

APPENDIX 1

Referred to in paragraph (i) of the Introduction

The Reference made by the Board of Trade

The Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Acts 1948 and 1953,
as amended by the Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1956
and the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965

Reference to the Monopolies Commission

Colour Film

1. Whereas it appears to the Board of Trade that it is or may be the fact that conditions to which the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices (Inquiry and Control) Act 1948, as amended by the Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1956, applies prevail

- (1) as respects the supply of colour film, and
- (2) as respects the application of any process to colour film.

2. Now, therefore, the Board of Trade in pursuance of section 2(1) of the said Act of 1948, as amended as aforesaid, hereby refer to the Monopolies Commission each of the following matters, that is to say—

- (1) the matter of the supply of colour film, and
- (2) the matter of the application of any process to colour film.

3. The Commission shall as respects each of these matters investigate and report on

- (1) whether conditions to which the said Act of 1948, as amended as aforesaid, applies in fact prevail and if so in what manner and to what extent ;
- (2) the things which are done by the parties concerned as a result of or for the purpose of preserving those conditions ; and
- (3) whether the conditions in question or all or any of the things done as aforesaid operate or may be expected to operate against the public interest.

In this reference 'colour film' means sensitised positive or negative stock, on a base other than paper, for use (otherwise than in the cinematograph film industry) for colour photography and made up for sale by retail otherwise than as flat film.

Dated this 14th day of May 1963.

(Signed) JOHN LECKIE,

A Secretary of the Board of Trade.

APPENDIX 2

Referred to in paragraph (iv) of the Introduction

Principal Sources of Evidence

Agfa Ltd.

Neville Brown & Co. Ltd.

Gevaert Ltd.

Gnome Photographic Products Ltd.

The Gratispool Co. Ltd.

Hanimex (UK) Ltd.

Ilford Ltd.

Kodak Ltd.

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

The Photographic Alliance of Great Britain.

The Photographic Dealers' Association.

The Rank Organisation Ltd.

Wholesale Photo Finishers' Association.

David Williams (Cine Equipment) Ltd.

Evidence was also obtained from other importers of colour film, from individual wholesale photo finishers of colour film, from individual wholesale and retail distributors of colour film, from the associations of manufacturers and importers of photographic goods, and from another amateur photographic association and from individual amateur photographic clubs.

APPENDIX 3

Referred to in paragraphs 2 and 5

The Manufacture and Processing of Colour Films

The subtractive integral tripack system

1. All modern amateur colour films follow the subtractive system, so called because pigments or dyes in varying deposits 'subtract' or absorb from white light the constituents of one of the three primary colours in the spectrum and transmit the other two. The films are of 'integral tripack' construction—that is, three separate latent images of the scene to which the film is exposed in the camera are recorded in three separate single or compound layers of light-sensitive emulsions, each of which is sensitive to one-third of the visible spectrum: the corresponding colour images are eventually formed in these layers. The emulsions are superimposed one above the other on one side of a flexible transparent support or 'base' and may be separated from one another by thin gelatin layers. Considered in the reverse order in which they are applied to the base, that is, in the order in which they are subjected to white light by exposure in the camera, the top emulsion layer records all the blueness in the scene and transmits all the redness and the greenness. Next is a yellow filter layer which absorbs any residual blue light passing through the top layer. The middle layer is sensitive to blue and green (since it is not possible to produce satisfactorily an emulsion sensitive only to green), but because no blueness is transmitted by the yellow filter it records only the greenness in the scene. The bottom layer is sensitive to blue and red light and records only the redness in the scene. Each layer is affected differently in the processing to produce an image in the correct complementary colour, by transmitted light in the case of reversal films or by reflected light from prints in the case of the end product of negative-positive films.

2. The substances known as 'colour couplers', which eventually form the coloured dye images in the film, consist of chemicals which are complex and highly reactive under certain conditions to form dyes which are insoluble in water. In the case of film of the substantive type, the colour couplers are contained in the emulsions and, when the film is eventually processed, they combine with other chemicals in the processing solutions to form the dye images. In the case of non-substantive films, the colour couplers are not contained in the emulsions but in the processing solutions. While the colour couplers incorporated in substantive reversal film emulsions and in the processing solutions for non-substantive films are colourless in themselves, those used in negative-positive products may be coloured to balance certain imperfections in the final dye images and it is this coloration that gives most negatives an overall orange tint or 'mask'.

3. The various makes of subtractive colour films and the different types of each make differ in greater or lesser degree in chemical composition and have marked individual characteristics, but the basic method of manufacture is essentially the same. The chemistry of colour photography is highly complex and the more important ingredients used in manufacture, and in processing by the manufacturers or their appointees, are often the

trade secrets of the manufacturers or are the subjects of patents, as are some of the methods of manufacture and items of equipment.

Manufacture

4. Film base is generally made of cellulose acetate which is dissolved in certain solvents and coated on to a highly polished drum from which it is subsequently stripped as transparent film, .003"—.008" in thickness, to form rolls which may be up to four and a half ft. in width and 2,000–3,000 ft. in length. A light-absorbing or 'backing' layer may be applied to the base either during its manufacture or later, its purpose being to absorb any light passing through the base during exposure in the camera which might otherwise be reflected on the rear surface of the base and adversely affect the photographic image. The base is also coated on one or both sides with a 'substratum' to give adhesion between it and the gelatin-containing layers.

5. The emulsion layers consist of gelatin mixed with light-sensitive silver salts and other chemicals. Photographic gelatin is produced from animal hides or bones and its manufacture is a complicated and specialised process. Supplies from different sources or in different batches are carefully blended by the photographic manufacturer to provide a material which is consistent within certain tolerances.

6. Manufacture of the emulsions generally follows well defined stages. In the first, gelatin, silver nitrate, potassium bromide and if necessary other substances are dissolved separately in water and the resulting solutions are mixed under carefully controlled conditions, followed by heat treatment. By varying the concentrations and temperatures of the solutions, the duration and method of mixing and the duration and temperature of the heat treatment, emulsions are produced which have the range of characteristics required. The mixing produces insoluble silver bromide and unwanted soluble potassium nitrate. The liquid emulsion may then be solidified by cooling and broken up, generally by extrusion into shreds, and treated for the removal of the potassium nitrate by washing under controlled conditions. The emulsion is next subjected to further heat treatment or 'digestion', and other chemicals are added at this stage to achieve the desired characteristics of the different emulsion layers. When digestion is completed, the emulsions can be cold-stored and when required for film manufacture are placed in vessels in proximity to the film coating machine where heat restores their liquidity. It is generally at this point in the manufacture of substantive films that the colour couplers are added to the emulsions.

7. The bulk roll of film base is unwound by roller machinery and the base is presented, under automatic control of tension, speed and air conditions, to the point of application of the liquid emulsions or 'coating station'. The emulsions are fed to the coating point by means of a precision spreading device which ensures uniform distribution across the width of the product. One or more separate layers may be applied at a single coating station. After coating, the film is transported through a roller system where the emulsions are set by refrigerated air. The still wet film is then transported through drying chambers where it is subject to stringent precautions since

it is extremely vulnerable to physical and chemical contamination. After drying, the film may be subjected to further treatment or presented to further coating and drying stations. In addition to the light-sensitive emulsion layers which record the three primary colours, there may be other layers with properties required for particular qualities or characteristics of the film ; some colour films have as many as thirteen layers, excluding the base and backing. Finished colour films may be .004" to .007" in thickness of which the total emulsion thickness is about .0004" to .001".

8. The fully coated film passes to a winding machine where it is spooled into bulk rolls. These rolls are subsequently cut, spooled, inserted into cassettes or magazines according to use and are finally wrapped and boxed in the various sizes in which they are to be supplied : some of these operations are carried out by automatic or semi-automatic equipment, and all under carefully controlled conditions of temperature and humidity.

9. Stringent precautions to prevent dust particles causing blemishes in the finished product, either by physical marking or chemical reaction, are essential throughout the various processes associated with the coating of the emulsions. Materials used for equipment and for parts of the building require to be specially tested and selected and particular care is taken to exclude radioactive contamination. The coating processes are carried out under filtered air conditions, controlled for humidity and temperature, and special clothing is worn by operatives to prevent contamination from harmful particles from their skin or normal clothing. The processes up to the final boxing operation are carried out either under extremely low-intensity lighting or in complete darkness, and the equipment has therefore to be specially designed and highly reliable. A number of laboratory tests are carried out at various stages in the manufacture of the film and samples are evaluated as rapidly as possible to enable any necessary adjustments to be made.

Processing

10. Processing of the different brands of each of the three types of colour film—substantive and non-substantive reversal and negative-positive—generally follows the same basic system of baths and washes and, in the case of the reversal films, may include one or more re-exposures to light ; but no two brands can be processed successfully in the same chemical solutions or under precisely the same conditions, including the temperature, duration and agitation of the baths and washes. In most cases films are processed on continuously operating machines which are often complex in their design and engineering.

11. **Substantive reversal film.** The following procedures are typical of those used for most of these films but there are some exceptions. After unwinding in safe light, the film is first developed in a black and white development solution to give a negative metallic silver image in each of the three emulsion layers. The film is then exposed to strong white light which fogs the remaining silver salts not affected in the camera exposure. All the remaining operations are carried out in normal light. The film is next immersed in a colour development solution which reduces the residual salts to silver and by reaction with the colour couplers in the emulsions

forms positive dye images in each layer corresponding with the reduced silver images ; that is, a yellow (blue-absorbing) image is formed in the top layer, a magenta (green-absorbing) in the centre and a blue-green or 'cyan' (red-absorbing) in the bottom. Immersion in a bleach solution then converts the metallic silver to silver salts. The film is then fixed and washed to remove all the silver salts and the yellow filter layer, leaving only the three positive dye images which together form the picture as viewed on a screen by transmitted light. A number of intermediate rinses and washes may bring the total number of baths to 12 or 13.

12. Non-substantive reversal film. The film, as in the case of substantive reversal, is first developed in a black and white development solution to form negative metallic silver images in each of the three layers. The bottom surface of the film is then exposed to red light which affects only the bottom layer (see paragraph 1), and the film is then immersed in a developing solution containing a colour coupler which forms in the bottom layer a positive silver image and a corresponding cyan dye image. The film is next exposed to blue light from the top (the centre layer being protected by the yellow filter layer) and then immersed in a developer containing a colour coupler which forms a positive silver image in the top layer together with a corresponding yellow dye image. The centre layer is then either exposed to strong white light or to a fogging agent and the film immersed in a developer containing a colour coupler which forms a silver image and a corresponding magenta dye image. Finally, the metallic silver is removed by bleaching and fixing solutions leaving, as in the case of substantive reversal, only the positive dye images.

13. Negative-positive film. For the production of the end product of negative-positive film, the colour print, the processed film must provide a negative in which both the tone image and the colours are reversed ; that is, the darks in the scene must appear light and vice versa, the blueness appear yellow, the greenness appear magenta and the redness appear cyan. Negative-positive films are relatively simple to process. The first step is immersion in a development bath to produce the metallic silver images and the dye images, simultaneously, in each layer. No exposure to white light is necessary. Most of the subsequent steps can be carried out in normal lighting ; they include immersion in a bleach solution to convert the metallic silver to silver salts which are then removed in a fixing bath, leaving only the negative dye images.

APPENDIX 4

Referred to in paragraphs 47, 49, 84 and 98

The Principal Brands of Colour Film: Types, Sizes and Retail Prices

(Prices are inclusive of purchase tax)

Film sizes are usually denoted by a number and apart from sizes made for particular models of camera are standard for all makes. Types and prices listed are for daylight exposure: films for artificial light are often available at the same prices.

35mm films supplied in cassettes containing various lengths of film are sometimes known as "miniature" films and are used in a wide range of modern cameras.

120, 620 and 127 sizes are known as 'roll films'.

8mm cine, sometimes known as 'double 8', is 16 mm film which is run through the same camera twice and, after processing, is slit to provide an 8mm film for projection.

Standard Sizes

127

Film	Type	Still								Cine		
		35mm			Rapid	120	620	127	8mm	16mm		
		12 ex.	20 ex.	36 ex.					25 ft.	50 ft.	100 ft.	
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
Kodak												
Kodachrome II*	Reversal	—	25 6	36 9	—	—	—	—	29 7	47 7	80 9	
Kodachrome-X*	Reversal	—	25 6	36 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ektachrome-X	Reversal	—	14 2	21 1	—	10 7	10 7	10 7	—	—	—	
Ektachrome High Speed	Reversal	—	20 7	—	—	14 8	—	—	—	—	—	
Ektachrome II	Reversal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 7	—	—	
Kodacolor-X	Negative-positive	8 6	10 6	—	—	9 0	9 0	9 0	—	—	—	
Iford												
Colorslide*	Reversal	—	18 0	28 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Super Colorslide*	Reversal	—	25 6	36 9	17 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ilfochrome*	Reversal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 6	—	—	
Colorprint*	Negative-positive	—	22 0	—	13 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Agfa												
Agfacolor CT18*	Reversal	—	24 2	35 3	17 6	20 9	20 9	19 6	—	—	—	
Agfacolor CT13 'S'*	Reversal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29 3	—	77 6	
Agfacolor CN17	Negative-positive	6 3	7 9	—	6 9	6 6	6 6	6 6	—	—	—	

*Prices of these films include processing.

APPENDIX 4—continued

The Principal Brands of Colour Film—continued

Standard Sizes		Still							Cine		
Film	Type	12 ex.	35mm	36 ex.	Rapid	120	620	127	8mm	16mm	
		20 ex.	20 ex.	36 ex.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	25 ft.	50 ft.	100 ft.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Gevaert											
Gevacolor R5* Reversal	—	23 10	34 7	—	19 10	19 10	18 8	27 2	—	75 5
Gevacolor N5 Negative-positive	—	10 6	—	—	9 0	9 0	9 0	—	—	—
Hanimex											
Perutz C18* Reversal	—	24 2	35 3	17 6	20 9	—	19 6	—	—	—
3M											
Ferraniacolor DIA 28* Reversal	—	25 6	36 9	17 6	22 0	22 0	18 6	—	—	—
Ferraniacolor 25 ASA* Reversal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29 7	—	80 9
Ferraniacolor 25 ASA Reversal	—	14 0	19 6	—	10 6	10 6	10 0	—	—	—
Gratispool											
Dynachrome* Reversal	—	16 11	24 11	—	—	—	—	21 0	—	—
David Williams											
Ansochrome 50* Reversal	—	25 11	37 9	—	19 11	—	19 0	—	—	—
Ansochrome 100* Reversal	21 6	29 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ansochrome 200* Reversal	—	32 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Prices of these films include processing.

Notes: Kodak

Non-standard sizes and packs comprise:

Size 126. Kodapak cartridges for use in Instamatic still and cine cameras

Prices:	Kodachrome-X*	25s. 6d.
	Ektachrome-X	14s. 2d.
	Kodacolor-X	9s. 8d.
	Kodachrome II Super 8*	33s. 6d.

Size 828 for use in Kodak Bantam Colorsnap and a few other makes of camera

Prices: Kodachrome II 12 ex.* 17s. 6d.

Kodacolor-X 8 ex. 7s. 9d.

8mm and 16mm cine. In addition to the lengths shown in the table, Kodachrome II* is supplied in magazines and spools containing other lengths of film to suit the special requirements of particular cameras.

All the films shown in the table and in this note are manufactured at Harrow with the exception of Kodachrome II Super 8 and Ektachrome High Speed 120 which are imported from the parent company, and Ektachrome II double 8 cine which is imported from the Canadian company. Kodak's charge for processing the latter is 10s. 6d. (see paragraph 38).

Iford

Colorprint.* Prices include a proof print strip (see paragraph 77).

Super Colorslide* (in the standard sizes, and also in 8 ex. cassettes, 12s. 6d.) and Colorprint (in Rapid cassettes) are at present being test-marketed, and are available only in certain areas (see paragraph 81).

Ifochrome 8mm cine* is also supplied in 'holiday packs' of four spools for the price of three, and in 100 ft. lengths, price 84s. 8d.

Agfa

Agfacolor cine* films are also supplied in varying lengths to suit the special requirements of particular cameras.

3M

Refills for the non process-paid Ferraniacolor 25 ASA 35mm cassettes are available

Prices: 20 ex. 11s. 0d.

36 ex. 16s. 6d.

Gratispool

Prices also include a 'free' replacement film.

David Williams

Ansochrome 50 is also supplied in Easy Loader packs of 8 × 20 ex. lengths, exclusive of processing, price 84s. 0d.

* Prices of these films include processing.

APPENDIX 5

Referred to in paragraph 51

Kodak Ltd.: Terms of Business

DISCOUNT: Discount is allowed on the following conditions

To Kodak dealers

- (1) That the goods or services are for resale
 - (a) to retail customers only,
 - (b) only from addresses that have been approved by Kodak Limited,
 - (c) at the retail prices published in current catalogues, price lists and supplements, issued by Kodak Limited, as amended from time to time.
- (2) that no discount bonus or dividend, in cash or kind, is given to any person, club, society, member of such society, buying guild or other organisation.
- (3) That Kodak marks and numbers on the goods are not removed, covered, or defaced before resale.
- (4) that films, plates, and papers are sold only in the original sealed packages.

To professional and trade consumers

- (1) That the goods or services are not for resale.
- (2) That the goods or services are for use solely by that professional or trade consumer, and his employees, for the purpose of his profession or business.
- (3) That the goods or services are not supplied to, or made available for use by any other person, firm, company, or any club, society, buying guild or other organisation.

OTHER MANUFACTURERS' GOODS: Goods of other manufacturers are sold by Kodak Limited subject to the Conditions of Sale of the respective manufacturers.

PRICES: All prices will be those ruling at the date of delivery: orders are only accepted on that basis.

REPLACEMENT OF GOODS: 'Kodak' goods or parts thereof will be replaced if found defective or faulty in manufacture, labelling or packaging. Subject to this, all express or implied warranties or conditions, statutory or otherwise, are excluded, and responsibility will not be accepted for loss or damage, consequential or otherwise, however caused.

COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS: Colour photographic materials will not be replaced if the colour changes, nor are they warranted against any change in colour.

RISK OF CARRIAGE: [Provision for].

ERRORS AND SHORTAGES: [Provision for].

CUSTOMERS' PROPERTY: [Provision for].

PROCESSING, COPYING AND PRINTING: Notwithstanding the risk of carriage and customers' property clauses, and without prejudice to their generality, films and other photographic materials sent for processing, copying or printing are accepted on the basis that their value does not exceed the retail cost of the material itself. The liability of Kodak Limited or any associated company in case of loss or damage through the default of Kodak Limited or any sub-contractor employed by them is limited to the replacement of the material itself. No other liability for damages, consequential or otherwise, however caused, will be accepted.

SPECIAL TERMS OF BUSINESS: For some goods special terms of business are specified in appropriate 'Kodak' catalogues and price lists.

MONTHLY ACCOUNTS: Credit accounts are opened with Kodak dealers and professional or trade consumers on the following conditions, and upon such other conditions as may be specially imposed:

that two satisfactory business references are given,

that accounts are paid within the month following purchase of goods.

All accounts for Great Britain and Northern Ireland are payable direct to Kodak Limited, at Kodak House, Kingsway, London, WC2. Accounts for the Irish Republic are payable direct to Kodak House, Rathmines, Dublin, Irish Republic.

CARRIAGE TERMS: [Provision for].

PACKING: [Provision for].

DESPATCH OF ORDERS AND RETURNS: [Provision for].

ADVERTISING AND DISPLAY MATERIAL: 'Kodak' advertising and display material is supplied to Kodak dealers for their own business, and only for use and exhibition at addresses approved for the sale of 'Kodak' goods.

USE OF THE TERMS KODAK AGENT, KODAK DEPOT, ETC.: The word 'agent' implies one who acts on behalf of, and with authority from, a principal. The term 'Kodak agent' should therefore not be used by a Kodak dealer. Kodak Limited have no agents, either wholesale or retail, in Great Britain, Northern Ireland or the Irish Republic, and anyone so describing himself does so without authority from Kodak Limited.

The terms 'Kodak Depot' and 'Kodak Shop' are also misleading: they are likely to lead the public to infer that Kodak Limited have an interest in, or are responsible for, the conduct of a business so described.

Kodak Dealers wishing to associate themselves with 'Kodak' products may use the words 'All KODAK Supplies' on printed matter, shop fronts, etc.

MISUSE OF KODAK TRADE MARKS, AND SUBSTITUTION: Kodak Limited are the owners of a number of trade marks which can only be used in connection with products made or supplied by Kodak Limited.

Particular attention is drawn to the trade marks 'Kodak', 'Brownie' and 'Kodachrome', which are sometimes wrongfully used. Customers are asked in their own interests, as well as those of Kodak Limited, to instruct their assistants that a request for a 'Kodak' film or a 'Brownie' film does not mean any film which will fit a 'Kodak' camera or a 'Brownie' camera, but that it means a film manufactured by Kodak. It may happen that however careful the owner or manager of a photographic business may be, his assistants, for whom he is legally responsible, may by ignorance be guilty of substitution.

CUSTOMERS' ORDER CONDITIONS: Any provisions of the customer's order which conflict with, or are in addition to the terms of business of Kodak Limited shall be excluded from the contract for sale.

ALTERATION OF TERMS: No employee of Kodak Limited or any other person has authority to alter or waive this or any other of the terms of business of Kodak Limited.

KODAK LIMITED: reserve the right to alter or amend these terms of business generally or for any particular class of goods or customer.

APPENDIX 6

Referred to in paragraph 63

Kodak Ltd. : certain subsidiary companies

The companies listed below are Kodak's photo finishing 'B' companies :

L. Buzzard Ltd.², Bristol.

E. F. Dowty Ltd.¹, Blackpool.

Branches at Blackburn, Morecambe and Windermere.

Hall & Hudson Ltd., Nottingham.

Jones & Bailey Ltd., London EC1

London Pharmacists' D. & P. Service Ltd.², London SE13

McInnes & Walton Ltd., Belfast

Miller Bros. Hall & Co. Ltd.¹, Aberdeen

Photo Finishers (Glasgow) Ltd.¹, Glasgow SE

Reflex Photo Works Ltd.¹, Parkstone

Branches at Portsmouth and Ryde, IOW

Roll Film Co. Ltd.², London SW19

Stuart Photo Services Ltd., Redruth

Branch at Plymouth¹

Taylor's D. & P. Works Ltd.², Eastbourne

Branch at Brighton¹

Taylor's (Guildford) Ltd., Guildford

G. & E. Thompson Ltd.², Cardiff

Branch at Swansea

United Photographers Ltd., Liverpool

Branches at Manchester², Leeds¹ and Newcastle-on-Tyne

University Photo Works Ltd.², Cambridge

Vickery Bros. (Exeter) Ltd., Exeter

Vowles Photofinishers Ltd., Wells, Somerset

Hall & Hudson Ltd. and Jones & Bailey Ltd. ceased to trade in 1965. All the other companies process black and white films and all accept colour films of any make, and either process these films themselves, as indicated above, or sub-contract them to Kodak Ltd., Hemel Hempstead, to other 'B' companies or to independent finishers.

¹ Processes Kodacolor.

² Processes Kodacolor and Ektachrome.

³ Processes Kodacolor, Ektachrome and Agfacolor negative films.

APPENDIX 7

Referred to in paragraphs 175 and 253

Profits on capital employed : average figures for manufacturing industry generally

1. In a number of earlier reports the Commission have recorded their calculations of the average profits, as percentages of capital employed, of manufacturing industry in the United Kingdom, based on certain published figures for public companies. The original source for the basic figures was the statistics of industrial profits and assets which appear in *The Economist*¹. Since 1961, however, the Commission have also used the 'Economic Trends' statistics compiled by the Board of Trade², which are now given in summary form in the *Board of Trade Journal* and in detail in *Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production*, published by the Ministry of Labour.

2. As the Commission have pointed out before, most of the companies whose published figures were brought into these computations continued to value their fixed assets on the basis of historical cost; and although the number which had revalued their assets on a replacement cost basis was growing, especially among large companies, it was believed that the average figures were likely still to be heavily weighted on the side of historical cost. For this reason, although always conscious that figures of profit on capital employed calculated on the historic cost basis were open to criticism for some purposes, the Commission continued in appropriate cases to require from companies concerned in their inquiries calculations of their profits on this basis, since it was the only one which could afford a comparison with the profits of manufacturing industry generally.

3. It has now proved possible, however, (a) to make a reasonably accurate calculation from the 'Economic Trends' figures of the average profits on capital employed of manufacturing industry on an historic cost basis, and (b) to calculate therefrom average profit rates on a replacement cost basis. Briefly, details were obtained of revaluation adjustments by individual companies in the years 1954 to 1963, and by using this and other available information an estimate was made of the extent of such revaluations in the years 1950 to 1953; for the purposes of the calculation it was assumed that no revaluations took place before 1950, and although this is not entirely accurate the effect on the average figures is likely to be negligible. It was thus possible to reconstruct over the years the fixed asset values and the depreciation charges after excluding the increments thereto resulting from revaluations by individual companies, and on this basis a series of profit/capital ratios related as nearly as possible to historic costs has been produced for the years from 1951 onwards. The second part of the exercise, namely

¹ See *Report on the Supply of Certain Industrial and Medical Gases*, appendix 16 and paragraph 260; *Report on the Supply and Exports of Electrical and Allied Machinery and Plant* (Sess. 1956-57, HCP 42) (HMSO) appendix 12 and paragraphs 644 and 762; *Report on the Supply of Chemical Fertilisers* appendix 9 and paragraphs 544 and 649.

² See *Report on the Supply of Cigarettes and Tobacco and of Cigarette and Tobacco Machinery* (Sess 1960-61, HCP 218) (HMSO 10s. 6d.) appendix 6 and paragraphs 377 and 536; *Report on the Supply of Electrical Equipment for Mechanically Propelled Land Vehicles* (Sess 1963-64, HCP 21) (HMSO, 22s. 6d.) paragraph 704.

the conversion of these historic cost figures to produce an alternative series on a replacement cost basis, necessarily involved a greater degree of estimation. In making the calculation the earliest 'Economic Trends' figures for fixed assets were worked backwards to 1946 and the resulting figure (excluding land) increased by 100 per cent. (the estimated price increase as compared with 1938) to give replacement cost values for 1946 as a starting point. Thereafter price indices for the three main classes of fixed assets—buildings, plant and machinery and vehicles—were applied year by year, with the necessary adjustments for depreciation and taking into account the net assets purchased in each year. Land was not revalued. Adjustments were also made to profits to allow for the higher replacement depreciation. These calculations do not fully provide for the ultimate replacement of fixed assets or for the incidence of scrapping and disposal of fixed assets. These factors could not be accurately assessed but it was clear that their net effect was of small significance.

4. In the table below the average figures on the 'Economic Trends' basis calculated by the method used in previous reports (i.e. based on the published figures for fixed assets, whether valued at historical cost or revalued on a replacement basis—see paragraph 2) are given in Column (1), together with the corresponding calculations on the historic basis, in Column (2), and on a replacement cost basis, in Column (3) (see paragraph 3):

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	'Economic Trends' basis	Historic basis	Replacement basis
	%	%	%
1951	22.2	23.3	16.0
1952	17.1	18.2	12.0
1953	17.6	18.4	12.5
1954	18.2	19.1	13.6
1955	18.0	18.8	13.8
1956	16.4	17.1	12.5
1957	15.5	16.2	11.9
1958	14.2	14.9	10.9
1959	15.3	15.9	12.2
1960	15.8	16.6	13.1
1961	13.3 ¹	14.0	11.1
1962	11.8	12.5	9.9
1963	12.7	13.4	10.7

5. A comparison between Columns (1) and (2) bears out the Commission's assumption that the average figures they were previously using were heavily weighted on the side of historical cost. The calculation of the figures in Column (3), as has been said, necessarily involved a greater degree of estimation but it is believed that the margin of error is likely to be highest in the earliest year and to diminish steadily thereafter.

¹ This figure, given as 13.2 in the *Report on the Supply of Electrical Equipment for Mechanically Propelled Land Vehicles*, is corrected on the basis of published final statistics.

6. As the statistics published in *The Economist* could not be adjusted in the manner described in paragraph 3, the series of indices based upon them has for the present been abandoned, though due acknowledgement should be made of their usefulness to the Commission at a time when alternative sources of information were not readily available.

INDEX

- Additive process, 2n
Adox Fotowerke G.m.b.H. [Adox], 116
Agfa A.G. [of West Germany], 99-103
products *see* Agfacolor
relations with: Eastman Kodak Company, 66; General Aniline & Film Corporation, 99n, 115n; Gevaert Photo-Producten N.V., 103; Kodak, 6
subsidiaries, 100, 101, 103
Agfa East German Company *see* Wolfen
Agfa Ltd. [Agfa] 9, 100-102, 224-226
comment on Commission's provisional findings, 189
costs, 172
distribution arrangements, 102
profits, 172
relations with Photographic Dealers' Association, 152
sales to wholesalers, 136
share of UK colour film market, 241
technical assistance to photo finishers, 100, 224
Agfa Photo Ltd., 100
Agfa Processing Ltd., 9, 101
costs, 172
profits, 172
Agfacolor, 9, 99-104
processing, 100, 101, 224-226, 239, 240
Agfa-Gevaert A.G. [of W. Germany], 103
products: 'Rapid' easy loading system, 104 (*See also* AGFACOLOR)
relations with Scrubb & Co. Ltd., 100n
subsidiaries, 9
Amalgamated Photographic Manufacturers Ltd., 69
Amateur photographers, 188
(*See also* INSTITUTE OF AMATEUR CINEMATOGRAPHERS; PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETIES)
Ancor Colourprint Laboratories Ltd.:
processing activities, 127
relations with Kodak, 62
Ansochrome, 9, 115, 228
Anti-trust law. US:
Eastman Kodak Consent Decree, 24, 211
'B' Companies *see* Kodak Ltd. subsidiaries
B.X. Plastics Ltd., 74
Bannister & Thatcher Ltd., 140
Bexford Ltd., 74
Boots Pure Drug Co. Ltd.:
discounts, 138; on Ilford products, 86; on Kodak products, 55
processing orders, 140
Bott (A.R.) & Sons Ltd., 116, 143
Britannia Works Co. (1898) Ltd., 68
Britannia Works Co. Ltd., 94
British Photographic Manufacturers Association Ltd., 15
Brown (Neville) & Co. Ltd., 9, 109
Butlins Photographic Services Ltd., 94
Buzzard (L.) Ltd., *Appendix* 6
Cassio Photographic Paper Co. Ltd., 93
Chemical & Natural Products Ltd., 100
Chemicals:
Kodak factory, Kirkby, 35, 50
supply of chemicals to photo finishers, 121, 180; Agfa, 100; Ansochrome, 115; Dynachrome, 112; Ferranacolor, 109; Gevaert, 105; Ilford, 91; Kodak, 60-63
(*See also* FORMULAE; TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE)
CIBA A.G. *see* CIBA Group
CIBA Group:
relations with Ilford, 80
CIBA Photochemie A.G. *see* CIBA Group
Collwyn Cameras Ltd., 155
Colorprint, 81
Colorslide, 81
Colour Centre Ltd., 9, 115, 127, 228
Colour film:
manufacture, *Appendix* 3 (*See also* FILM BASE)
principal brands, *Appendix* 4
processing *see* Processing
production, 242, 243
sales, statistics, 4, 11, 232
special sizes, 118
suppliers, 6, 8, 9
types, 1
(*See also* NEGATIVE-POSITIVE FILM; REVERSAL FILM, NON-SUBSTANTIVE; REVERSAL FILM, SUBSTANTIVE)
Colour Processing Laboratories Ltd., 62
Colour Snaps Ltd., 70
Competition:
Agfa's views, 226
Ilford's views, 222, 223
Kodak's views, 190, 194-197, 202, 203
Commission's conclusions, 234, 235, 239, 240
Costs. 163, 164
Agfa, 172
Agfa Processing Ltd., 172
Gevaert, 172
Ilford, 172
Kodachrome processing, 209-211
Kodak, 165-171
Photo finishers, 173
(*See also* PROFITS)
Cox (P.M.) Ltd., 116
Dealers *see* Retail trade
Development and research *see* Research and development

References are to paragraph numbers unless otherwise indicated. n=footnote.

- Discounts:
 Gevaert, 107
 Ilford, 86, 87, 90
 Kodak, 52, 55, 56, 90, 213-216; Commission's conclusions, 263-269; recommendation, 288
 photo finishers' discounts: on subcontracted work, 126, 133; to dealers, 126, 180, 182
 Photographic Dealers' Association reaction to proposed discount changes, 156
 retail dealers, 138, 141, 183, 184
 wholesalers, 136
 Commission's conclusions, 234, 235, 263-269; recommendation, 288
- Distribution, 13, 135-157, 182, 185
 Agfa, 102
 Dynachrome, 111, 113, 114
 Ferraniacolor, 109
 Gevaert, 106
 Ilford, 86, 87
 imported colour films, 98
 Kodak, 29, 51-55, 213-217
 (See also MAIL ORDER HOUSES; RETAIL TRADE; WHOLESALERS TRADE)
- Dixons Photographic Ltd.:
 discounts, 138
 Dynachrome ('Prinzcolor') supplies, 114
 Kranzcolor supplies, 116
- Dowty (E.F.) Ltd., *Appendix 6*
- Dufay Ltd., 71
- Du Pont:
 subsidiaries: Adox see Adox Foto-werke G.m.b.H.
- Dynachrome, 9, 111-114, 228
- Dynacolor Corporation:
 products see Dynachrome
- Eastman Kodak Company [of New Jersey]:
 history, 19-26
 organisation, 27, 28
 patents, 65
 processing arrangements, 24
 relations with: Agfa A.G., 66; General Aniline & Film Corporation, 66; Gevaert N.V., 66; Ilford, 66, 68; Polaroid Corporation, 117
 representation on board of Kodak, 44
 research and know-how, availability to Kodak, 67
 subsidiaries: Kodak Ltd. see Kodak Ltd.
- Eastman Photographic Materials Co. Ltd., 29
- Ektachrome, 23
 manufacture, 36
 price, 56, 176, 177
 processing, 36, 41, 49, 208
 shelf life, 47
- Express Foto Service Ltd., 143
- Farbenfabriken Bayer A.G.:
 subsidiaries: Agfa A.G. see Agfa A.G.
- Ferrania S.p.A.:
 products see Ferraniacolor
- Ferraniacolor, 9, 109, 110
- Film base:
 Ilford supplies, 69, 74
 Kodak supplies, 48
- Formulae:
 supply of processing formulae to photo finishers, 121; Agfacolor, 100; Ansochrome, 115; Ferraniacolor, 109; Gevacolor, 105; Ilfocolor, 78, 91; Kodak, 62, 182
 (See also CHEMICALS; TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE)
- General Aniline & Film Corporation:
 products see Ansochrome
 relations with: Agfa A.G., 99n, 115n; Eastman Kodak Company, 66; Kodak, 66
- Gevacolor, 9, 105-107, 227
- Gevaert Ltd. [Gevaert], 9, 105-107, 227
 comment on Commission's provisional findings, 189
 costs, 172
 profits, 172
 sales to wholesalers, 136
 share of UK colour film market, 241n
 technical assistance to photo finishers, 105
- Gevaert Photo-Producten N.V.:
 relations with: Agfa A.G., 103; Eastman Kodak Company, 66; Kodak, 66
 subsidiaries: Gevaert Ltd. see Gevaert Ltd.
- Gevaert-Agfa N.V. [of Belgium]:
 established, 103
 products see Gevacolor
 subsidiaries: Gevaert Ltd. see Gevaert Ltd.
- Glengarry Drug Store Ltd., 153
- Gnome Photographic Ltd., 116
- 'Gratispool' [brand name] see Dynachrome
- Gratispool Co. Ltd. [Gratispool], 9, 228
 prices for Kodak films, 177
 processing activities, 128, 173
 supply and processing of Dynachrome, 111-114
 relations with Kodak, 50, 128
- Grattan Warehouses group, 142
- Great Universal Stores group [GUS], 142
- Gretag G.m.b.H. see CIBA Group
- Growth industries:
 profits, 204
- Gyl Chemicals Ltd., 93
- Hall & Hudson Ltd., *Appendix 6*
- Hamilton Tait Ltd., 62
- Hanimex (UK Ltd.), 9, 108, 228

References are to paragraph numbers unless otherwise indicated. n=footnote.

ICI *see* Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.

IG Farbenindustrie, 99, 115n

Ilfochrome, 73

Ilfocolor, 76, 81

processing, 76-78

Ilford Ltd. [Ilford]:

authorised dealers, 87

costs, 172

discounts: to dealers, 87, 90; to wholesalers, 86

distribution arrangements, 86, 87

film base supplies, 69, 74

history, 68-73

manufacturing plant, Brentwood, 84

organisation, 82, 83

patents, 95

price policy, 88-90, 161

processing arrangements, 222, 223, 239

processing plant, Basildon, 85

products, 8 (*See also* COLORPRINT;

COLORSLIDE; ILFOCHROME; ILFOCOLOR;

SUPER COLORSLIDE)

profits, 172

relations with: Amalgamated Photo-

graphic Manufacturers Ltd., 69;

B.X. Plastics Ltd., 74; CIBA

Group, 80; Dufay Ltd., 71; East-

man Kodak Company, 66, ICI, 75,

91; Kodak, 66; Photographic

Dealers' Association, 148, 149, 153,

156; Rank Organisation Ltd., 78;

Wholesale Photo Finishers' Associa-

tion, 134; Woolworth, 143

research and development, 95, 96

sales to wholesalers, 86, 136

share of colour film market, 161, 241

subsidiaries, 79, 93, 94; Kennington &

Bourlet Ltd., 92; Selo Ltd., 69

supply of chemicals, formulae and

equipment to photo finishers, 91, 92,

222

technical assistance to photo finishers,

91, 222

Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.

[ICI], 75, 91

Import duties:

effects on Kodak, 193

rates, 17

Commission's conclusions, 250, 251;

recommendation, 287

Import licensing, 16

Imported colour films, 9, 97-118

distribution arrangements, 98

prices, 98, 162

Institute of Amateur Cinematographers,

186

Johnson Processing Laboratories Ltd., 62

Johnsons of Hendon Ltd., 62, 208

Jones & Bailey Ltd., *Appendix 6*

Kennington & Bourlet Ltd., 92

Kodachrome:

introduced, 20

Kodachrome—*cont.*

manufacture, 32, 34, 35

patents, 66

price, 33, 55, 176, 275

processing, 32, 49, 209-212

shelf life, 47

supply, 32, 33

unit cost, 207

Kodacolor:

introduced, 21

manufacture, 37

price, 56, 176, 177

processing, 37, 41, 49, 208

shelf life, 47

Kodak Ltd. [Kodak]:

appointed dealers, 53, 137; Commis-

sion's conclusions, 270-274; recom-

mendation, 289

chemicals factory, Kirkby, 35, 50

costs, 164, 167-168

discounts to dealers, 55, 56, 90, 213-

216; Commission's conclusions,

263-269; recommendation, 288

discounts to wholesalers, 52

distribution arrangements, 51-55, 213-

217

film base supplies, 48

film size available only at process-paid

prices, 220

financial policy, 159

growth, 42

history, 29-41

manufacturing plant, Harrow, 34, 40,

46

organisation, 43-45

patents, 66, 191, 248

photo finishing works, 29, 31

photographic equipment factory,

Stevenage, 45

polyester base plant, Harrow, 48

position in UK colour film market,

190-194, 241; Commission's conclu-

sions, 246-276

price policy, 29, 57-59, 158-160, 195-

197, 203, 205-207, 218; Commis-

sion's conclusions, 253, 255, 256,

259-269, 276; recommendation,

287; note of dissent, 293-299

prices of colour films in USA, UK and

Europe, 158n

processing arrangements for Kodak

films, 208-212, 239, 240

processing capacity, 40

processing plant: Harrow, 32, 40;

Hemel Hempstead, 40, 49

processing prices compared with:

finishers' prices, 125; Gratispool's

prices, 128

productivity, 207

products, 8; Instamatic cameras, 39;

Kodapak film cartridges, 39; new

colour films, 38 (*See also* EKTA-

CHROME; KODACHROME; KODACOLOR)

profits, 169-171, 197-207, 211; calcu-

lated by Commission, 165, 166, 253;

calculated by Kodak, 170, 253; com-

pared with manufacturing industry

References are to paragraph numbers unless otherwise indicated. n=footnote.

- Kodak Ltd. [Kodak]—cont.**
 profits, 174, 175; Commission's conclusions, 253-259; recommendation, 287; note of dissent, 293-299
 relations with: Agfa A.G., 66; Ancor Colourprint Laboratories Ltd., 62; Colour Processing Laboratories Ltd., 62; General Aniline & Film Corporation, 66; Gevaert Photo-Producten N.V., 66; Gratispool, 50, 128; Hamilton Tait Ltd., 62; Ilford, 66; Johnson Processing Laboratories Ltd., 62; Johnsons of Hendon Ltd., 62; photo finishers, 208; Photographic Dealers' Association, 149, 156; Rank Organisation Ltd., 62; Sun Printers Ltd., 62; Woolworths, 143, 217
 research and development, 67, 200, 201, 207
 retail shops, 29
 sales, 165, 166, 232, 233; to wholesalers, 52, 136
 subsidiaries: 'B' companies (photo finishers), 30, 31, 41, 63, 64, *Appendix 6*; Photostat Ltd., 43
 supply of chemicals, formulae and equipment to photo finishers, 60-63, 182
 technical assistance to photo finishers, 61, 208
 terms of business, 51-53, *Appendix 5*
Kranseder G.m.b.H.:
 products *see* **Kranzcolor**
Kranzcolor, 116
Littlewoods Mail Order Stores, 142
London Pharmacists D. & P. Service Ltd., *Appendix 6*
Lumière S.A. *see* **CIBA Group**
McInnes & Walton Ltd., *Appendix 6*
Mail order houses:
 colour film supplies, 142, 149, 217; Gevacolor, 106
Mailing bags, 25
Marclose Photo Service, 143
Margins *see* **Discounts**
Menzies (John) & Co. Ltd., 153
Müller Bros., Hall & Co. Ltd., *Appendix 6*
Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. Ltd. [of UK], 9, 110
Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. [3M] [of USA], 9, 110
Monopolies Commission:
 reports cited in evidence: supply of certain industrial and medical gases, 203; supply of chemical fertilisers, 202
Morris, Victor, 153
NAAFI:
 discounts on Ilford products, 86
References are to paragraph numbers unless otherwise indicated. n=footnote.
- Negative-positive film:**
 defined, 1
 processing, 239, *Appendix 3* (para. 13); Commission's recommendation, 291
 sales, 4
 substantive construction, 3
 (*See also* **AGFACOLOR**; **COLORPRINT**; **GEVACOLOR**; **KODACOLOR**; **POLACOLOR**)
Non-substantive film *see* **Reversal film**, non-substantive
Orwocolor, 116
Owen (Alex) Ltd., 155
Patents:
 Agfa A.G., 99
 Eastman Kodak Company, 65
 Ilford, 95
 Kodak, 66, 191, 248
Pavelle Ltd., 116
Pembroke Carton & Printing Co. Ltd., 93
Perutz Color Service Ltd., 9, 108, 127, 228
Perutz Photowerke G.m.b.H.:
 acquired by Agfa A.G., 103
 distribution and processing arrangements, 108
 products, 9
 share of UK colour film market, 241n
Photo finishers, 13
 costs and profits, 173
 independent finishers' observations on distribution and processing arrangements, 181, 182
Kodak photo finishing subsidiaries ('B' companies), 30, 31, 41, 63, 64, *Appendix 6*
Kodak photo finishing works, 29, 31
 relations with: Kodak, 208; retail dealers, 139-141
 subcontracting, 124, 126, 133
 wholesale photo finishing trade, 14, 119-134
 (*See also* **PROCESSING**; **WHOLESALE PHOTO FINISHERS' ASSOCIATION**)
Photo Finishers (Glasgow) Ltd., *Appendix 6*
Photographic Alliance of Great Britain, 186
Photographic dealers *see* **Retail trade**
Photographic Dealers' Association, 129, 144-157
 implementation of objects, 147, 157
 membership, 145
 observations on distribution and processing arrangements, 183
 reaction to proposed discount changes, 156; to sale of films and equipment by mail order houses, 149-152; to sale of films by Woolworths, 148; to sale of Ilford products by John Menzies & Co. Ltd., 153
 relations with: Agfa Ltd., 152; Ilford, 148, 149, 153, 156; Kodak, 149, 156

- Photographic Dealers' Association—
cont.
'working arrangements' with manu-
facturers and suppliers, 145, 147
- Photographic Importers' Association, 15
- Photographic societies:
observations on processing arrange-
ments, 187
- (*See also* AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS;
INSTITUTE OF AMATEUR CINEMATO-
GRAPHERS)
- Photostat Ltd., 43
- Polacolor, 117
- Polaroid Corporation, 117
- Prices, 158-162
Gratispool processing prices, 128, 177
Ilford policy, 88-90
imported colour films, 98
Kodak films, 33, 56, 176
Kodak policy, 57-59, 158-160, 195-197,
203, 205-207, 218; Commission's
conclusions, 253, 255, 256, 259-269,
276; recommendation, 287; note of
dissent, 293-299
notification of prices by Wholesale
Photo Finishers' Association mem-
bers, 64, 131, 146
Photographic Dealers' Association list
of current retail prices, 146
retail prices of principal brands of
colour film, *Appendix 4*
wholesale finishers' price lists, 125
Commission's conclusions, 234, 235
(*See also* PROCESS PAID PRICES; RESALE
PRICE MAINTENANCE)
- 'Prinzcolor', 114
- Processing, 5, 7, 10, 122, 123, 186, 188,
Appendix 3
Ilford arrangements, 222, 223
independent photo finishers' observa-
tions, 181, 182; share of processing
market, 120
Kodak arrangements, 208-212
photographic societies' observations,
187
quality: of colour processing in
USA, 182; of Ektachrome and
Kodacolor processing, 208; of Ilford
film processing by independent
finishers, 222
quantities processed, statistics, 12, 238
Wholesale Photo Finishers' Association
observations, 179, 180
Commission's conclusions, 236-240,
277-285; recommendation, 290
(*See also* PHOTO FINISHERS; PROCESS-PAID
PRICES; *and the sub-heading* PRO-
CESSING *under makes and types of*
film, e.g. KODACOLOR; REVERSAL FILM,
SUBSTANTIVE)
- Processors *see* Photo finishers
- Process-paid prices:
in USA, 24
views of suppliers and processors, 221;
Agfa, 225, 226; Gevaert, 228;
References are to paragraph numbers unless otherwise indicated. n=footnote.
- Process-paid prices—*cont.*
Ilford, 222, 223; importers, 228;
Kodak, 211, 212
Commission's conclusions, 239, 240,
275, 277-285; recommendation, 290
- Productivity, 207
- Profits, 163, 164
Agfa, 172
Agfa Processing Ltd., 172
Gevaert, 172
growth industries, 204
Ilford, 172
Kodak, 169-171, 197-207, 211; cal-
culated by Commission, 165, 166;
calculated by Kodak, 170; com-
pared with manufacturing industry
profits, 174, 175; Commission's con-
clusions, 253-259; recommendation,
287; note of dissent, 293-299
Kodak dealers, 216
photo finishers, 173
profits on capital employed, average
figures for manufacturing industry,
Appendix 7
(*See also* COSTS)
- Public interest, 221
Agfa's views, 226
Kodak's views, 212, 218, 219
Commission's conclusions, 244-285
- Pullin Group Ltd., 109
- Pullin Photographic Ltd., 109
- Purchase tax, 18, 113
- Rank Organisation Ltd., 9
processing activities, 127; Adox, 116;
Ferrantiacolor, 109
relations with: Ilford, 78; Kodak, 62
subsidiaries, 109
- Reflex Photo Works Ltd., *Appendix 6*
- Resale price maintenance:
Eastman Kodak 'fair trade' agree-
ments, 24
Ilford, 89
Kodak, 29, 58
Commission's views, 245
- Research and development:
Ilford, 95, 96
Kodak, 67, 200, 201, 207
- Restrictive trading agreements:
registration of Photographic Dealers'
Association agreements, 146
- Retail margins *see* Discounts
- Retail trade, 137-141
dealers' observations on distribution
and processing arrangements, 184
dealers' profits, 216
dealers' relations with: photo finishers,
139-141; wholesale finishers, 124;
Wholesale Photo Finishers' Associa-
tion members, 132
Ilford authorised dealers, 87
Kodak appointed dealers, 53, 137;
Commission's conclusions, 270-274;
recommendation, 289

- Retail trade—*cont.*
 supply of colour film: Commission's conclusions, 231-235
 (See also DISCOUNTS; PHOTOGRAPHIC DEALERS' ASSOCIATION)
- Reversal film, 1
 Reversal film, non-substantive construction, 3
 processing, 239, *Appendix 3 (para. 12)* sales, 4
 (See also COLORSLIDE; DYNACHROME; ILFOCHROME; KODACHROME; SUPER COLORSLIDE)
- Reversal film, substantive:
 construction, 3
 processing, 239, *Appendix 3 (para. 11)* sales, 4
 (See also AGFACOLOR; ANSCOCHROME; EKTACHROME; FERRANIACOLOR; GEVACOLOR; PERUTZ)
- Roll Film Co. Ltd., *Appendix 6*
- Savory & Moore Ltd., 140
 Scrubb & Co. Ltd., 100, 101
 Selo Ltd., 69
 Shaw & Jackson Ltd., 116
 Sherman Act *see* Anti-trust law, US
 Stuart Photo Services Ltd., *Appendix 6*
 Substantive film *see* Negative-positive film; Reversal film, substantive
- Subtractive process, 2
 Sun Printers Ltd., 62
 Super Color slide, 81
 Swiss Interhandel, 115n
- Tariff protection *see* Import duties
 Taylors D. & P. Works Ltd., *Appendix 6*
 Taylors (Guildford) Ltd., *Appendix 6*
 Technical assistance, 61, 91, 100, 105, 208, 222, 224; Commission's conclusions, 279, 282, 283; recommendation, 290
 (See also CHEMICALS; FORMULAE)
- Technopan, 116
 Tellko A.G. *see* CIBA Group
 Thompson (G. & E.) Ltd., *Appendix 6*
 Timothy Whites (Wholesale) Ltd.: discounts, 138; on Ilford products, 86; on Kodak products, 55
- Trade associations, 15
 (See also BRITISH PHOTOGRAPHIC MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION LTD.; PHOTOGRAPHIC DEALERS' ASSOCIATION; PHOTOGRAPHIC IMPORTERS' ASSOCIATION; WHOLESALE PHOTO FINISHERS' ASSOCIATION)
- Turret Processing Ltd., 127, 142
- United Photographers Ltd., *Appendix 6*
 University Photo Works Ltd., *Appendix 6*
- Vickery Bros. (Exeter) Ltd., *Appendix 6*
 Vowles Photofinishers Ltd., *Appendix 6*
- Wainco Products Ltd., 106, 127, 142
 War (1939-1945): effects on Kodak, 192
 Webster, David V., 153
 Wholesale Photo Finishers' Association, 129-134
 notification of prices by members, 64, 131, 146
 observations on processing arrangements, 179, 180
 relations with Ilford, 134
 Wholesale trade, 136
 Ilford, 86
 Kodak, 52
 (See also DISCOUNTS; PHOTO FINISHERS)
- Williams (David) (Cine Equipment) Ltd., 9, 115, 228
 Woburn Studios Ltd., 127
 Woolworth (F. W.) & Co. Ltd. [Woolworths], 116, 143, 148, 185, 217
 Wolfen [of East Germany]: products *see* Orwocolor

References are to paragraph numbers unless otherwise indicated. n=footnote.