

VariTyper Corporation

SUBSIDIARY OF ADDRESSOGRAPH-MULTIGRAPH CORPORATION

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TELEPHONE: BIGELOW 2-2600 • CABLE ADDRESS: VARITYPE
OFFICE OF VICE PRESIDENT—DISTRIBUTION

June 22, 1962

Dr. Leonard Carmichael
Secretary - Smithsonian Institution
4520 Hoban Road
Washington 7, D. C.

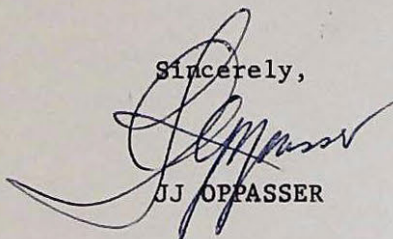
Dear Dr. Carmichael,

Recently General Alfred Gruenther presented the Woodrow Wilson typewriter to President John F. Kennedy. This typewriter, the Hammond, the ancestor of the present day VariTyper, has an interesting history which we have compiled and presented to the President.

As VariTyper is widely used to effect economies in government printing and duplicating, we thought you might find the enclosed copy of interest.

With cordial best wishes for the continuance of your fine work.

Sincerely,



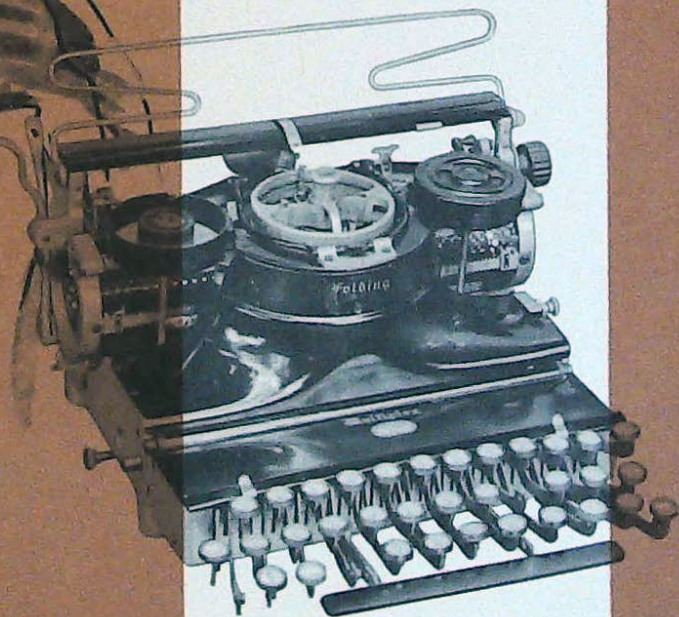
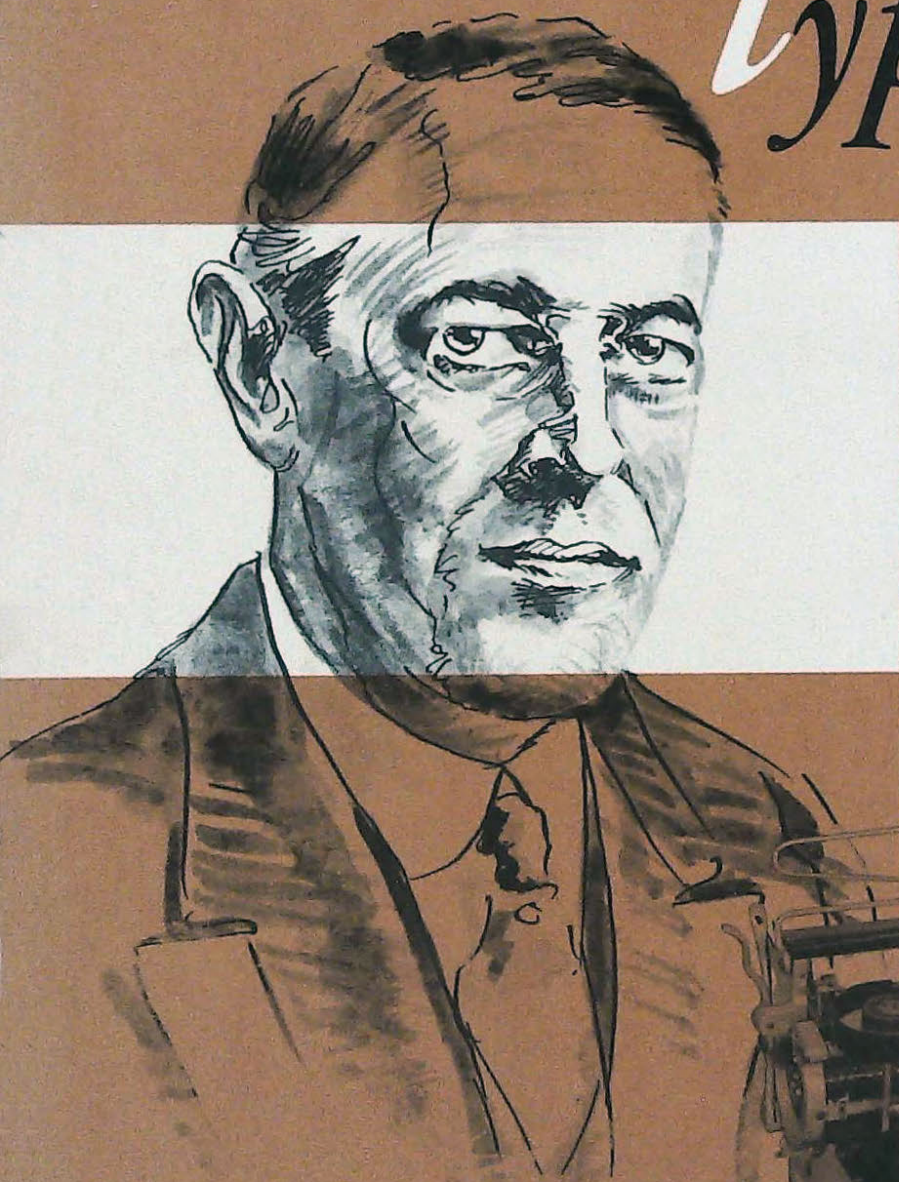
JJ OPPASSER

ktf
encl.

.....the story behind

President

WILSON'S *typewriter*





This copy presented to

Dr. Leonard Carmichael

A Dedication

...to the President
of the United States,
John F. Kennedy



When the newspapers reported General Alfred Gruenther's gift of President Wilson's typewriter to President Kennedy, there were many who felt that the full story should be told... the story of the machine's conception and birth, of its years of inactivity and of its colorful resurrection. And what could be more logical than to tell this story on the very machine that is the direct descendant of Mr. Wilson's typewriter. This book, therefore, is dedicated to the President of the United States, John F. Kennedy, whose sense of history permitted him to give of his valuable time that the event may be known to the world at large. Grateful acknowledgment is made, also, to those history-conscious individuals who, appreciating the significance of the full story, urged it into print.

*The type you are reading in this story was composed on
the VARIETYPER Machine, a direct 'descendant' of
President Wilson's famous typewriter.*

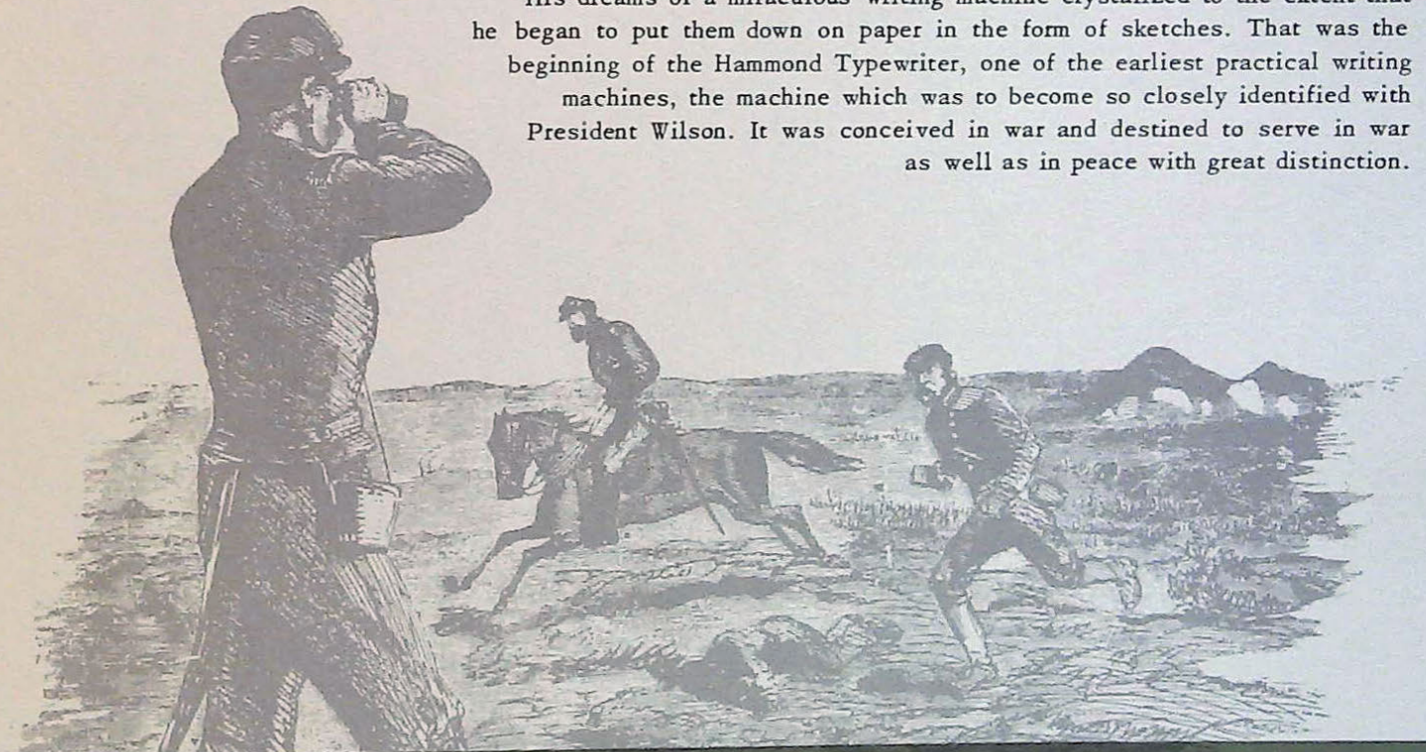
Conceived in War



JAMES B. HAMMOND
*Inventor of the
Hammond Typewriter.*

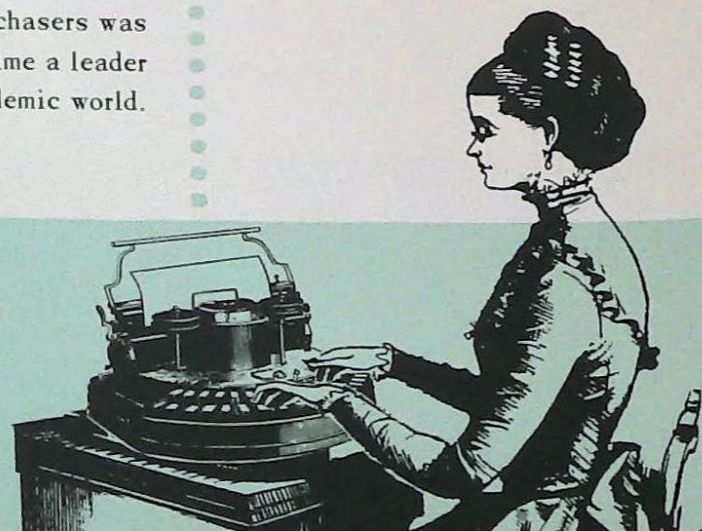
A young Civil War correspondent read his own dispatches in the newspapers and was dismayed and angered at the garbled way in which they had reached print. His handwritten reports had been completely misread and the printed stories were a source of embarrassment to him. There was little he could do about it: the urgency of getting his stories to the telegraph stations afforded little time for exercises in penmanship. Resignedly, he consigned his hastily written reports to the indifference of the telegraphers and typesetters. Dissatisfaction often breeds creativity, and during lulls in military action he daydreamed, conjuring up mental images of "miracle machines" that would write mechanically with printer's type. The writing would be so clear that even a careless telegrapher could transmit his stories without error. The Civil War dragged on. James B. Hammond, the young correspondent, continued to see his stories misinterpreted and misprinted.

His dreams of a miraculous writing machine crystalized to the extent that he began to put them down on paper in the form of sketches. That was the beginning of the Hammond Typewriter, one of the earliest practical writing machines, the machine which was to become so closely identified with President Wilson. It was conceived in war and destined to serve in war as well as in peace with great distinction.



The First Practical 'Ancestor'

The dream bore fruit—James Hammond produced his first commercial model in 1881, and, for its day, it was a very advanced machine. However, the idea of typing by “touch” rather than sight had not occurred to Hammond or any of his contemporary inventors. Since speed was not the primary consideration, it was thought sufficient that the operator could easily locate the characters on the piano-like keys and strike them to print the desired letters. The keyboard was semi-circular in configuration—the more popular straight-line keyboard was to be adopted in later models. Two important ideas saved the Hammond typewriter from the early demise of most of the writing machines of that era... type that was quickly and easily changeable; and a system of constantly uniform impression that did not depend on the force with which the operator struck the keys. The Hammond typewriter enjoyed considerable commercial success, largely with professional people. One of the many purchasers was Woodrow Wilson, at that time a leader in the academic world.



HAMMOND'S FIRST COMMERCIAL TYPEWRITER

The piano-like arrangement for character selection and impression was so strongly reminiscent of a piano that the name 'keyboard' was universally adopted in typewriter nomenclature.

WHY WILSON

Was so fond of this machine

The great World War I president frequently turned to his old Hammond to express himself on matters of great political importance. He once confided to a close associate that his little machine was actually his "pen" . . . probably an indication that his thoughts flowed more articulately with it. Wilson's historic "Fourteen Points" was certainly one of the great documents of our century. That it failed to save the world from its present turmoil is tragic. It is significant, however, that Wilson typed this document himself on his Hammond even though a secretarial staff was at his disposal. Probably he, too, had James Hammond's compulsion to be quoted correctly. Another interesting facet of the machine's character that contributed to Wilson's fondness for it was expressed on its name plate . . . "For All Nations and Tongues." Much more than a mere slogan, changeable type on the Hammond Typewriter meant that it could indeed type in any language. A few of the type styles available to Hammond owners of that era are reproduced on the opposite page. They could be changed in a matter of seconds.



"Central Empires desire to discuss the bases of a general peace."

"My Dear Mr. Secretary; Just a line with my own pen."

"To make the world safe for Democracy."

"...to think things over which the daily tasks that crowd upon me while I am in Washington seem to leave no room for."

"---This little machine is my pen"

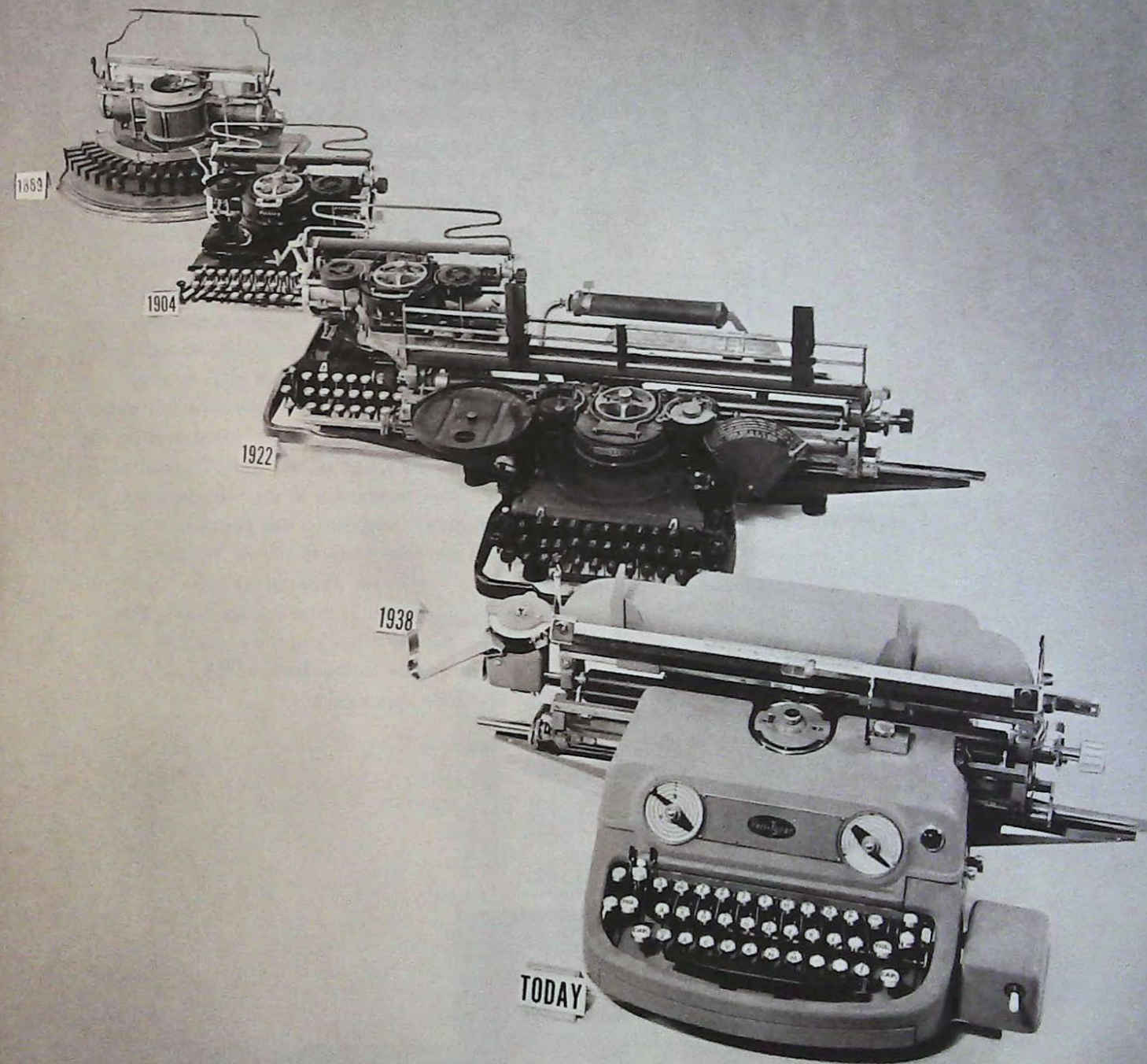
"The self determination of Peoples and a general association of Nations "

„Der Krieg bet alle Kriege enbet“



SAVED
from
Obsolescence
by
American
Free
Enterprise

With his death in 1913, Hammond's company entered a period of aimless drifting; keen competition and lack of technological development brought about its temporary withdrawal from manufacturing. But was it really the end? In the early 'thirties, an imaginative businessman, Ralph Cramer Coxhead, stepped into the picture. A salesman of business machines, Coxhead had something of Hammond's creative imagination and saw the then ancient "Typewriter" as an adjunct to office duplicating. Comparing the office duplicator with the printing press, he reasoned that it would be a vastly more useful device if only some means could be found of composing type right in the office. And, in the old Hammond machine, he found the means. His purchase of the product rights sparked an exciting period of development and merchandising. Skilled type designers redesigned and modernized the type faces, industrial designers modernized the machine's contours, and new mechanical developments were introduced. Thus, the Hammond machine was resurrected. Gone forever was its old name "typewriter" and in its place the new name, "VariTyper" the Office Composing Machine. It met immediate success in the area of office composition and duplicating as well as in of the Graphic Arts Industry. The name "Cold Type" was coined, describing its method of composing directly on paper rather than in molten metal as in type casting machines.



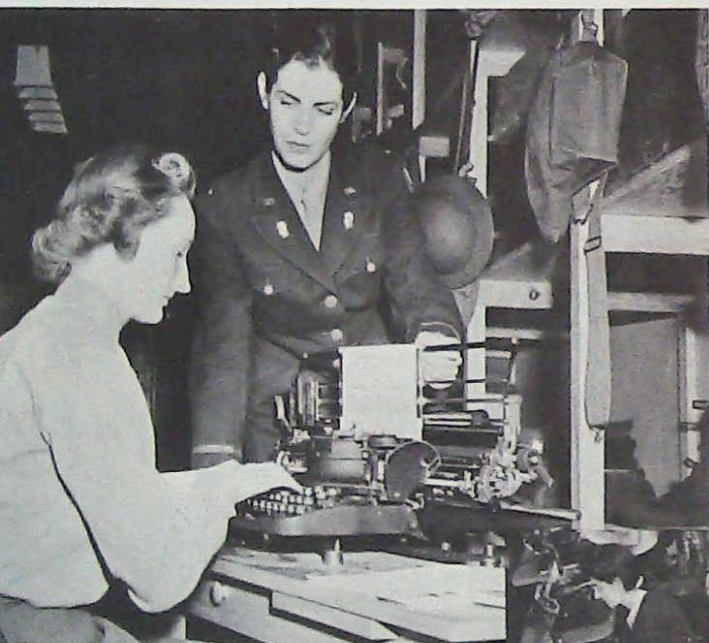
From Typewriter to Type Composer

SERVICE

in

World War II

World War II introduced the phrase "Total Mobilization" to a growing vocabulary of war, and that included office equipment and graphic arts machines. Hammond's unique machine, now reborn as the VariTyper composing machine, served well... it served where conventional typesetting machines could not go because of their weight and bulk... it served aboard ship and with the armies around the world, turning out all manner of printed material, from newspapers and forms to instruction manuals and bulletins... it permitted high quality composition work by clerical personnel without the years of training of the skilled typesetter. And it did all these things well. Dramatically, it wrote, *finis* to the war in the "Instrument of Surrender" signed by the Japanese aboard the battleship Missouri, for here, too, the VariTyper machine was the accepted medium of type composition. Yes, at last, Wilson's longing for peace found full expression in the descendent of his little typewriter.



The WACS had no difficulty in adapting their typewriter knowledge to the VariTyper 'Composing' Machine.

The Navy, too, was quick to realize the weight, bulk and space saved by using the VariTyper Machine instead of complicated type casting machinery.



A few of the many little 'Morale' periodicals produced by and for military personnel and defense workers on VariTyper Machines.



Signed at TOKYO BAY JAPAN at 09:04:1
on the SECOND day of SEPTEMBER, 1945

重光 葵
By Command and in behalf of the Emperor of Japan and the Japanese Government

梅津 美治 郎
By Command and in behalf of the Japanese

INSTRUMENT OF SURRENDER

We, acting by command and in behalf of the Emperor of Japan, the Japanese Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, hereby accept the provisions set forth in the declaration issued by the heads of the Governments of the United States, China and Great Britain on 26 July 1945, at Potsdam, and subsequently adhered to by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which four powers are hereafter referred to as the Allied Powers.

We hereby proclaim the unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters and of all Japanese armed forces and all armed forces under Japanese control wherever situated.

We hereby command all Japanese forces wherever situated and the Japanese people to cease hostilities forthwith, to preserve and save from damage all ships, aircraft, and military and civil property and to comply with all requirements which may be imposed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or by agencies of the Japanese Government at his direction.

We hereby command the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters to issue at once orders to the Commanders of all Japanese forces and all forces under Japanese control wherever situated to surrender unconditionally themselves and all forces under their control.

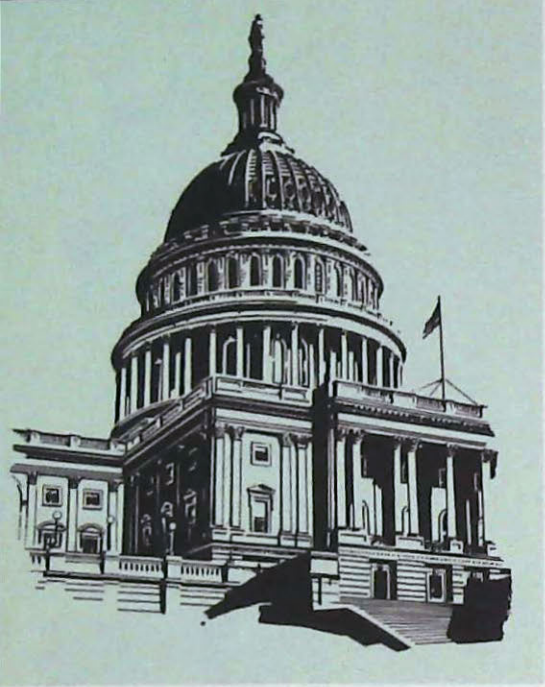
We hereby command all civil, military and naval officials to obey and enforce all proclamations, orders and directives deemed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to be proper to effectuate this surrender and issued by him or under his authority and we direct all such officials to remain at their posts and to continue to perform their non-combatant duties unless specifically relieved by him or under his authority.

We hereby undertake for the Emperor, the Japanese Government and their successors to carry out the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration in good faith, and to issue whatever orders and take whatever action may be required by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or by any other designated representative of the Allied Powers for the purpose of giving effect to that Declaration.

We hereby command the Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, at once to liberate all allied prisoners of war and civilian internees now under Japanese control and to provide for their protection, care, maintenance and immediate transportation to places as directed.

The authority of the Emperor and the Japanese Government to rule the State shall be subject to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers who will take such steps as he deems proper to effectuate these terms of surrender.

Sections of the historic surrender document signed by the Japanese aboard the 'Missouri'. It was prepared on the ship's VariTyper Machine.



SERVICE

in Government, Business and Industry

It is true that swords are often beaten into plowshares, and many developments and inventions inspired by wartime necessity are immediately adaptable to peacetime pursuits. The Hammond typewriter, born of wartime need and further developed in a later conflict, found its way quite naturally into the peacetime offices of government, business and industry. Today, the VariTyper machine is an accepted tool in thousands of offices the world over. Forms, newspapers, catalogues, manuals . . . there is not a composition task that is not being done, and done well, on VariTyper composing machines. The old Hammond typewriter had come a long way. The descendent of the machine that President Wilson called his "pen" had become the world's type composer — the *VariTyper Composing Machine*.



Operator's Check List

IN CHARGE _____

BA _____

Notor _____

Date _____

Name _____

Address _____

Residence _____

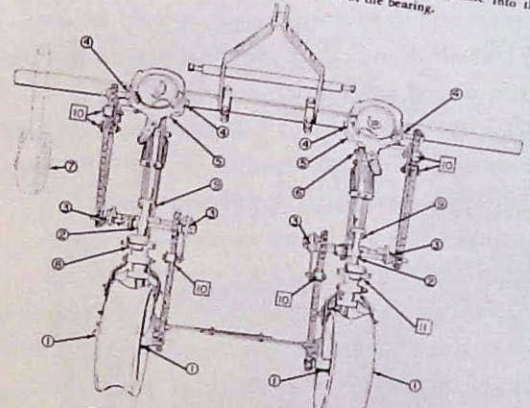
Price _____

LUBRICATION

This planter is designed to require a minimum of lubrication, however, regular sufficient lubrication of the parts identified on the chart below, preserves the life of the planter and allows easier draft.

Before starting to use this new planter, completely lubricate all pressure fittings and oil holes as noted below. Thereafter, when planting, lubricate daily.

To insure that bearings are completely lubricated, force grease into the fitting until the grease oozes out around both ends of the bearing.



- Figure 18. Lubrication Diagram (Top View)**
- ① GREASE—Twice daily (Pressure Gun Grease)
 - 1. Press wheel shaft bearings
 - 2. Center seed shaft bearings
 - 3. Outer seed shaft bearings
 - 4. Fertilizer Drive Shaft bearings
 - 5. Fertilizer Base bearings
 - 6. Double Disk Openers (if used)
 - ② OIL—Twice daily (Engine Oil)
 - 7. Gage Wheels (if used)
 - 8. Seed cans (Corn and Cotton)
 - 9. Pivot link rear bearings
 - 10. Chain idler rollers
 - 11. Duplex Hoppers, Hybrid Can

Notify Department Heads _____

REMARKS _____

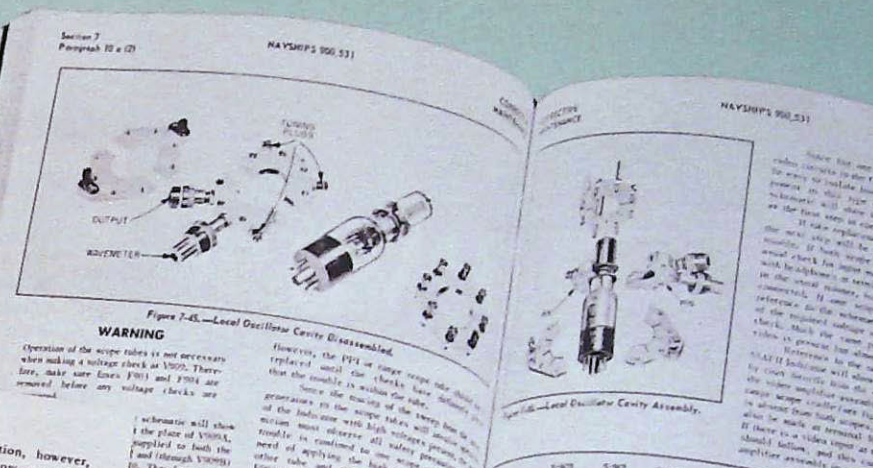
DETAILS and REMINDERS

<input type="checkbox"/> REGISTRATION DESK	<input type="checkbox"/> RADIO
<input type="checkbox"/> TABLE NUMBERS	<input type="checkbox"/> BROADCAST
<input type="checkbox"/> CARDS	<input type="checkbox"/> AMPLIFIERS
<input type="checkbox"/> SPOT LIGHT	<input type="checkbox"/> EXHIBITS
<input type="checkbox"/> SEATING PLANS	<input type="checkbox"/> TALLIES
<input type="checkbox"/> ORCHESTRA	<input type="checkbox"/> PLATFORM
<input type="checkbox"/> PIANO, ORGAN	<input type="checkbox"/> FLAGS
<input type="checkbox"/> FAVORS	<input type="checkbox"/> MENUS
<input type="checkbox"/> BLACKBOARD	<input type="checkbox"/> GUEST LIST

57932

MANUFACTURING INSTRUCTIONS

TO AVOID ANY POSSIBILITY OF ERROR IN POSTING PAYMENTS, PLEASE INDICATE THE POSITION REPRESENTING THE IMPROPERLY ENTERED FIGURE BY A SMALL CIRCLE.



WARNING

Operation of the scope tubes is not necessary when making a voltage check at 500V. Therefore, make sure lines F301 and F304 are removed before any voltage checks are made.

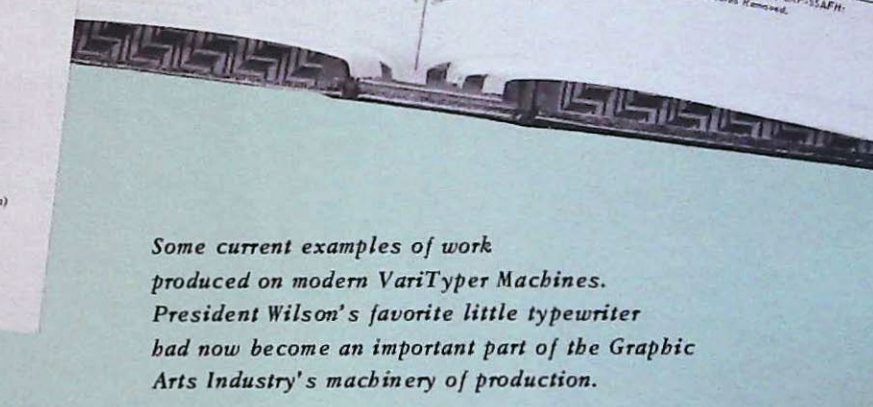
However, the PPI or range scope tube should be replaced until the checks are made that the model is within the tube.

Since the majority of the scope tube failures are due to the high voltage section, the tube must always be replaced with a new one. Do not attempt to repair or modify the tube. The high voltage section should be replaced as a matter of convenience.

Failure involving the generation, boost, and preservation of the offset signal should be made to include the usual generation of the offset signal. A fast check to locate the fault in the video amplifier assembly in the CRP-55AFC-1 can be removed from the video amplifier. The video amplifier should be replaced with a new one.

(3) VIDEO

The video amplifier assembly should be used to isolate trigger and sweep signals. It is applied to the location of video amplifier. It is used to isolate trigger and sweep signals. It is used to isolate trigger and sweep signals.



Some current examples of work produced on modern VariTyper Machines. President Wilson's favorite little typewriter had now become an important part of the Graphic Arts Industry's machinery of production.

MEXICO

In April Mexico devalued the peso from 8.65 pesos per dollar to 12.50 per dollar. The Government decided on devaluation in order to meet balance of payments difficulties and stem an outflow of short-term funds.

Internal prices rose immediately upon news of devaluation. However, government policy aims at preventing an upward price spiral which would undo the effects of devaluation.

Outlook for Mexico's exports is good this year. Record coffee and cotton crops are in prospect according to early reports.

Mexico devalued the peso from 8.65 per dollar to 12.50 per dollar effective April 19th. The 0.65 rate had been in effect since June 1949.

The International Monetary Fund announced a stand-by agreement to strengthen Mexico's reserves position during the period of adjustment to the new par value. In addition to her ordinary drawing rights, Mexico can purchase up to \$77.5 million from the Fund in exchange for Mexican pesos during a period of six months. Meanwhile the United States-Mexico Stabilization Agreement remains in force. By its terms, the U.S. Treasury stands ready to purchase for stabilization purposes up to \$75 million of pesos.

Mexico officials explained that devaluation was chosen as the most practical solution to the nation's balance-of-payments problem.

MEXICO'S WORLD TRADE DEFICIT RISES

Section IV. TROUBLE SHOOTING

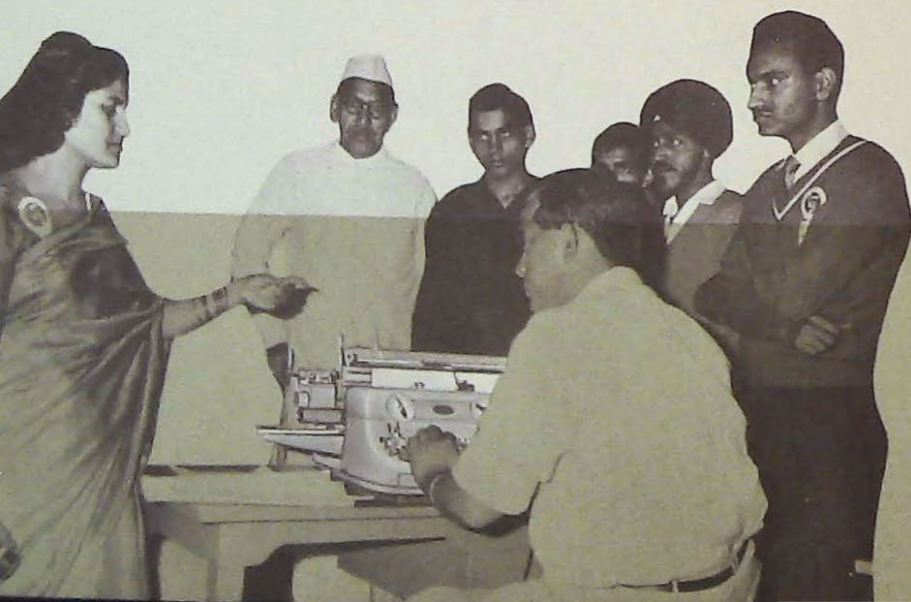
20. Meaning of Trouble Shooting

The function of trouble shooting is to locate quickly cause of faulty operation and failure of equipment. Equipment is designed and manufactured, faults will occur during operation. Whenever equipment fails, the operator or repairman must be able to locate and correct the trouble as quickly as possible. The trouble shooter is provided to assist in recognizing the causes of trouble in correcting them quickly.

SERVICE

in the Cold War

Again the world entered into a period of turmoil in a conflict between two ideologies, and an alert United States bent every effort to maintain the peace through world education. The chief weapon, in this new type of war, is the printed word. The U.S. Army's Office of Special Services asked for a machine which could produce copy in scores of languages, a machine small enough to be operated in the field where ordinary type-composing machines were impractical. The goal was an *on-the-scene* printing plant which could be quickly set up and operated in the field to meet the fast changing events of the 'Cold War.' The goal was met with VariTyper composing machines as an integral part of field printing plants, housed in trailers, ready to speed to the scene of any new ideological skirmish. VariTyper machines also serve the free countries of the world in offices and industries where the printed word would otherwise be too slow and too costly to put into circulation. Conceived almost a century ago, the VariTyper machine remains, today, one of the most modern of all the elements in the world of printed communication.



Psychological Warfare Trailer

A HIGH-SPEED, mobile printing unit, capable of turning out 40,000 leaflets an hour in any one of a dozen foreign languages, is the latest development in psychological warfare as a combat weapon, Secretary of the Army Frank Pace Jr. announced. The unit, the first of five now being built, will undergo final tests at Fort Bragg, N. C., following which it will be shipped either to Korea for actual combat use or to Europe for use in training and maneuvers.

Complete in every detail, each unit consists of two 10-ton trailers, each 26 ft. long, with automatic thermostatic control for heat, humidity and air conditioning so that it may be operated at peak efficiency in temperatures ranging from 40° below zero to 120° F. The trailers are being built by the Gerstenschlager Co. One is an editorial trailer with facilities for a staff consisting of a propaganda officer, three script writers, two artists and two Vari-Typer operators.

Type faces for the Vari-Typer composing machines for body copy and the Headliner for display and headline copy have been specially designed and developed by Ralph C. Coxhead Corp. to compose type in Korean and a number of other languages. These machines have instantly changeable type permitting not only changes in type faces and sizes but from one language to another. A coding system will enable soldiers who neither speak nor read a foreign language, to write copy in the language quickly and accurately.

Each leaflet to be disseminated is pasted up by an artist in the editorial trailer, then sent to a similarly built trailer, containing photographic and plate-making equipment, together with a specially built, high-speed lithograph press, designed for the purpose by American Type Founders. Using rolls of paper 16" wide, this press prints on one side, then as the paper roll is turned, prints on the other side, after which the web is fed into perforating

One of the many stories, regarding the Army's use of Vari-Typer Machines in its special services, appearing in the press.



Interior of editorial trailer in the mobile printing unit developed in the Office of the Quartermaster General for the Psychological Warfare department of the Army. Two soldiers are shown typing copy for leaflets on Vari-Typer Composing Machines. The 26 ft. trailer has facilities for a propaganda officer, two Vari-Typer operators, three script writers and two artists.

A 'G.I.' composing a story in Russian text, on a VariTyper Machine, though he can neither read nor understand the language. Special coding devices make this possible.



COMPOSTO CON VARI-TYPER

L'originale composto con Vari-T... possiede i due elementi necessari qualsiasi metodo moderno di riproduzione: la tipografia adatta e la possibilità di controllare facilmente l'impressione. Si possono avere navette, di tipo vario, di misure da 6 a 18 points, e possono usare su di una sola macchina. Si possono usare caratteri romani per il testo, con il corsivo per le parole che devono essere messe in risalto e con caratteri in grassetto per i titoli e le intestazioni. I caratteri piccoli sono ideali per gli estratti conto finanziari e le relazioni con note a piè di pagina. I moduli da ufficio e da

PRIČA O SIJAČU

5. Izide sijač da sije sjeme svoje ; i kad sijaše, jedno pade pokraj puta, a pogazi se, i ptice nebeske pozobaše ga. 6. A drugo pade na kamen, i iznikavši osuši se, nemaše vlage. 7. I drugo pade u trnje, i uzraste trnje, i udavi se u trnje, i uzraste trnje, i udavi se u trnje. 8. A drugo pade na zemlju dobru, i iznikavši donese rod sto putak onoliko. Govoreći ovako povika : ko ima uši da čuje neka čuje.

TYPE D'ECRITURE

● LA VARI-TYPER est une machine à composer de bureau qui a l'apparence d'une machine à écrire. Elle est principalement utilisée pour frapper les clichés destinés à la reproduction, qu'il s'agisse de tirages au duplicateur, en offset direct ou photo-offset ou par procédé hectographique ou ozalid. Elle n'a pas seulement des espacements changeables horizontaux et verticaux, mais aussi des caractères interchangeables instantanément appelés navettes, offrant de nombreux types d'écritures en français et dans toutes les langues étrangères. La composition vari-typée est pratique; elle nécessite un minimum

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PRIČA O SIJAČU

5. Изиде сijaч да сije сjеме своје ; и кад сijaше, једно паде покрај пута, и погази се, и птице небеске позобавоу га. 6. А друго паде на камен, и изникавши осувои се, немаше влаге. 7. И друго паде у трње, и узрaste трње, и удави се у трње. 8. А друго паде на земљу добру, и изникавши добесе род сто путак онолико. Говорећи овако пови- ка: ко има уши да чује нека чује.

COMPOSTO CON VARI-TYPER

L'originale composto con Vari-Typer possiede i due elementi necessari per qualsiasi metodo moderno di riproduzione: la tipografia adatta e la possibilità di controllare facilmente l'impressione. Si possono avere navette, di tipo assai vario, di misure da 6 a 18 points, che si possono usare su di una sola macchina. Si possono usare caratteri romani per il testo, con il corsivo per le parole che devono essere messe in risalto e con caratteri in grassetto per i titoli e le intestazioni. I caratteri piccoli sono ideali per gli estratti conto finanziari e le relazioni con note a piè di pagina. I moduli da ufficio e da

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- ALBANIAN
- ARABIC • ARMENIAN • AZERBAIJANI
- BULGARIAN • BURMESE • BYELORUSSIAN
- CAMBODIAN • CROATIAN • CZECH • DANISH • ENGLISH
- ESTONIAN • FINNISH • FRENCH • GEORGIAN • GERMAN
- HEBREW • HUNGARIAN • ITALIAN • KOREAN • LAOTIAN
- LATVIAN • LITHUANIAN • NORWEGIAN • POLISH
- PORTUGUESE • RUMANIAN • RUSSIAN • SERBIAN
- SLOVAK • SLOVENIAN • SPANISH • SWEDISH
- THAI • TURKISH • UKRAINIAN
- VIETNAMESE



The modern version of the old Hammond Machine is its own testimony to the imagination and ingenuity of American Free Enterprise.

Varityper Corporation

720 FRELINGHUYSEN AVENUE • NEWARK 14, NEW JERSEY



SUBSIDIARY OF ADDRESSOGRAPH—MULTIGRAPH CORPORATION

Litho in U.S.A.