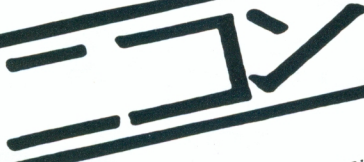


A PUBLICATION OF THE NIKON HISTORICAL SOCIETY



JUNE 30, 1995
NHS-48

The Nikon  JOURNAL



THIS ISSUE..

PG.1--WWII NIKON AERIAL CAMERA

PG.6--THE "AVIGO"?

PG.11--THE F-SPOT..DUMMY NIKON F

ROBERT ROTOLONI
EDITOR/PUBLISHER

NHS THE **NIKON JOURNAL**
NIPPON KOGAKU
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EDITORIAL

SPRINGTIME IN TOKYO!!!! That's the time and place for NHS-CON5! The Nikon Club Japan has offered to organize our next Convention in the very birthplace of the Nikon to help us commemorate the 50th birthday of the Nikon I! This will be an opportunity for those who attend to see one of the greatest cities in the world as well as participate in a Nikon weekend. Current plans call for the Convention to be held the same week as the annual Matsuya camera show, which usually occurs the end of February or the beginning of March. Having been there twice I can attest that Tokyo is very pleasant that time of year and the Matsuya show is something to see! Other items on the agenda are visits to the Camera Museum of Japan (JCII), the Pentax Gallery, possibly one of the Nikon factories, plus a chance to maybe meet such notable Nikon people as Masahiko Fuketa, and others. For those who can make it, this could be a trip of a lifetime. More information will appear in NHS-49 as we will hopefully have the dates locked in and a hotel chosen. The Nikon Club Japan is making every effort to take care of our needs to make this first meeting of the Nikon Historical Society in Japan a success. PLEASE, if you have intentions of joining, let me know as soon as possible so those in Tokyo can have an idea of attendance to assist them in their planning. I know how much work lies ahead for them, and I know that they would want the entire event to come off flawlessly, so lets give them as much help as possible. IF YOU ARE GOING LET US KNOW NOW! March is not that far off!!

The winner of our auction of a copy of the "75th Anniversary" Nikon book is Mr. Al Brody. Al's winning bid of \$550 will go towards some of the Convention expenses. Thank you, Al for your generous bid and I hope you enjoy the book!

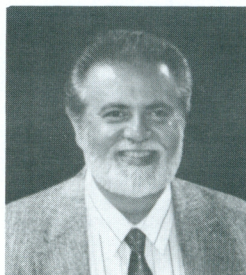
You will notice the ad for Photo Deal on page 19 announces a new english supplement as well as new lower subscription rates. Plans were to include a sampling of Photo Deal in this issue of the Journal, but I was not able to obtain them in time. However, if all goes right you should find an excellent sample of the magazine in NHS-49.

Another item that I had hoped to include in this issue was an offer from Gray Levett. Two recent issues of his Grays of Westminster Gazette include articles by yours truly on the Nikon-Canon Connection. Gray is offering these free of charge to members outside the United Kingdom for the price of postage only. Hopefully a photo and a few words will appear in NHS-49 but those of you who wish to get yours now just send Gray an international reply paid coupon to the value of \$3.00 US or the equivalent. It is on a purely first come first served basis. I apologize for not getting the photo in this issue but space simply wasn't available.

Remember, NHS-Con5 in Tokyo next spring! Visit the land of Nikon, see the Ginza with its countless camera stores whose windows will boggle your mind, attend the Matsuya show which is nothing like you've ever seen before, and get to see more Nikons in one place than you can imagine!! Sayonara!

NEXT ISSUE

The deadline for the next issue of the NIKON JOURNAL, #49, is September 1, 1995. If you plan any contributions in the form of an article or photos, please get them to me by that date so I can bring out #49 on schedule. THANK YOU. RJR



ROBERT ROTOLONI
EDITOR/PUBLISHER

N-K OPTICAL ORDNANCE

by **Richard Lane**

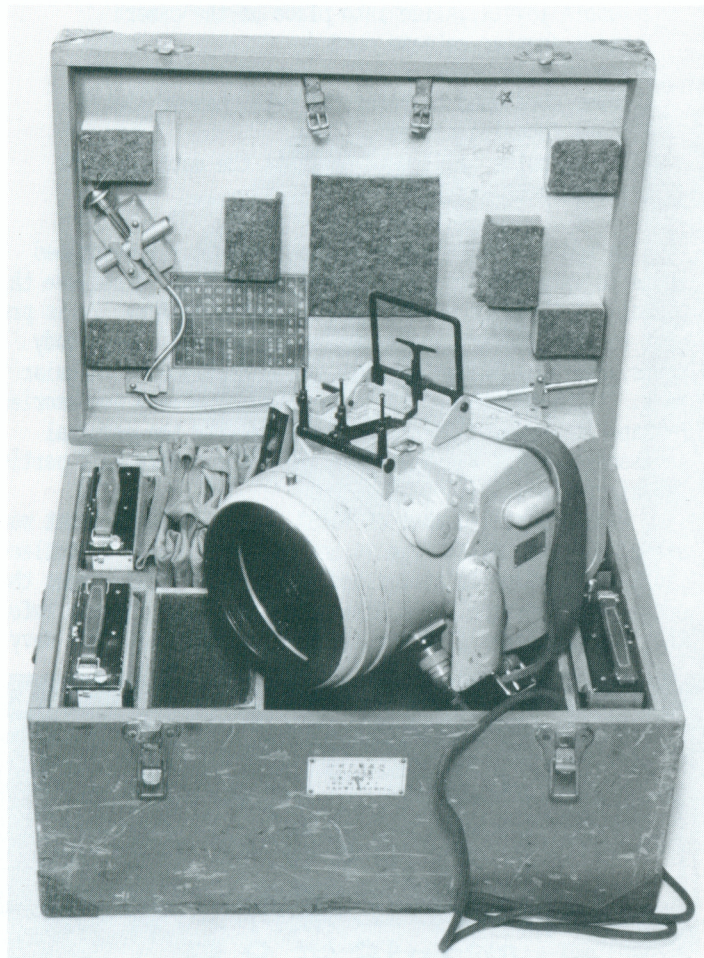
PART VIII NIKON AERIAL CAMERA

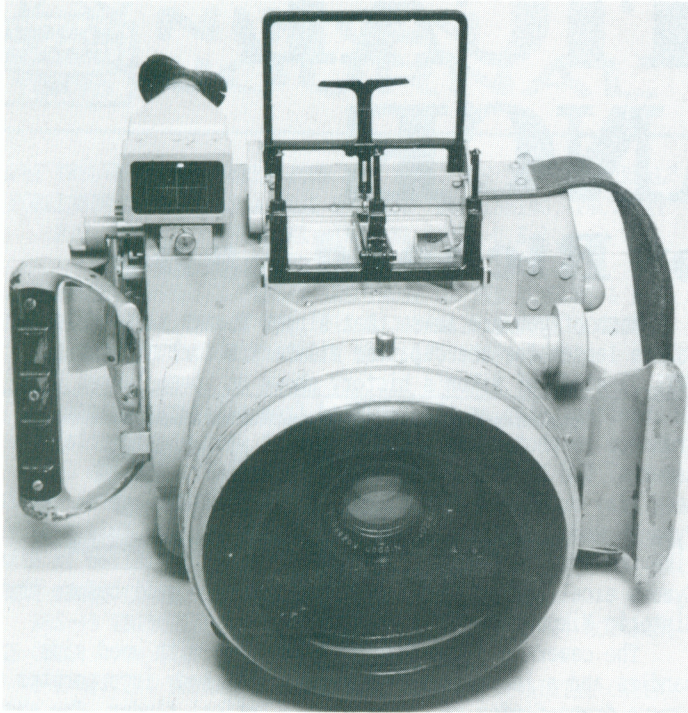
Most of you are aware that Nippon Kogaku made aerial camera lenses for the Japanese military before and during WWII. A study of Nikon's history shows us these lenses were an important step as they shifted from military optical ordnance to photographic products. But what about aerial cameras? Did Nikon ever make an aerial camera for the Japanese Army or Navy? This article depicts an "SK" aerial camera Type 96 Model 2, actually made by Nippon Kogaku. This camera, like the Type 96 artillery telescope camera (detailed in Mike Symons excellent article in NHS-39) was made well before the historic Nikon I.

The camera body is painted light grey with wood side handles and a leather carrying strap. The body incorporates a pop-up frame finder and a detachable optical finder. The shutter is wound by rotating the right handle 90 degrees and is adjustable with speeds ranging from 100-150. The aluminum information plate on the wood box and camera indicate it was made in August 1941. The plate also depicts "Type 96" which indicates camera production started in 1936. The serial number on the plate is "333". Also present is the Nippon Kogaku company name in Japanese. The back of the camera body incorporates four tiny metal pointers (reference indexes or collimation marks) used to find the principle point of a photograph. At the ends of the metal pointers are tiny lenses (2mm) which produce a small bright image on the photos. Also present at the back of the camera body are two cylindrical tubes. These tubes are connected to two data chambers which project the tilt of the camera (in degrees) when a photograph is taken.

The camera's Nikkor lens has a very unusual focal length of "179.20mm". Bob showed us a similar lens in NHS-3 & 7. It had a focal length of "150.3mm" and Tsuyoshi Konno surmised the lens was probably used for aerial mapping. The serial number of Bob's lens is "150247" whereas the number on my lens is "559". Another more subtle difference is the use of "No." versus "Nr." for the serial number identification. It's interesting to note that Nikon used "Nr." on some of their very early lenses made for the Canon cameras. The lens has no diaphragm so it is fixed at f4.5. You can control the light through the use of the four filters supplied with the camera. To the lower right of the lens is a small bakelite knob marked from 1 to 10. This knob controls the amount of light to the two data chambers.

The shutter on the camera is a simple leaf type with four blades. Of interesting note is the use of several N-K triangular logo markings on various shutter parts. One of the logos is very small, perhaps only 1mm high. There are more of these triangular logo marks on the back of the camera body.



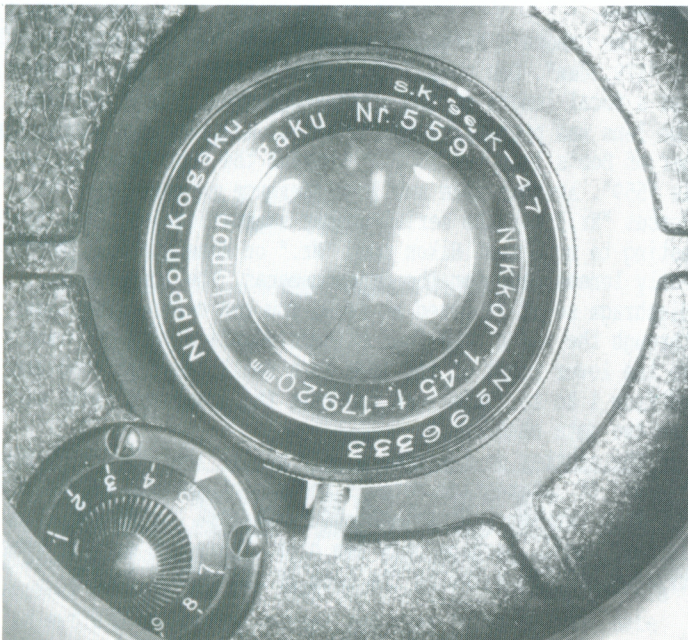


ABOVE-THIS PHOTO SHOWS THE CAMERA WITH THE OPTICAL AND POP UP FRAME FINDERS MOUNTED. THE CAMERA IS FINISHED IN A LIGHT GREY COLOR. THE SHUTTER IS WOUND BY ROTATING THE RIGHT HANDLE. YOU CAN CHANGE SHUTTER SPEEDS (100-150) BY TURNING THE CIRCULAR KNOB ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE BODY.

BELOW RIGHT-THE JAPANESE INFORMATION PLATE ON THE CAMERA BODY AND BOX ROUGHLY TRANSLATES TO...SK AERIAL CAMERA

TYPE 96
NO. 333
NIPPON KOGAKU, K.K.
AUGUST 1941

BELOW-NIKKOR #559 WITH THE UNUSUAL FOCAL LENGTH OF 170.20MM. THE CIRCULAR KNOB AT LOWER LEFT IS PROBABLY A VARIABLE LIGHT INTENSITY ADJUSTOR USED FOR THE LIGHT PROJECTORS AT THE REAR.



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The camera came with many of the original accessories. Here is a list of what was included...

a) A roll film camera back. There is a small aluminum plate with the "NIKKO" logo and serial number "257". The roll film back uses a glass pressure plate. The camera back has a small circular level on top.

b) Four plate film backs. These backs also have the "NIKKO" logo and serial numbers 1342, 1488, 1600 and 1702. They have beautifully finished wood shades that move vertically. They also have Kanji characters painted in white on the back. There are six film plates included in all four film backs.

c) Four lens filters. Three are marked Nippon Kogaku and the fourth is marked "Katsura". All filters have canvas cases. Filters are marked: K-47 (No.96333), D-52 (No.2622-Katsura), A-60 (No.96402) and A-67 (No.96338). The first two digits of the Nikon filters must indicate the camera type (96) and the last three the serial number. Also present on the filter ring is "s.k.96".

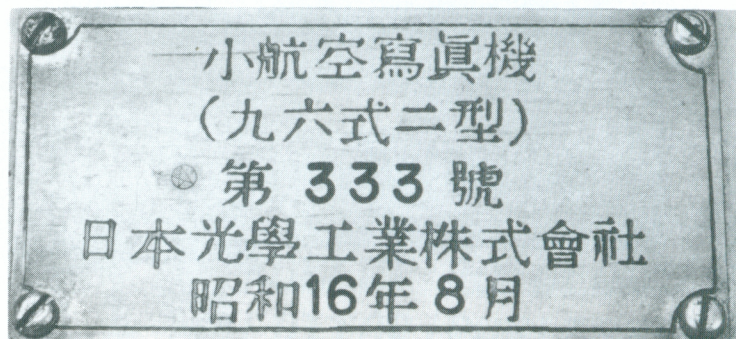
d) An optical finder. The finder has one rear optical element and one front element. The reticle pattern is painted in red on the front element. The finder very accurately frames the picture image...something I discovered taking some photos.

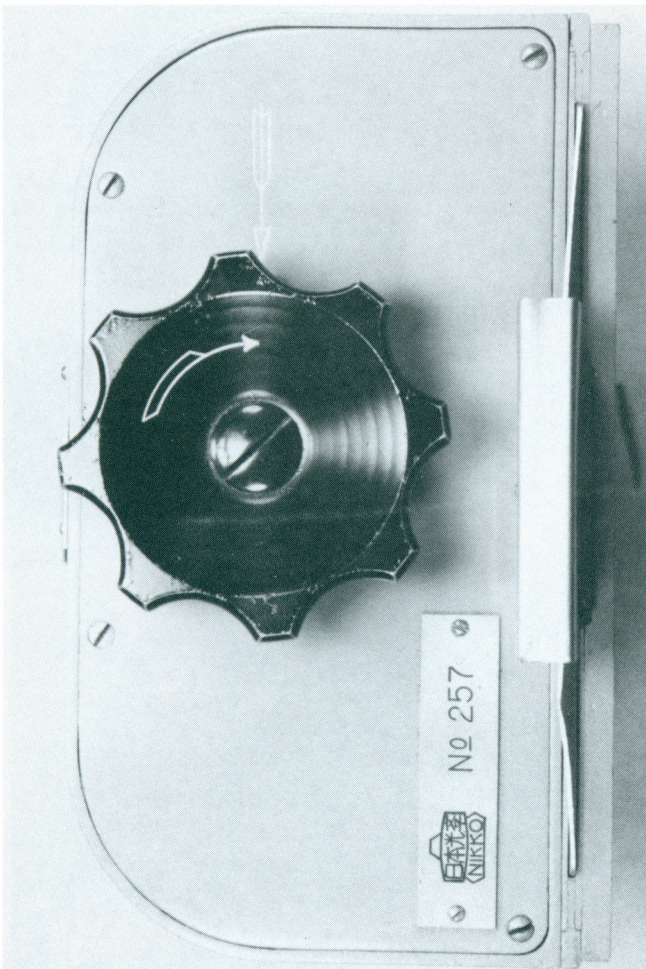
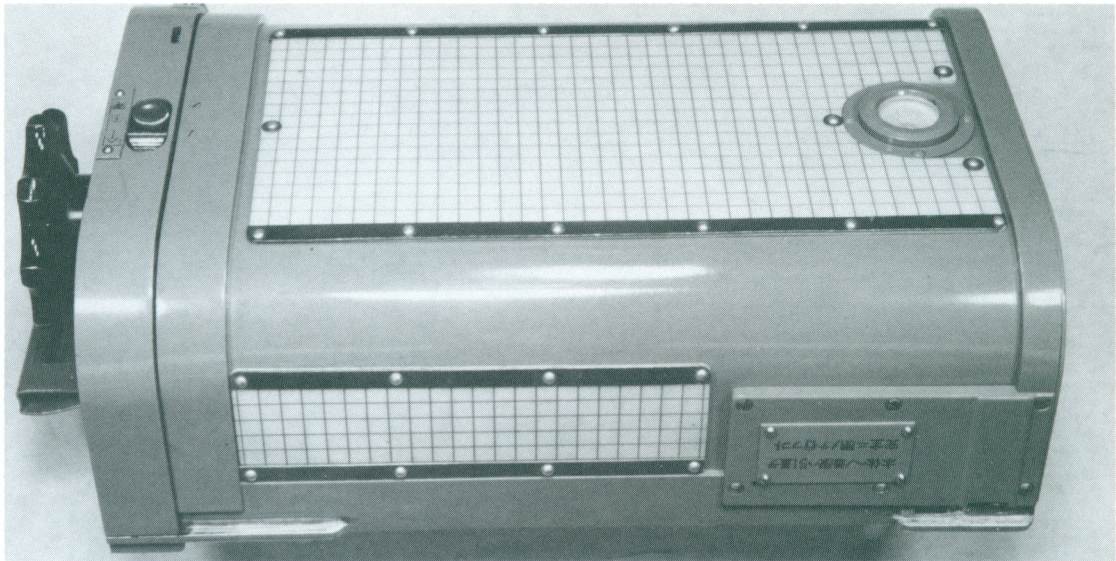
e) The camera came with the following miscellaneous items:

- 2 bubble levels..slide into place on the camera
- 1 steel shutter release cord
- 3 canvas film packs
- 1 power cord used to power the data chamber lights
- 1 glass focusing screen
- 12 light bulbs (12V) used to light the data chambers
- 1 yellow neck strap

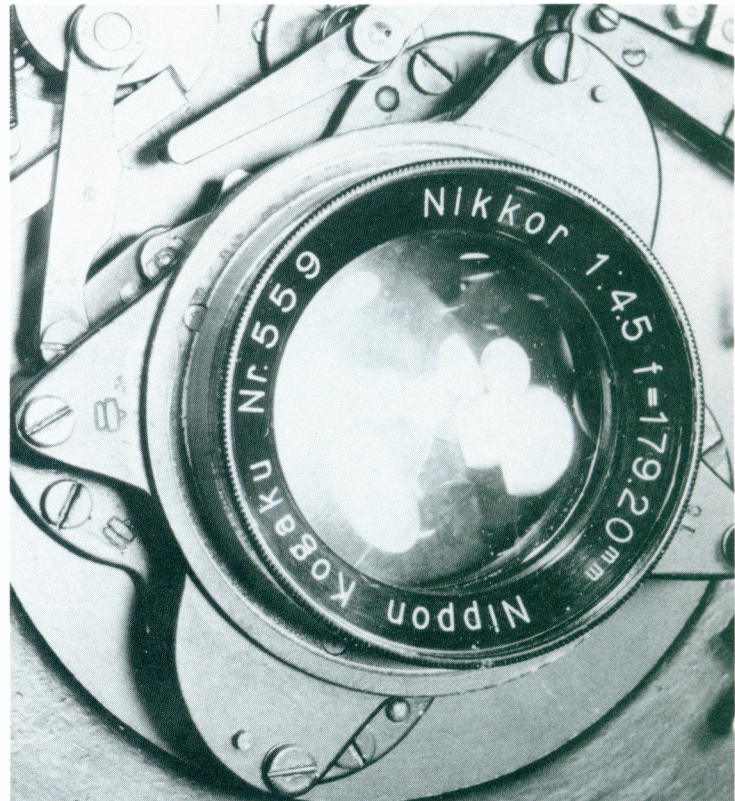
In addition to the N-K markings previously described there is extensive use of a five-pointed star. I believe this symbol was the mark of the Imperial Japanese Army. It is present on nearly every accessory and on various camera body parts. Another interesting feature is a yellow rectangular mark. It was painted on the camera body and many accessories. Perhaps it was used to keep the camera with the original accessories or it may have designated the camera to a particular aircraft.

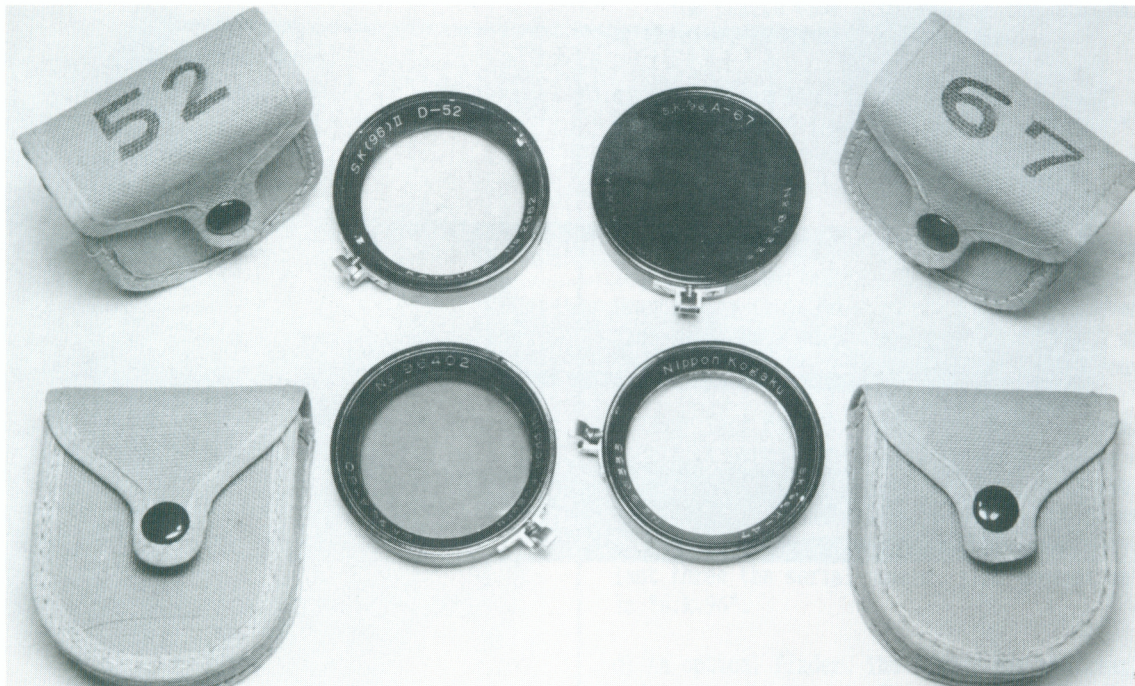
With a serial number of "333" one would assume that more examples of the Nikon Type 96 aerial camera exist in collections (or perhaps in attics and basements). It also begs the additional question...Did Nikon make any other cameras before the landmark Nikon I? Perhaps an aerial camera for the Navy?





TWO PHOTOS OF THE ROLL FILM BACK. NOTE THE NIKKO LOGO AND SERIAL NUMBER 257. THIS DOES NOT MATCH THE CAMERA BODY. A CIRCULAR BUBBLE LEVEL IS PRESENT ON THE TOP. BELOW-CLOSE UP OF THE SHUTTER ASSEMBLY. THERE ARE THREE N-K TRIANGULAR LOGO MARKINGS PRESENT ON VARIOUS SHUTTER PARTS. THERE ARE MORE OF THE N-K MARKINGS AT THE REAR OF THE CAMERA.

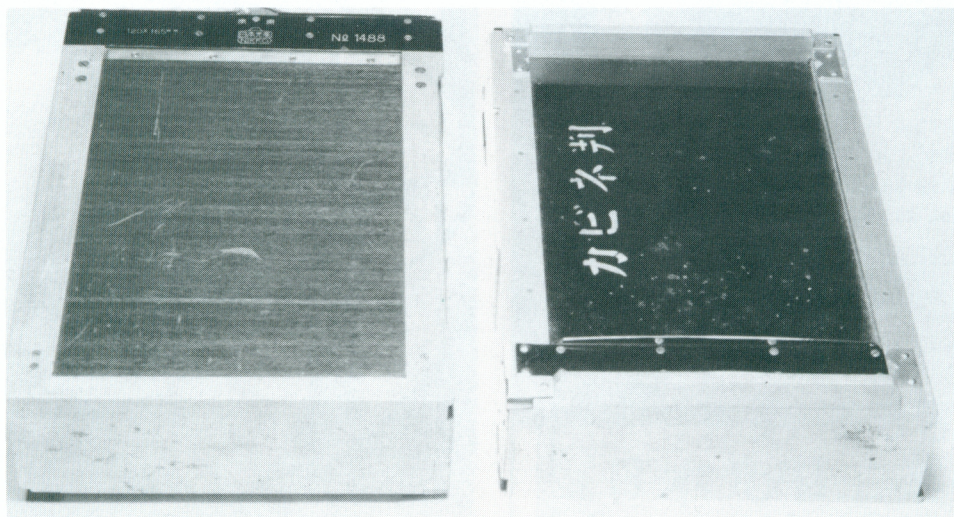


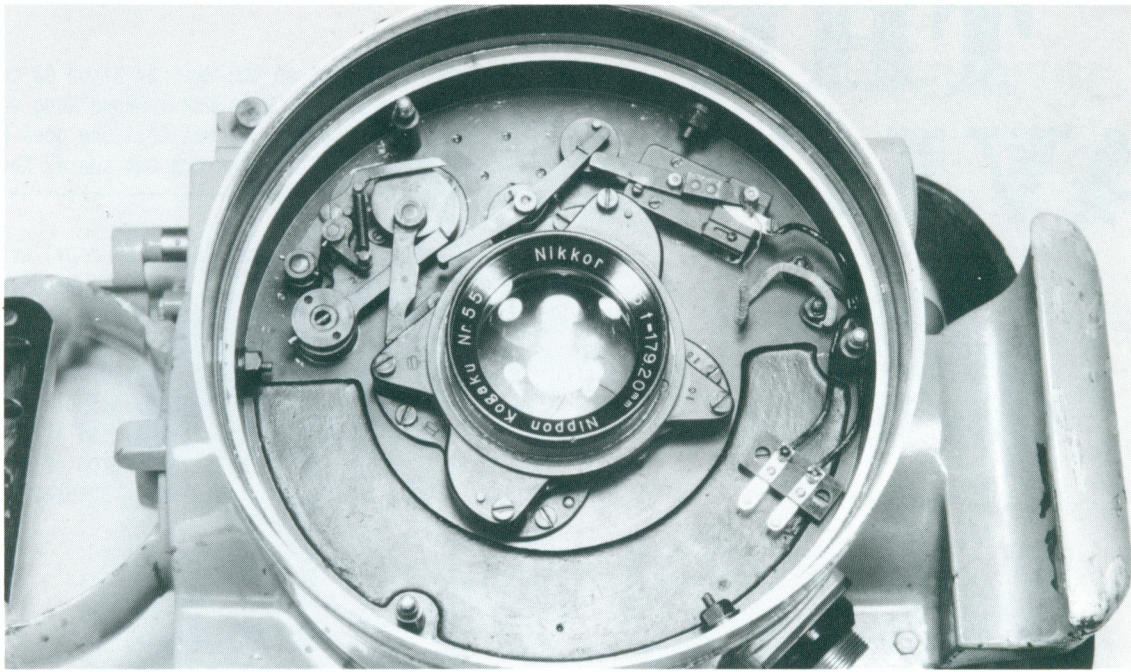


ABOVE-THE CAMERA CAME WITH 4 FILTERS. ALL FILTERS HAVE CANVAS CASES. THREE ARE MARKED NIPPON KOGAKU WHILE THE FOURTH IS MARKED "KATSURA".

RIGHT-THE OPTICAL FINDER HAS ONE REAR OPTICAL ELEMENT AND ONE FRONT ELEMENT. THE RETICLE PATTERN IS PRETTY IMPRESSIVE WHEN YOU LOOK THROUGH THE FINDER.

BELOW-THE CAMERA CAME WITH 4 PLATE FILM BACKS ALL WITH THE NIKKO LOGO AND SERIAL NUMBERED. THESE FILM BACKS HAVE BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED WOOD SHADES WHICH MOVE VERTICALLY. NOTE THE KANJI ON THE FILM BACK!





ABOVE-THE SHUTTER ASSEMBLY WITH THE FRONT MOUNTING PLATE REMOVED. THE TWO WIRES ARE LOCATED WHERE THE LIGHT INTENSITY KNOB ATTACHES.

BELOW-AS YOU CAN SEE, THIS 50 PLUS YEAR OLD NIKON CAN STILL PRODUCE AN IMPRESSIVE IMAGE!
ALL PHOTOS FOR THIS ARTICLE BY RICHARD LANE.



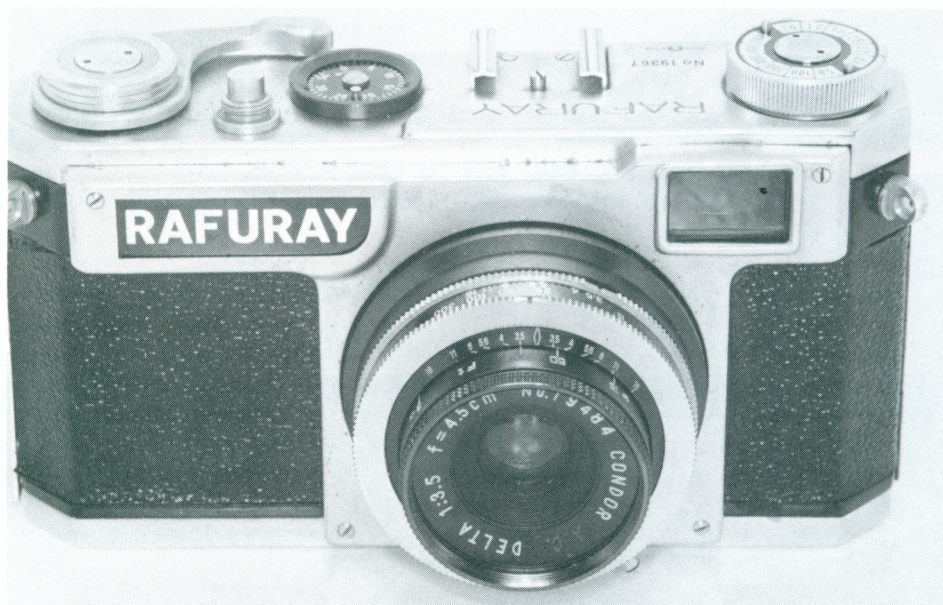
THE AVIGO?

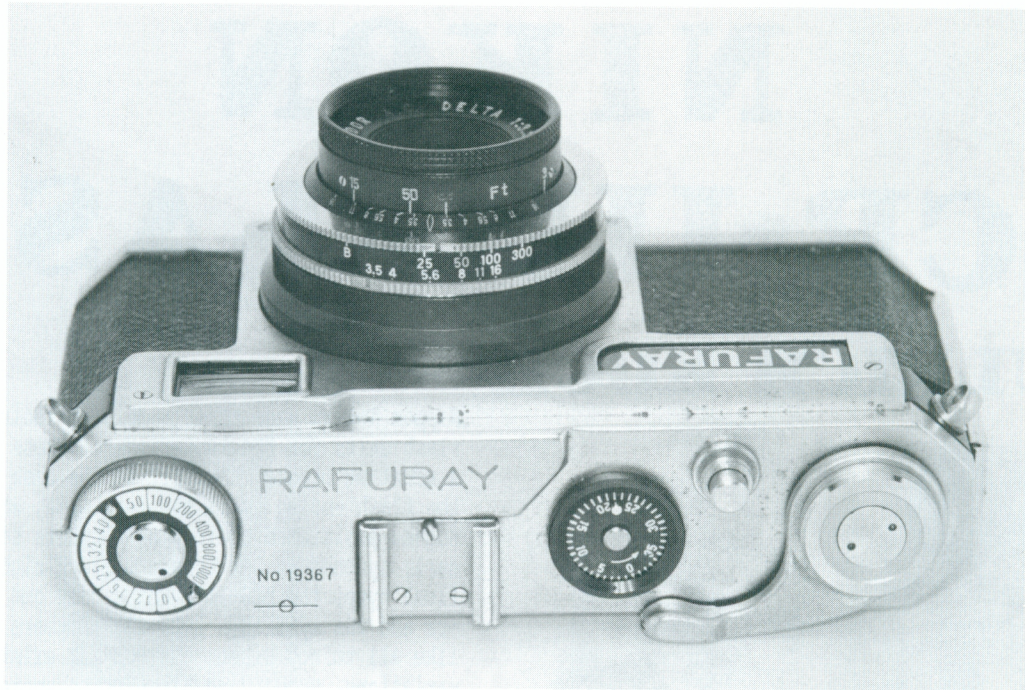
by
Chris Kok

My article in NHS-45 on the Rafuray Nikon S2 copy has struck pay dirt! From member Chris Kok in Hong Kong we have photos of the very same camera....but this one goes by a different name! What other little gems are out there? Keep me informed!

Dear Bob,

As a sequel to your Rafuray (Nikon S2 copy) article, I hereby present to you pictures of an "AVIGO", which was found in an obscure camera/novelty shop here in Hong Kong. This camera was manufactured by the same Japanese company who made the Condor and the Rafuray. It is believed that this stripped down version of the Condor may be available in several brand names for different markets. Rafuray and Avigo are all so far unearthed. I hope to see a third version of this interesting Nikon S2 copy in the not too distant future. Chris Kok.



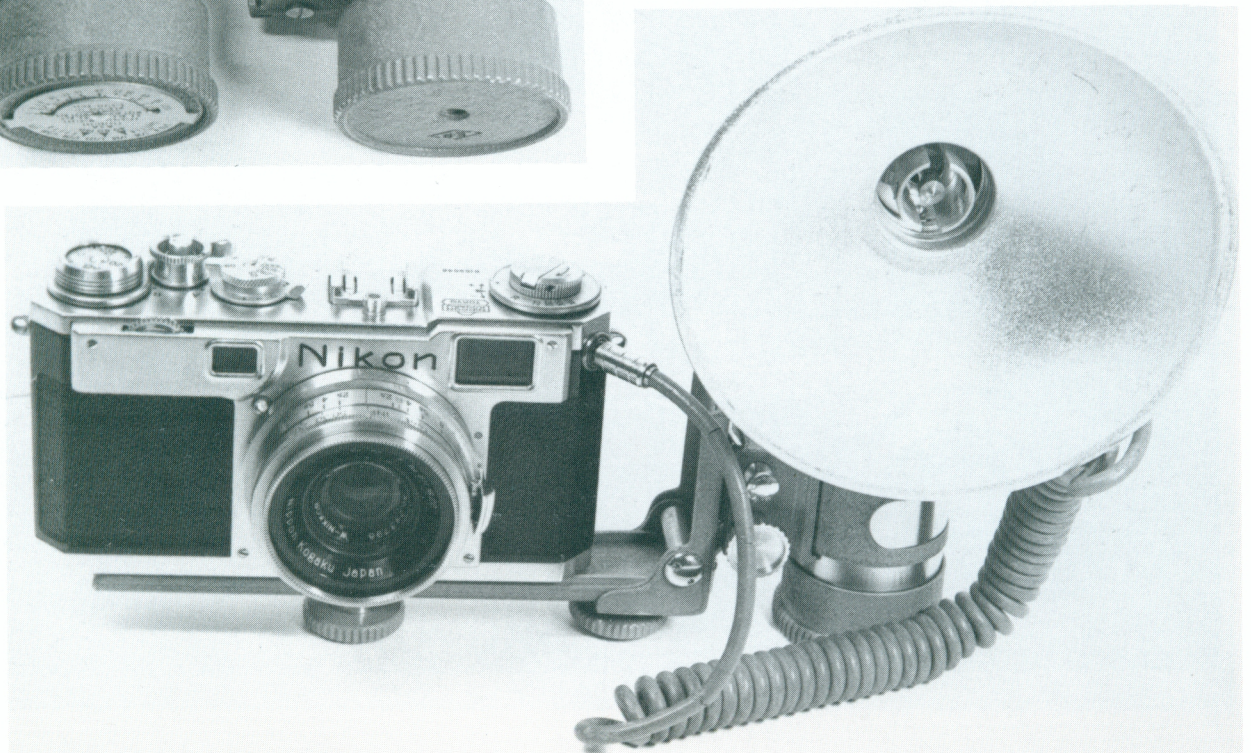


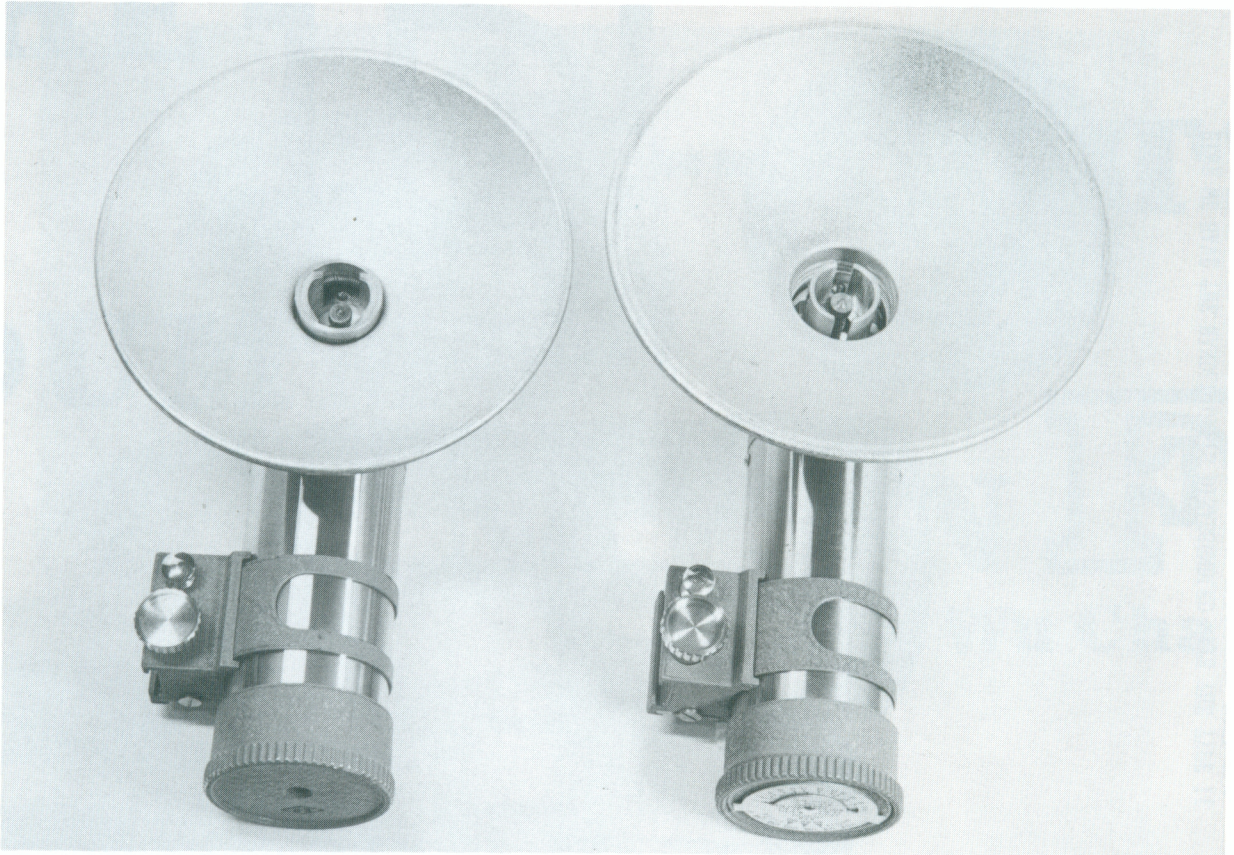
NIKON BCB-III FLASH

by **ULRICH KOCH**

Nippon Kogaku made three models of their large handle type flash units for the rangefinders. These were designed to use a mounting bracket that fit to the base of the camera with the flash ending up on the left side, which is where Nippon Kogaku positioned their flash sockets beginning with the early synched Ms. In this article Ulrich Koch covers the final type, the BCB-III, which came out during the latter S era and was available into the SP years. He shows us that, like all things Nikon, the BCB-III exists in at least two variations. Succeeding Nikon flash units were of the shoe mounted type and included the BCB-IV, V and a weird little item called the BCB-VI.

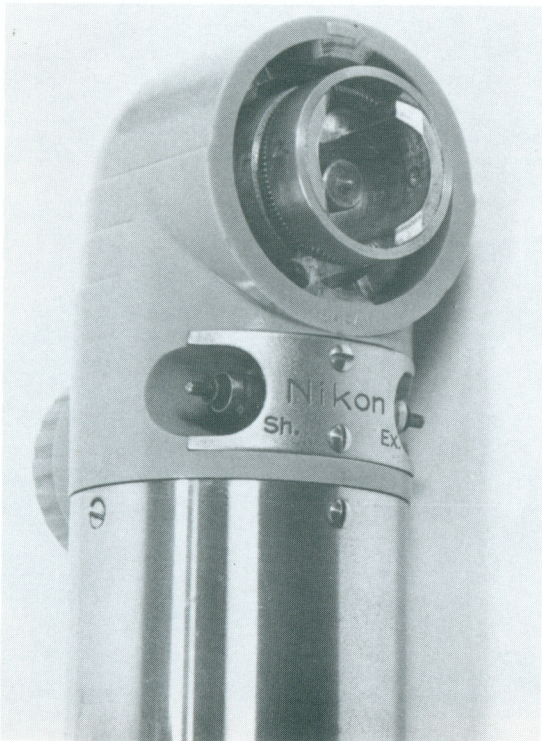
LEFT-THE BCB-III WAS MADE IN TWO DISTINCT VARIATIONS, MOST OF WHICH IS TO BE FOUND IN THE HANDLE UNITS PICTURED HERE. NOTE THAT THE LATER TYPE (ON THE LEFT) IS LONGER AND THAT THE BASE CONTAINS AN "ASA" EXPOSURE TABLE, WHILE THE EARLIER TYPE HAS NONE. BELOW-THE ENTIRE UNIT MOUNTED TO THE THEN CONCURRENT NIKON S2. THE BCB-III WAS THE LAST OF THE LARGE HANDLE-TYPE FLASH UNITS MADE FOR THE RANGEFINDERS.

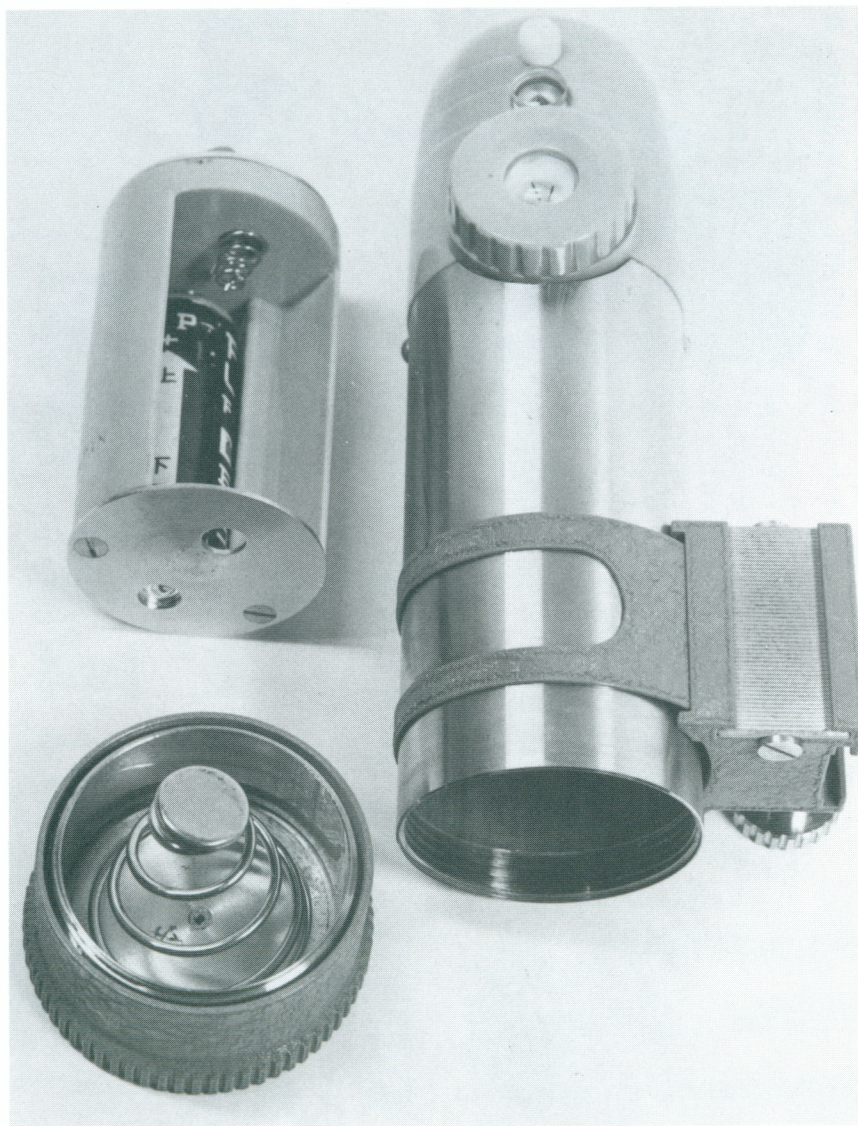




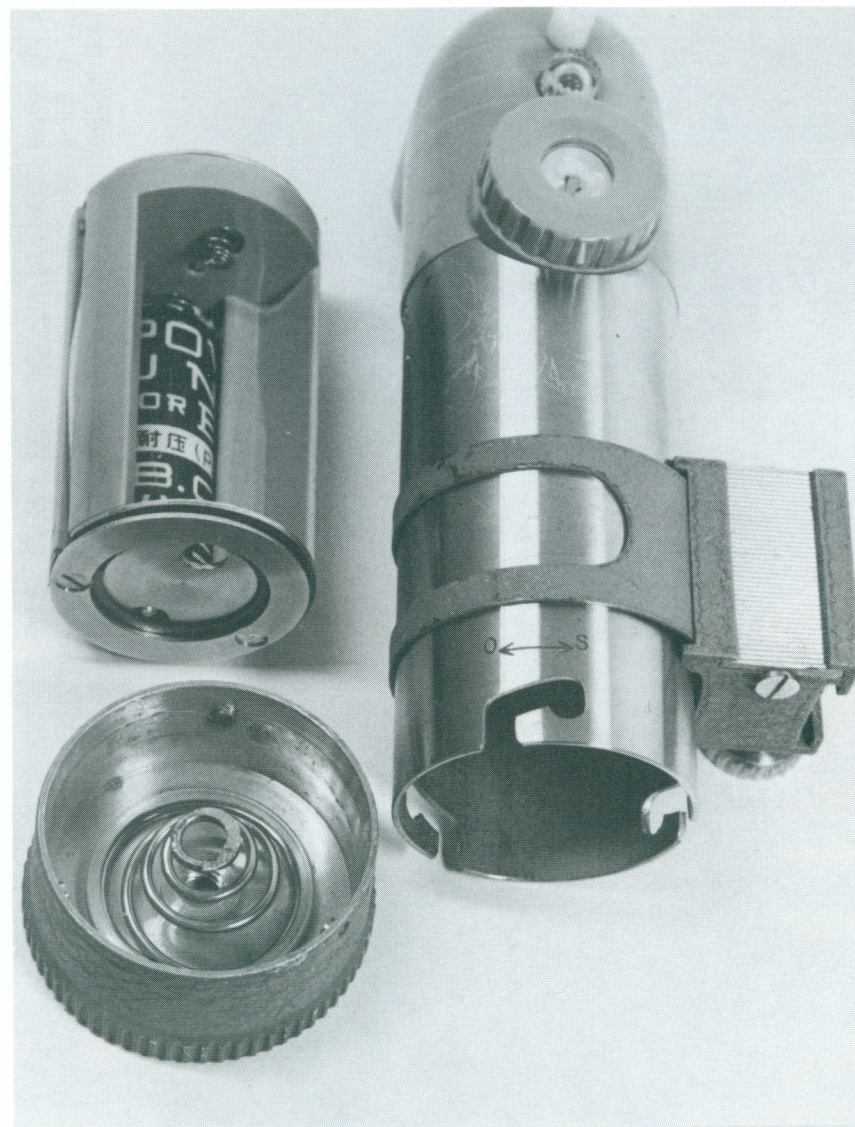
ABOVE-BOTH UNITS WITH REFLECTORS MOUNTED. THEY APPEAR VERY SIMILAR BUT ARE REALLY QUITE DIFFERENT IN EXECUTION, AS ILLUSTRATED IN THE BOTTOM PHOTOS. ON THE LEFT IS THE TYPE I WITH THE TYPE II ON THE RIGHT. THE EARLIER UNIT USES THE OLD "ASA" STYLE FLASH POSTS WHILE THE NEWER ONE HAS THE STANDARD

"PC" SOCKET AS FIRST SEEN ON THE NIKON S2. ALSO NOTE THE DIFFERENT NAME PLATES. IN ADDITION, ALTHOUGH BOTH UNITS USE THE SAME TYPE BULBS (THE OLD "M" & "FP" VARIETY) THE SOCKETS ARE DIFFERENT. ON THE EARLIER TYPE THE REFLECTOR BAYONETS IN WHILE ON THE LATTER IT SCREWS IN.





HERE WE HAVE THE HANDLE UNITS DISASSEMBLED WITH THE TYPE II ON THE LEFT AND THE EARLIER VERSION ON THE RIGHT. NOTE THE DIFFERENT MOUNTS FOR THE BOTTOM CAPS. THE WHITE PLASTIC BUTTON AT THE VERY TOP IS THE USED BULB EJECTOR WHILE JUST BELOW IS THE TRANSPARENT TEST BUTTON. THIS IS USED TO TEST



THE CIRCUIT OF THE UNIT ITSELF AND WILL MOMENTARILY FLICKER IF ALL IS OK. A BULB ITSELF CAN BE TESTED BY DEPRESSING THE LAMP WITHIN THE CIRCULAR HOUSING. THE BATTERY INSERT WAS USED TO HOUSE BOTH THE CAPACITOR AND THE HEARING AID TYPE 22.5v BATTERY.

ALL PHOTOS BY ULRICH KOCH.

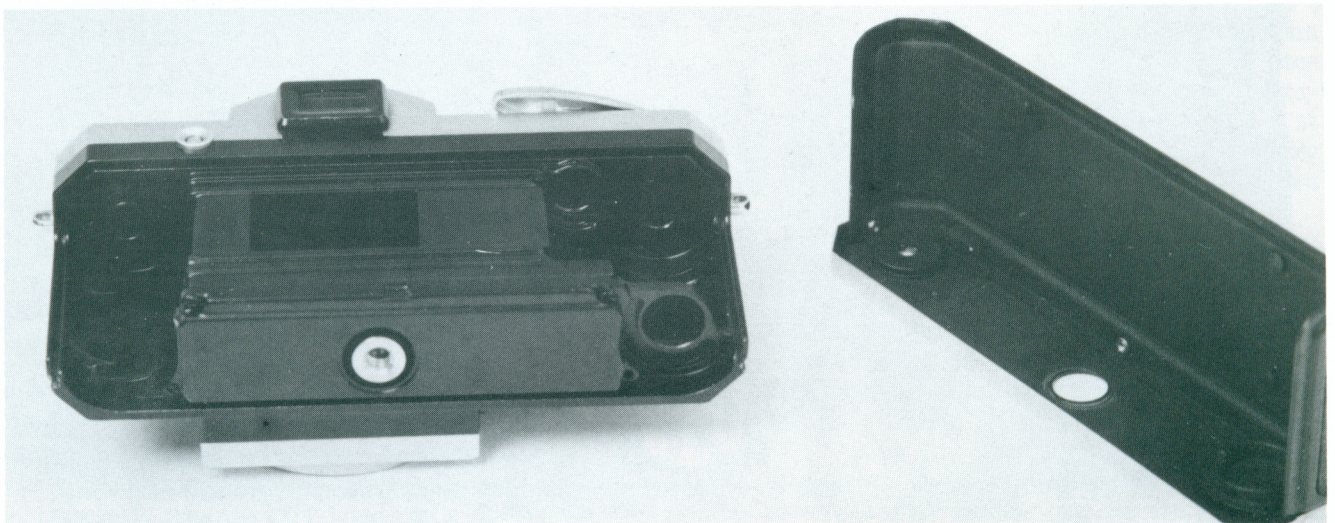
THE F--SPOT!! DUMMY

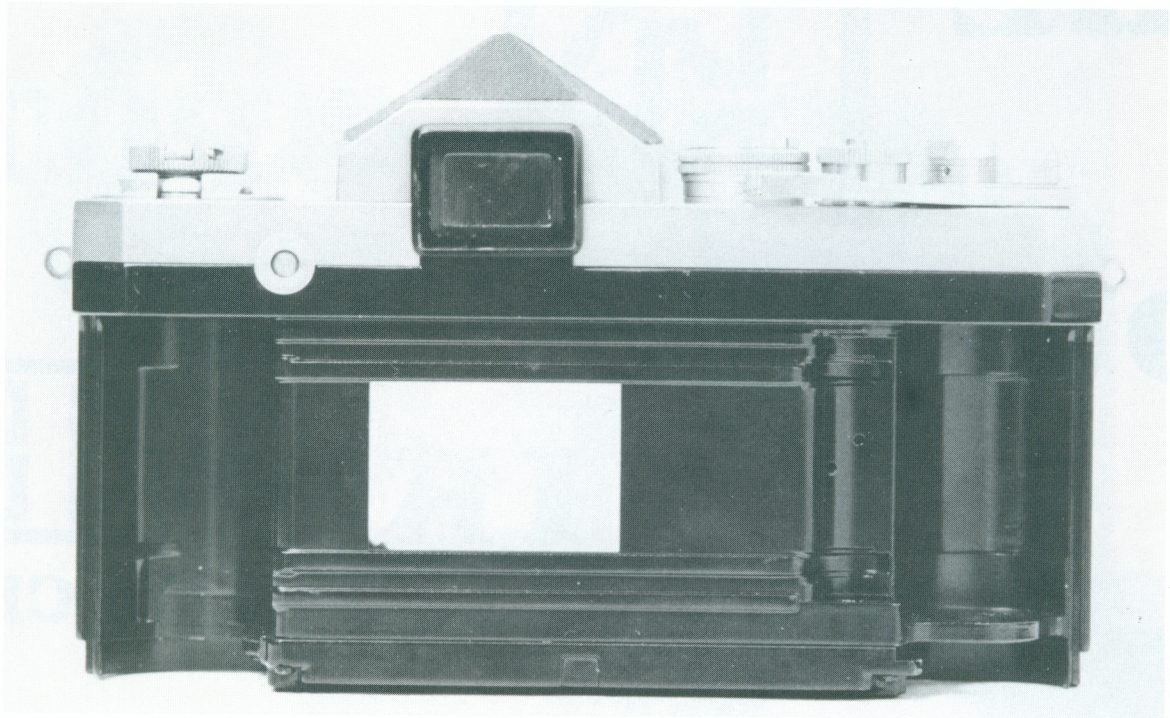
NIKON F

by Jose Wu Chang



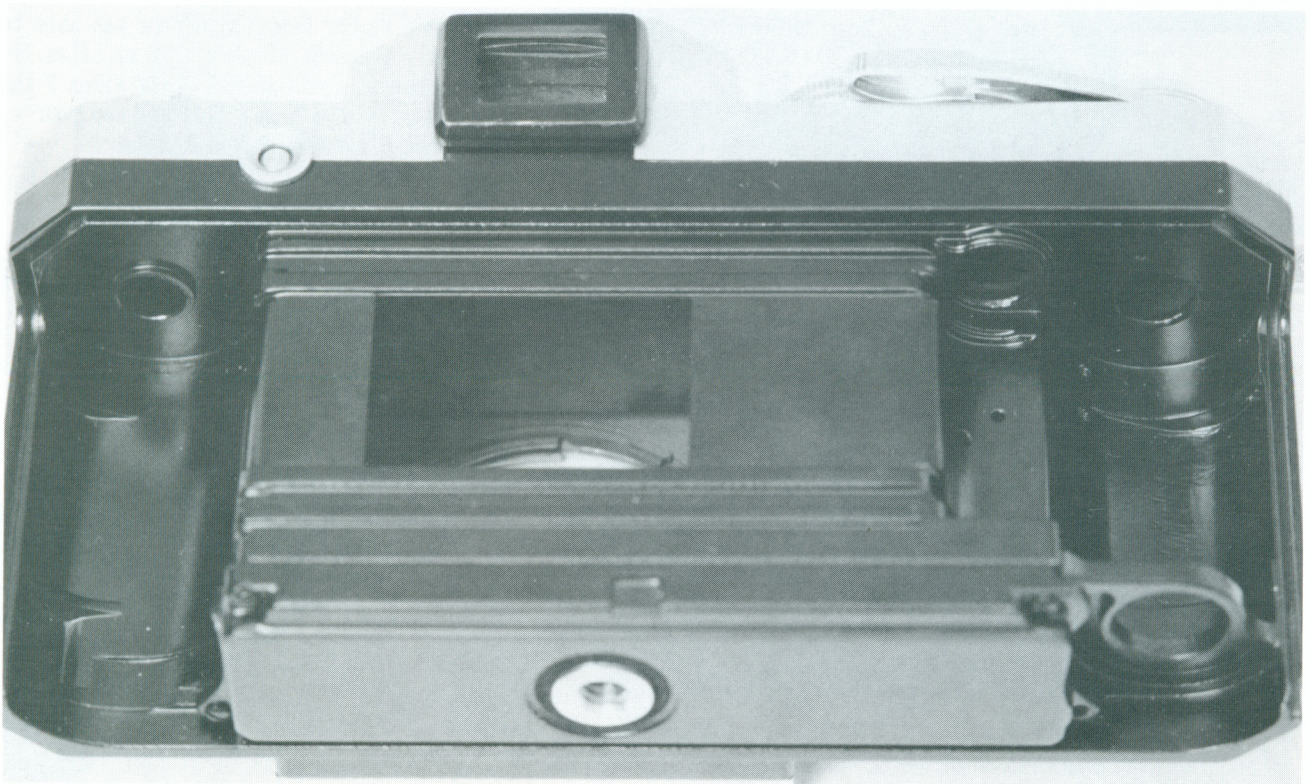
Nearly 5 years ago Richard Keyishian did an article on various pieces of Nikon "Dummy" display items which included a few shots of a Dummy Nikon F. About 2 years ago the late Jose Wu Chang sent me some photos of a Nikon F Dummy he had acquired. Jose sent me so much material so often that I at times forget some of what he provided. He was always very eager to share with the members what he was able to find, and I have literally hundreds of photos in my files. I recently found these detailed shots of his Dummy Nikon F that I felt would make a good "F-Spot" feature. So keep your eyes open for one of these "light weight" Nikon Fs!





THIS NIKON F "DUMMY" IS NOT MARKED AS SUCH. SOME EXAMPLES HAVE THE WORD "DUMMY" ENGRAVED ON THE BACK TOP PLATE JUST BELOW THE WIND LEVER. NOTE THAT FROM THE OUTSIDE THIS BODY LOOKS LIKE ANY OTHER VINTAGE NIKON F...UNTIL YOU PICK IT UP! NEARLY ALL THE INTERNAL PARTS ARE MISSING INCLUDING MIRROR & SHUTTER PARTS, TAKE-UP SPOOL, SPROCKET WHEEL AND EVEN THE

GLASS PRISM. ALSO NOTE THAT THE FILM GUIDE RAILS HAVE NOT YET BEEN GROUND AND POLISHED AS THIS CASTING WAS NEVER TAKEN THAT FAR. THIS IS SIMILAR TO THE NIKON S2 DUMMIES WHOSE CASTINGS HAVE ALSO NOT BEEN GROUND. THIS IS ONE SURE WAY TO TELL A DUMMY FROM SIMPLY A STRIPPED PARTS BODY.



1960 SEMINAR

PART I

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXCERPT FROM AN OFFICIAL PAPER PRODUCED BY NIKON, INC. IN NEW YORK, SOMETIME IN 1960. IT APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN PRESENTED BEFORE A GROUP OF DEALERS AND/OR SALESMEN AND INTENDED AS A SHORT AND CONCISE DISCUSSION OF THE VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE NIKON SYSTEM AND NIPPON KOGAKU. ALTHOUGH MY COPY IS NOT DATED WE CAN SURMISE THE YEAR AS BEING 1960 BASED ON THE FACT THAT THE NIKON F IS FULLY DISCUSSED (NOT PRODUCED UNTIL MID 1959) AND IN THE SECOND PARAGRAPH IT IS SAID THAT A MORE COMPLETE PROGRAM COULD NOT BE READY UNTIL MID 1961. WHAT IS SIGNIFICANT ABOUT THIS PAPER IS THAT IT REPRESENTS THE "OFFICIAL" INTERPRETATION OF THE NIKON SYSTEM BY ITS ACTUAL IMPORTER AND WAS NOT INTENDED FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC. IN OTHER WORDS, THIS IS NOT ADVERTISING MATERIAL BUT INTERNAL FACTUAL INFORMATION MEANT TO ASSIST THOSE WHO WOULD BE SELLING AND DEMONSTRATING THE EQUIPMENT. I FEEL THAT IT IS A "WINDOW" INTO THE INNER WORKINGS OF NIKON (EPOI) AND GIVES US, NEARLY 40 YEARS LATER, A SENSE OF WHAT IT WAS LIKE BACK THEN AND HOW THE COMPANY PERCEIVED ITSELF AT THAT POINT IN TIME. REMEMBER, 1960 WAS AN EXTREMELY IMPORTANT MOMENT IN THE HISTORY OF NIKON AND THE JAPANESE INDUSTRY. IT MARKED THE ARRIVAL OF THE NIKON F, WHICH CHANGED THE WAY THE WORLD LOOKED AT THE JAPANESE INDUSTRY, AND IT CHANGED PHOTOGRAPHY FOREVER. SO LETS STEP BACK A BIT IN TIME.....

The purpose of tonight's meeting is to give you a more basic understanding of Nikon equipment, and to give you ideas and information that will assist you in your selling. This is neither a course in photography, nor a course in selling; but if, when we are through, you have a better and clearer view of the Nikon line, we both will benefit.

A while back, Nikon's ad and promotion department was asked to prepare a complete program to accomplish this objective. However, because slides, pictures, data sheets, booklets, reference guides, and special factory information would take time to obtain and prepare, they advised that a complete program would not be ready before the middle of 1961.

However, it was important to get started; so we decided to begin as quickly as possible--even with little time.

The program will consist of a run-down on the Nikon F reflex, a talk and slide presentation on the electric motor drives, and a run-down on the Nikon SP and S3 cameras. At the end of each section, we will have a short Q&A period.

FACTORY HISTORY

The Nippon Kogaku factory occupies a leading position in the optical and scientific fields today. Since few people are aware of this, a brief history of the factory is in order.

The original company was organized back in 1878. Factory operations in those days were quite limited, as Japan was still in the initial stages of the Industrial Revolution. In the years that followed, many new developments came out of Germany, especially from the Carl Zeiss factory.

In 1917, consolidation with several organizations resulted in the formation of the company known as Nippon Kogaku. Today the Nikon factory is recognized as one of the five largest optical plants of its kind in the world. The factory manufactures: raw glass in about 150 varieties; extraordinarily precise observatory instruments such as telescopes, coronagraphs and heliographs; optical measuring instruments such as collimators, optical comparators, all types of microscopes, transits and levels; binoculars, from the tiny 5x15 up to the big naval 20x180 types, and since 1946, photographic items.

During the past five years, the factory has made great strides in a number of areas, including its rise to a dominant position in the 35mm camera field. And in the past few years, has made special glass for atomic research programs and special lens systems for missile carried photo systems.

Today, the Nikon factory, with almost 3000 employees, and covering many acres of ground, is regarded as one of the outstanding manufacturers of precision optical, scientific and photographic equipment.

THE 35mm CAMERA

Designing a camera is an extremely difficult job. With 35mm cameras, a prime consideration is size. Obviously, if it is going to be a 35mm camera, it must conform to what has been accepted as the correct or appropriate size for a 35mm camera. Working in a particular category, such as the Nikon, it must have a rangefinder, and it must have a modern, up to date viewfinder; it requires a variety of shutter speeds, a self-timer, and a focusing mount; space is needed in the camera for the lens to fit, and, of course, space behind the lens up to the focal plane; space is needed for the empty film cassette and the take-up spool with the film. A clear, unobstructed viewing space in the top of the camera to accommodate the range/viewfinder system is also necessary. Now, if you take the volume of all the spaces that must be left clear, add them up, and deduct them from the total volume of space there is to work with, you can begin to recognize the problems the 35mm camera design presents.

Finally, the designer must bear in mind that when he actually designs the camera, and fits all these parts together (the Nikon has approximately 800 parts!) he must still end up with a design that is functional in both appearance and in handling. In fact, it is this high degree of functionalism which helps make Nikon equipment so outstanding.

People who buy a camera, even in this price range, are usually not concerned with the number of parts, or the design problems it presented. What they want to know is: "How easily does it work?" "How does it fit into my hands?" And, "Can I use it without being an engineer?"

In the manufacture of any fine precision equipment that has a variety of moving parts, the lubrication necessary, and the kind of lubrication used, often indicates how well a piece of equipment has been machined, how closely the tolerances have been kept, and how long you can expect it to work.

For example, equipment machined accurately, and made to very close tolerances (which hold through years of use) can be lubricated with light, thin oil. On the other hand, that made to a sloppy set of tolerances, but which must give the appearance and the feel "initially" of working properly and smoothly, is one that is generally lubricated with a much heavier type of oil, or, in some cases, grease. In fact as your own automobile gets older, and the piston rings wear unevenly, and the diameter and concentricity of the bore changes, it becomes necessary that you use heavier & heavier oil in order to get any type of performance.

One guide in determining the precision and tolerances built into a piece of equipment is its reaction to extremes of heat and cold. In winter we tend to use lighter, thinner oils in our car, whereas in the summer we use heavier oils. This is due to the fact that heavy oils tend to thicken or harden in the winter, and do not flow as freely. Of all the 35mm camera equipment currently available on the market, probably the Nikon is the only one that will perform in sub-zero temperatures that are encountered at the poles, or in Alaska, or at altitudes many miles above the earth.

On file are documented reports from people who have used Nikon equipment, without any special winterizing, in situations that quickly caused other equipment to become sluggish or inoperative. Recently, the Nikon factory switched over to a new type of synthetic lubricant that is manufactured by only one company in the world--Lehigh Chemical, in Maryland! They make a special type that is tailored to strict army, navy and airforce specifications, for use on aircraft instruments employed in low temperatures, at high altitudes. Only a finely machined, accurately constructed, piece of equipment, made to extremely close tolerances, can use a lubricant of this type.

One of the things you will notice when you pick up a Nikon is that it "fits" your hands, and well. In demonstrating the camera, handle it as it was designed to be handled. More important, show your prospect how to handle it in exactly this way. A camera that feels comfortable in the hands can make the difference between a man's receptiveness to, or rejection of, a particular piece of equipment. Try this technique: hold the Nikon F in your right hand, with your forefinger on the release button and your middle finger just above the preview button, and your thumb on the film advance. The left hand should act as a cradle, with the body of the camera resting in the palm of your hand, and your thumb and forefinger grasping the focusing ring of the lens from the underside. In this way you can quickly and easily focus without shifting hands; and you can quickly and easily wind and release the shutter.

THE NIKON F

Now some basic information about the Nikon F reflex camera. The bayonet mount on this camera is so designed that when you remove the lens, you end up with the camera body in one hand, and the lens in the other; and the direction in which you turn the lens to remove it, is by far the most natural position for your right hand to be in. At no time is your hand in an unnatural position, as would be the case if you had to turn in the opposite direction. Nor is there any need for you to shift your fingers to a more comfortable gripping position, once the lens has been disengaged.

The bayonet throat aperture is as large as is possible to put on a camera of this size. It enables the use of lens

formulas of new design without the need for bending the exit rays of the lens to an excessive degree that a smaller opening would require. As a result, lens curvatures can be reduced, with the resultant reduction in spherical aberration, and a reduction in the tendency to cause vignetting with longer focal length lenses.

The ground glass screen in this camera is the only one currently available on the market that shows 100% of the negative area. What you see from edge to edge and corner to corner, is exactly what you'll get on your negative.

In addition it permits full focusing over the entire area. The degree of matte finish of the glass has been designed to provide the correct balance between maximum brightness and maximum focusability. A screen that is finer ground, and consequently may appear brighter, offers less reliability insofar as focus is concerned. This is particularly important when you work with high speed lenses, and is of tremendous importance when you work with the shorter focal lengths.

The ability to interchange focusing screens is an important feature. At the present time, Nikon makes 3 screens, 2 of which have already been delivered: one is the standard one with the rangefinder spot that comes with the camera; the other is the same screen without the RF spot. The third is the matte screen with clear center and etched crosshair, for microscope use or copying at very close distances. At a future date, Nikon will have an all-matte screen without the clear center spot, as well as one or two special purpose types for scientific photography.

The ability to interchange the finder is another important feature. The customer who buys a camera of this calibre should be able to use a waist level finder.

The shutter speed dial is a single non-rotating click stop dial. It carries a full range of speeds, from bulb to 1/1000 second and Time. Flash synch is quickly and easily set in any of four positions. This method offers the most accurate flash synch where a variety of speeds are employed.

The lever wind is a single stroke, and has been a single stroke since the Nikon S2 was introduced a number of years ago. Actually, whether you make one stroke, two strokes or ten strokes doesn't make much difference. However, it is the factory's belief that a single stroke wind is the most effective for fast, easy handling. A few years ago, a rumor was circulated that a single stroke advance moved the film much too rapidly, and might cause static electricity. In all the years Nikon has been marketed there has been not one case of static electricity. In fact, the electric motor drive, which in some models can move as much as 9 frames per second, has never experienced this situation. It is interesting to note that at the present time a single stroke is standard on almost all 35mm cameras.

A high speed rewind, permitting the rewinding of film in seconds, is another important contribution to easier handling. Again Nikon was one of the first to use this method.

Add to the features of high speed film advance and rewind, the facility and convenience the completely removable back offers in loading. It is apparent that the Nikon's precision can be put to work more easily and with less manipulations than with any other "35". This is an effective sales argument to use with a prospect who thinks "top quality" also means "complex and difficult to operate".

The Nikon camera body is made of a one-piece pressure die-casting, which is machined to exact tolerances. It is not

a stamped or simple die-casting. The aluminum alloy used is one of the strongest available today, combining the strength of steel with the lightness of aluminum. The focusing mount on the camera is aligned to the body with great accuracy and construction is such that in conjunction with the removable back, it is possible to check and maintain alignment in all directions. All chrome parts are made of brass, or in some cases, stainless steel. N-K is one of the few manufacturers of photographic equipment using stainless steel in the construction of their cameras. Assembly of the Nikon camera is such that the internal mechanism remains dustproof and clean far longer than many others.

The mirror action in the Nikon F is more effectively dampened than in any other single lens reflex on the market. This simple feature represents one of the most difficult problems confronting a camera maker. The mirror must be raised out of the way, the shutter must open and close, and the mirror must return, in as short an interval as possible. An easy way to do this is to increase the tension on the spring that lifts the mirror. But this introduces 2 other problems; first the mirror would come up with a terrific wollop; second it would require an equally strong spring to bring the mirror down again. If this method is used, an effective means must be found to prevent the mirror from banging when it reaches the top. Using a foam rubber pad isn't sufficient. What is necessary is some means of "braking" the mirror action so that it comes to almost a complete halt at the top of its stroke. In the Nikon F, this is done by means of a special, patented brake.

The N-K factory has run many tests on mirror action and bounce, and on shutter action and bounce. Mirror action has remained accurate after 100,000 successive cycles! The N-K factory ran additional tests to determine the amount of movement caused by the mirror action as compared with every other important single lens reflex on the market. They ran tests to determine the amount of motion created by the action of the shutter. In every test the Nikon F had the least amount of body action resulting from mirror or shutter movement. In another series of tests conducted by a prominent American magazine, at slow speeds, where vibration and movement would be most likely seen, the sharpness of the pictures obtained with the Nikon F were at least equal to those obtained from any other top quality "rangefinder" camera they used!

The shutter in the Nikon F moves across the film plane in 14.5 milliseconds. This permits better flash synch and much more accurate shutter speeds. In moving the shutter across at this speed, a wider slit is used for a given exposure, since the amount of time that a particular section of film is exposed still falls within the amount of time necessary. You can see, therefore, that if you can use a slit that is twice as wide for a particular shutter speed, and if an error creeps into the spacing of this slit, the result, on a percentage basis, would be negligible. For example, assume the Nikon uses a slit 10mm wide for a certain speed, as against a camera with a slower moving shutter that needs a slit 5mm wide for the same exposure. If an error of 1mm develops in the width of the slit, on the Nikon the error is 10% of the speed, while the other camera has a 20% error.

You may ask, if 14.5 milliseconds is better than 20, why don't you then move the shutter across in 10 milliseconds? The difficulty is the problem of shutter bounce. When the second curtain reaches the other side, it is traveling at a

fairly high speed. At this point, it must come to a complete stop through the use of an accurate shutter brake. And at the present time, 14.5 milliseconds is the highest speed which can be accurately braked.

Shutter testing is a critical job at the Nikon factory. Cameras, selected at random from every production run, are put on special shutter testing equipment. They are run for a minimum of 100,000 exposures. When the test is finished, the camera is sent to inspection, stripped down, and the parts are "miked" for wear, distortion, etc. The shutter speeds are checked, and then the records are filed.

It is difficult to realize what it means to make 100,000 exposures. If you were to use two rolls of film every week, year in and year out, it would take you almost 28 years to shoot 100,000 frames!

A few years ago, one of the N-K shutter testers was used at the New York Photo Show, and then at two of the National Photo Shows. Five cameras ran constantly at all of these shows, and at their conclusion the shutters had been fired over 250,000 times! This is truly quality performance in the finest sense of the word.

One of the most important factors in camera design and performance becomes apparent when you remove the back from a Nikon camera. If you compare picture taking to hunting, then what you have in the camera at the film plane, is the target. The accuracy with which this target area lets you reproduce the results of your shooting, determines how high a score you will achieve. The function of the pressure plate, the film guides in the focal plane, and the take-up spool are very definitely tied together. It is the action of these three that determines the flatness with which the film lies. If you were to examine the film plane of a Nikon camera in cross section, you would see that the two inner guide rails are slightly lower than the two outer tracks. The pressure plate, in making contact, does so with the two outer rails, so that, in effect a "tunnel" is created. Within this tunnel, the film moves. The height of this tunnel, in cross section, is greater than that of any of the films currently in use. This is true of all 35mm cameras currently manufactured. But the height of this tunnel in the Nikon (and, as far as we know, only one other manufacturer in the world) is greater than all the rest. This is done as a result of new developments within the past few years for 35mm films themselves. The utilization of these recent developments have contributed to the sharp image results characteristic of Nikon cameras.

Equally important is the function of the take-up spool. The Nikon factory has insisted that as long as it was possible, they would only manufacture a camera that had a fixed take-up spool. The reason? You can readily see, that in order to move the film through the "tunnel", and to keep it in contact at all points, it is necessary that the "pull" or the "draw" be even. This can only be done when any possible take-up spool "wobble" is completely eliminated. The possibility of wobble, or slightly uneven draw, exists to a degree with any form of loose take-up spool design.

One additional point to consider: a completely removable back, or at least a back that opens fully, allows you to keep the interior of the camera clean. Nothing can be more frustrating than finding dust or film particles somewhere on your film after you have developed them. Clean equipment is an absolute must.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND

by **Steven T. Smith**

Samuel Johnson once wrote, "When a man is tired of London, he is tired of life; for there is in London all that life can afford." For camera collectors there is nothing in London to tire of and plenty to afford. In the past few years London has earned the reputation of being the world center of camera collecting. On a recent visit I wanted to check this out.

I started with a visit to Grays of Westminster, Europe's Nikon-only specialist. The shop is located a ten minute walk from Victoria Station, in the colorful Pimlico district. In the center of a short block that is Churton St. is #40, its front painted dark blue, with flowers cascading over the balcony. Unusual for a camera shop, there are no cameras in the window..just a framed trio of Tony Hurst's Nikon photographs. A pair of black and yellow Nikon signs give hint at what wonders lie inside.

Inside two wood and glass cases show off a variety of modern Nikon equipment. Towards the back is a narrow stair leading down to the famous "Nippon Kogaku Room". At the bottom one enters a richly paneled, thickly carpeted room, lined on one side with a glass case full of Nikon rarities. On this day one could see five rangefinder cameras, a reflex box, 25cm and 35cm Nikkors, and a 21mm for use on a Nikonos.

Here co-proprietor (and NHS member) Gray Levett sits, his desk crowded with more Nikons and Nikkors. Gray has long been passionate about cameras. While working in a photo shop in the South of England, his dream was to own a Nikon F and a Hasselblad 500C. Gray worked for several years in the US, out on the West Coast, involved in advertising, music and film. Upon his return to England, he and his brother-in-law, Nick Wynne, began a mail-order photo business, offering only top of the line quality. They noticed that their trade in Nikon was brisk, so they took the risk to go with a single marque. They decided to open a small shop to provide a traditional old world approach to service, stocking Nikon's line in depth and looking after their clientele personally.

The risk seems to have paid off as clients come from all over the globe and from all walks of life. Some buy strictly modern Nikons, while others are collectors seeking the fine and the rare. Gray says that the Nippon Kogaku Room is like an oasis of tranquility for collectors. He told me of one collector who flew three hours just to come sit among the Nikons and talk Nikon, then turned around and flew three hours home! The room does exude a certain calm, and there is always much to look at.

I managed to time my visit to coincide with an auction of "Cameras and Optical Toys" at Christie's. The morning of the sale I registered to bid, then went into the large skylight lit hall known as "The Hangar." Folding chairs formed a rectangular seating area beneath the raised auctioneer's podium. Along one side tables were covered with cameras, lenses and accessories. In the rear, the more valuable cameras were kept in locked glass cases. About 70 people milled about. Many



seemed old friends, most likely involved in the trade. At precisely 10:30AM the auctioneer's gavel fell and the sale was on. Progress was swift, about one lot every 45 seconds. This was a routine sale, no really exotic pieces. There were many lots of Leica bodies and lenses, and a handful of Nikons, including an S2 and a brace of S3s.

The next day I returned to talk to Michael Pritchard, the man responsible for the camera sales. Mike's been at Christie's for 8 years. In that time he has seen the volume of the eight sales per year climb from 200,000 to 1.4 million pounds. He said that even during England's hard-hitting recession there was steady growth. Only in the last 3-4 years, he added, have really serious pieces been coming in (Nikon Is & S3Ms, etc.).

Last year Christie's sold over 3,000 lots at an average of 300 pounds each. Some things are true bargains, others sell for 100% above their estimates. Mostly it's collectors buying, and not necessarily for investment. Mike said the Nikon F area is growing, though the rangefinders may have levelled off. The big sale of the year is in June, featuring the rarest Leicas, Nikons and Canons that can be found.

You don't have to be present to participate. Christie's have offices all around the world. Call them to purchase a copy of a catalog. If you find a piece you'd like to bid on, call Michael Pritchard at 44-171-321-3279 and ask him to send you a condition report on the lot. If you wish to bid, call or fax the Bids Office (#s are in the catalog). Each lot will have an estimated sales price. If you really want an item, commission a bid up to 20-25% more than the high estimate. Christie's will only bid as much as it takes to win a bid. If you do win, they'll add a 10% fee on top of the hammer price, so bear that in mind. They can also help arrange shipping.

If you have items to sell, Christie's is a good choice. Contact Michael for advice. He'll give you an idea of what your property may sell for, and assist in setting a reserve.. the price below which you will not sell. Christie's commission of 10% or less will be deducted from the hammer price.

I've successfully purchased several items this year, including Nikons and model airplanes, and sold a few cases of vintage port at a profit. It's all great fun.

More info on the London scene in the next issue of The Journal.
(Steven T. Smith)

BUYER BEWARE!!

The Final Chapter

Editor's Note...Back in issues #44 & 46 you read about Peter Lownds' experience with what turned out to be a bogus offer of rare cameras. In it Peter describes the series of events which occurred and we also made mention of the fact that the perpetrator was apprehended. He has now been found guilty and sentenced, as described below. I think that the entire collector community worldwide has benefited from this experience as we all will now be a little more careful in our dealings and at least aware that not everyone out there is honest! Keep in mind that this experience could not have come to light if not for Peter's willingness to admit that he had been "taken". It is never easy to admit such a thing but he felt that it was more important that our membership be made aware than for him to hide behind a wall of silence. Things like this have undoubtedly happened many times before, but the victims have, for the most part been mute, not wanting themselves ridiculed for being taken. However, silence is the con-man's best friend! He can only be stopped if he is exposed by his victim. It takes some courage to step forward in such a case and I personally wish to thank Peter for doing it! RJR

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA vs JOHNNY LEON BLACKWELDER, JR.

This letter is sent to inform you that Johnny Leon Blackwelder, Jr., appeared before U.S. District Judge Graham C. Mullen on Feb. 1, 1995, for sentencing, at which time he was committed to the custody of the United States Bureau of Prisons to be imprisoned for a term of: Counts One, Two and Three--6 months each count to run concurrently, for a total of 6 months imprisonment; the Court makes the recommendation to the Bureau of Prisons that designation be at the local work release facility; the defendant shall surrender for service of sentence at the institution designated by the Bureau

of Prisons as notified by the U.S. Marshal; upon release from imprisonment, the defendant shall be on supervised release for a term of: Counts One, Two and Three--3 years each count to run concurrently, for a total of 3 years supervised release; he was ordered to pay restitution in the amount of \$30,000.00 to be divided proportionally between all victims as directed by the Probation Office and/or Bureau of Prisons (full restitution was not ordered due to inability to pay); he was also ordered to pay a \$150.00 special assessment for Counts One, Two and Three (cause fraudulent mail matter and wire fraud, to which he pled guilty); no fine was ordered because of defendant's inability to pay. See enclosed copy of Judgment in a Criminal Case for more specific information regarding the sentence Johnny Leon Blackwelder, Jr., received on Feb. 1, 1995.

For your information, some inmates earn wages during their period of incarceration and many participate in the Bureau of Prisons Inmate Financial Responsibility Program, whereby an inmate makes contributions toward his financial obligations (fine, assessments, restitution, etc.). However, not all inmates participate in this program; therefore, their financial obligations remain outstanding at the time of their release from incarceration. When an inmate is released from the custody of the Bureau of Prisons, the defendant is required to report in person within 72 hours to the U.S. Probation Office in the district in which he is released. The probation officer assigned to supervise the defendant will determine if there are any financial obligations outstanding at that time and set up a schedule of payments, depending on how much the U.S. Probation Office determines he is able to pay. Therefore, payments of restitution may not be forthcoming until such time as the defendant completes his term of imprisonment.

AUCTION NEWS

The most recent Christie's auction was held in London on June 8th. It contained the normal concentration of Leicas but this time around Nikon was well represented. There were quite a few reflex Nikon items including two High Speed F2s, Titan F2 and a gold Nikon FM Commemorative set. The rangefinder era was represented by an early Nikon M and an MS, a Nikon SP as new double boxed and a black Nikon MS that may be one of those made for Life magazine. Below are some hammer prices to which you must add a 10% buyers fee.

NIKON M #M609990 W/F2 NIKKOR.....	\$9,400.00
NIKON MS BLACK #M6092934.....	\$30,600.00
NIKON S2 W/F1.1 NIKKOR.....	\$4,320.00
NIKON SP W/OLYMPIC 1.4..AS NEW DOUBLE BOXED.....	\$19,800.00
NIKON SP W/OLYMPIC 1.4.....	\$5,000.00
NIKON S4.....	\$3,400.00
NIKON F2 HIGH SPEED.....	\$7,200.00
NIKON FM GOLD COMMEMORATIVE SET.....	\$7,200.00
NIKON F2 TITAN NEW IN BOX.....	\$3,250.00

There was also a "fake" Nikon which was really a Russian Fed with the Nikon name & logo engraved on it. The hammer price was nearly \$3000.00! There must have been the right man in the room!

BOOK REVIEW

Member Hans Braakhuis from the Netherlands has issued the latest edition of his "Nikon Catalogus 1995-1996". Now perfect bound, it has grown to 241 pages and now includes information on the rangefinder series. Although still only available in Dutch, much information can still be gleaned from it, since the names for the products are all in english, as are dates. Hans asked permission to use information from my book for the rangefinder section since he wanted this new edition to be more complete. He then goes into the reflex items and covers them in great detail, listing even such rare and esoteric items as the Nikon FEA, KS80a, Fundus, High Speeds, Pellicles, Gold models and NASA cameras. It is well organized and easy to follow. Plans call for a possible english language edition and the addition of photos. Hans offers a special price to NHS members. Those who are interested need only send him a \$10 bill to receive a copy. His address is as follows..

HANS BRAAKHUIS
POSTBUS 1021
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Leica screw mount, M and R in clean, original condition.

Rare Leica, e.g. Compur, 72, GG reporter, III d, III f black, III g black, Monte en Sarre, MP, black paint M, military green & gray M, Hologon, 50/1.2 Noctilux, Thambar, Summarex, screw-mt. Summilux/Summicron.

Commemorative Leica, e.g. M4 50 yr, M4P Everest, M6G, M6 Platinum, M6 Colombo, R3 LHSA

Leica copies... Canon, Hansa, Seiki, Leotax, Tanack, Tower, Honor, Nicca, Ducati, Look, Peerless, etc.

Contax, Contarex, Zeiss Hologon, Contaflex TLR, Alpa, Minolta CL / CLE, Kinoptik, Angenieux, Zunow, Topogon, Biotar, Biogon, Heliar, Apo-Lanthar, Hypergon, Bronica, Pentax LX, Pentax 67, Hasselblad.

This is not a complete list. Contact us if you have ANYTHING you think may be of interest to us. Thank you!

Ask for Peter Walnes or Jon Harris (both NHS members!). Available for advice from 4:30am E.S.T. Monday thru Friday!

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GRAYS OF WESTMINSTER is a charming period shop situated in a quiet Georgian street in central London just a few minutes walk from Victoria Railway Station and within easy reach of the world-famous Tate Gallery and the historic River Thames.

Specialising exclusively in Nikon (the choice of 85% of the world's professional photographers) we endeavour to stock almost all catalogued Nikon items, for instance all types of F4, all models of F3, the F90 series plus F-801S, F-601, FM2n in black and chrome, and also the Nikonos RS & V underwater systems. Naturally we stock every one of the range of twenty-five Autofocus lenses and a selection of the manual Nikkor lenses. The Grays of Westminster Catalogue issued twice yearly and the Grays of Westminster Gazette issued every six weeks have become an institution in the Nikon world.

The famous Nippon Kogaku Room where early Nikon items are on display is situated in a separate area of Grays of Westminster. It was opened on the 25th July 1992 as part of our celebrations of the 75th Anniversary of Nikon. The name Nikon comes from the first four letters of the original company name: Nippon KOGaku to which the letter 'N' was added. The stock is, of course, ever-changing, but typically includes Nikon Rangefinder, the Nikon F family and all the F2 models, lenses and accessories. Grays of Westminster have become renowned for the quality of their equipment, and have set a standard to which other dealers aspire. People who demand and value top quality will not be disappointed. Furthermore both written and telephone queries will always be dealt with in a prompt, friendly and helpful manner.

Grays are usually the first place that collectors contact for early and rare Nikon cameras, lenses and accessories. We are regularly consulted by writers, researchers, television and film production companies for advice and supply of Nikon equipment for both period and modern films. All this can be viewed in delightfully comfortable old-fashioned surroundings where we welcome part exchanges of other quality equipment.

Fast and reliable MAIL ORDER on any Nikon item is available to all UK and worldwide destinations. We send goods right across the globe as a matter of routine, so you can confidently rely on us to meet your requirements for despatch to any part of the world. Our hours of business are 9.30am to 6pm Monday to Friday, and from 9.30am to 2pm Saturdays local time. Out of these hours an answerphone service is available, or if you prefer you may deal with us by fax at any time.

"... the kind of service of which legends are made
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Amateur Photographer magazine



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PHOTODeal goes English

After two years and nine quarterly issues, the unique and colorful German photographica and collectors magazine now has English translation of all articles. **PHOTODeal** introduces milestones of camera design, describes fascinating brands and models, publishes all dates of photo shows in Germany and Europe and many of the international scene and fills its many pages with classified ads. Although **PHOTODeal** has increased its volume to 60 pages and a circulation of 12,000 copies, it has reduced its subscription rate to \$40 US, and continue to ship by air mail. The subscription also entitles you to 5 lines/30 words of free classified ads per issue. Due to high bank charges please make payment by international reply coupon or cash, but payment by credit card (Visa, American Express or MasterCard/EuroCard) is also welcome. Display ad rates are very affordable, \$1 per mm/column width. 1/8 page b/w for example is just \$135. Recent articles cover Contax, Nikon, Rolleiflex, Leica, Minox, Robot, Agfa, spy cameras, Praktica, Zeiss, Speed Graphic, Ernemann, Steineck, Balda, Iloca, Penti, Globica, Noblex, Minolta 16, Pentax Spotmatic, Mec 16, Mikroma, Mamiya RZ67, Kine Exakta, Sport, Hasselblad and many others. Issue 11/95 with English translation as a supplement is available for \$10. Just send a \$10 note, with your name and address, in an envelope. For more information please write to: **PHOTODeal**, Rudolf Hillebrand DGPh, Kiefernweg 21, D-41470 Neuss, Germany, Tel.: 011-49-2137-7 76 76, Fax: 011-49-2137-7 76 35.

CLASSIFIED

FOR SALE...A complete set of Tony Hurst slides originally presented at NHS-Con4 in Holland. These superb photos were one of the hits of the meeting! Those of you who were there will want a set because you know are great they are. Those who were not present can have a "piece" of the Convention & some really fabulous photos. A set of 96 mounted slides in \$210.00 and \$20 from every set sold will go to the NHS-Con5 fund. (These slides are not to be used for resale, printing or copying, but to enjoy in the comfort of your own home. Copyright Tony Hurst.) Contact Tony at...35 Carysfort Ave., Blackrock, Co. Dublin, Ireland.

FOR SALE (or exchange for something else "Nikon")...Unused 5"x4" PFX Microflex photomicrographic camera attachment. Fitted metal airtight case which includes a Polaroid back, cable release, eyepiece and holder. \$500.00 plus shipping from U.S. or the U.K.. Please telephone or fax..44 (0) 1235-817-517 or write to John A. Millham, 82 Brasenose Road, Didcot, Oxon., OX11 7BN United Kingdom.

FOR SALE...35mm/f3.5 Perspective Control Nikkor in Excellent+ condition, glass perfect, \$350 includes domestic shipping. Peter in Oregon, 503-482-8701 days; 503-488-0930 evenings; 503-482-8664 Fax.

WANTED...Nikon F2H, F2 Titan chrome, any spare parts for all F2 models & accessories, cut-away F2 models, TC-300, SB-1, 2,3,5,6; SA-2,3; SC-4,5,6,7,9,12,13 & 16; SD-2,6,7 & 8; SE-2; SF-1; SH-1 & 3; SK-3 & 4; SN-12; SS-1,2,7 & 9; SU-2 & 3; SW-1 2 & 3; lenses from 6/f5.6 to 2000/f11; AH-1; repair manuals & spare parts catalogs for F2, F2H, F2 Data, DP-1,2,3,11 & 12 etc; exploded view drawings, product brochures, manuals & anything related to F2 & accessories. Please address offers to: E. Kleine, Tel/Fax; Germany 011-49-2509-1844.

FOR SALE...Very rare 24x32 Variframe finder for Nikon I, serial #90112. Type 3 (NHS-6, 12/84). MIOJ on shoe. This example represents the 12th produced in this series. EX condition in light leather case (no markings) with velvet lining. Serious inquiries only! Mike Symons, #208-3880 Quadra St., Victoria, BC, Canada V8X 1H8...Tel/fax..604-383-NIKO.

"NHS" PRODUCTS

To the right is our latest list of "NHS PRODUCTS". You will notice 3 new items, 2 of which are a little different than our normal fare. Along the lines of our previous efforts at reprinting interesting & important Nikon literature we now have the "Lens List of Special Optics..Nikon Industrial and Commercial Lenses", which contains info on some really rare & unusual Nikkors, many of which you may never have heard of. The other two items are our NHS Membership Directory and our Nikon Journal Index for the first 46 issues. Sales of these products help hold down Society dues.

NIKON JOURNAL JUNE 30, 1995

NEW MEMBERS

JOHN HAFSOE NYVOLDSVN. 16, 4370 EGRSUND, NORWAY	PHILIPPE SALOMON GRANDS CHAMPS, 9 CH-1033 CHESEAUX SWITZERLAND
JOHN HICK PHOTOTIME, 3 AVOCA ST. PO BOX 574 SO. YARRA, VICT. 3141 AUSTRALIA	DR. RUDOLF SCHENKER 4311 SHOAL CREEK DR GREENSBORO, NC 27410
CDR. DANNY HUSTA 1800 GLENDALE LANE BEL AIR, MD 21015	STEPHEN SCHWARTZ CAMERA ARTS INC. ONE SCONSET SQUARE WESTPORT, CT 06880
PETRA KELLERS 200 CARROL AVE. FELTON, CA 95018	FAITH SCUDDER 330 S. DECATUR, #232 LAS VEGAS, NV 89107
KENNETH REISHER KEN-MAR CAMERA 27 GREAT NECK RD. GREAT NECK, NY 11021	

NEW ADDRESSES

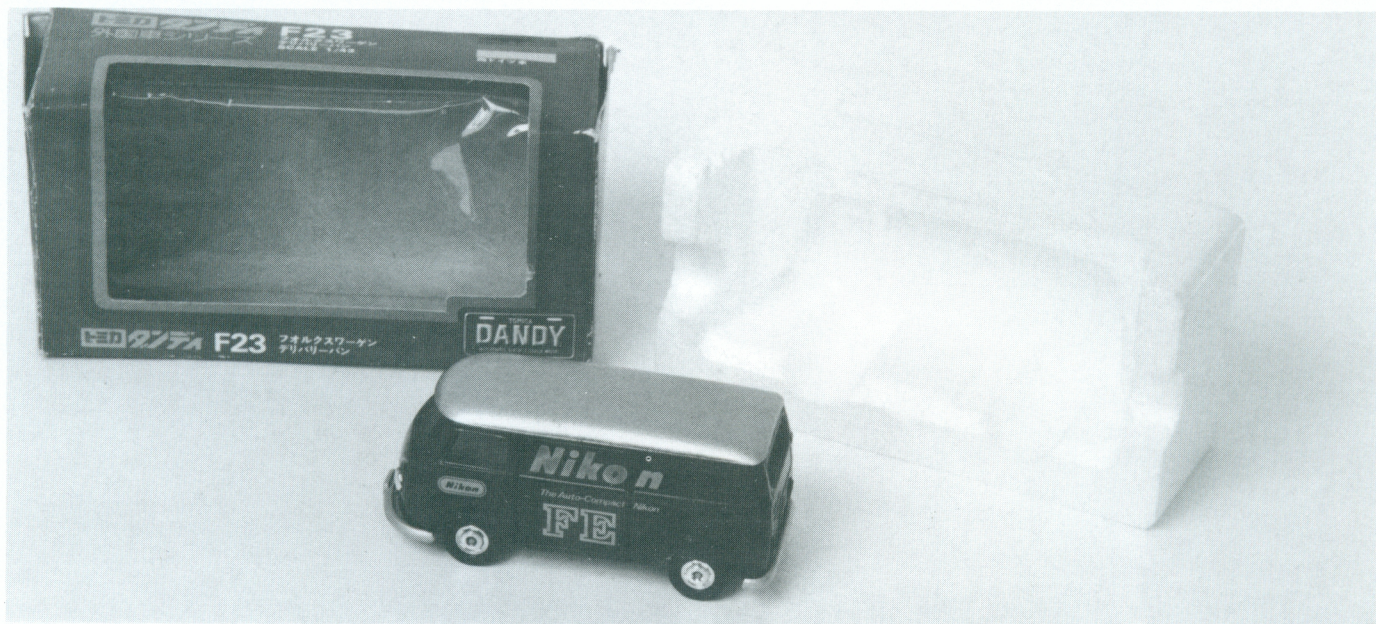
COLIN MARTIN PO BOX 10306, DOMINION RD. AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND	ICHIRO MURAKAMI 3-32-7 TSUDA, KODAIRA, TOKYO 187, JAPAN
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LIST OF SPECIAL NIKON OPTICS.....	\$10.00 US \$13.00 OVERSEAS
OFFICIAL NHS JOURNAL INDEX..ISSUES 1-46.....	\$5.00 US \$8.00 OVERSEAS
OFFICIAL NHS MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY.....	DONATION!
OFFICIAL NHS-CON2 OR CON4 LAPEL PIN.....	\$5.00 US \$6.00 OVERSEAS
OFFICIAL NHS-CON4 CLOTH CARRY ALL BAG.....	\$5.00 US \$6.00 OVERSEAS
OFFICIAL NHS-CON2 TIE CLASP/CUFFLINK SET.....	\$15.00 US \$18.00 OVERSEAS
OFFICIAL NHS CON 3 & 4 INK PENS.....	\$2.00 ALL
OFFICIAL NHS-CON4 "PUZZLE" W/NHS LOGO.....	\$3.00 ALL
NIKON S GENERAL LIST REPRINT.....	\$17.00 US \$20.00 OVERSEAS
NIKON F HIGH SPEED MANUAL REPRINT.....	\$10.00 US \$13.00 OVERSEAS
NIKON F MODEL III EXP. METER REPRINT.....	\$10.00 US \$13.00 OVERSEAS
"THE HISTORY OF NIKON" POSTER.....	\$20.00 US \$25.00 OVERSEAS
THE NIKON RANGEFINDER..ROTOLONI..(SIGNED).....	\$35.00 US \$45.00 OVERSEAS
"THIS IS WAR"..D.D. DUNCAN..NEW!!.....	\$25.00 US \$40.00 OVERSEAS
GENUINE NIKON COMMEMORATIVE PLAQUE	\$130.00 US \$155.00 OVERSEAS

odds 'n ends

THIS "ODDS N' ENDS" PAGE WILL BE RESERVED IN ALL FUTURE ISSUES OF "THE NIKON JOURNAL" AS A SHOWCASE FOR THE RARE, THE UNUSUAL & OFFBEAT, OR JUST THE OUT OF THE ORDINARY! IF YOU FEEL

THAT YOU POSSESS AN ITEM THAT FULFILLS THESE CRITERIA, PLEASE SEND ME AT LEAST TWO OR MORE VARIED VIEWS OF YOUR ODDITY ALONG WITH ANY INFORMATION THAT WOULD BE OF INTEREST. THANKS!



I have been told by my peers that this special VW Microbus was made not just for Volkswagen or for Nikon, but for sale to the general public! It is said to have occurred in 1980 or so. This came to me by way of a Volkswagen showroom, and the guy who sold it to me still hasn't come back from holiday! Sixty dollars but worth every cent! So start checking out those toy fairs as well. Happy Hunting. Peter Lownds.





Created For The 'NHS' by TONY HURST

NIKON JOURNAL JUNE 30, 1995