peace time, special eating, sleeping, and sightseeing cars are provided for long journeys.

42



43



44



45

Those who can't visit, write; railroads carried seventeen and one-half billion pieces of mail in one year.

46



The railroad structure of the United States includes nearly 4000 miles of bridges.

48



51

Like all U. S. Terminals, New York City's Grand Central Station is built and maintained by the Railroads.

52



53



54



55

Electric signal stations control the intricate movements of trains in this huge terminal.

56



57

WB 1043
.8
1153

Day and night, the safety of passengers and freight is guarded by automatic signals.

58



60



61

Every four seconds a freight train starts its run somewhere in the United States.

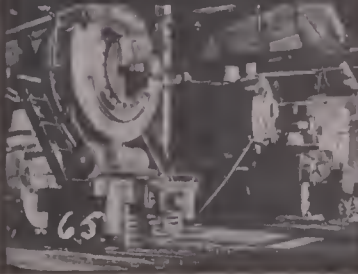
62



63

In the roundhouse, the mighty freight locomotives wait their turn to carry vital materials.

64



65

In the roundhouse yard, a turntable routes them in the right direction.

66



67

Saturated cotton waste is packed in the boxes to keep them oiled.

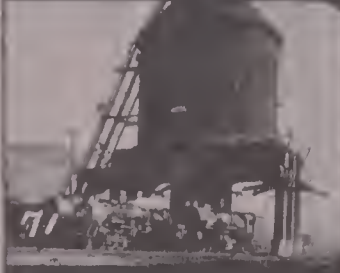
68



69

A coaling station.

70



71

Long lines of freight cars are a part of the American scene.

72



73



75

Farm products are sent to the city markets in refrigerated cars.

76



77



78

Ore from the mines is shipped to the steel mills.

79



80



81

In 1942, United States railroads performed more than 475-billion ton-miles of freight service--

82



83

... an average of one ton, shipped 3500 miles, for every person in the whole country.

84



85



86

Now this vast transportation system is increased, and all its resources are concentrated on war shipments...

87



88

... civilian travel must make way for the troops --

89

ele. B



... and peacetime freight loads are replaced with supplies for the United Nations' fighting fronts.

91



93

The railroad tracks run through war factories, for quick loading.

94



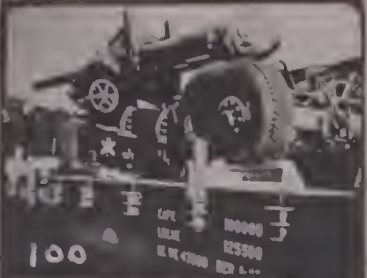
96



98

Here they come!

99



100



The tracks on land run into tracks on barges --

102



... food supplies and weapons are headed toward the waiting ships

104



105



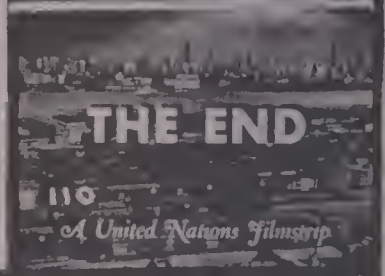
106

... Outward bound in a steady stream until the Victory is won.

107



108



THE END

A United Nations Filmstrip

110



Millions of passengers and tons of freight travel America's highways in sleek, speedy buses.

2



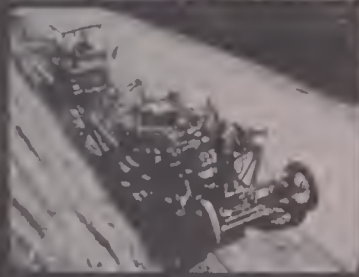
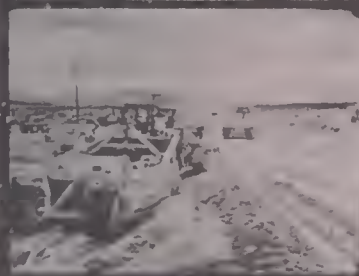
The progress from horse and buggy days was built on a vast road-building enterprise.

5

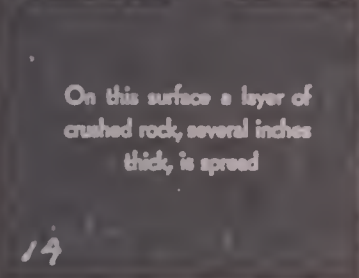


Many methods were tried before roads to withstand automobile speed were devised. Every road starts with clearing and leveling the road bed

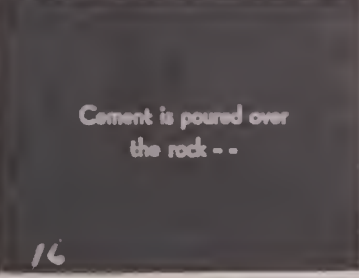
8



On this surface a layer of crushed rock, several inches thick, is spread

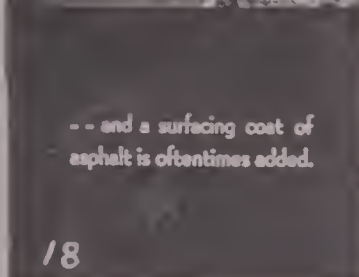


Cement is poured over the rock --



17

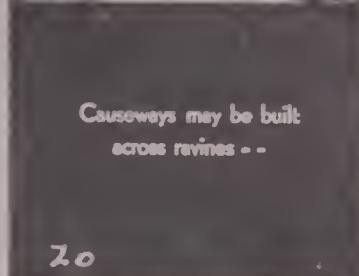
-- and a surfacing coat of asphalt is oftentimes added.



18



Causeways may be built across ravines --

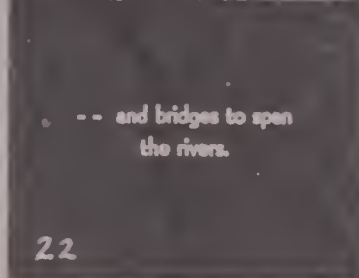


20



21

-- and bridges to span the rivers.

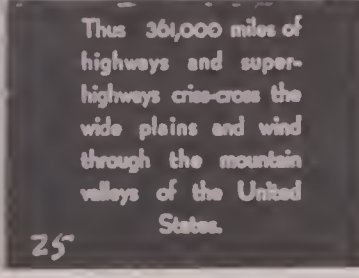


22

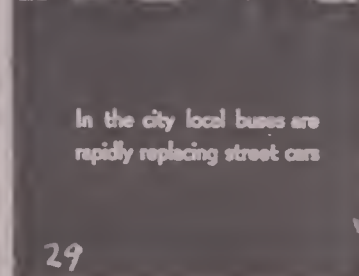
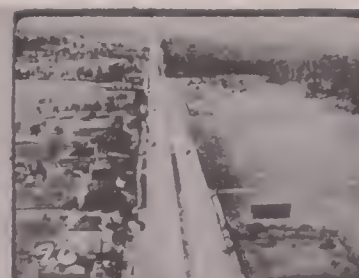


23

Thus 361,000 miles of highways and super-highways criss-cross the wide plains and wind through the mountain valleys of the United States.



25



In the city local buses are rapidly replacing street cars

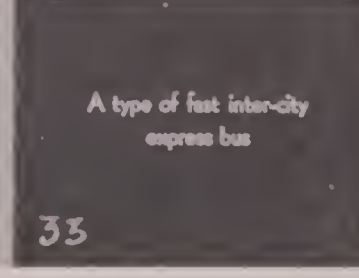


29

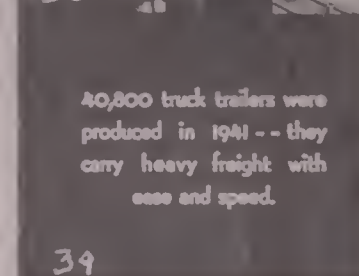


3

A type of fast inter-city express bus



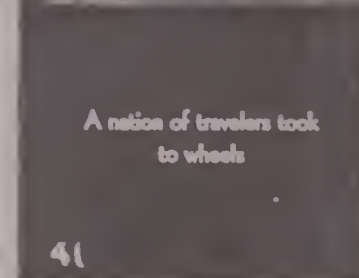
33



40,000 truck trailers were produced in 1941 -- they carry heavy freight with ease and speed.



39

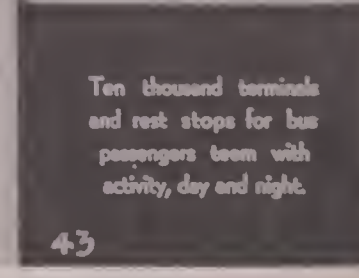


A nation of travelers took to wheels



41

Ten thousand terminals and rest stops for bus passengers teem with activity, day and night.



43



In one peace-time year, 4,795,000,000 fares were paid on United States buses.

47



48

Old and young, rich and poor, travel side by side.

49



50



51



52

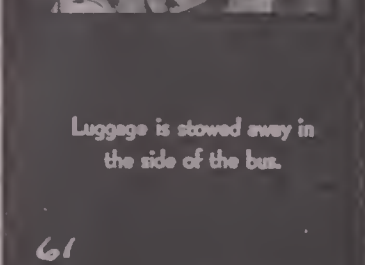


53



See how efficiently a bus terminal functions in handling passengers and baggage.

57



63

Luggage is stowed away in the side of the bus.

61

Bus companies employ 135,000 persons.

64



Drivers' uniforms are kept scrupulously neat.

66



67

Twelve thousand repair shops and garages keep United States buses in perfect running condition.

68

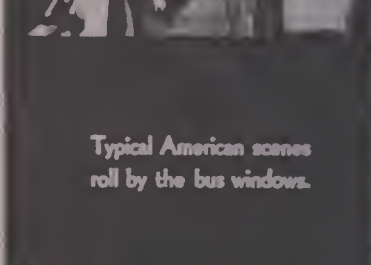
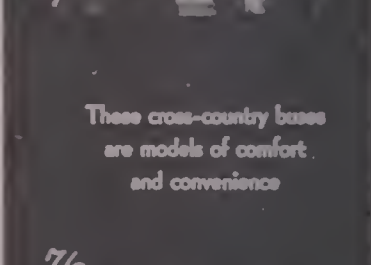


71



Now "All aboard" for a ride across the continent on an American bus.

73



79

These cross-country buses are models of comfort and convenience.

76

Typical American scenes roll by the bus windows.

78

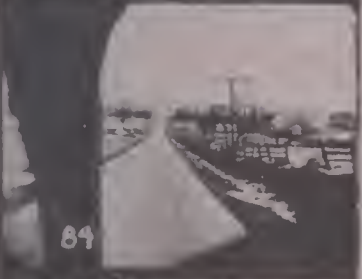


80



The driver keeps his eyes on the long road ahead

82



84



85



On long rides the passengers read or rest

87



89

Drivers and passengers alike stop by the roadside for meals--

90



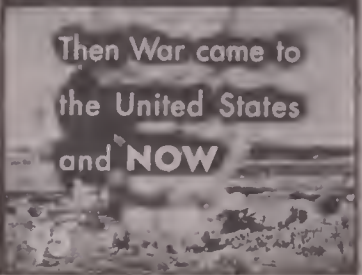
92

-- or to visit spots of exceptional beauty or interest.

93



Then War came to the United States and **NOW**



Buses deliver the nation's war workers, so that they can deliver the goods.

96



97



100

Workers arrive at a busy shipyard.

101



102



103

A huge trailer-truck speeds up delivery of bomber-plane parts for final assembly.

104



105



United States buses play a vital part in the transportation of troops for United Nations fighting fronts.

107

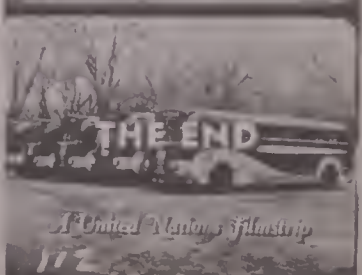


108



Thus America's highway transportation system, established for peacetime pursuits, speeds up the fight for freedom.

110



A United Nations Filmmaker

112

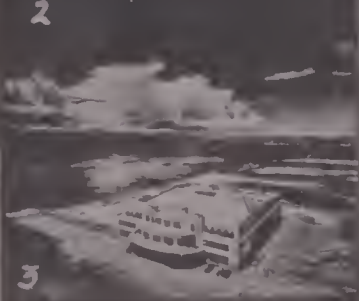
TRAFFIC IN THE SKIES

A United Nations filmstrip

TRAFFIC IN THE SKIES

A United Nations filmstrip

In 1941, last year of peace in the United States, American airports booked passage for more than four million travelers



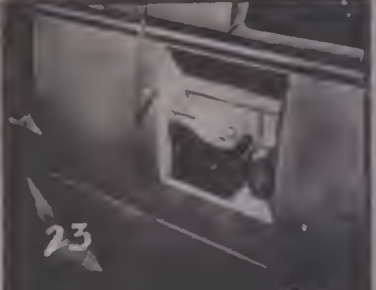
Air-minded Americans crowd the airports to meet friends, or watch planes coming in and taking off



One of the hundreds of daily flights is scheduled to take off



Wind velocity and weather reports from all over the country are checked



The plane is fueled and inspected by the ground crew



Air mail and air express are loaded - -





33



-- the passengers take their places

34

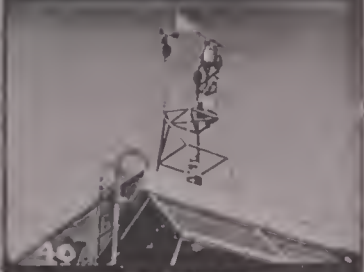


35



The control tower, in touch by radio with all flights to and from the field, gives the pilot a green light - the sky-ways are clear!

39



40



43



44



45

And the silver queen of the skies soars into the blue

46



47



48



50

The safety of the passengers lies on the shoulders of the pilots--

51



52

-- their comfort, in the hands of the stewardess

53



54



55

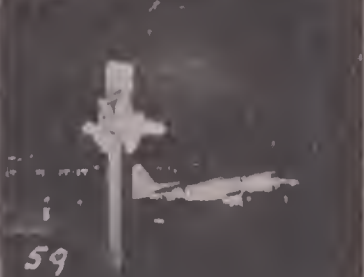


All through the night planes fly in darkness over the country --

57



58



59



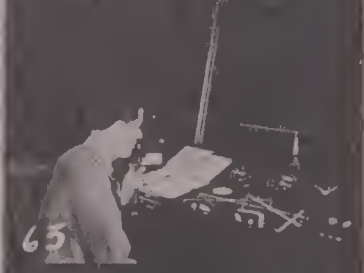
60

-- guided by beacons and by the faithful watchers in the control towers

61



62



63

Within the plane, the stewardess serves meals and makes up the berths

64

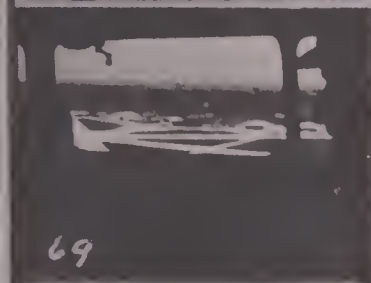




66



67



69



70



71



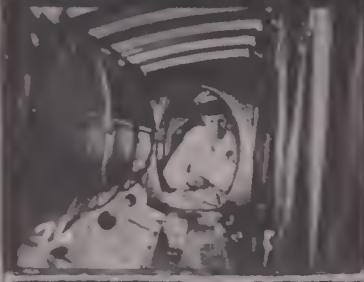
AMERICAN

In 1941 American airlines flew 133,000,000 miles with only four fatal accidents...a record for safety largely due to the maintenance crews --

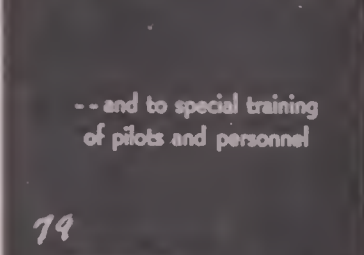
73



74



-- and to special training of pilots and personnel



79



80



81



82

Most exciting of all passenger planes is the Clipper

83



84



86



87



88



Cargo and passengers can leave the United States one day and land in another hemisphere, over night!

90



91



92



93



95



96



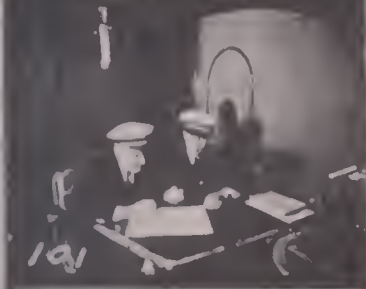
97

Clipper crews have flown millions of miles, over air trails they blazed. Their experience and steadfastness have helped reduce the size of the globe

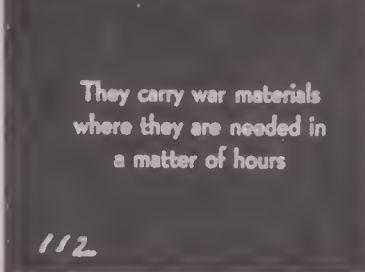
98



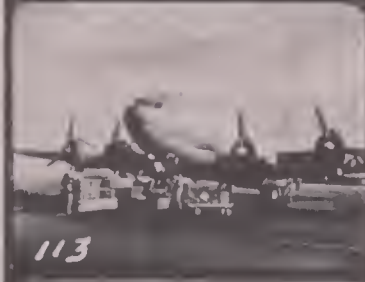
99



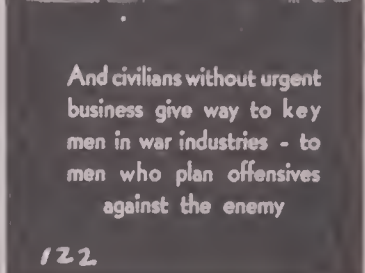
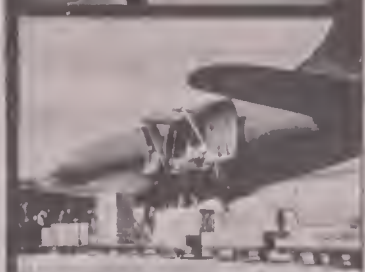
When war struck their country, civilian airlines turned to new tasks



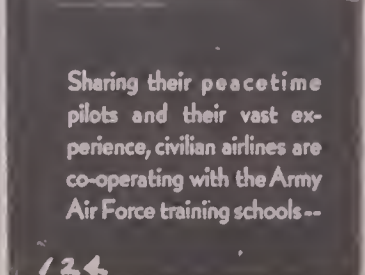
They carry war materials where they are needed in a matter of hours



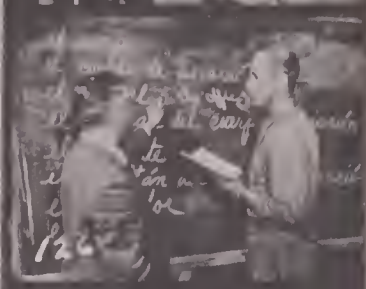
Their bases, built far and wide for peacetime flying, now serve Army Air Force planes



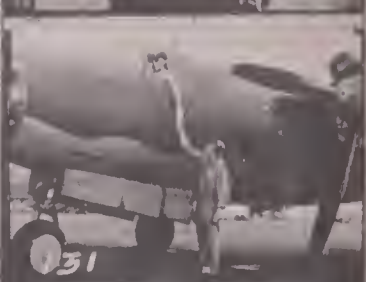
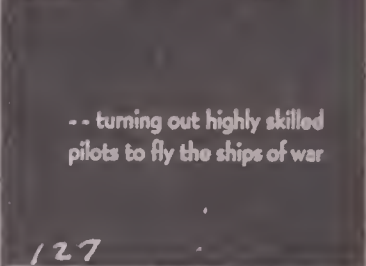
And civilians without urgent business give way to key men in war industries - to men who plan offensives against the enemy



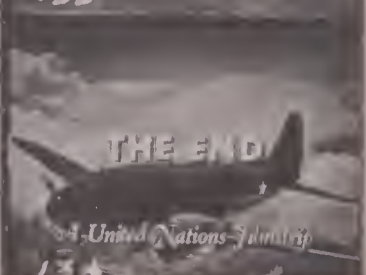
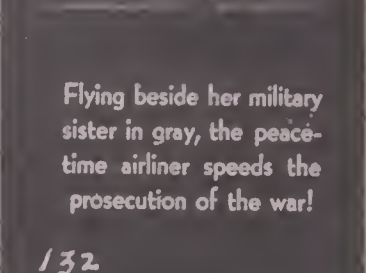
Sharing their peacetime pilots and their vast experience, civilian airlines are co-operating with the Army Air Force training schools--



-- turning out highly skilled pilots to fly the ships of war



Flying beside her military sister in gray, the peacetime airliner speeds the prosecution of the war!



THE END

United Nations Filmstrip

OIL TO DRIVE THE MACHINES OF WAR

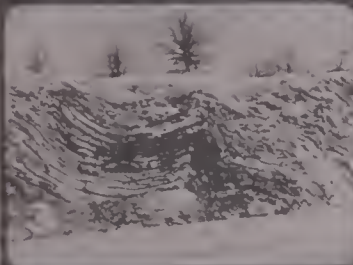
A United Nations Filmstrip



OIL TO DRIVE THE MACHINES OF WAR

Most of the earth's surface is built up of layers of rock, like the layers shown here.

2



Between layers of such rocks there gathered, centuries ago, pools of thick, black petroleum.

4



5

Not until eighty years ago did men first drill wells to these pools. Yet today petroleum in the form of oil and gasoline drives the wheels for most forms of transportation.

6



Fortunately for the United Nations, over 75% of all the oil produced in the world is found in the Western Hemisphere and is accessible only to the Allied Powers.

8



9

Of the remainder, 20% is in the control of the United Nations, leaving but 5% of the world's oil to the Axis.

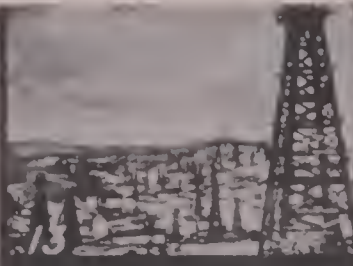
10



11

Wherever oil is found, there will be found wells, refineries and pipe lines. These oil fields are in Roumania, the principal source of oil for Germany.

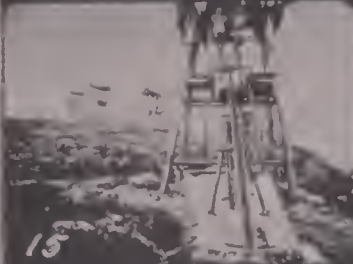
12



13

This is an old-fashioned oil well in China --

14



15

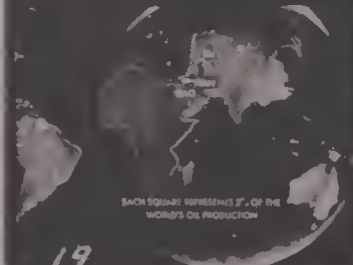
-- and an equally primitive oil still, or refinery, built by Arabs.

16



These are oil plants in Iran and the pipe line from Iraq to Haifa on the Mediterranean, bringing oil to the fleets of the United Nations.

18



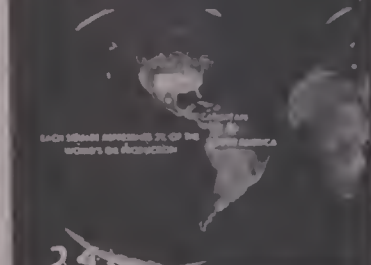
19



22

These are the wells, refineries and oil ports along the Caribbean Sea and the north coast of South America, where much oil is produced.

23



24



This is a part of the great Mexican oil plant at Tampico, in the Western Hemisphere.

28

EACH SQUARE REPRESENTS 25% OF THE WORLD'S OIL PRODUCTION

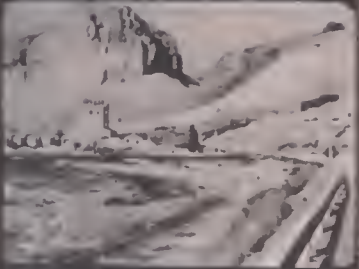
29



30

Sometimes oil is extracted from shale as at this plant in the Western United States.

31



Here in Australia, where there are no oil wells, we see men mining oil-bearing shale --

33



-- which will be heated to remove the oil.

35



36

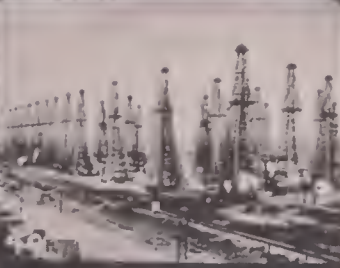
The oil is then refined for commercial use.

37



A field of oil wells in the United States, where 65% of all the oil in the world is found.

39



EACH SQUARE REPRESENTS 25% OF THE WORLD'S OIL PRODUCTION

41

As an oil well must often be over 5000 feet deep, special methods and equipment, as well as great skill, must be used in drilling it.

42



This is how a rotary well is drilled. A tall derrick is erected over the spot where the well is to be.

44



The hole is drilled by a bit at the end of a pipe, turned by a rotating cable as shown in this diagram.

46



47

Some bits have many teeth to cut through hard earth and cement.

48



Notice the stack of pipes used to turn the bit in the well.

50



These are the special joints that enable these pipes to be coupled together quickly.

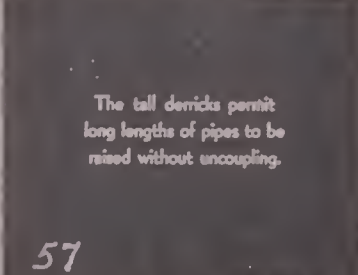
52



53

Every time the bit is lowered or drawn-out of the well these pipes have to be uncoupled.

54



The tall derricks permit long lengths of pipes to be raised without uncoupling.

57



58

The string of pipes is raised by a giant block and tackle.

61



-- and this is the "swivel head" through which the water passes from the pump into the drill pipe.

77

This man in an asbestos suit is a professional oil-fire fighter.

85



... along the outside of the pipe, as shown in this diagram.

71

Sometimes when gas has accumulated with the oil both oil and gas erupt in great gushes when the drill reaches them.

79

In most wells, however, the oil has to be raised by such pumps as these.

87



When the bit and pipe are in the well, they are fastened in the rotary table --

65

In the foreground you will see the basin into which this water is discharged and from which it is again pumped down the well.

73

This street in an Oklahoma town is flooded by oil from a gusher.

81

The oil may be stored temporarily in tanks by the well --

89



-- which is turned by an engine. The driller who controls the engine is one of the most important workmen.

67

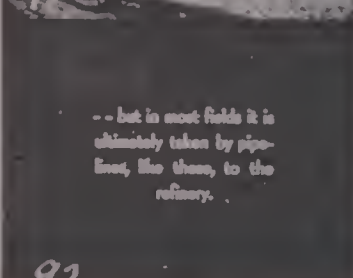
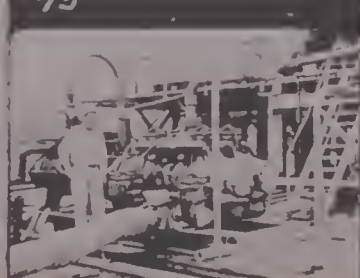
This is the pump --

The oil and gas are highly inflammable and great care may start.

83

-- but in most fields it is ultimately taken by pipeline, like these, to the refinery.

91





Pipelines finally come to the refinery --

96



98

-- where great quantities of crude oil are separated into gasoline, kerosene, fuel oil, asphalt and other products.

99



100

The refinery is essentially a great still where the oil is heated --

101



-- separated into its various elements --

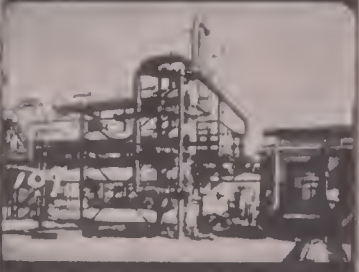
103



104



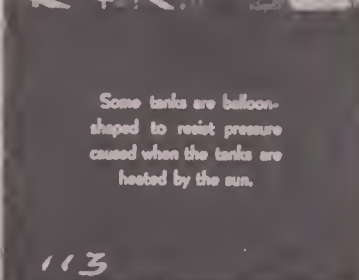
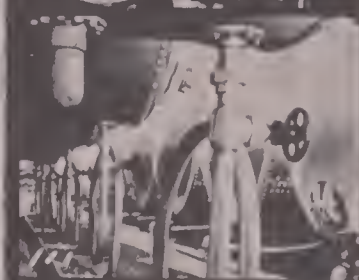
-- cooled and purified.



108

The many products of crude oil are carried by a vast maze of pipes and valves to storage tanks.

109



Some tanks are balloon-shaped to resist pressure caused when the tanks are heated by the sun.

113



At the top of these tanks are safety valves to prevent excess pressure.

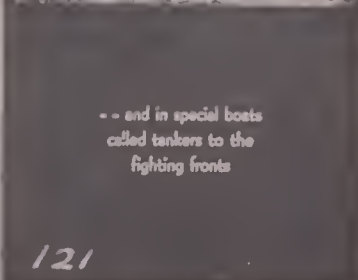
115



116

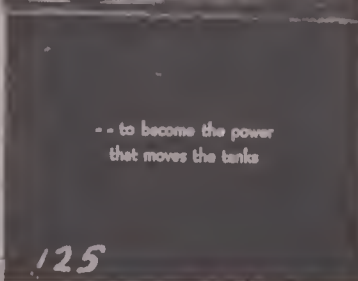
From the storage tanks oil moves by special railway cars --

117



-- and in special boats called tankers to the fighting fronts

121



-- to become the power that moves the tanks

125



-- the truck,

129



-- the jeep

127



-- the plane,

131



-- to Victory.

135



-- the ships of war.

133



134



COAL and STEAM POWER

A United Nations Filmstrip #17



He does a hard, necessary job - from his labors the country reaps driving power

12



Close to the mines dwell the men who toil long hours underground to release the earth's riches

8

COAL and STEAM POWER

A United Nations Filmstrip



During working hours, the coal miner is a soldier of industry...

17



Deep in the Nation's coal mines lies energy, to drive the wheels of war and peace

2



3

Outside the mines, equipment is stacked to support the underground labyrinth

5



This man is square with himself and with the world

10





20

...unsung, unarmed, and wearing no uniform, his work nevertheless reaches into the front lines of battle...

21



... and his hands strike blows at the enemy

23



24



Poison gas is one of the dangers of mining. A "safety lamp" tests the air before the men come down

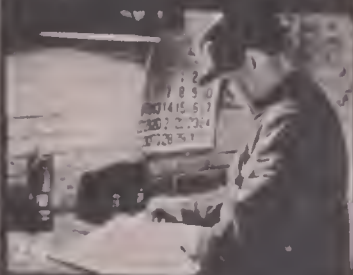
26



27

The fire boss signs a record showing that all working places have been inspected for safe conditions

28



The day's work is planned with methodical care

30



31



The "cutting under" and drilling operations prepare the way for the job at hand

33



34

A carefully laid charge of dynamite "shoots down" the coal from its age-old prison

35



36



37



38



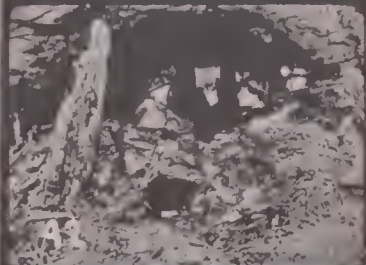
39



40

Again the air is tested for deadly underground gases - this time with a live canary

41



42

Orders are telephoned from the surface, and the work begins

43



The dreaded "cave-in" is avoided at every step of the way, by sturdy shoring up of the mine shaft

45



46



47

The tons of earth overhead must be held up against the shock of drilling and blasting

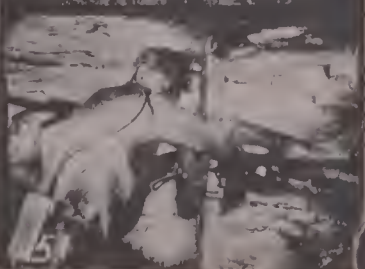
48



49



50



52



Tracks are laid for the mine cars that move out thousands of tons of coal a day

54



The miners' lunch is packed at home, and eaten in the "Bean Hole" far underground

56



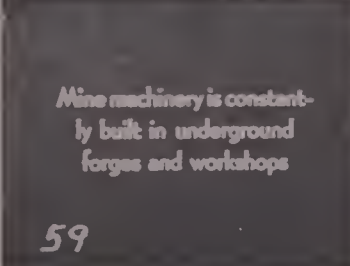
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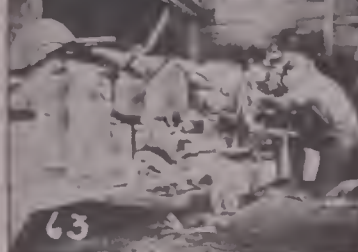
58

Mine machinery is constantly built in underground forges and workshops

59



61



63

Mine engineers check their surveys

65



66

A mechanical loader gathers the coal, and a conveyor belt fills the mine cars

67



68



70



71

There are many miles of track in a mine - the maintenance of road bed, ballast and switches keep a crew working constantly

72



73



74

The powerful wheels of the Tipple raise the coal cars from the mine bottom to the waiting railroad trains above

75



76



78



79



80

Coal is sorted and the slate is removed

81



82

After washing, the coal is dried in huge revolving drums

83



84

The clean coal is loaded for shipment

85



86



87



88



89

Coal - to speed supplies from the production lines at home to the fighting lines overseas

90



91



92

The furnaces of a Nation at war need constant stoking...

93



96

...and in humming factories the length and breadth of the land

97



98



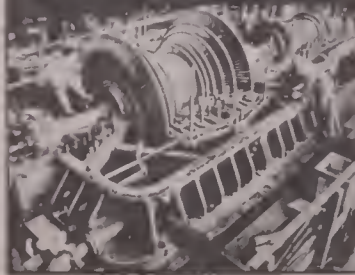
99

Huge steam-driven turbines supply the power and light for a whole city and its industries

100



101



Coal supplies heat for smelting in the steel mills, backbone of heavy arms production...

104



106

... power in construction jobs

107



109

... and in thousands of war plants whose whistles summon the workers of the land, day and night

110

Coal speeds the materials of war over 230 thousand miles of United States railroads, headed for the ports of embarkation...

112



114

... and an endless conveyor-belt of ships sails Eastward - full steam ahead!

115



117

THE END

A United Nations Film

RUBBER COMES FROM PLANTS

A United Nations Filmstrip

12

RUBBER COMES FROM PLANTS

A United Nations Filmstrip

In the Spring of 1942 the Japs grabbed the rubber plantations of Malaysia - source of 90% of all commercial rubber --

2



-- hoping to stall the engines of war rolling inevitably against them.

4



But the Japs made one big "honorable mistake". They overlooked the resources and enterprise of the United Nations. One of these nations - Brazil - is the country where jungle rubber was discovered.

6



7

Here wild rubber is once more gathered --

8



-- and brought to river stations to be taken by boat to coastal collecting depots.

11



12

This wild rubber tree is tapped fifteen feet from the ground --

13



-- while a little boy with an olla rests by a tree from which latex slowly drips into a cup.

15



Men dry and cure wild rubber in soft balls called hams, and ship it.

18



Here also, long before 1942, in regions beyond the reach of Japs and Nazis, rubber plantations were established. This one covers 2,225,000 acres.

21



22



23



Hevea seeds from which all plantation rubber was started.

25



Seeds are planted in large nurseries where the young trees are later budgrafted.

27



28



Latex is collected twice a day before noon --



37



Other plantations beyond Axis reach were established on the West Coast of Africa.

45



-- to aid the Liberians in protecting their country from the Axis.

54



39



47



-- and prepared for shipment in solid form on the plantation.

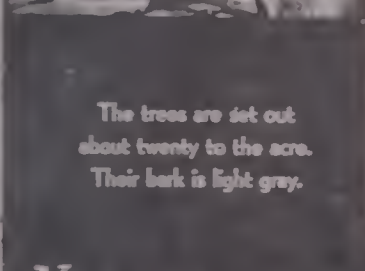
A plane view of the hospital set in the midst of rubber trees, and maintained for workers.

The Japs forgot something else -- there are over four hundred other rubber-bearing plants. An important one is cryptostegia --

55

40

48



The trees are set out about twenty to the acre. Their bark is light gray.



56

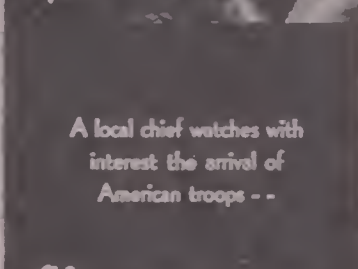
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41



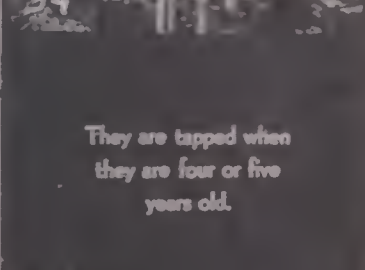
49



-- which is set out in rows, in Arizona, U.S.A.

57

34



Brazilian sailors and ships guard United Nations' shipping against enemy raiders.

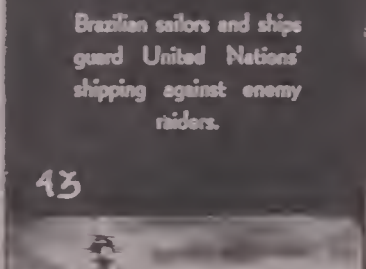
A local chief watches with interest the arrival of American troops --

58

35



43



50



-- who have crossed 3,000 miles of ocean

When fully grown, cryptostegia plants are clipped like hedges and rubber is extracted from the dippings.

51

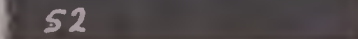
36



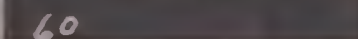
44



52



60





61

Another rubber bearing plant is guayule. This four year old plant is ready to harvest.

62



It grows wild in Mexico and is gathered in bundles by the Mexicans --

64



-- who bale it in a press.

66



Mexico too, is an enthusiastic ally of the United Nations and contributes her entire supply of guayule.

68



Finally, in California, the United States Government has started a vast 75,000 acre guayule farm.

71



72

Guayule seeds are set out to dry and then poured into a planter.

73



74



They are so small that sand or sawdust is added to keep them from blowing away.

76



77

Seven rows of seed are planted at one time and more sand is spread over them.

80



81



82

The plants grow quickly and thickly and when two years old are dug up by machine for transplanting.

83



84



86

Seeds for further planting are gathered by a vacuum machine.

87



Four-year old guayule is ready to harvest.

89



91

Mature plants are gathered, windrowed and chopped by machine in one operation.

93



94

After special treatment guayule rubber floats on top of liquid in particles called "worms".

95



96

97

The dried "worms" are ready to press into slabs of rubber for shipment.

98

There are still other sources of rubber. Instead of going directly to rubber bearing plants, scientists have gone to plant products to make synthetic rubber.

100

101



Synthetic rubber is not actually rubber, but a rubber-like substance. This is synthetic rubber (left) and crude natural rubber (right). Note how much alike they are.

103



104

To make synthetic rubber the chemist may use alcohol which he can get from maize plants --

105



-- or he may use oil, limestone, or coal which originally came from plants and minute sea animals left on the earth millions of years ago.

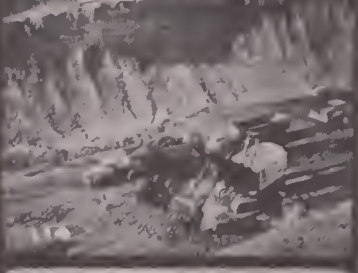
107



108



109



The oil or alcohol product is delivered and stored at the synthetic plant.

112

113



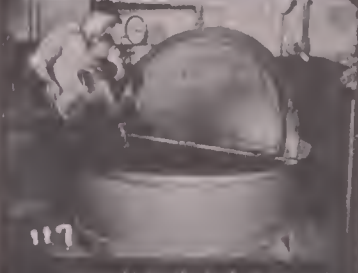
114



115

It is poured into tanks where, to change its molecular structure, it is mixed with other substances and put under pressure.

116



117



118

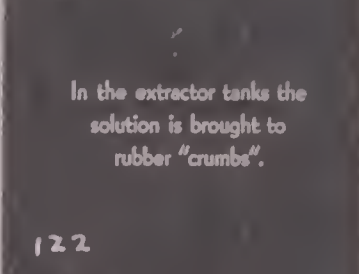


119

Heat and pressure in these vessels are strictly controlled from a control room.

120

121



In the extractor tanks the solution is brought to rubber "crumbs".

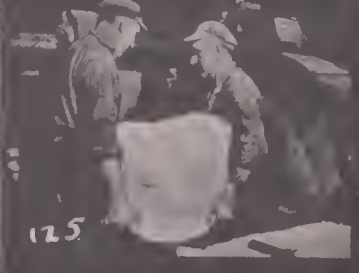
122



123

The crumbs are removed--

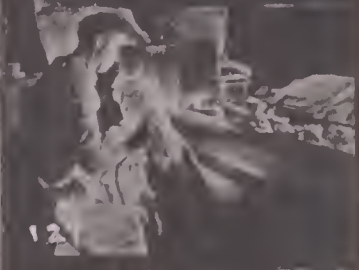
124



125

-- and rolled into sheets

126



127



-- sheets are cut to size

129



130



131

-- and dried in a vacuum dryer.

132



133

From all these sources the United Nations are getting rubber for the machines of war; for trucks that carry troops and supplies --

135



136

-- for the big guns rolling up to firing positions

137



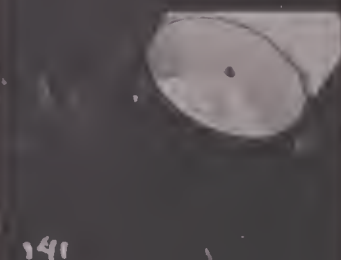
138



139

For searchlights that see in the night --

140



141

For treads that move tanks over all kinds of ground --

142



143



144

145



-- and for the pontoon bridges that carry them across rivers to crush the enemy.

146



For barrage balloons that defend cities.

148



For pilots' oxygen masks and the self-sealing fuel tanks of their planes --

152



-- that swoop from the clouds to dive-bomb the enemy from the face of the earth.

155



156

And for 45,000 ton battleships that blast him off the seven seas.

157



158

WE HAVE the rubber to move war swiftly and surely to the enemy - to erase him from the map.

159



160



161

THE END

United Nations filmstrip

THE OLDEST AND THE NEWEST OF METALS

A United Nations Filmstrip #26

THE OLDEST AND THE NEWEST OF METALS

A United Nations Filmstrip

Two metals whose value is measured in human life are: **ALUMINUM**, without which we'd have no airplanes...

2



3



4

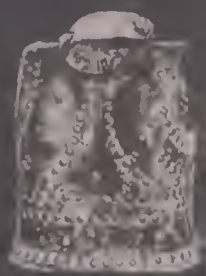
...and **COPPER**, the main metal in small arms ammunition, field guns, and artillery shells

5



Copper is the oldest metal known to man. This is a piece of armor dating from 800 B.C.

7



8

In open-pit mining, the precious ore is near the earth's surface and can be scooped out

9



10



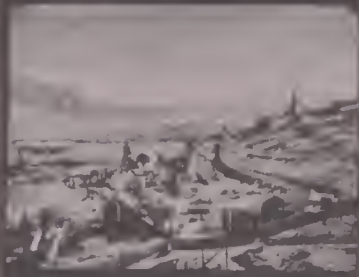
11



13

When the ore is far below the earth's surface, deep-shaft mining is required

16



17

A copper mine 17,000 feet above sea level

18



19

The dust disposal machinery of a large deep-shaft mine

20



21

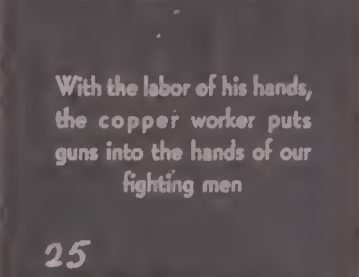
United States copper miners starting off to work - theirs is an important and arduous task

22



25

24

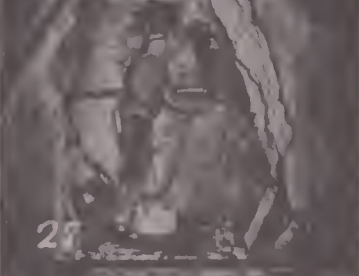


With the labor of his hands, the copper worker puts guns into the hands of our fighting men

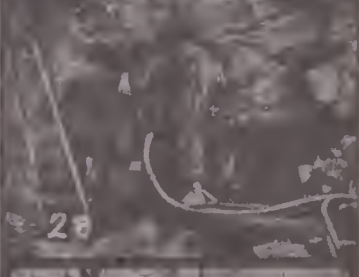
25



26



27



28



29

In each 100 carloads of ore entering the mills, there are not more than 20 carloads of pure copper

30



31



32

A factory stack towers 585 feet, to keep the fumes away from the mill town below



33



35



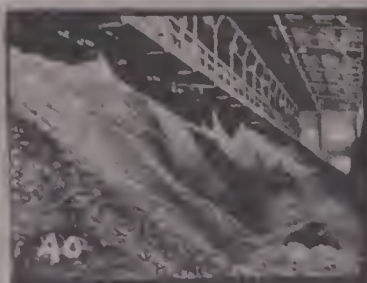
36

The ore is crushed to fine particles, and any stray iron is removed



37

39



40

An oily mixture attracts copper-bearing material; the non-copper particles sink, thus effecting a separation

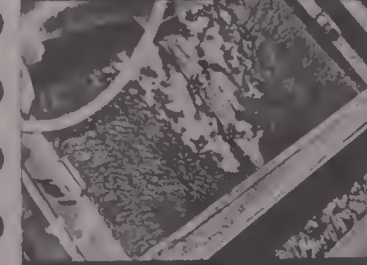


41

A filtering operation produces a concentrate which contains about 26% copper



43



44

The roasting process is carefully watched - its main purpose is to burn off impurities and prepare the copper for smelting



46

47



48

Molten copper pours from the converter, now about 98% pure, and is cast into bars



49

50



51

In the refineries, the purification of the metal is continued by an electrolytic process



52

53



54

Dipping copper cathodes after they have been removed from the refining tanks; next they go to another refining furnace

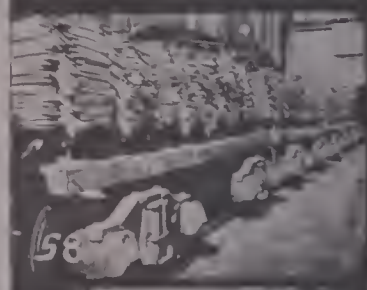
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57

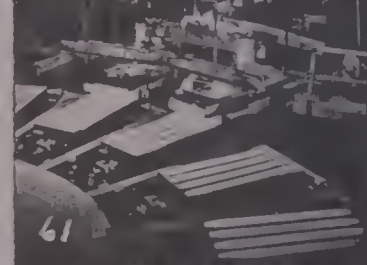


58



59

At last the copper is practically 100% pure, and is cast into bars



60

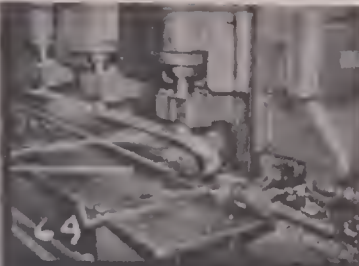


61

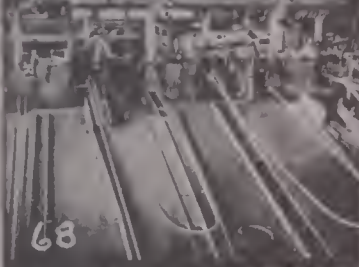
62

The oxidized top surface is "scalped" off, to meet exacting mill requirements

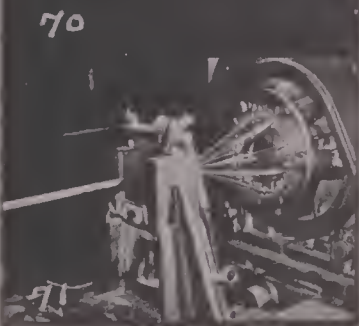
63



Some of the copper is drawn into wire



Conductor cable, for electric power



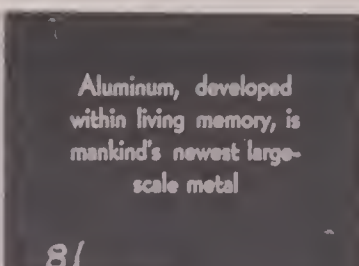
Copper wire - two miles of it goes into a certain type of bomber plane...



...and it goes with the Signal Corps to the remotest of battle fronts



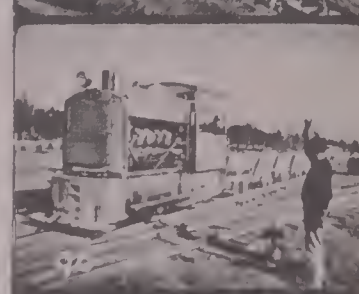
Present-day weapons still need the oldest of metals - there are two million pounds of copper in a battleship



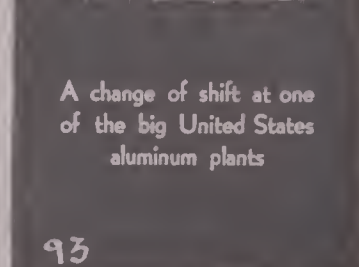
Aluminum, developed within living memory, is mankind's newest large-scale metal



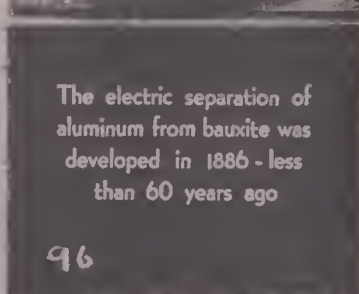
Bauxite is the mineral from which aluminum is manufactured. There are large deposits in both North and South America.



Wherever aluminum is produced, there must be electric power, for only electricity can release it from the bauxite.



A change of shift at one of the big United States aluminum plants



The electric separation of aluminum from bauxite was developed in 1886 - less than 60 years ago





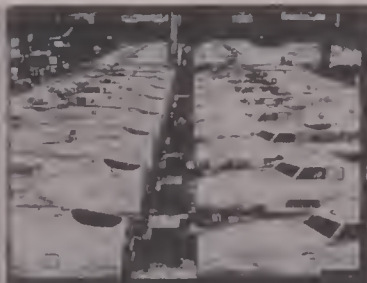
This light, strong metal is more precious than gold to nations at war

99



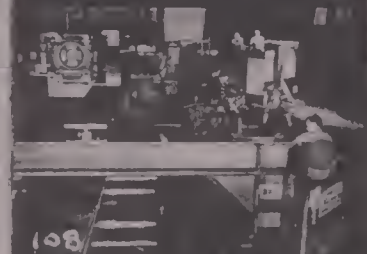
A plane is 75% aluminum

105



The building of an air fleet begins with the "cold rolling" of aluminum sheets

107



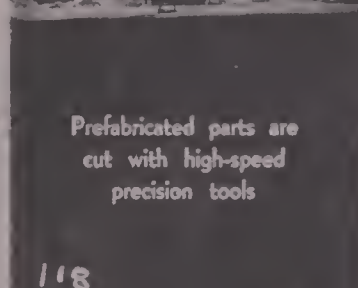
Ten good coils will make a dive bomber

113



Airplane factories are turning out a plane every eight minutes, twenty four hours a day, seven days a week

116



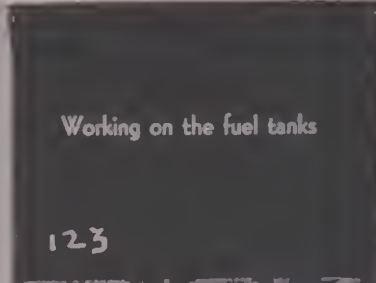
Prefabricated parts are cut with high-speed precision tools

118



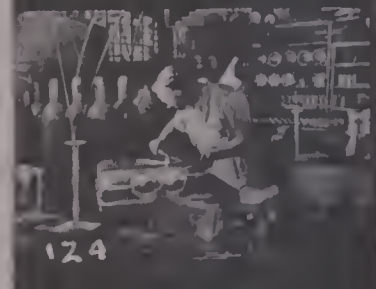
A woman war worker, (right), wears the Air Corps insignia on her lapel - she makes them, he flies them

121



Working on the fuel tanks

123



Aluminum castings for airplane engines

125



Work goes on at full speed day and night, in United Nations aluminum and aircraft plants

129



Godspeed them on their way...

132



133

FILMSTRIP SUBJECTS

Thus copper links our fighting men together...

134



135

Cover...
AMERICAN
Life and
Institutions



136

-- and aluminum speeds their soaring wings to VICTORY.

137

AMERICAN
Industries and
War
Production



138



AMERICAN
War News...

THE NEWS GOES TO PRESS

A United Nations filmstrip

#49

THE NEWS GOES TO PRESS

A United Nations filmstrip

1



1a



1b

A news "break" is the raw material that keeps the presses rolling.

2



3



4



5

A sense for news hidden beneath the surface of ordinary affairs is what makes a brilliant reporter

6



7



8

In the Radio Room, foreign news comes in

9



Never before have reporters abroad risked their lives so often to send this news back home

12



13

Axis propoganda is sifted for significant give-aways... and sometimes for entertainment value

14



In the Wire Room, telegraphic dispatches from all over the United States are received and recorded

16



17



18



20

Out-of-town and foreign photographs come in by cable and radio, and are sent to the photo-engraving department

23



24



26

The Classified Department handles a huge volume of local advertising

27



28



29

In the Art Department, an expert cartographer consults key maps, in making maps for the newspaper

30



31



Working out a table of baseball scores in the Sports Department

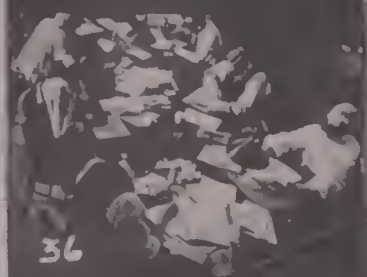
33



34

The copy desk is divided in three branches - local, telegraph, and cable. All news and features go through here

35



36



37

In a few hours, a half-million words of world-wide news are edited down to about 200,000 words

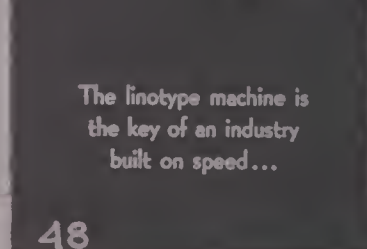
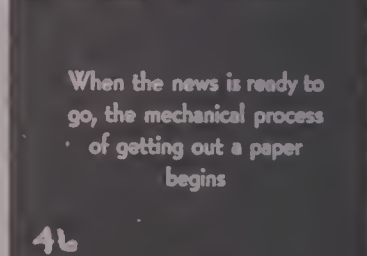
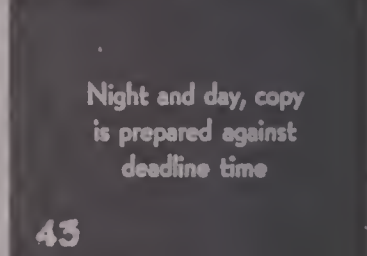
38



39

The newspaper's clipping files and library are used for reference - accuracy counts as much as speed

40



Night and day, copy is prepared against deadline time

43

When the news is ready to go, the mechanical process of getting out a paper begins

46

The linotype machine is the key of an industry built on speed...

48



...under the skilled hands of the operator at the keyboard, the metal type is quickly set into lines

50



The make-up men arrange the format of the paper's forthcoming edition...

52



...while the photo-engraving department readies pictures for printing

55



Proofs of the type are submitted to editors for correction

58



Making up the sports page

61



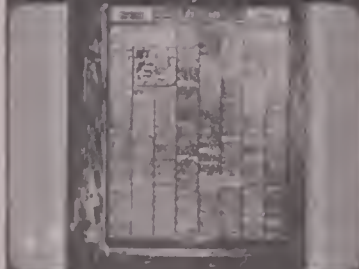
The page is "locked" before being reproduced in lead

64



A page of type after make-up

67



A cardboard-like matrix is made, inked for visibility, and checked for faults

70



Time is the taskmaster in a newspaper office - as each page is made up, the time is noted on a board

75



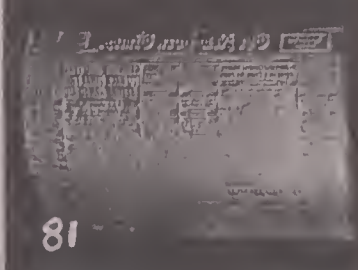
The "mats" are sent by chute to the stereotype room, where the lead forms are cast

78



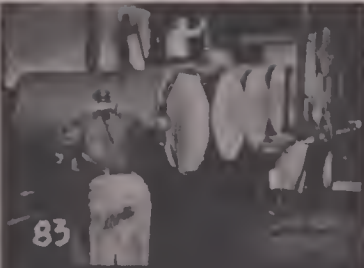
The lead form - a few hours ago, this news was in the reporter's typewriter... or happening, thousands of miles away

80



In the reel room, huge rolls of paper are transported to the press

82



83

Each roll weighs about 1700 lbs., makes about 1300 newspapers



84

The paper is threaded through the presses



85

The plates are put on the cylinders of the press, then inked



88



89



91



92

As the presses start rolling, the work of hundreds of men takes on a concrete form



93

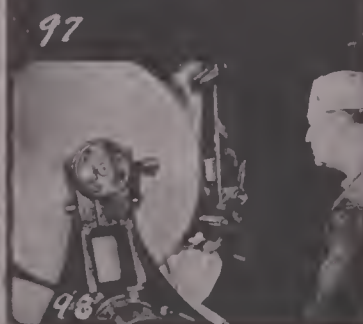


94



96

An automatic paster joins one roll to the next, so that the presses never stop moving



97



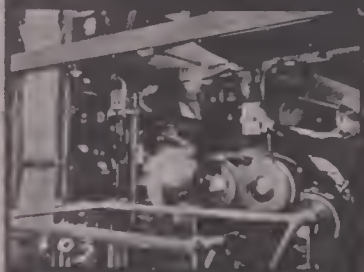
99



1,200 feet a minute ... 45,000 newspapers an hour



101



102



104

Another record of history in the making starts off to a news-hungry public ...



105

...and even as you buy your paper - typewriters click, wires hum, and machines whirr against the next deadline

109



110

THE END

A United Nations filmstrip

112

THE PICTURE DIVISION SUPPLIES...

News Pictures
Feature Picture Sequences
Photographic Exhibits
and Filmstrips

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BUREAU
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55. NATIONAL PARKS IN THE U.S.
15. POWER FROM BOULDER DAM
30. THE FOREST RANGER
22. THE FATHER OF WATERS

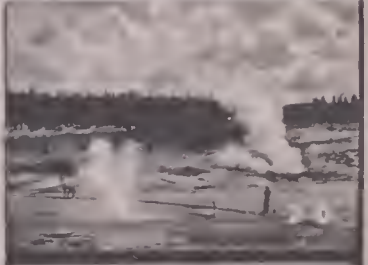
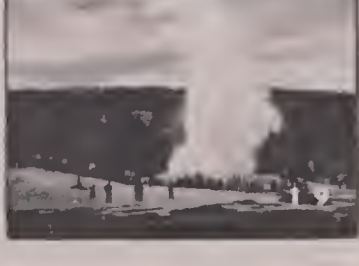
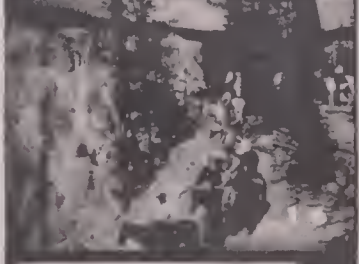
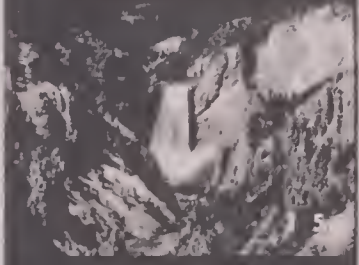
FILMSTRIPS...Book C

These and Other Pictures Available Through
PICTURE DIVISION, O. W. I.

59. PORTUGUESE IN AMERICA
52. MEET NEW ZEALAND
62. TRANSPORTATION
60. STEPPING STONES TO ASIA



A thousand more miles
toward the Pacific lies
the country that our
grandfathers called the
'wild west' 1 3

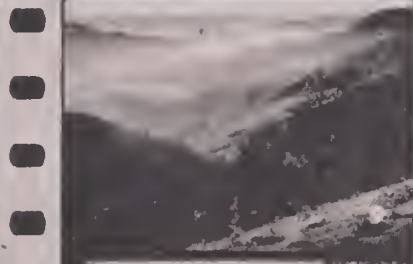
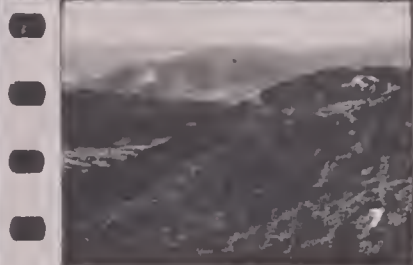


Far above the semi-tropical
valleys of the west-coast
State of California, there are
mountain peaks snow-capped
the year 'round 2 7

Acadia National Park is the
site of the first U.S. land to
be reached by the explorer
Champlain in 1604 2



To the south, Shenandoah
National Park lies 2000 feet
above sea level, on a
mountain range that was
inaccessible not so long ago 5



A thousand miles northwest,
on isolated island wilderness
remains as it was in the
days of roving Indian tribes 1 1





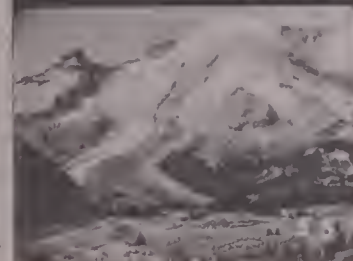
The oldest living thing on earth is to be found in the valleys of the State of California—this is the giant Sequoia tree

30



In the northwestern corner of the United States there is a mountain that is famous in Indian legend—Mount Rainier

33



In prehistoric times, another western volcano consumed itself and collapsed, causing a crater which is now filled with a deep lake

36



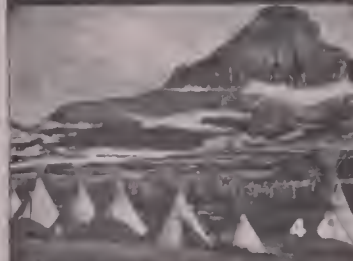
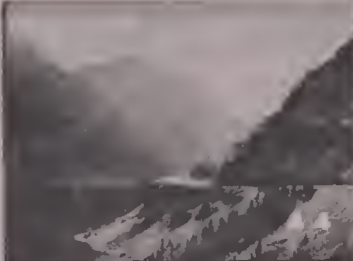
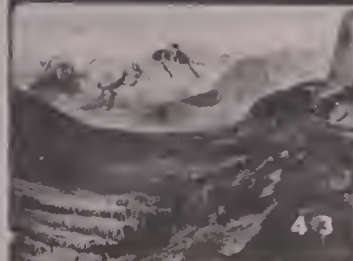
Mesa Verde, in the southwestern United States, is the only western National Park that was created to preserve the works of men, rather than of nature

38



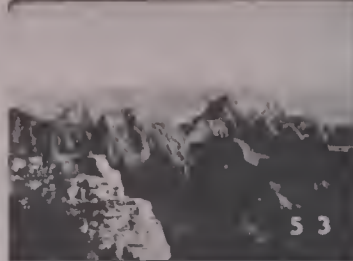
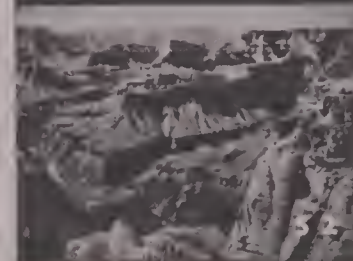
Glacier National Park, in the northwestern State of Montana, was bought from the Blackfoot Indians in 1895

42



The early Spanish explorers first reported the Grand Canyon to the outside world in 1540

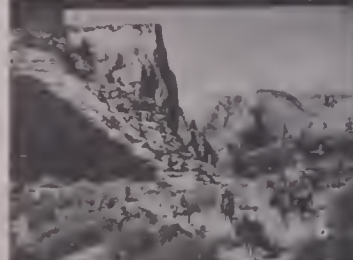
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53

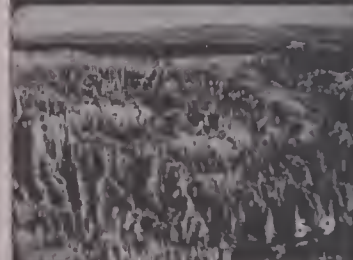
The western State of Utah was first settled by a religious sect, the Mormons, who discovered Zion Canyon

54



The characteristics of this region are still more strikingly shown in Bryce Canyon National Park, also in the State of Utah

58



LB 1043
8 253

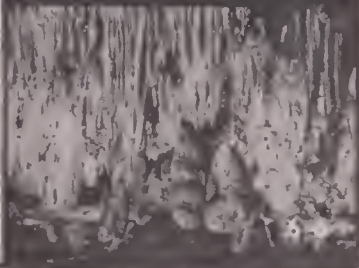
Until the beginning of the last century, the American Indians held undisputed sway over the Grand Teton country in the State of Wyoming

6 1



Carlsbad Caverns National Park, in the southwestern State of New Mexico, is a series of connected underground caves, first discovered by a cowboy in 1901

6 5



Olympic National Park, in the State of Washington, is a land of giant vegetation

6 7



Big Bend National Park, on the Mexican border of the United States, was opened in the summer of 1943

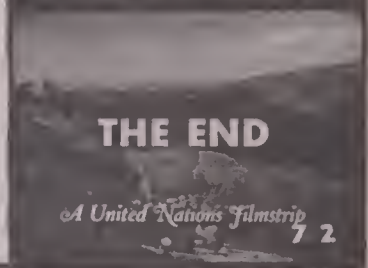
6 9



7 0



7 1



THE END

A United Nations Filmstrip 7 2



6 2



6 3



POWER FROM BOULDER DAM

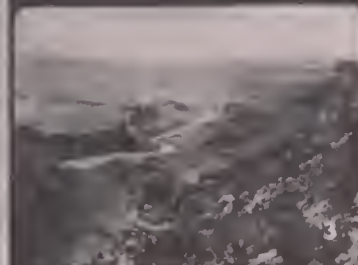
A United Nations filmstrip

A hundred thousand people once lived in fear that the Colorado River might overwhelm them

2

Winding through 1700 miles of mountain and desert, it unleashed raging floods, followed by periods of searing drought

5



3



6



4

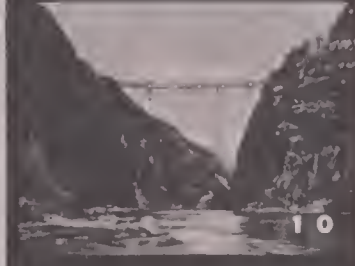


5



The idea was conceived of building a dam between the precipitous walls of Boulder Canyon

9



10

In 1931, men and supplies came pouring in, to harness the power of the mighty torrent

11



Blasting operations and preliminary drilling

15



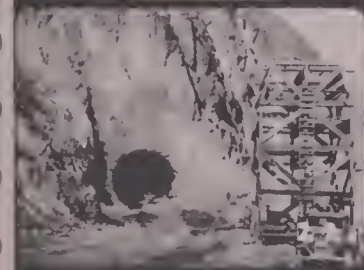
ke.C



19

Tunnels were bored out, to divert water from the river bed and make way for the foundation work

20

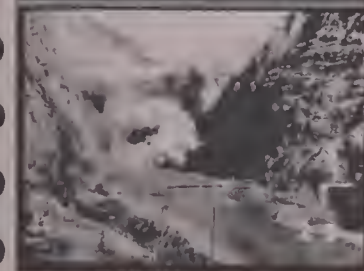


The diversion tunnels can let out 90,000 cubic feet of water per second

23

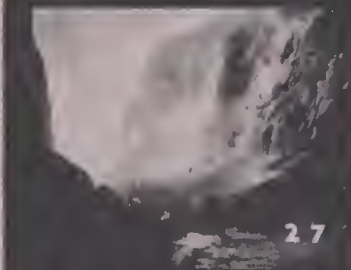


24

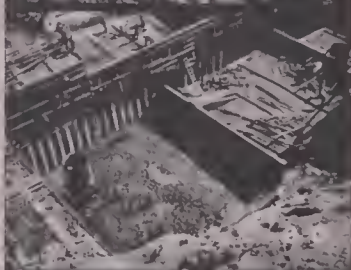


With the river bed dry, the first batch of concrete went into Boulder Dam in 1933

26



27



The construction of the dam entailed some daredevil work

33

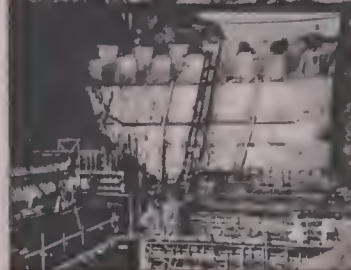


37



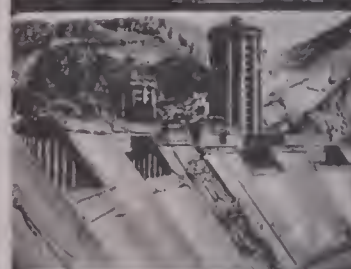
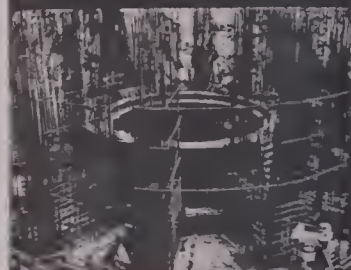
Gradually the huge structure began to take shape

39



The skeleton of one of the 395-foot intake towers that control the release of reservoir water

42



46

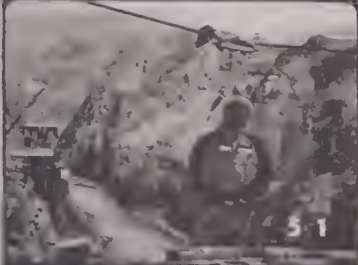
The outlet pipes were so big that they had to be manufactured on the spot, to avoid transportation difficulties

47





5 0



5 1

The workmen lived in Boulder City, and traveled seven miles to the dam in busses

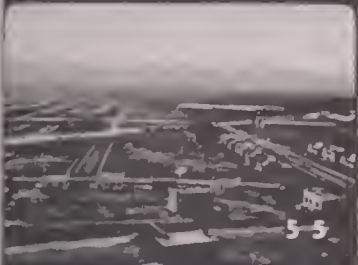
5 2



5 3

Boulder City began in 1931 as a simple colony of workers' barracks

5 4



5 5

...1933...

5 6



5 7

...1934...

5 8



5 9

... in 1936, it was a modern town of 5,000, with public buildings and schools

6 0



6 1



6 2

The unruly Colorado River was harnessed

6 3



6 5



6 6

Lake Mead, the man-made reservoir, extends 115 miles upstream from Boulder Dam

6 7



6 8



6 9



7 0

With Lake Mead functioning as a reservoir, the flow of flood water is controlled

7 1



Boulder Dam's huge generators of electric power work on the same principle as a water wheel

7 4



7 5



7 6



Six 82,000-generator units in operation in Boulder Dam's powerhouse

7 8



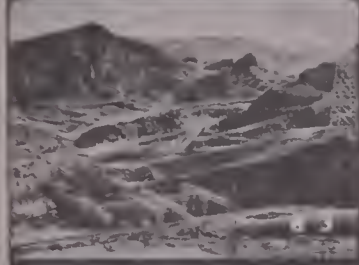
The Boulder Dam power plant can generate 1,835,000 horsepower

8 0





82



83

High tension transmission lines radiate from Boulder Dam to cities in three States

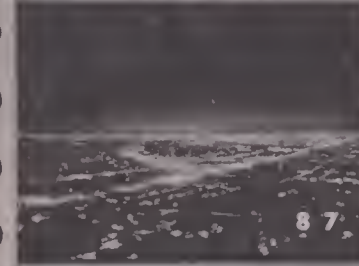
84



85



86



87

This low-cost electric power has benefitted farmers throughout the southwestern United States

88



89



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91



92



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95



96

In wartime, the power from Boulder Dam pours into the assembly lines of our arms plants

97



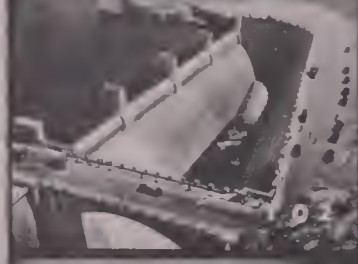
98



99

Besides furnishing this huge supply of electricity, Boulder Dam provides water for domestic consumption and for irrigation

100



101



104



105

Boulder Dam's irrigation system covers nearly 2,000,000 acres of land

106



107



108



109



110



111



112



113



115



116

As the Colorado River Basin is further developed, the gains to be derived from Boulder Dam will far surpass those that have already been achieved.

117



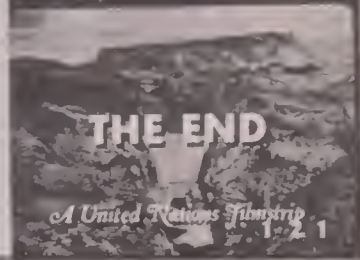
118



119



120



THE END

A United Nations filmstrip

121



THE FOREST RANGER

A United Nations filmstrip

The Forest Ranger... he guards the National Forests against fire; administers the laws of the Forest Service ²



7



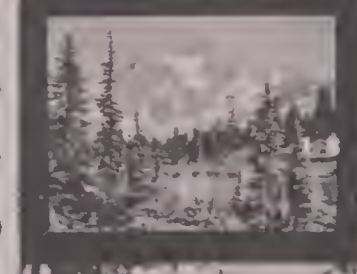
The Forest Service controls 80 million acres of grazing lands ^{1 3}



15



16



18



22

The Ranger checks fishing licenses and sees that careless campers' fires ^{2 3} properly extinguished





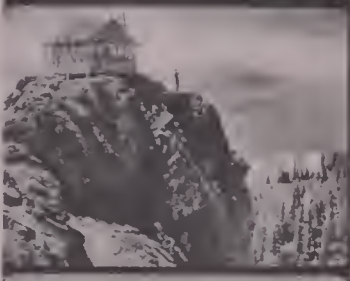
Dogs are often used to track down people who start fires maliciously 2 8



At the beginning of the fire season supplies are "pecked in" over the mountains -- 3 0



-- to the lookout towers where the fire guards watch for the first signs of fire 5

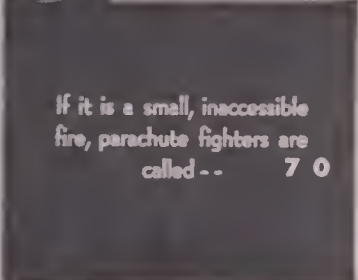


Where there's smoke there's fire - and work for everyone! 5 7

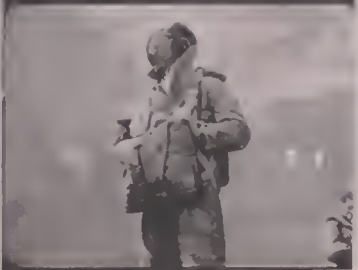


Bearings are taken on the fire from several lookouts-9

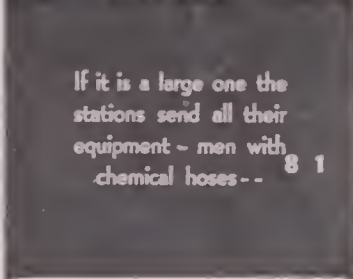
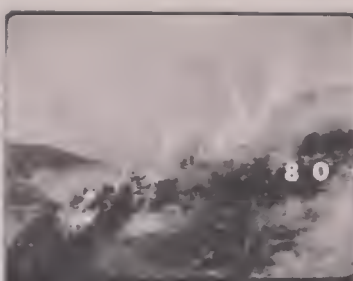




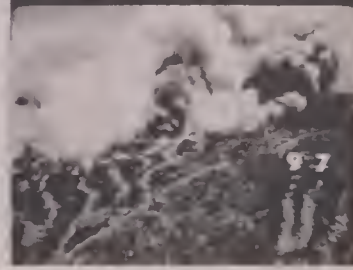
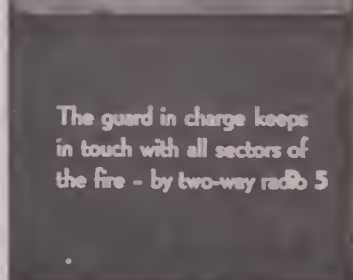
If it is a small, inaccessible fire, parachute fighters are called -- 7 0



They drop near the fire and put it out while it is still small 7 3



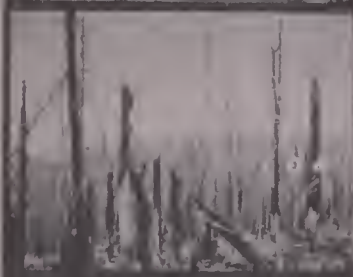
If it is a large one the stations send all their equipment - men with chemical hoses -- 8 1



The guard in charge keeps in touch with all sectors of the fire - by two-way radio 5



By prompt action and close cooperation the fire is killed and the damage kept to a small area 102



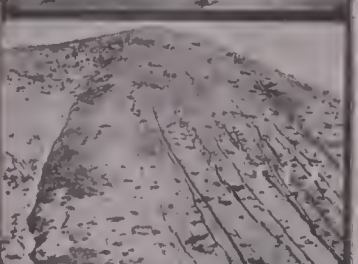
The Forest Service replants devastated areas, to keep the forests constantly renewed with young trees - 105



-- grown from pine cones and seedlings in great nurseries all over the country 109



These young trees are left as protection against soil erosion - the aftermath of a bad fire, a threat to 5 nearby watersheds



The Forest Service opens new roads through the forests, for easy access to logging camps, camping 9 grounds and for fire fighting



Rangers mark the trees -- 123



-- to be cut by the lumberjacks of private lumbering companies 27





1 3 0



3 1

He is measuring to see how much lumber this tree will cut 1 3 2



1 3 3

Logs from the National Forests will go to the mills - enough to increase the annual cut by 300 4 million board feet



1 3 5



1 3 6



1 3 7



And when the war is over the forests will build for peace 1 3 9



1 4 2



Thanks to the Ranger who works winter and summer, the forests' vast resources will be ready 4



4 8



THE END

United Nations Filmstrip

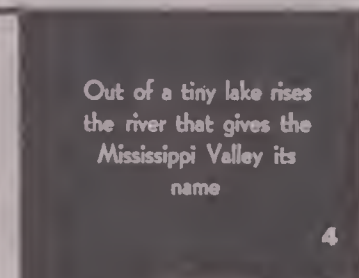


THE FATHER OF WATERS

A United Nations filmstrip

The Mississippi, with the Ohio and Missouri, its two main tributaries, is the longest river system in the world

2



Out of a tiny lake rises the river that gives the Mississippi Valley its name

4



5



6

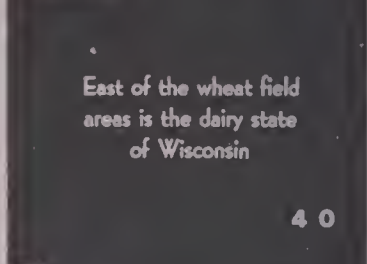
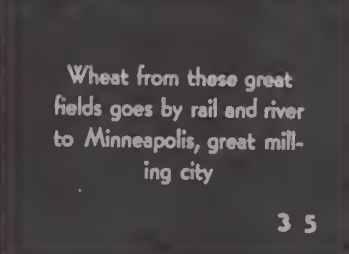
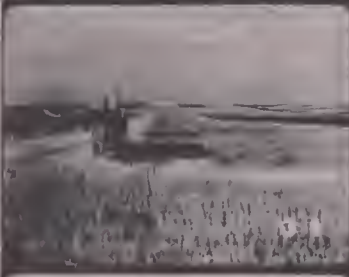
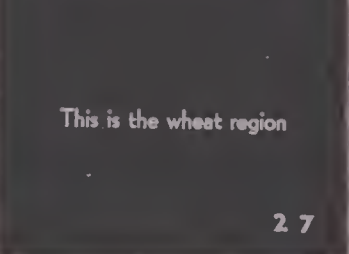
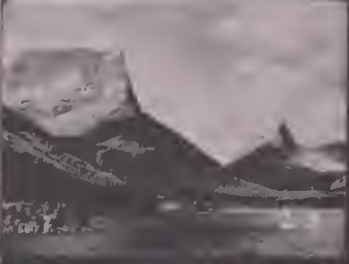
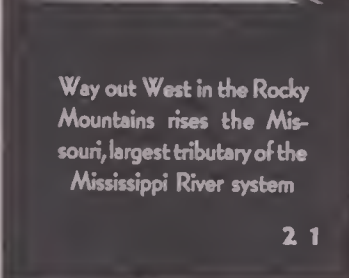


7



When the Mississippi formed the western boundary of the Colonies, the Ohio was the great highway between the East and West

9





On and on Old Man River flows, through the corn country

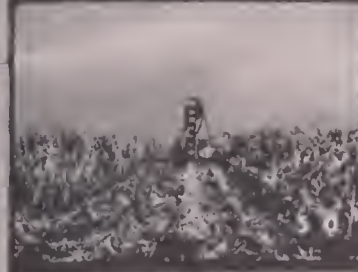
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7



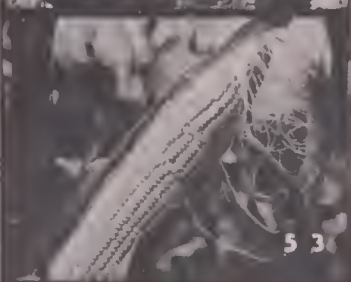
4 8



5 0



5 2



5 3



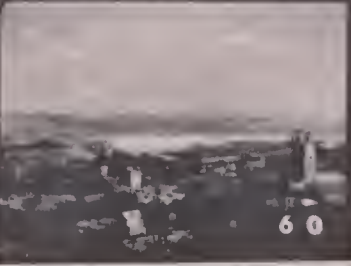
5 6



5 7



5 8



6 0



The Missouri joins the Mississippi near St. Louis --

6 2



6 3



6 4



6 5

-- and flows through fine tobacco lands

6 6



6 8



7 2

Now the mighty river flows through the South - the Land of Cotton!

7 3



7 5



7 6



The Father of Waters annually carries with it 466 million tons of sediment which changes the channels

85



86



87



83



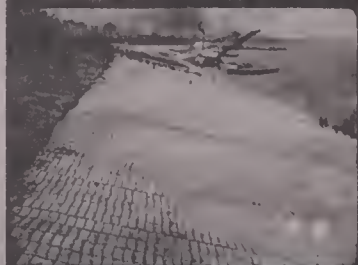
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90

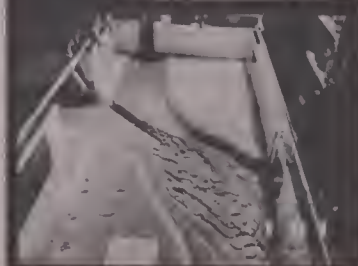
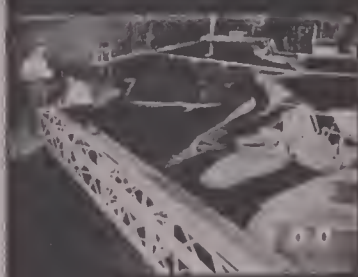
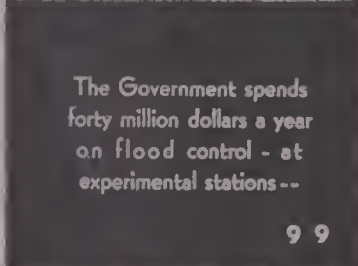


93



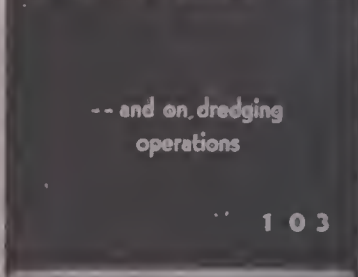
The Government spends forty million dollars a year on flood control - at experimental stations --

99



-- and on dredging operations

103



106



Here Old Man River is wide and peaceful, on its way through the rich cane and rice lands of Lower Mississippi

109



111



112



113



114



115



116



117



Rice is the principal crop of the states bordering the Lower Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico

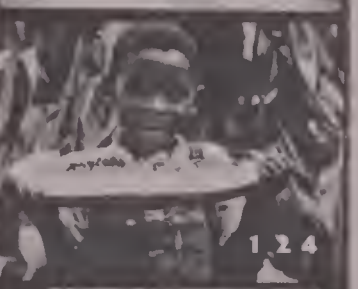
119



120

The architecture of the South is famous

121



124



As the Mississippi approaches its meeting with the sea, it flows into an alluvial plain full of Bayous

126



127

New Orleans, one of the oldest and proudest cities in the United States, crowns the Mississippi Delta

128



129



130



131



132



133

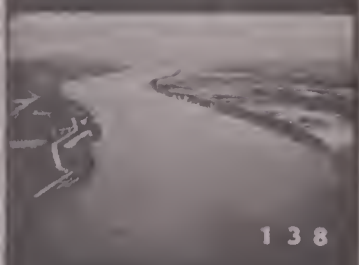


Almost reluctantly the Father of Waters flows through its delta land - slowly coming to the end of its long course --

136



137



138

-- the Sea

139



THE END

A United Nations Filmstrip 141

PORTUGUESE IN AMERICA

A United Nations filmstrip



The United States
of America

2

— is a country



of great contrasts

— settled by



people from many lands

Many of them



live by farming —

— many



labor in industry

— many



work in large cities

17

Among these people are
men and women from
these cities in Portugal.

8



11



Fishermen by tradition,
these Portuguese play
an important part in the
maritime life of America

13



Provincetown, Massachu-
setts - one of the oldest
towns in America - is the
home of many Portuguese

15



17



All year 'round, their
fishing boats set off
for the rich banks off
Cape Cod

20



22

Provincetown's hardy
fishermen supply a
valuable part of the
nation's food supply

23



26



27



28



The cod catch aboard a Portuguese dory off Cape Cod

34



The catch is lowered to the hold for icing, and the fishing fleet goes home

36



38



42

On shore again, the fishermen exchange news...

43



45



46

...and preparations are made for the next trip out

47



48



49



50



51

The editor of a Portuguese newspaper in Massachusetts

52



53

A spirit of amity lights this American town, where the traditions of two peoples attain a perfect blending

54



55



56



The young people of Provincetown cherish their old-world heritage and their new-world future

59



60



62



In time of war, they fight for the United States; this mother has seven sons in the service

7 8

This is the way of life that must and will prevail...

8 5

Half of Provincetown's population is Portuguese or of Portuguese descent

7 2

Coastal protection could be in no better hands than these, whose fathers taught them the ways of the sea

8 0

Their leisure hours reflect the customs of their adopted land

7 4

...that free men can live the life of their own choosing, according to the light of their own consciences

8 9

THE END

FILMSTRIP SUBJECTS

Cover...
AMERICAN Life and Institutions

AMERICAN War News...

AMERICAN Industries and War Production

MEET NEW ZEALAND

A United Nations Filmstrip



2

Her sons have established
a great record in this war

3



6



Some march in a hard-
hitting division of the
famous British 8th
Army - -

1 2



- - and proudly march in
review before Winston
Churchill, General Mont-
gomery and General
Freyberg, the New Zea-
land Commander, at
Tripoli

1 4



1 6

Her sailors man New
Zealand ships and help
send the enemy to a
watery grave

1 7



1 9



2 0

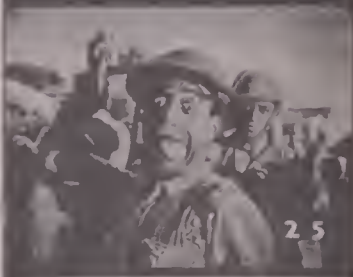
Her airmen fight on
many fronts

2 1



Her natives, the Maoris,
are great soldiers

2 4



2 5



American men, and British
and American material
come to help them .

2 7



2 8



2 9



30

Her women serve, too

31



33



While at home, New Zealanders mobilize to the last man

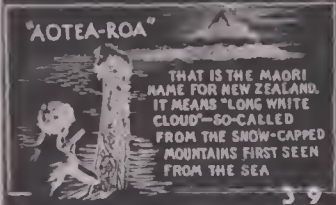
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36



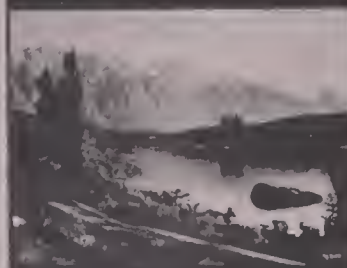
37



39



40



Only a century ago the first settlers came but today New Zealand has its own Parliament --

42



45



47



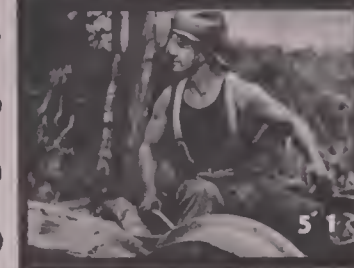
48

Its people are of pioneer stock

49



50



51



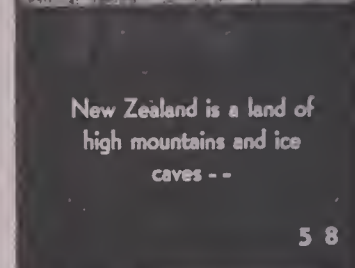
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55

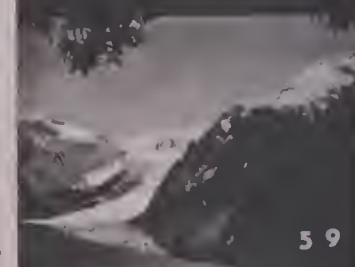


55



New Zealand is a land of high mountains and ice caves --

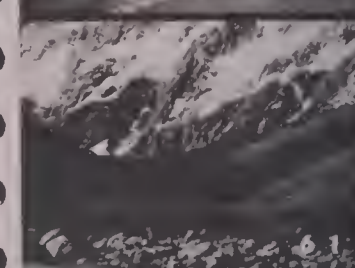
58



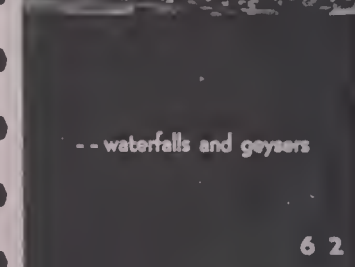
59



60



61



-- waterfalls and geysers

62



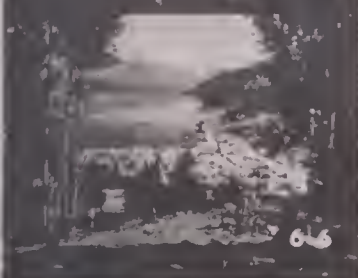
63



64

-- lakes and streams

65



66



-- and nearly 3500 miles of shoreline

69



70



72

The wingless kiwi is New Zealand's national bird

73



Ferns grow as big as trees

75



76

The Maoris still practice their old arts --

77



-- but they live and work in modern fashion

83



84



85

-- without distinction of color

86



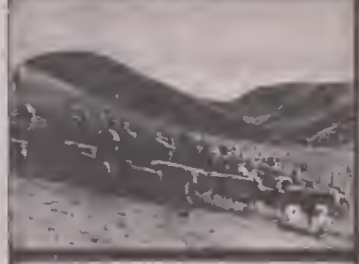
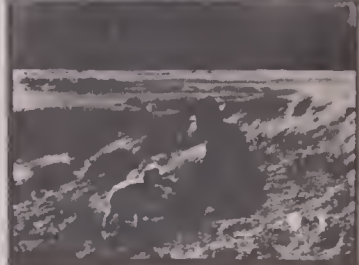
88

In the main, New Zealand draws its riches from the land

89



90

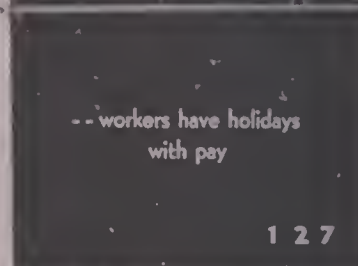
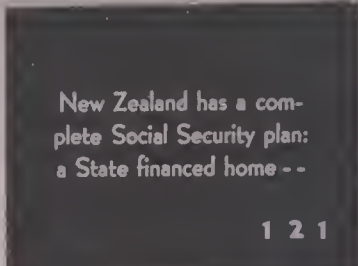
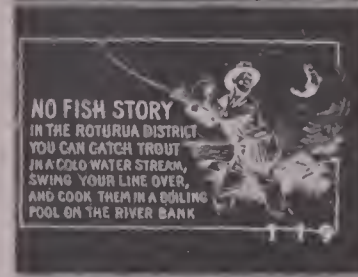
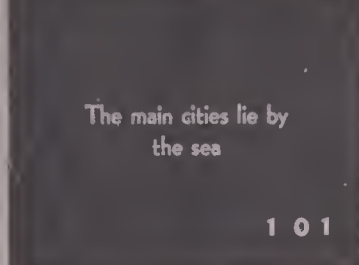
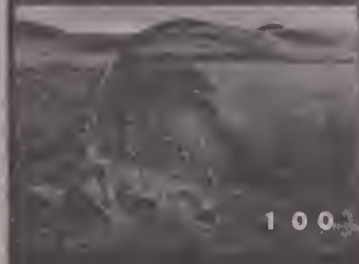


91



94





New Zealand has a complete Social Security plan: a State financed home --

1 2 1

DUNEDIN 1 0 5

CHRISTCHURCH 1 0 6

Under reverse Lend-Lease New Zealand feeds United States Pacific Forces

1 0 7

1 0 8

The main cities lie by the sea

1 0 1

New Zealanders love sports

1 1 0

AUCKLAND 1 0 2

WELLINGTON 1 0 3

NAPIER 1 0 4

NO FISH STORY
IN THE ROTURUA DISTRICT YOU CAN CATCH TROUT IN A COLD WATER STREAM, SWING YOUR LINE OVER, AND COOK THEM IN A BOILING POOL ON THE RIVER BANK

-- workers have holidays with pay

1 2 7

1 2 8

1 2 9



But Social Security has not made New Zealanders soft

131



As New Zealand works and fights for a United Nations Victory

134



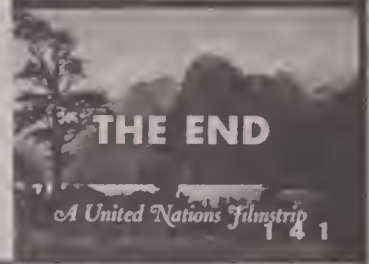
135



137



139



THE END

A United Nations Filmstrip 141

TRANSPORTATION

Around the World

A United Nations filmstrip

Transportation of man, his belongings, or the necessities of life, pose a constant problem of speed and greater cargo through the centuries.

2



4



Animals very early played an important part in Transportation.

7



To ease his daily toil, man devised methods for animals to transport things for him.

11



The most universal method of transportation is a mother, carrying her child.

1 8



Years later through the use of the wheel, man made this transportation easier for mothers.

2 0



Man discovered the principle of the wheel ages ago. Through improvement, the wheel has become a basic essential in our machine age.

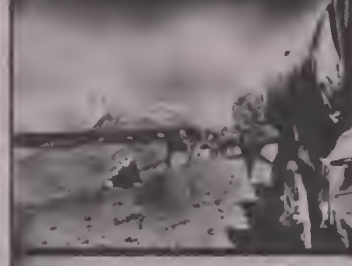
2 2



2 6



2 8



Roads were developed as man transported his goods to market throughout the world.

3 3



3 4



3 6



3 7

To cross over rivers, man built bridges.

3 8



Man also learned to build rafts, canoes, boats and ships to carry himself and things across the waters.

4 2



4 6



Sails permitted man to use the power of the winds to push his vessels over the waters.

4 8



4 9



Steam and Diesel power gradually took the place of sails in water transportation.

5 3



5 6

The carga is all important in transportation.

5 7



The early sea-going vessels carried their cargoes only at the speed of the breeze.

6 0



6 4



6 6

War increased transportation problems.

6 7



6 8



7 1



7 3

The days before the automobile and the airplane were called the 'Horse and Buggy Days'.

7 4



7 5



The bicycle, or 'wheel' marked a transition from the horse and buggy to the automobile.

7 7



8 0



8 1

Through constant improvement, we now have speedy and comfortable cars for rapid and distant transportation of man over the highways of the world.

8 2



8 9

Man discovered years ago that bigger loads could be transported easier if he put his vehicle on rails. Thus the rail road was born.

9 0



Today steam engines pull long trains of cars transporting thousands of tons of all types of freight and merchandise.

9 7



Modern diesel powered trains are also now in use.

1 0 2

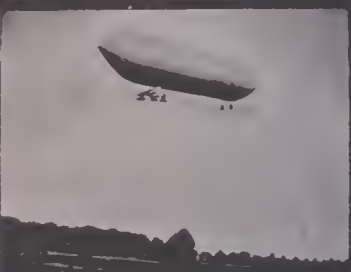


A new invention, the airplane, was to make all the world accessible for speedy transportation of men, merchandise, and ideas.

1 0 4

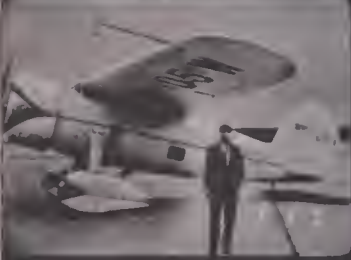


1 0 5



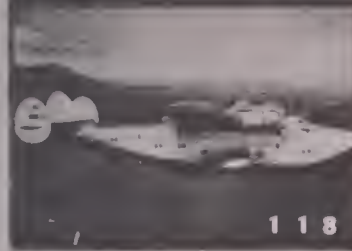
Other flights, and new and better planes brought us to the Age of Speed in which we live today.

1 0 9

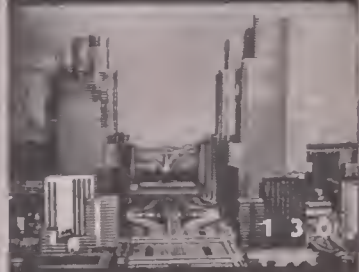
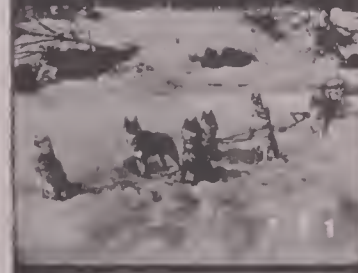
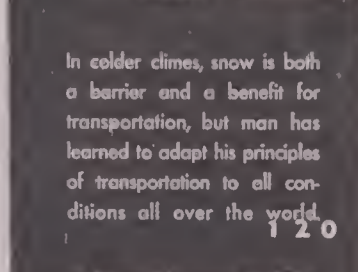


All this progress in transportation is based largely on the principle of the wheel discovered long ago.

1 1 3

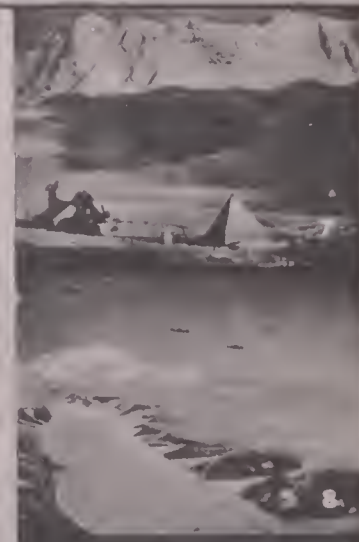
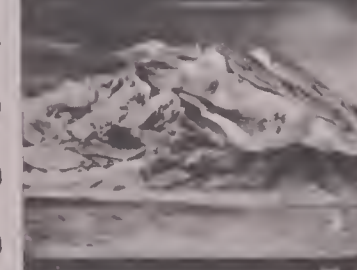
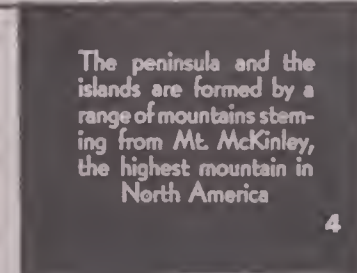


In colder climes, snow is both a barrier and a benefit for transportation, but man has learned to adapt his principles of transportation to all conditions all over the world.



Like a long finger pointing toward Asia, the Aleutian Peninsula and Islands stretch far westward from the American mainland

2



Flying along the peninsula --

9



10



18



12

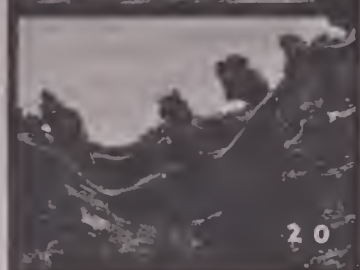


19

-- we come to Unalaska Islands and harbor



11



20

This island is noted for its silver fox farms with their valuable furs

27



14



21

Not far away is Kodiak Island, for many years the only American trading post in the North Pacific

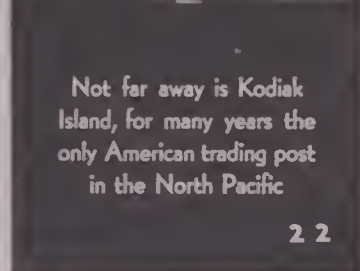
22



28



16



23

The inhabitants are the Aleuts whose ancestors, using these islands as stepping stones, crossed to America from Asia

31



17



24



29

High peaks, bare cliffs and grotesque rock formations show the volcanic and wind-swept nature of these islands

17



25



30



32



37



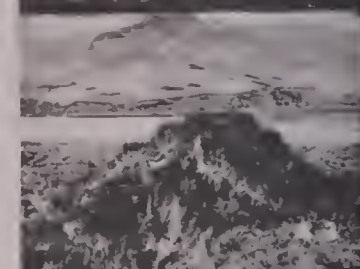
38



39



41



Over Aleutian graves are displayed the most cherished possessions, which no native would think of moving

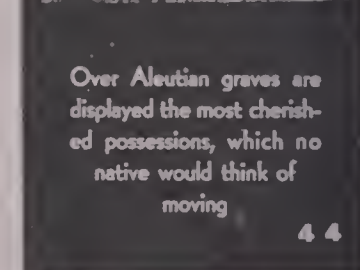
44



33



34



43



35



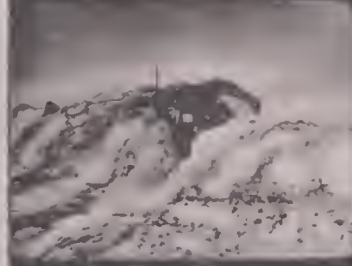
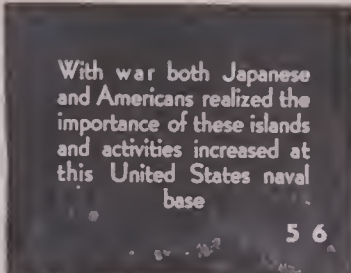
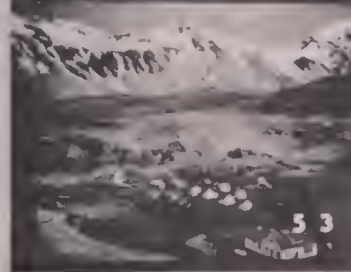
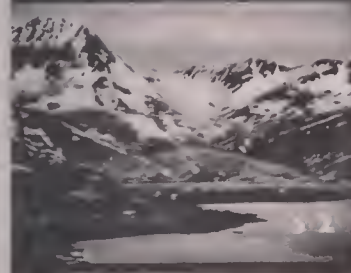
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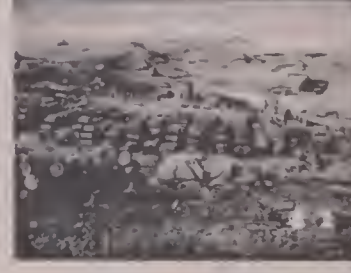
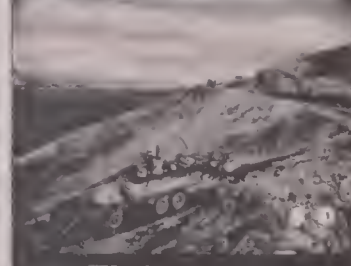
Travelling westward the islands progressively become foggy and more dreary --



-- until we arrive at Attu, the westernmost of the American Aleutians



From this port men and ships are sent to establish new bases





84



86

At Amchitka men of the American forces establish a permanent base and flying field

87



88



89



90



94



95

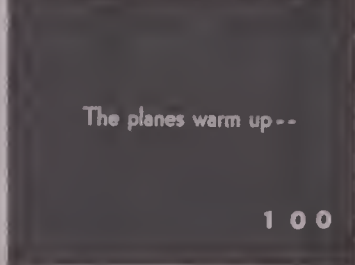


97



The planes warm up --

100



Anxious buddies watch for their safe return

108



101



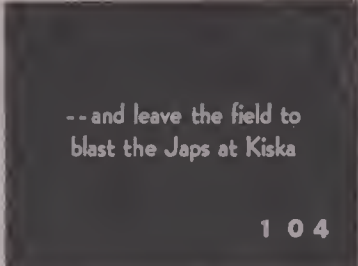
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103

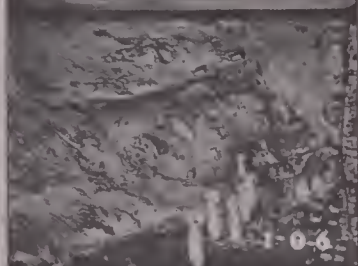
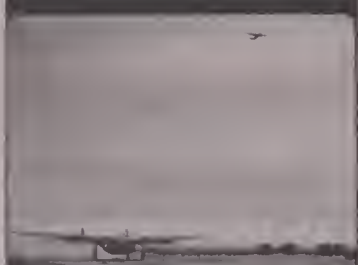
-- a Japanese plane shot down

112

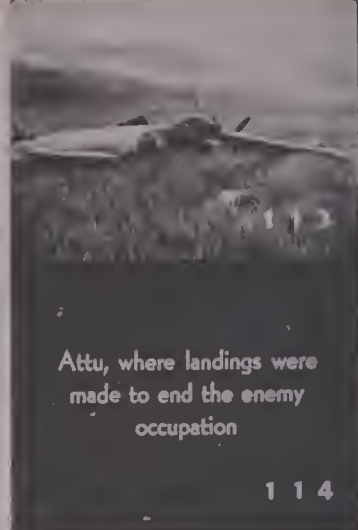


-- and leave the field to blast the Japs at Kiska

104



106



Attu, where landings were made to end the enemy occupation

114



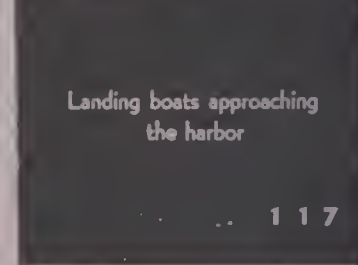
115



116

Landing boats approaching the harbor

117



118



Guns are pulled up the banks, and placed in position

120



1 2 1



A radio station is set up

1 2 3



The men take time out for rations

1 2 5



On the look-out for a Japanese attack

1 2 7



They rest before the long march is begun

1 2 9



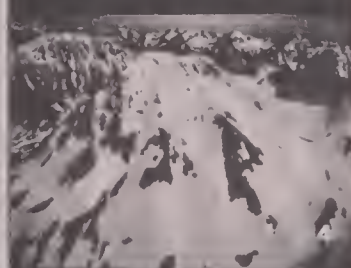
This was the American line of march over the peaks of Attu

1 3 1



In order to pin the Japanese on the island's tip, they had to cross these high crags

1 3 3



Entering a Japanese shelter -- on the alert for snipers

1 3 6



Japanese graves mark the line of march

1 3 9



These are the Russian Komander Islands, a continuation of the Aleutians. At the radio station a Russian operator listens to America

1 4 2



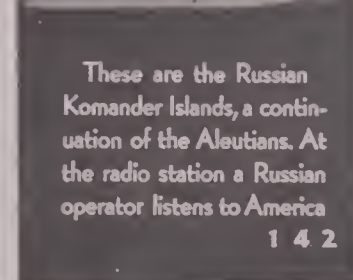
A pig and a silver fox roam the village street

1 5 0



The teacher and some of his students at the village school --

1 4 5



-- and nursery children in a setting of beautiful flowers

1 4 8



This is Petropavlovsk on the Siberian mainland. It is the Russian harbor and naval base nearest to the United States

1 5 2





The natives of this mainland show clearly their relationship to the American Aleuts --

155



157

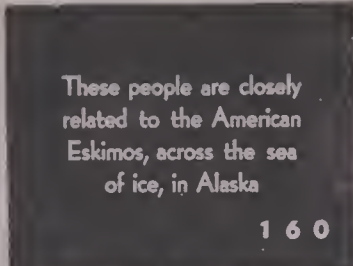


158



THE PICTURE DIVISION SUPPLIES...

News Pictures
Feature Picture Sequences
Photographic Exhibits
and Filmstrips



These people are closely related to the American Eskimos, across the sea of ice, in Alaska

160



-- while further north the Eskimo features of the natives are pronounced

162



164



Here is an American Eskimo hunting party about to kill a bear

166

TO ORDER ANY...

Individual Pictures
in This Selection...
Either as Glossy Prints
or Negatives



An Eskimo family in their igloo, a temporary winter shelter made of blocks of ice

168



Eskimo girls wearing labrets, or nose ornaments. Their clothes are often very elaborate and beautifully worked with beads and embroidery

170



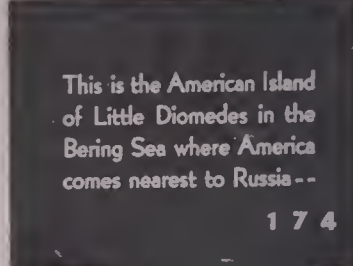
Another Eskimo family at home. Here the permanent home is made of driftwood logs

172



CABLE...

Number of Page and
Number of Frame
Size and Whether
Prints or Negatives



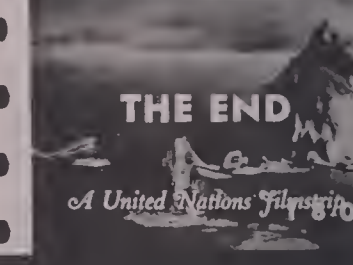
This is the American Island of Little Diomedes in the Bering Sea where America comes nearest to Russia --

174



-- and here is the Russian Island of Big Diomedes with America's Little Diomedes to the left, a scanty two miles away

177



THE END

A United Nations Filmstrip

TO...

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NEWS and FEATURES
BUREAU
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- 9. THE BATTLE OF MIDWAY
- 2. ATTACK IN THE PACIFIC
- 33. OUR FAR-FLUNG OUTPOSTS
- 7. CLIPPER TO CHINA

FILMSTRIPS...Book D

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- 6. SUBMARINES, GUERRILLAS OF THE SEA
- 4. CONVOY TO MURMANSK
- 34. MEXICO GOES TO WAR



The reconstruction of the Battle of Midway has been made, wherever possible, from actual scenes of the battle. Where this was not possible, other pictures were included, showing similar action in the Pacific.

Midway Island, once a peaceful base for trans-Pacific Clipper planes



In the center of the Pacific, Midway is a direct stepping-stone between East and West.



June 3rd, 1942! This morning - as on every morning - patrol planes leave on their routine mission.



But this morning - 700 miles at sea - a large Japanese fleet was seen approaching from three directions.



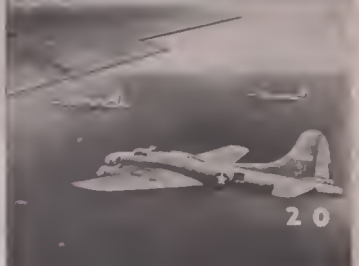
The Japanese force included at least 80 ships - cruisers, transports, cargo ships, and airplane carriers.



A radio message was quickly sent to Midway.



Up from Midway zoomed the mighty Flying Fortresses to intercept the enemy.



Hits were scored on a cruiser, and on a transport laden with invasion troops.



Next the attacking fleet was blasted by repeated bombings from Army, Navy, and Marine planes.





One after another, they relentlessly pounded the oncoming fleet.

27



30

Meanwhile, a hangar on Midway was damaged by carrier-based Japanese bombers.

31



32

Not a plane was caught on the ground, and forty of the invaders were shot down.

33



34



35

The Japanese fleet was forced to change its course, but it kept closing in.

36



On the morning of June 4th, the United States Navy steamed in to take part in the action.

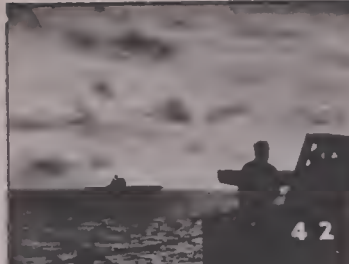
39



40



41



42

Protected by escort ships, the towering aircraft carriers brought in their loads of bombers.

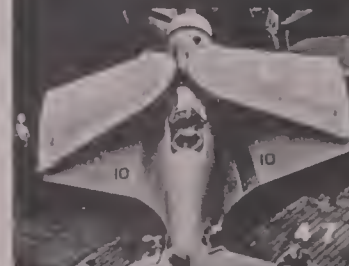
43



45

On a carrier, the planes are raised to the flight deck on huge elevators.

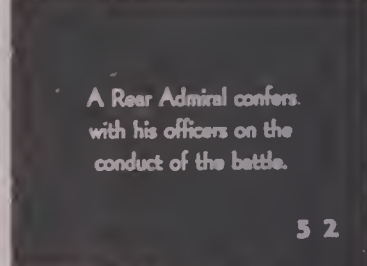
46



48

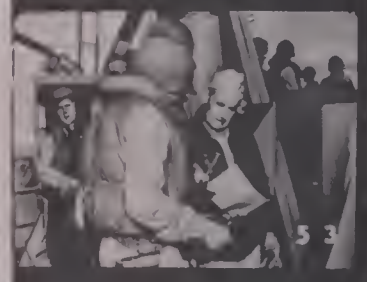
Without a moment's delay, the carrier's crew readies the planes for attack formation.

49



A Rear Admiral confers with his officers on the conduct of the battle.

52



53

On the signal bridge, anti-aircraft guns are readied against the expected enemy.

54



55

Bombs are loaded into the planes lined up on deck.

56



57

LB 1043
8 U53



The pilots wait in the carrier's "ready room" for their orders.

59



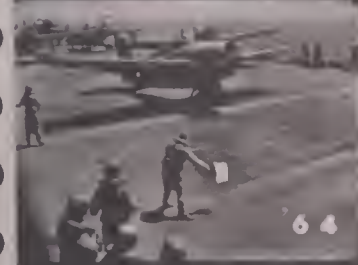
60



61

Flight after flight went up from our carriers at Midway -- the first squadrons did not know the enemy's altered course.

62



64

A succeeding squadron located the enemy and attacked without support. They gave their lives to point the way to victory.

65



66

The story of the Midway victory is a story of continuous bombing, against any odds, to turn the tide of battle.

67



68

While torpedo bombers engaged the enemy's fire, dive bombers blasted the Japanese fleet.

69



70



71



72



74

An enemy dive bomber started his flight, intending to crash into the deck of one of our carriers.

75



76



77

This picture was taken an instant after the bomber narrowly missed the deck of the carrier.

78



79

Cheated of its prey, the enemy plane plummeted to destruction in the sea.

80



81



82

The carrier fought off a heavy Japanese bombardment.

83



85

The men on her decks battled fire.

86



87



88

Finally our carrier was fatally damaged.

89

□



Escort ships picked up her men.

91



Riddled by Japanese bullets, this safely-landed plane shows the capacity of American planes to withstand punishment under fire.

99



Altogether, four of these Japanese carriers were sunk in the battle of Midway.

107

Army bombers delivered a heavy attack on the already battered and smoking Japanese fleet.

114



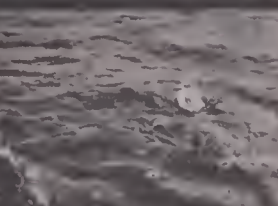
115



116

At sundown on June 4th, the United States had gained air mastery of the region, and the enemy was in full retreat.

117



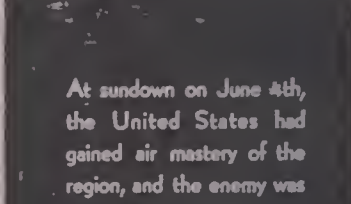
92



100



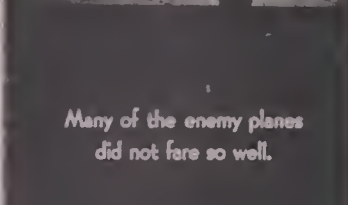
108



116



93

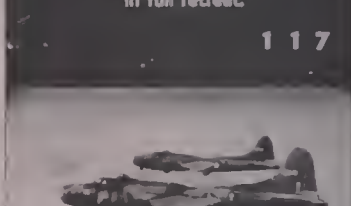


Many of the enemy planes did not fare so well.

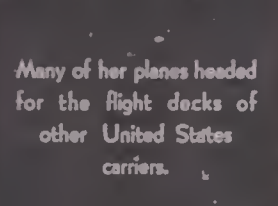
101



108



116



Many of her planes headed for the flight decks of other United States carriers.

94



102



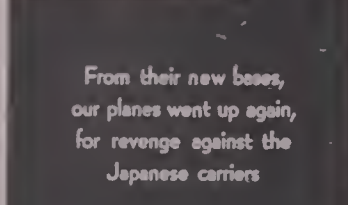
110



117

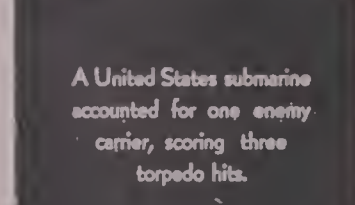


95

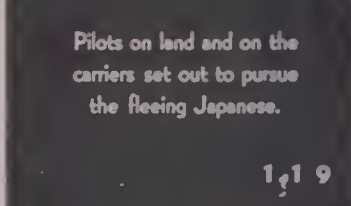


From their new bases, our planes went up again, for revenge against the Japanese carriers.

103



111



110

A United States submarine accounted for one enemy carrier, scoring three torpedo hits.

111

Pilots on land end on the carriers set out to pursue the fleeing Japanese.

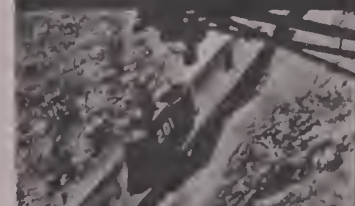
119



96



104



112



119



97



105

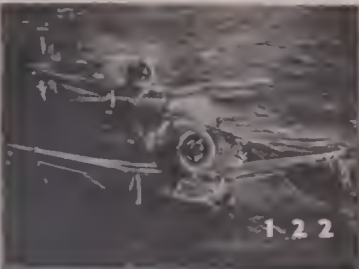


113



119





1 2 2

Beaten, the Japanese fleet followed by American planes, fled back to its home-land three thousand miles away --

1 2 3



1 2 4



1 2 5

-- leaving Midway and its communication lines to the United Nations.

1 2 6



THE END

A United Nations Filmstrip 1 3 1

ATTACK IN THE PACIFIC

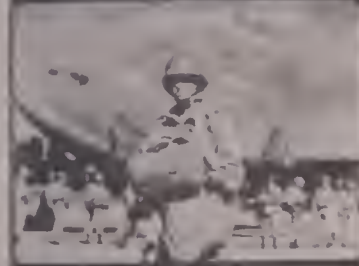
A United Nations Filmstrip

American paratroops are among the first to land

2



7



Each 'ditcher' carries hand grenades, machine gun belts, bayonets and a club in his knapsack.

4

All door hinges on their planes are taped, so that the opening paratroops will not catch or tear.

8



These fast moving troops cut communications and work havoc behind enemy lines.

1 0



Each rip cord is fastened to an overhead line so that when the ditcher jumps, the parachute will open automatically.

1 3



1 4



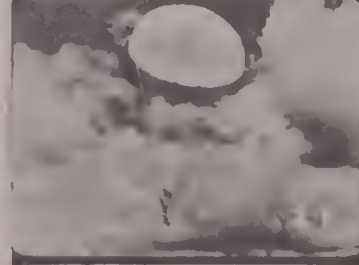
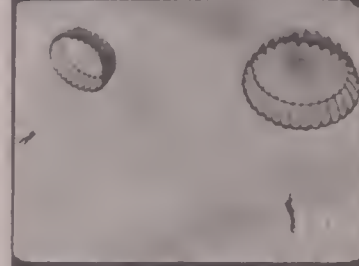
1 5

Out of the plane the air soldier steps on nothing and floats down safely to enemy territory.

1 6



1 7





They are trained to protect their landings --

2 4



Following these are the great transport planes, carrying a complete unit of men and motorized equipment.

2 6



The indispensable Jeeps accompany them on their dangerous mission

2 8



Now the air-borne infantry rushes to attack formations

4 2



The paratroopers have already paved the way with destruction of emplacements ...

4 5



4 6

... and reconnoitering operations.

4 7



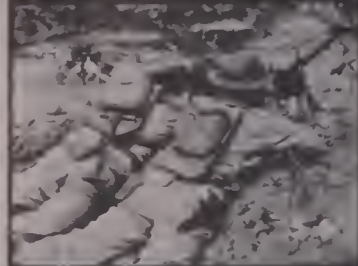
Advancing into enemy country American troops cross rivers quickly in portable rubber boats.

5 0



Each advance is closely covered

5 4



On the alert with drawn bayonets

5 7



... the air-borne infantry charges an enemy position

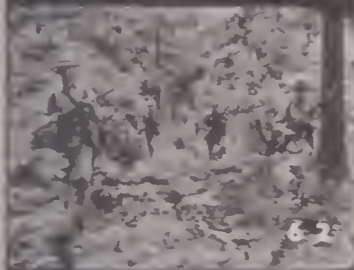
5 9



60

American soldiers are at home in woods operations

61



62

They are also skilled in threading the mosquito infested jungles.

63



At the same time, water-borne troops are rehearsing their tasks ...

65



... timed to the minute to reinforce the air-borne infantry

67



69

...and trained in the tactics of England's famous Commando riders ...



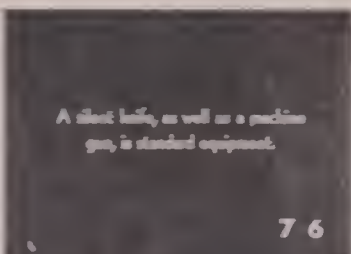
71

... the brave soldiers who terrify the coast of Europe.



73

The Commandos are masters of quick, stealthy landings.



76

A silent leafy, as well as a machine gun, is standard equipment.



79

They are expert in operating under cover of darkness.



80

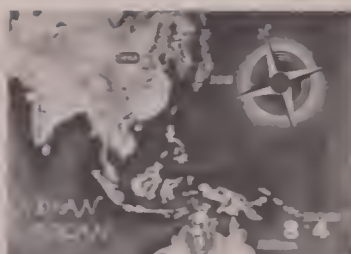
A famous American unit borrowed Chinese guerrilla methods in planning a Pacific island victory — we learn from our Allies.

81



The Solomon Islands — the end of Japan's trail down into the South Pacific and the beginning of her retreat.

83



85

The Japanese invaders must be driven from this part of the world.



86

United Nations warships and transports arrive at these islands.

87



89

... in the victorious engagements of August, 1942



Enemy air attack

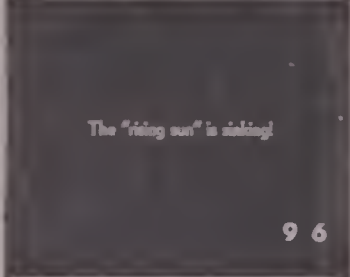
91



9 2

... anti-aircraft booms a swift
response, filling the air with shells.

9 3



The "rising sun" is sinking!

9 6

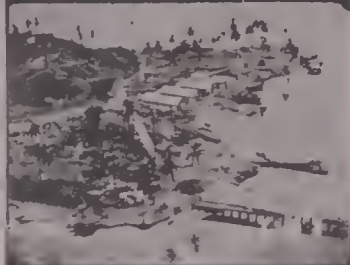


United States flying fortresses come
in to shatter enemy emplacements
on the islands

9 8

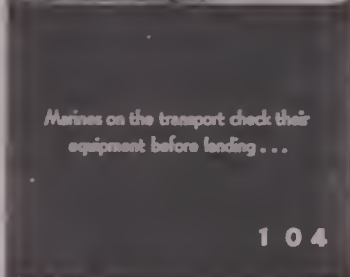


1



... while the munition-laden
torpedo boats begin their advance
toward the shore.

1 0 2



Marines on the transport check their
equipment before landing ...

1 0 4



-- then climb down the sides
of the troopship into the
landing barges.

1 0 6



1 0 7



This assault won vital Solomon
Islands strongholds for the
United Nations.

1 1 0



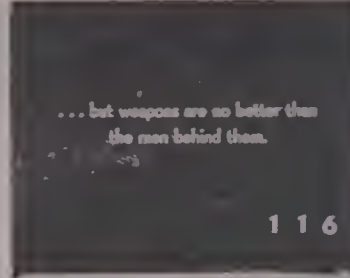
Machine guns come ashore
with the first troops.

1 1 2



The alligator tank travels
equally well over land or
through the water.

1 1 4



... but weapons are no better than
the men behind them.

1 1 6



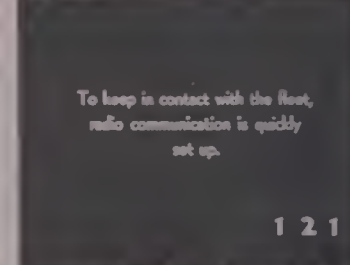
It is not long before tanks and
jeeps are landed on the beach.

1 1 8



To keep in contact with the fleet,
radio communication is quickly
set up.

1 2 1



In their haste the Japanese soldiers have left without their pants which are still hanging on the line.

125



More important, they left vital equipment, which was promptly used against them.

127



The men fought hard for this proud moment

131



... they went forth, and blasted the Japanese out of their strongly armed hillside caves

133



... they were victorious in bitter hand-to-hand combat

135



... and herded many of the enemy behind barbed wire.

137



Behold! The new-found courtesy

141



... which will bear close watching!

143



Next, the Marines consolidate their gains.

145



The cook gets busy

149



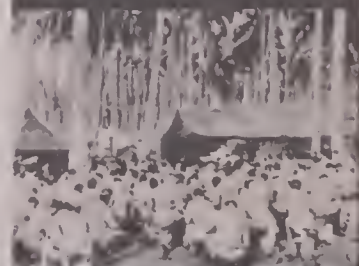
... and the men line up for food.

151



They don't forget to give thanks for their success.

153



Some new bulletins turn their thoughts toward home

155





157

The men off duty relax.

158



159

The captured airfield is an important strategic gain

160



... built by the Japanese, it is used to base American flying fortresses

162



161

... and American fighter planes.

165



The Solomon Islands troops face new encounters with calm determination

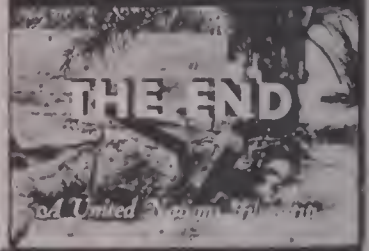
168



169

... and we look to the Marines with pride and confidence.

170



OUR FAR-FLUNG OUTPOSTS

A United Nations filmstrip

One and a half million United States soldiers stand guard in forty far-flung outposts.

2



3

From the snowy north --

4



-- to the steaming tropics

7



AT THE GATEWAY BETWEEN TWO OCEANS

10



Mile by mile, the Panama Canal Zone itself is patrolled.

12





17



18



19

In the Pacific, swift landing boats skim over Hawaiian waters

20



21



22



25

The Pacific defense line anchors up north in the Aleutian Islands and our naval base at Dutch Harbor

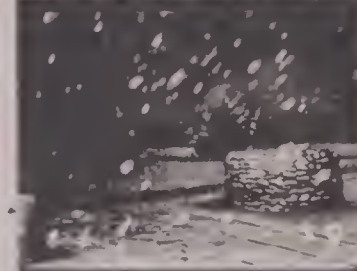
26



27



28



29

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC OCEAN

31

NORTHERN OUTPOSTS



United States troopships head across the Atlantic, bound for Ireland.

33



Eskimos at Baffin Bay in the Arctic circle come out to greet a U.S. Naval patrol.

35



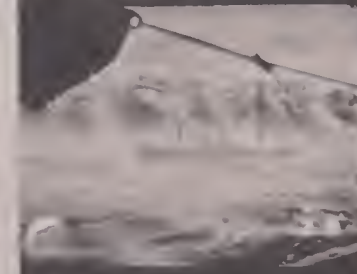
36



37



38



Farther south, the Newfoundland coast troops keep watch.

40



Iceland, the stopover point between the Western Hemisphere, England, and the U.S.S.R.

43



44



45



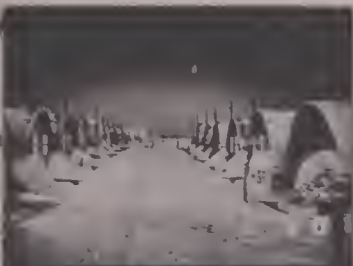
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48

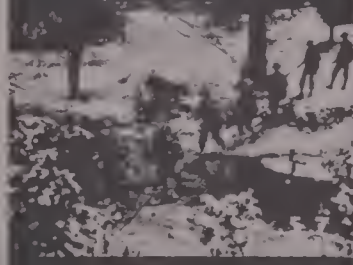


49

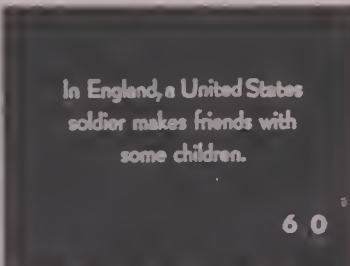


American troops in Ireland, European terminus of the Northern route

5 1



5 9



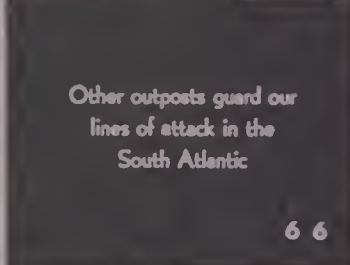
In England, a United States soldier makes friends with some children.

6 0



Our airmen work with England's Royal Air Force on raids over Axis-held Europe.

6 2



Other outposts guard our lines of attack in the South Atlantic

6 6

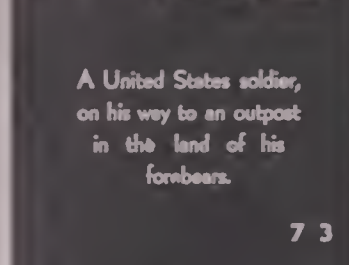
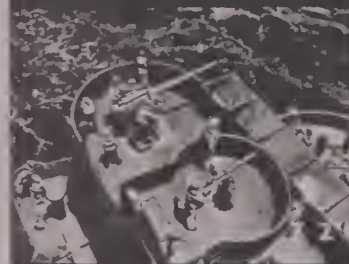
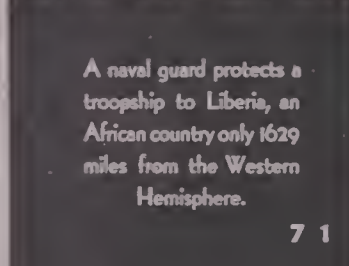


SOUTHERN OUTPOSTS



A naval guard protects a troopship to Liberia, an African country only 1629 miles from the Western Hemisphere.

7 1



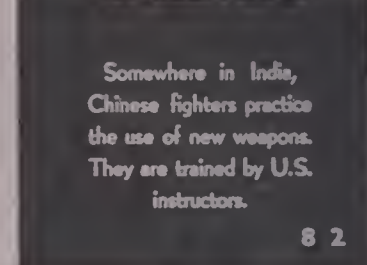
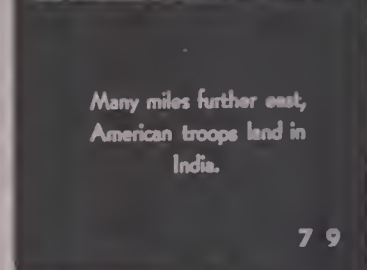
A United States soldier, on his way to an outpost in the land of his forebears.

7 3



Many miles further east, American troops land in India.

7 9



Somewhere in India, Chinese fighters practice the use of new weapons. They are trained by U.S. instructors.

8 2





United States bombers,
bound for Burma

88



89

ACROSS THE
PACIFIC OCEAN

90



A bird's eye view of the
Aleutians — formidable
for attack as well as
defense

93



94



The Chief of an
Aleutian Island.

96



United States mountain
troops collect their equip-
ment, and establish an out-
post in the snowy Alaskan
passes.

100



101



Alaska stretches into the
Arctic circle--it is separated
from Siberia only by the
narrow Bering Strait.

104



105



Fighter planes are checked.

107



A member of the
"Flying Tigers of Alaska",
a squadron headed by
Major John Chennault,
the son of General Chen-
nault of China fame.

109



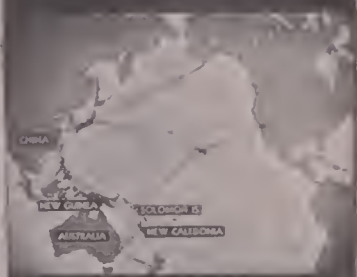
110



111

The South Pacific lines of
attack are based on Australia
and New Zealand and
stretch across Pacific islands
to China

112



A troopship arriving in
Australia, supply head-
quarters for the Pacific
offensive.

114



115



116

American nurses march
down a street in
Australia.

117



118

U. S. Coast Artillery in
action during an alert
somewhere in Australia.

119



United States Marine Commanders in the Solomons.

1 2 8



More United States soldiers embark for the Solomon Islands.

1 2 2



In the South Pacific fighting zone, landing boats head toward Guadalcanal beach.

1 2 4



1 2 7



Planes transport soldiers to the air base in New Guinea, which lies between Australia and Japan.

1 3 6



Off the coast of Australia, the French island of New Caledonia is another outpost for American troops.

1 3 1



A line of jeeps in the jungle. The Army's engineers must hack roads through dense growths.

1 4 0



A soldier examines a captured Japanese machine gun.

1 4 5



Further to the north, a Chinese soldier guards a squadron of Flying Tigers based in his homeland.

1 4 7



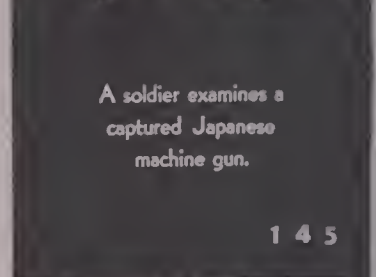
American troops scramble across a New Guinea bridge damaged by Japanese gunfire.

1 4 3



American airmen on their way to shoot down the Japanese marauders.

1 4 9



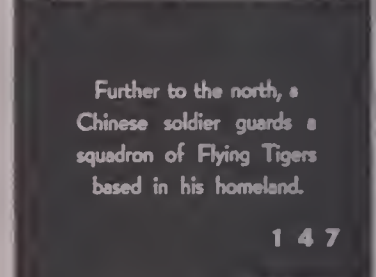
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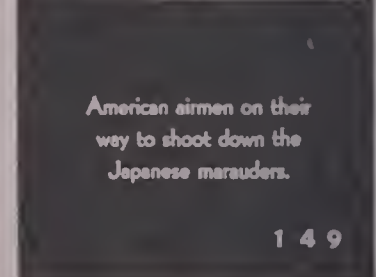
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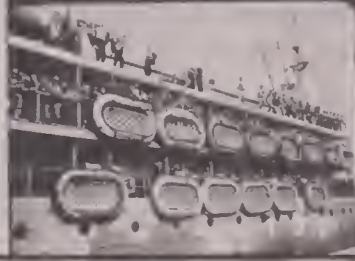
On the ground, American soldiers make friends with our Chinese allies.

1 5 2



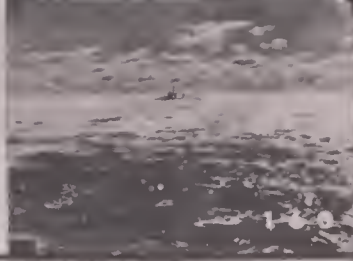
An ever-increasing stream of United States soldiers is setting out for undisclosed ports.

1 5 5



They are closely guarded on their way to the far-flung fighting lines of the United Nations.

1 5 8



... and they are ready for action when they land!

1 6 1



CLIPPER TO CHINA

A United Nations filmstrip

Somewhere in the United States --

2



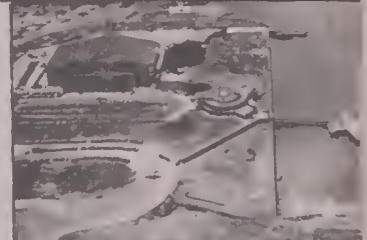
-- Chinese and American women pack medical and surgical supplies for China.

4



At the airport medicines, spare parts for planes and other essentials are loaded and lashed firmly in place.

7



Below us is Haiti and the ancient castle of the despot Christophe.

2 1



In this sunny country many people live in thatched roof houses --

2 3



-- and do their marketing in open markets like these.

2 5



2 8



2 9

Now we start the second leg of our 22,000 mile trip --

3 1



3 2

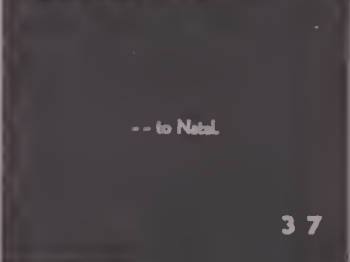
-- over mountains and clouds, and the dense forests and jungles of South America --

3 3



-- to Natal.

3 7



3 8

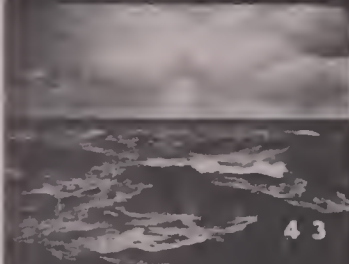


Leaving South America we cross the Atlantic Ocean for 1600 miles --

4 1



4 2



4 3

-- to Freetown in Sierra Leone, Africa.

4 4

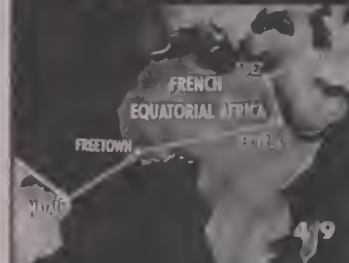


4 5



Leaving the African coast our Clipper lands safely in Equatorial Africa --

4 7



4 9

-- where officials check the plane's papers.

5 0



The United Nations are blazing a new air route across the wide of Africa, where African men make bricks for the airports.

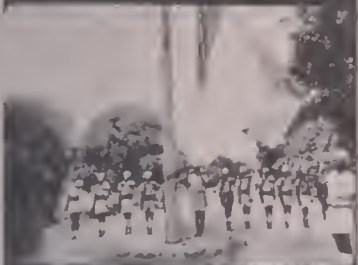
5 2





Fighting French soldiers raise the flag to salute the China Clipper as it takes off --

58



-- an African wearing the costume of his country watches the clipper leave.

60



We fly over miles of African mountains and deserts towards Cairo.

62



63



The only people who live in the desert bordering Egypt, are Arabs --

65



-- protected by the Camel Patrol.

67



At the edge of the desert the Clipper comes to the land of the pyramids.

69



Here women still carry water as their ancestors did thousands of years ago --

71

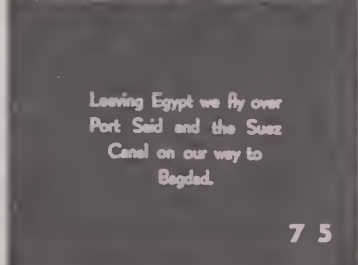


In front of the great pyramid sits the Sphinx, carved from a single piece of sandstone.

73



74



Leaving Egypt we fly over Port Said and the Suez Canal on our way to Bagdad.

75



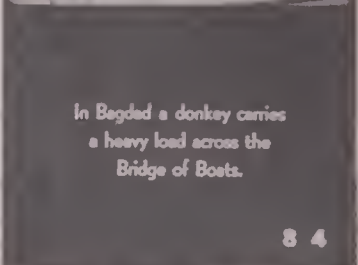
Approaching Bagdad we see rafts and boats floating down the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers.

78



This round boat is easy to paddle.

80



In Bagdad a donkey carries a heavy load across the Bridge of Boats.

84



In the markets men weave on a handloom.

86



Down the Persian Gulf is Bandar Shepur, important oil port in Iran --

88



-- and on to Bombay in India.

90



On a street in Bombay, a yoke of oxen draw a cart.

92



The women, too, do much of the heavy work.

94



But the Hindu snake charmer just plays strange music to his pets.

96



Carts are pulled by oxen--

98



-- or by camels.

100



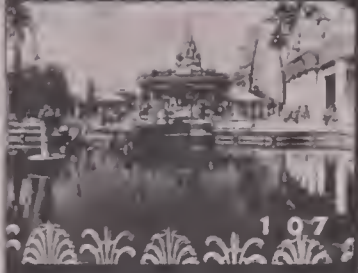
In Delhi the Modern influence is shown by the architecture of the buildings and mosques.

103



-- in contrast to the architecture of this Jain Temple in Calcutta.

106



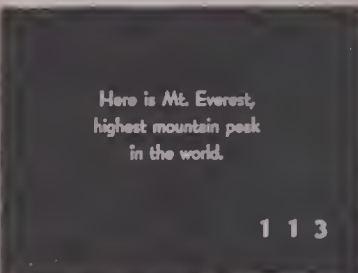
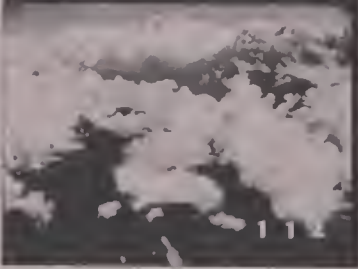
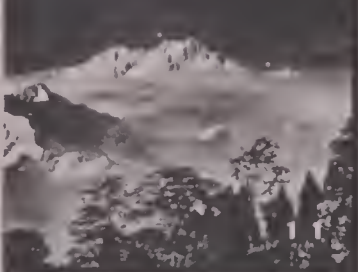
Now the China Clipper is passing over Darjeeling--

108



-- in its flight over the Himalayas, highest mountains in the world.

110



Here is Mt. Everest, highest mountain peak in the world.

113



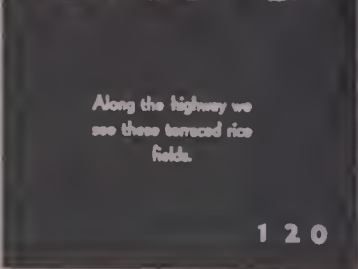
Above the clouds the sun shines on the Clipper's wings.

115



The plane begins to take a lower level as we get closer to Chungking.

117



Along the highway we see these terraced rice fields.

120



1 2 1

Outside the city women lauder their clothes in the river.

1 2 2



A gunboat rides in the river at Chungking.

1 2 4

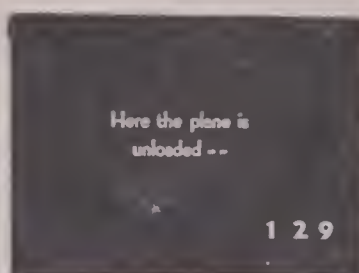


1 2 5



At last the Clipper comes to rest at the airport... 22,000 miles from New York.

1 2 7

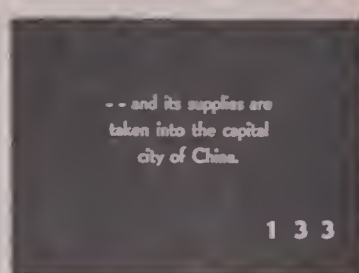


Here the plane is unloaded --

1 2 9

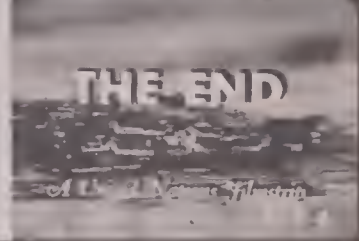


1 3 1



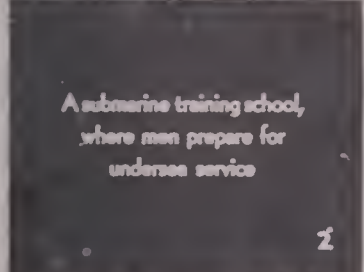
-- and its supplies are taken into the capital city of China.

1 3 3



SUBMARINES, GUERRILLAS OF THE SEA

A United Nations Filmstrip



A submarine training school, where men prepare for undersea service

2

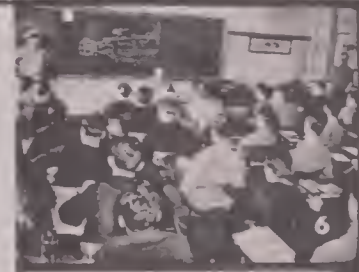


THEIR PAST OF PRACTICE WILL MAKE THEM UNSUBSTITUTABLE AND THEIR PAST OF SABLE TONED MARITIME SABLE LINE SABLES OF OTHER KINDS IS NOT TO BE CELEBRATED BY THE WED OR AT LEAST NOT BY US.



In the classroom, students must master many details.

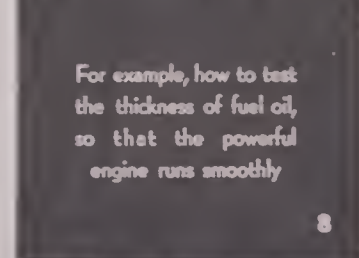
5



6



7

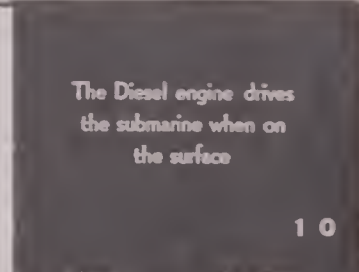


For example, how to test the thickness of fuel oil, so that the powerful engine runs smoothly

8



9

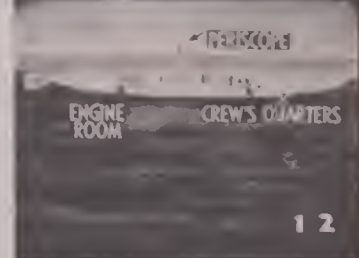


The Diesel engine drives the submarine when on the surface

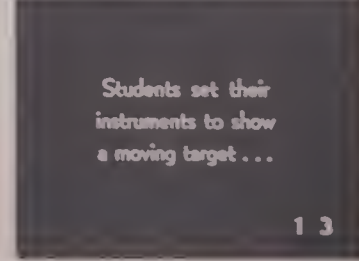
10



11



12



Students set their instruments to show a moving target...

13



... while the officer below locates the target through the periscope, and directs them accordingly.

15



16

The steering gear points the submarine at the enemy - this is the only way a torpedo may be aimed.

17



18

Inside the front and rear compartments of the submarine, the torpedoes are stored.

19



20

The life of every man may depend on the depth gauges

21



These students must endure fifty pounds of air pressure to the square inch, to qualify for submarine service.

23



24



25

Inside the huge test tank, they learn the process of escape from deep waters.

26



The instructor shows how to fit the mouthpiece of the Momsen Lung.

28



In the water, the student learns the proper use of the guide line.

30



31



32

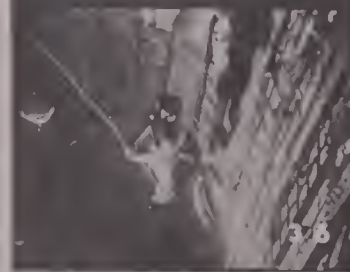
The nosepiece of the Momsen Lung is firmly clamped, before the student makes his escape from the lock ...

33

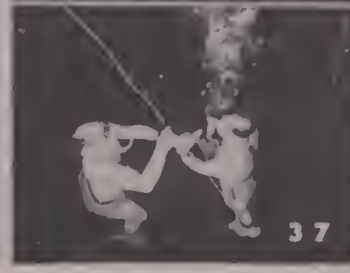


... into deep water, where he rises slowly, breathing into the Momsen Lung ...

35



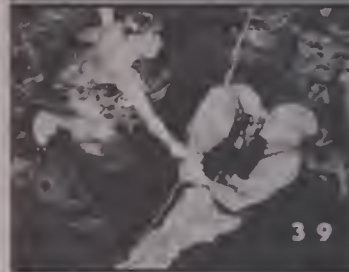
36



37

... until he finally reaches the surface of the water.

38



39

A picked and tested lot, no men in the world are healthier than these submarine sailors, as they line up for roll call.

40



Now to sail under the sea! The men board the submarine ...

43



... and descend into their narrow ship.

45



46



47

Not one inch of space is wasted in a submarine.

48



The crew is stowed away as compactly as the machinery...

50



51

... and officers as well as men adapt themselves to living in cramped quarters.

52



53

The Diesel engine is put into action.

54



The submarine steams out to its diving area.

56

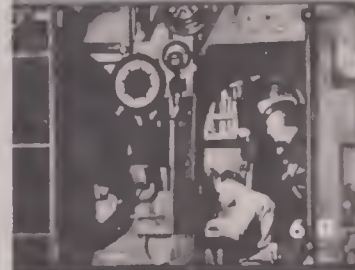


The captain gives the order, "Rig for diving!"

58



59



60

The submarine tilts toward the bottom of the sea!

61



... down and down ...

63



64



66

"How deep are we?" -- These men must know the answer at all times.

67



68

The men calmly take up the common tasks of life.

69



70



71

As the submarine invades enemy waters, some of the men snatch a hasty meal.

72



Meanwhile the periscope comes up -- it's time to have a look around.

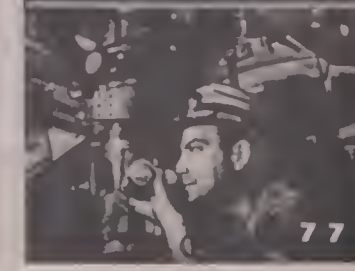
74



75

"Where is the enemy?"

76



77

There he is! -- And if he's looking for trouble, he'll get it!

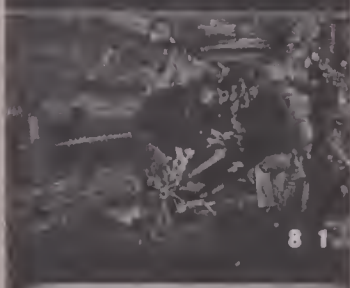
78



79

2500 pounds of "sudden death" must be gently handled.

80



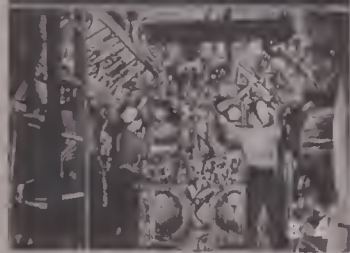
81

TORPEDO TUBES

82

The torpedo tubes are sealed.

83



Every man is alert for the order to fire.

85



86



87

"Let them have it!"

88



89

The avenging torpedo rips through the water at 45 miles an hour...

90



91

... strikes its target -- and a Japanese ship bursts into flame!

92



93



94

Its task is done. The submarine rises to the surface...

95



96

... the water pouring from the ballasts.

97



98

On the Conning Tower -- fresh air at last!

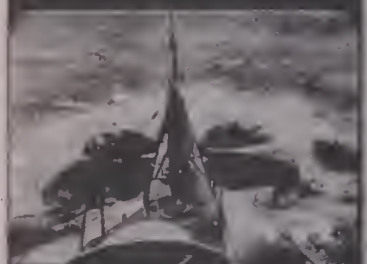
99



100

... and we are homeward bound.

101

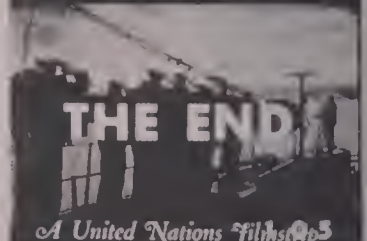


... but we'll be going back again -- soon!

103



104



A United Nations Filmstrip

FILMSTRIP SUBJECTS

Cover... AMERICAN Life and Institutions

AMERICAN Industries and War Production

AMERICAN War News...

CONVOY TO MURMANSK

A United Nations Filmstrip

Vital war products crowd the wharves of the United States --

2



3

-- where hundreds of waiting ships lie, ready to transport them to the front.

4



8



10



11



16



18



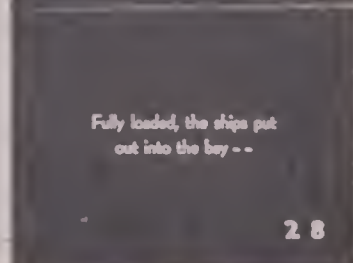
20



22



24



Fully loaded, the ships put out into the bay --

28



29

-- and soon, in one great convoy, are steaming out to sea.

31



32



As an example of what a convoy must undergo, let us follow this one to Murmansk.

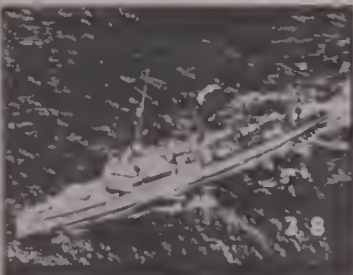
34



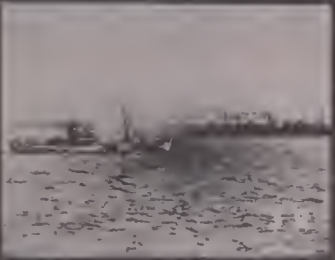
The ships pass a great battleship as destroyers and corvettes escort them on their way.

36

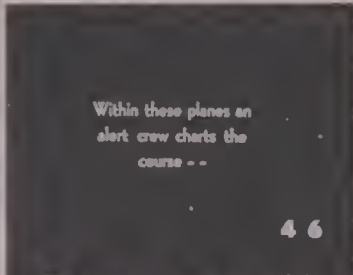
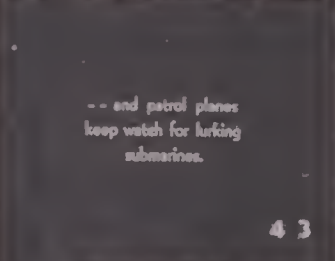




38



40

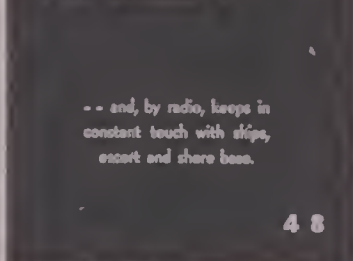


Within these planes an alert crew charts the course --

46



47



-- and, by radio, keeps in constant touch with ships, escort and shore base.

48

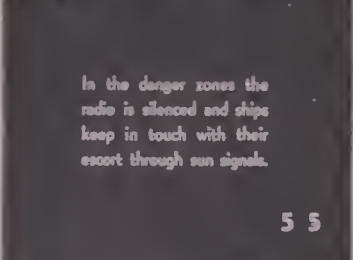


Many of the cargo ships carry their own guns, manned by a naval gun crew.

53

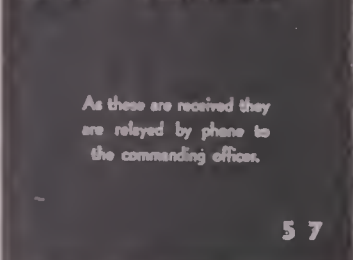
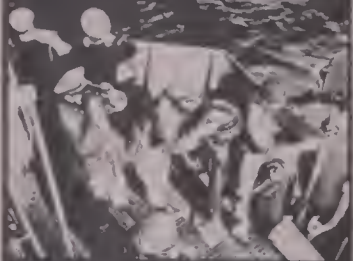


54



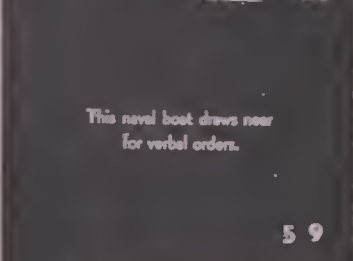
In the danger zones the radio is silenced and ships keep in touch with their escort through sun signals.

55



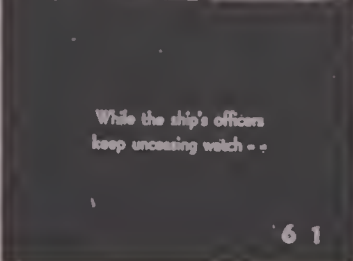
As these are received they are relayed by phone to the commanding officer.

57



This naval boat draws near for verbal orders.

59



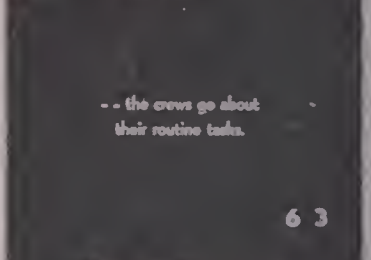
While the ship's officers keep unceasing watch --

61

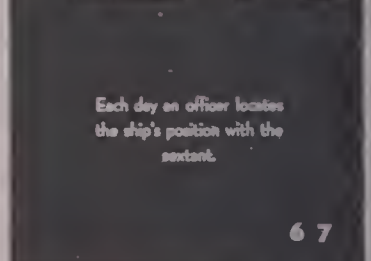


-- the crews go about their routine tasks.

63

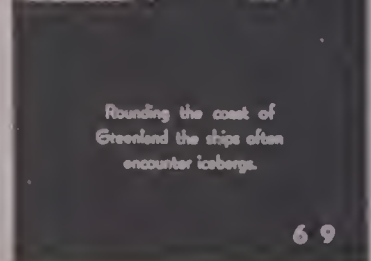


64



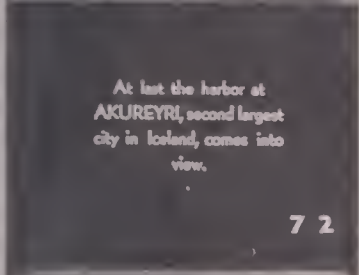
Each day an officer locates the ship's position with the sextant.

67



Rounding the coast of Greenland the ships often encounter icebergs.

69

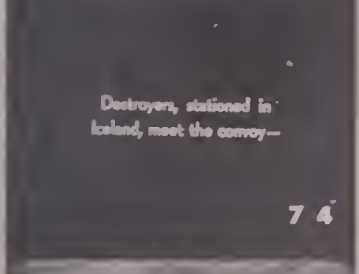


At last the harbor at AKUREYRI, second largest city in Iceland, comes into view.

72



73

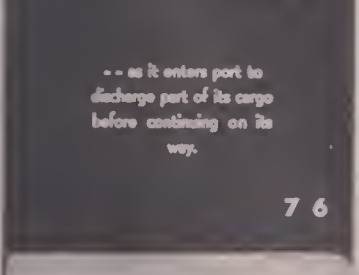


Destroyers, stationed in Iceland, meet the convoy--

74

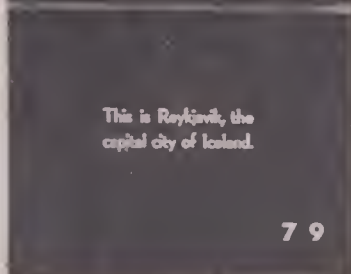


75



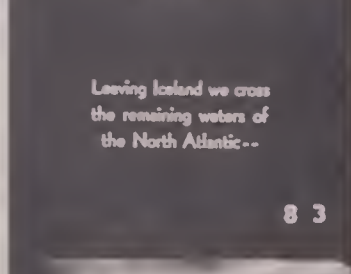
-- as it enters port to discharge part of its cargo before continuing on its way.

76



This is Reykjavik, the capital city of Iceland.

79



Leaving Iceland we cross the remaining waters of the North Atlantic--

83

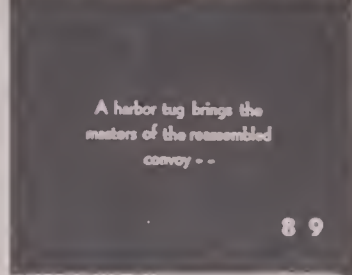


84



-- to England where some ships remain while others join with English units in a larger convoy.

86



A harbor tug brings the masters of the reassembled convoy --

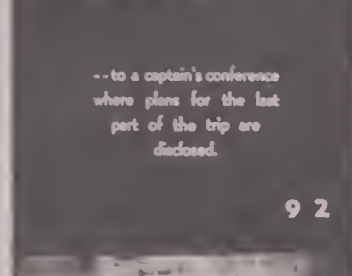
89



90



91



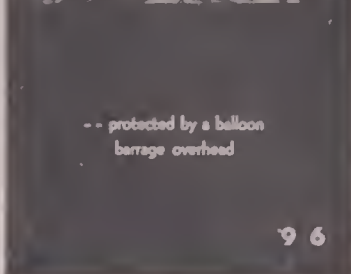
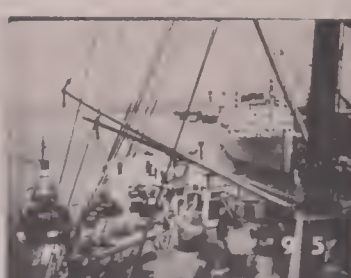
-- to a captain's conference where plans for the last part of the trip are disclosed.

92



The ships push out to sea --

94

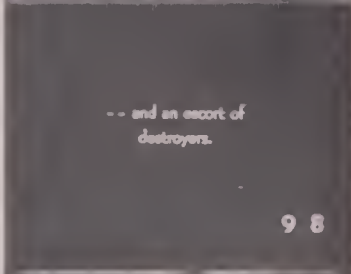


-- protected by a balloon barrage overhead

95



97

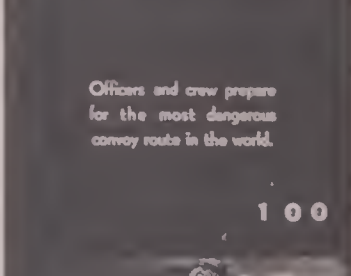


-- and an escort of destroyers.

98



99

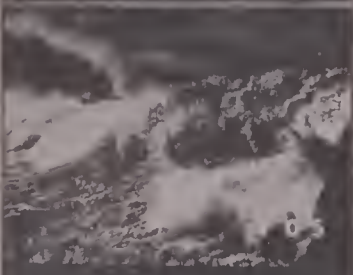


Officers and crew prepare for the most dangerous convoy route in the world.

100



2



As the convoy rounds the north coast of Norway, German planes attack.

106



108

The anti-aircraft guns go into action --

109



-- and German planes fall into the sea.

112



A torpedo blasts a cargo ship.

114



At the first sign of submarines this British crew on an over age sub-chaser rolls out and cuts loose the depth bombs.

116



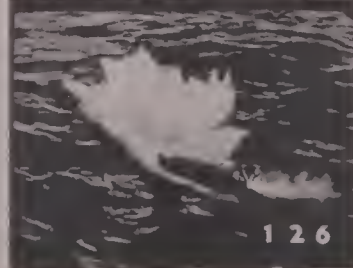
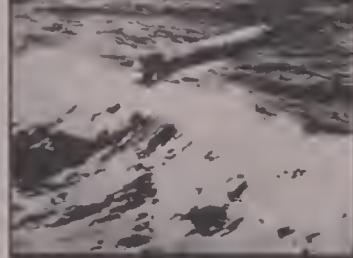
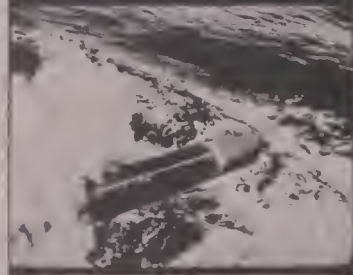
On the destroyer the torpedo tubes are brought into position --

120



-- and at the first sight of a periscope the deadly 'tin Fish' is launched at its target.

122



126



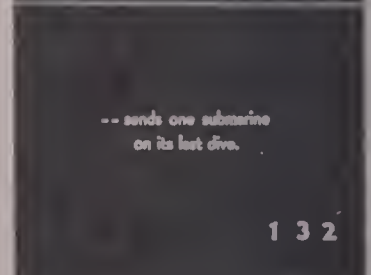
By this time a fleet of protecting bombers reaches the scene of attack --

128



-- and a well aimed bomb, splashing into the sea --

130



-- sends one submarine on its last dive.

132



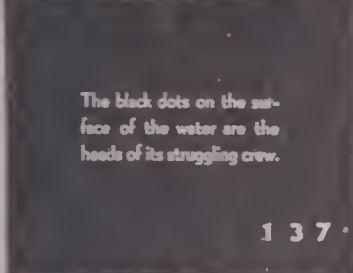
134



135



136

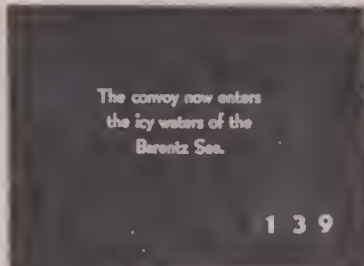


The black dots on the surface of the water are the heads of its struggling crew.

137



138



The convoy now enters the icy waters of the Barentz Sea.

139



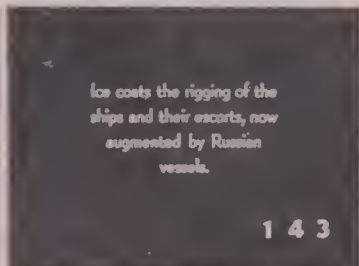
140



141



142



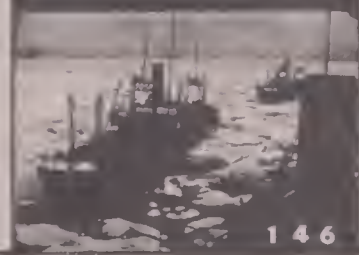
Ice costs the rigging of the ships and their escorts, now augmented by Russian vessels.

143

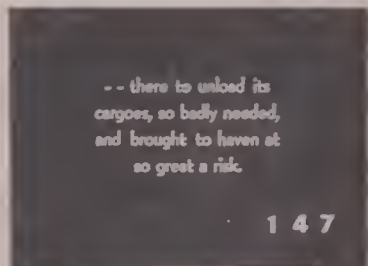


Pushing its way through floating ice, the convoy reaches the end of its journey and safety at Murmansk --

145



146



-- there to unload its cargoes, so badly needed, and brought to haven at so great a risk.

147



148



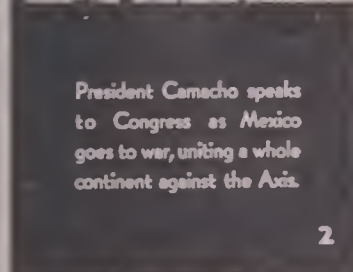
THE END

A United Nations filmstrip



MEXICO GOES TO WAR

A United Nations filmstrip



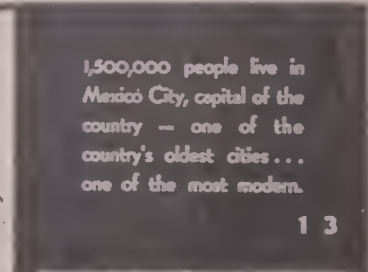
President Cárdenas speaks to Congress as Mexico goes to war, uniting a whole continent against the Axis.

2



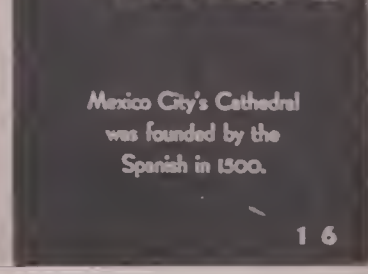
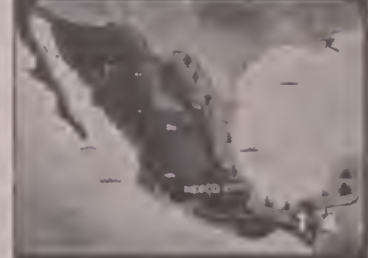
Mexicans in every part of the country pledge their support -- crying "Vive México!"

5



1,300,000 people live in Mexico City, capital of the country -- one of the country's oldest cities... one of the most modern.

13



Mexico City's Cathedral was founded by the Spanish in 1500.

16



Modern apartment houses --

1 8



-- private houses

2 0



-- and office buildings.

2 2



Concerts, operas and political meetings are held in this Palacio de Bellas Artes which took twenty years to build.

2 4



Mexicans are proud of their fine government buildings. The Chamber of Deputies--

2 6



-- and the Department of Communications and Public Works.

2 8



Foreign Minister Padilla and his wife are among the foremost advocates of the Good Neighbor policy.

3 0



3 1

Historic Chapultepec Castle is the summer home of Mexico's President.

3 2



Fifteen miles away are the famous Floating Gardens whose islands supply vegetables and flowers and whose canals provide recreation for the people of Mexico City.

3 5



Mexico intends that her youth shall receive a good education -- there are modern laboratories --

3 8



-- fine new schools complete with showers

4 0



-- school libraries

4 2



-- and supervision for the very young at play.

4 4



Pupils study in classrooms --

4 6



4 8



-- or outdoors in the shadow of the historic Pyramide del Sol.

50



Every town and city has its outdoor market --

59



Quetzalcoatl Temple and the Mitla excavations show old Indian carving.

52



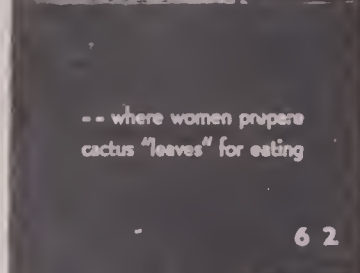
-- where women prepare cactus "leaves" for eating

62



Cathedrals and municipal buildings in big cities are very beautiful.

55



-- and a little girl sells flowers.

64

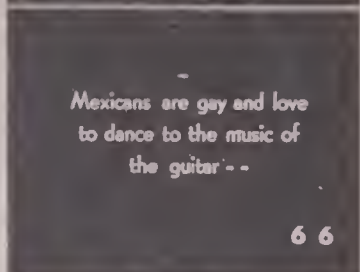


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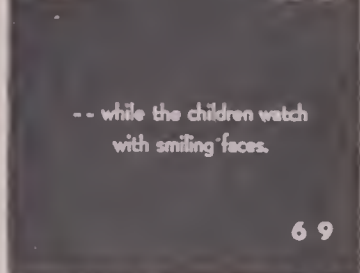
Mexicans are gay and love to dance to the music of the guitar --

66



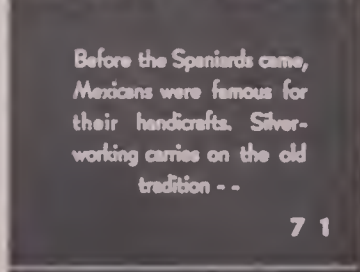
-- while the children watch with smiling faces.

69



Before the Spaniards came, Mexicans were famous for their handicrafts. Silver-working carries on the old tradition --

71



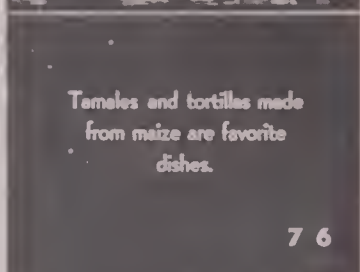
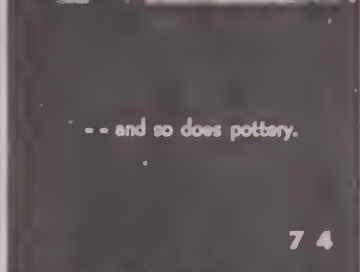
Mexico has many small farms --

80



-- and so does pottery.

74



Tamales and tortillas made from maize are favorite dishes.

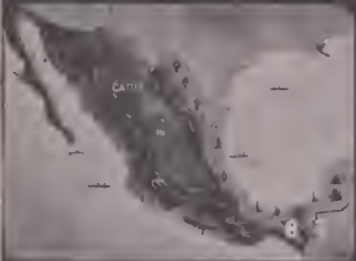
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-- as well as great cattle ranches.

8 2

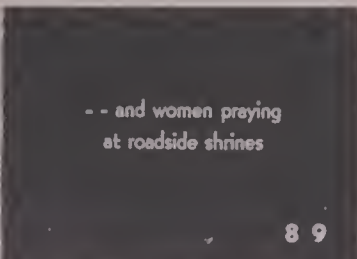


8 4



In Mexico you see ox carts and water carriers --

8 6



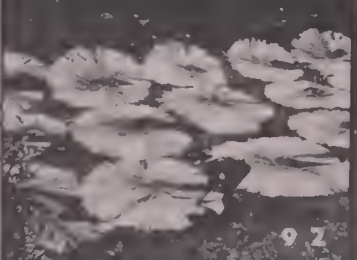
-- and women praying at roadside shrines

8 9



-- or tule, for the basket weavers, spread out to dry in the sun.

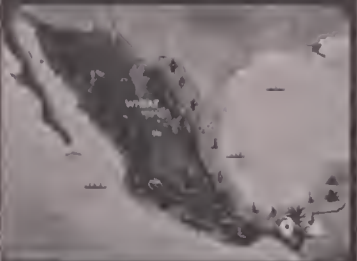
9 1



9 2

Wheat, grown among pepper trees and maguey --

9 3



-- is threshed by horses on the small farms.

9 6



Miles from big cities are little towns of adobe houses.

9 8



Sometimes babies wave at passersby.

1 0 0



Village fishermen set out early --

1 0 2

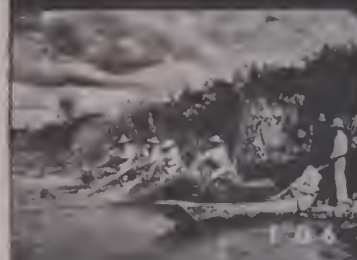


-- to cast their beautiful butterfly nets or haul in seines.

1 0 4



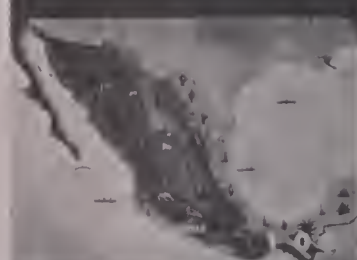
1 0 5



1 0 6

Tons of sugar cane from Mexico's plantations, go to the sugar mill.

1 0 7



1 0 9

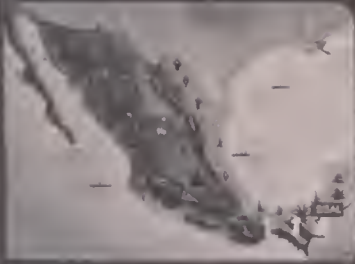
Cakes made of sugar cane are sold in markets.

1 1 1



Sisal hemp for rope is stripped from the leaves --

1 1 3



-- and after pulp is eliminated from the fibre it is dried in the sun --

1 1 6



-- baled and shipped to United Nations ports.

1 1 9



1 2 0



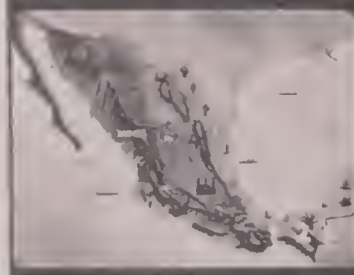
Huge dams supply water power --

1 2 2



-- to convert the strategic materials Mexico produces into war uses. Mines to supply metals --

1 2 4



-- smelters to convert metals for war.

1 3 0



1 3 2

Men and women work in armament factories --

1 3 3



1 3 4



1 3 5

-- machines turn out bayonets, six at a time

1 3 6



-- while men put rifles into boxes, ready to ship.

1 3 7



1 3 9

Mexico's young men receive their first military instructions --

1 4 0



1 4 1

-- and soon become trained soldiers in the infantry

1 4 2



1 4 3



1 4 4

-- ready to use machine guns on the enemy.

145



Planes are provided --

147



-- for Mexican pilots to fly.

150



Young Mexicans join the tank corps --

152



-- enter the naval academy

155



-- the navy

157



-- the infantry

159



-- the famous cavalry

161



-- and the field artillery.

163



After months of training, past the reviewing stand they all march --

165



-- ready to entrain - ready to meet the enemy.

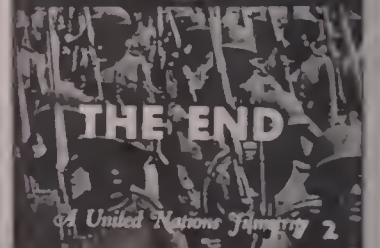
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