HANS LUDWIG von Schweinitz

Photographer Career 1May1950-1957

In Germany
By Helga von Schweinitz

Introduction

This compendium contains scans of Hans' notebooks during his photography Apprenticeship from 1 May 1950 to 1May 1952. Then Hans' became a photographer and worked at verious companies until he emigrated to USA in 1957. At the end is a set of instruction on how a Dark Room operates, take from the internet in 2025.

Fotolaborant apprenticeship 1950-52 187pgs 220102 Fotolaborant photos 1950-52 3pgs 220102 Fotograf 1952-57 25pgs 23052616 Photography Exposed_How to Develop Film in a Darkroom

The End

HANS LUDWIG von Schweinitz

Fotolaborant 1May1950-1May1952

Photo
Apprenticeship
By Helga von Schweinitz

Introduction

Hans Ludwig von Schweinitz was born 26 October 1934. In 1945, when Hans was 13 years old, he and his family fled Silesia and became refugees. Eventually they arrived in Wiesbaden, Germany and made a new home.

While he was only 15 years old, Hans began an apprenticeship for Photography on 1May 1950.

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Lehrbericht

The first section herein, contains images from the book that Hans composed for his graduation from the apprenticeship. It is called a "Lehrbericht" or Learning Report, and contains all the photography knowledge learned by Hans. At the beginning of Hans' Lehrbericht is an essay, which demonstrates that he now understands the photography process in technical, chemical, and intricate terms and is ready to continue in this profession. A translation of this summation is provided in this introduction.

Notebook

The second and third sections contain images from Hans notebook while he was an apprentice. The second section contains images of his work related to learning as Fotolaborant (Photo apprentice). The third section contains images of the other general education he received during the same time period. Late in 1950, when he was only 3/4 of year into the apprenticeship, Hans wrote an essay to demonstrate that he understood the photography process in general terms. A translation is provided in this introduction.

Contracts and Paystubs

The forth section contains images of paystubs that Hans received and any related contracts.

Translation of essay in Fotolaborant Notebook written about Jan or Feb 1951.

Vor einem 3/4 Jahr fing ich an einen Beruf um lernen und roar Fotolaborant.

Morgens um 1/2 7 Uhr steh ich auf und fahre dann mit dem Fahrad ins Geschäft.

Ich fähre ungefähr eine 1/2 Stunde durch einen wunderschönen Wald immer bergab.

Im Sommer ist der Weg besonders schön und es ist gleichzeitig ein Frühsport.

Um 8 Uhr fängt dann die Arbeit an.

Im Sommer ist dann immer Hochbetrieb.

Als erstes werden die Filme entwickelt.

Dann werden sie Kopiert and vergrö ert.

So geht es dann bist zum mittag vom hellen in die Dunkelkammer.

Im Nachmittage, werden die Bilder getrocknet und die Aufträge werden fertig gemacht.

Zum schlu wird dann die Dunkelkammer aufgeraümt und alles für den nächsten tag zurecht gemacht.

Um 5 Uhr ist dann früher Aaend.

Im Sommer setzen ich mich dann aufs Rad und es geht nach Schierstein zum Baden, oder ich fahree in der gegend spazieren. 3/4 years ago I started a job to learn and become a photo lab technician.

I get up at 7:30 a.m. and ride my bike into the business.

I drive about half an hour downhill through a beautiful forest.

The path is particularly beautiful in summer and it is also an early morning exercise.

Work then begins at 8 a.m.

The summer is always busy.

The films are developed first.

Then they are copied and enlarged.

This is how it is until lunchtime from daylight to the darkroom.

In the afternoon, the pictures are dried and the assignments are completed.

Finally, the darkroom is tidied up and everything is prepared for the next day.

At 5 o'clock it is then early evening.

In the summer I ride my bike and go to Schierstein for a swim, or I ride to an area for a walk. Translation of Introduction in Lehrbericht written after May 1952.

Teaching Report

1 May 1950 to 1 May 1952 Am 1 Mai 1950 begann ich meine Lehrzeit bei der Firma Strauch, Ihnhaber Kurt Lohmann, Wiesbaden, Bahnhofstrasse 12, als Fotolaborant. On May 1st, 1950 I started my apprenticeship at Strauch, owner Kurt Lohmann, Wiesbaden, Bahnhofstrasse 12, as a photo laboratory technician.

In den ersten Wochen erlernte ich das Trochnen von matten und hochglwz Bildern und das Stusetwen von Bädern. In the first few weeks I learned how to dry matt and high-gloss pictures and how to wash bathrooms.

Vorher wurde ich mit allen Vorgängen und Stubeitsgebieten in der Dunkelhammer vertraut gemacht.

Before that, I was familiarized with all processes and living areas in the Darkroom.

Weiterhin lernte ich das Entwicheln von Platten, Planfilmen, Roll und Kleinbildfilmen im Tank. I also learned how to develop plates, sheet films, roll and 35mm films in the tank.

Später wurde mir das Entwickeln von Platten und Planfilmen in der Schale, und das Entwickeln von Roll und Klein bildfilmen in Dosen beigebracht. I was later taught how to develop plates and sheet films in the tray, and how to develop roll and 35mm film in cans.

Als ein halbes Jahr meiner Lehre um war, wurde ich mit dem Postiv-verfahren vertraut gemacht. After six months of my apprenticeship, I was introduced to the positive process.

Ich lernte die Vershiedenartigkeit der Papieroberflächen und Gradationen herinen. I learned the diversity of paper surfaces and gradations.

Weiterhin erlernte ich das Kopieren and das Strifertigen von Fotokopien.

I also learned how to copy and make photocopies.

Im zweiten Lehrjahr lernte ich das Vergrö ern und das Herstellen von Reproduchtionen.

In the second year of my apprenticeship, I learned how to enlarge and produce reproductions.

Mir wurde dann die Machbehandlung von Negativen und Positiven vertraut gemacht (Stoshwächen, Verstärken, Lackieren, Härten, Shidecken und das Stusflicken).

Mir wurde weiter die Herstellung von Strish und Halbton Dias gerneight.

Im letzten halben Jahr erlenrnte ich das Entwickeln von Stgfa-Colorfimen und das Stustzen von Farb-Entwicklungs Bädern nach den Gebrauchsam weisungen.

Ich konnte weiterhin in der betruten Zeit meine gelernten Erfahrungen mehr verhollständigen und wertiefen.

Ich habe grö te Interesse an meinem Beruf und hoffe das ich in ihm weiter kommen werde. Then I was made familiar with the treatment of negatives and positives (weaknesses, strengthening, lackering, hardening, shidecken and stusflicken).

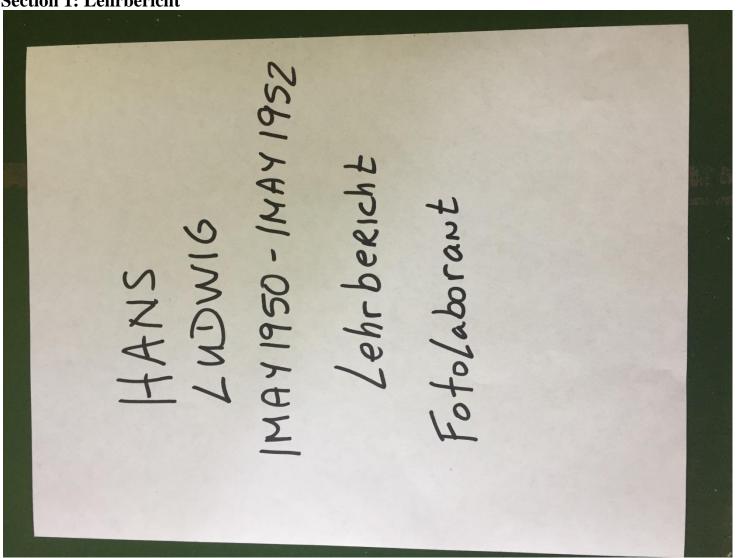
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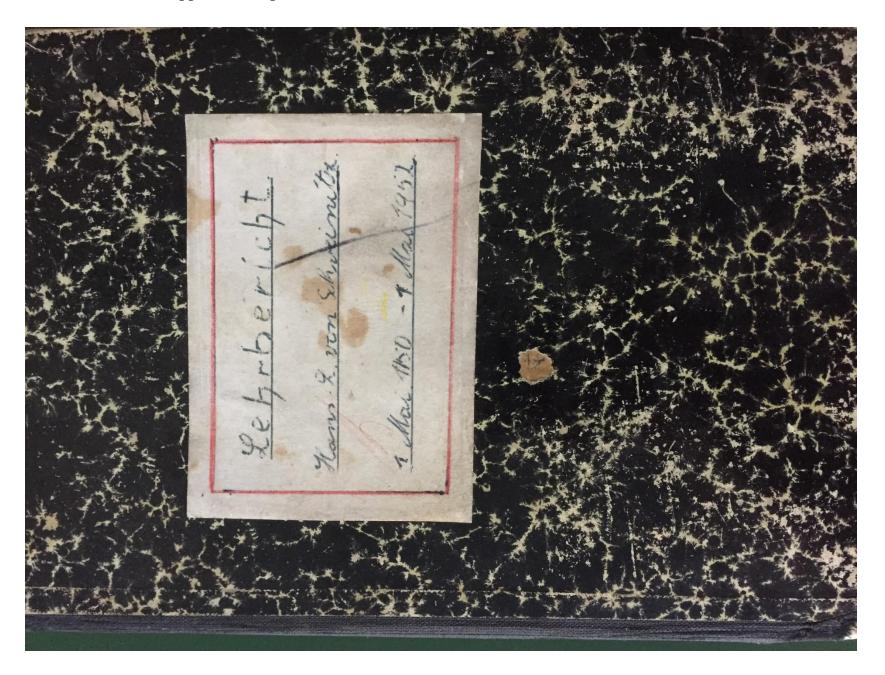
In the last six months I have learned how to develop Stgfa-Colorfilm and how to support color-developing baths according to the instructions for use.

I was able to continue to complement and deepen my experiences during my time.

I am very interested in my job and hope that I will continue to develop in it.

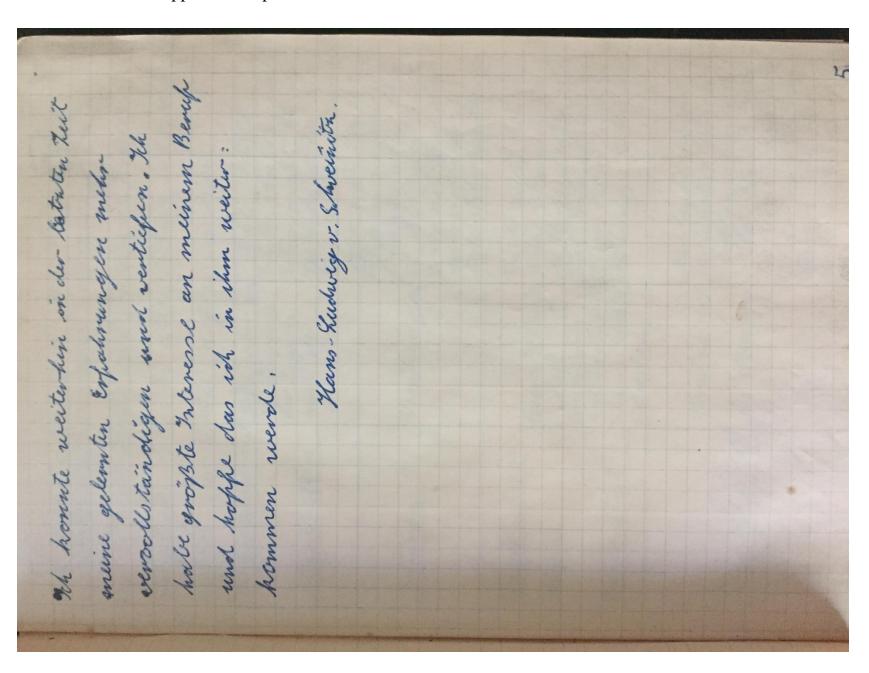
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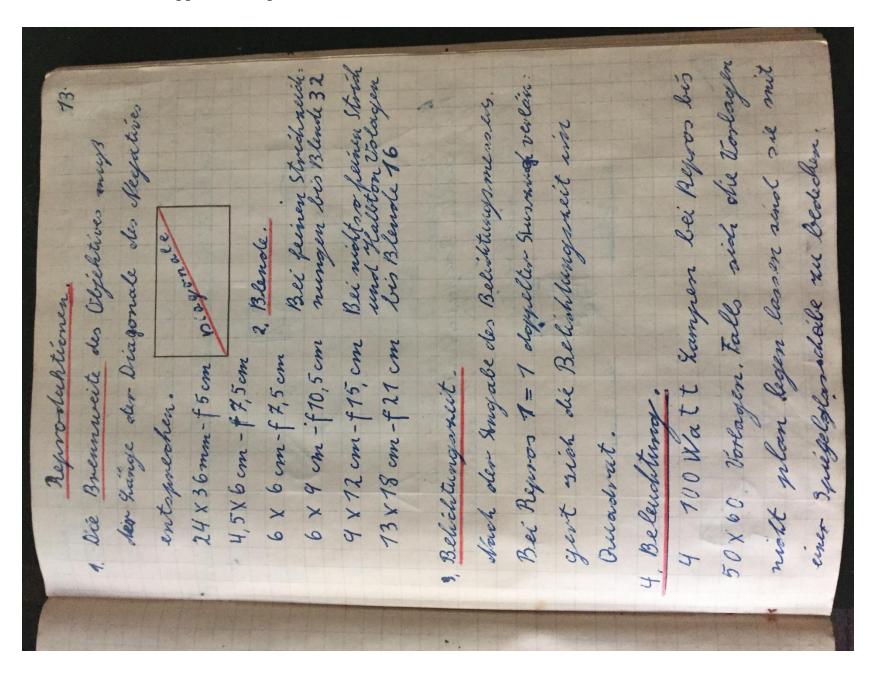


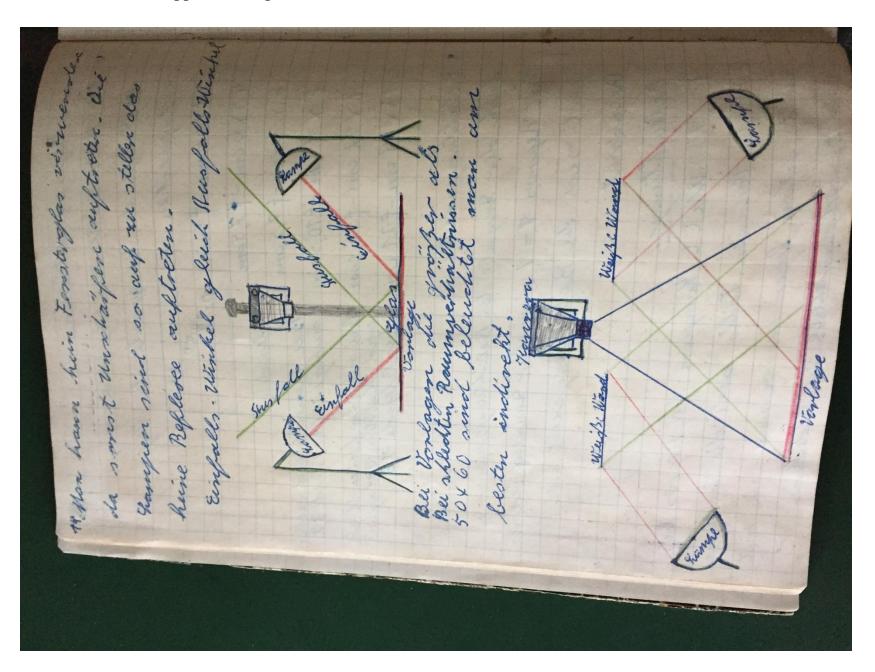
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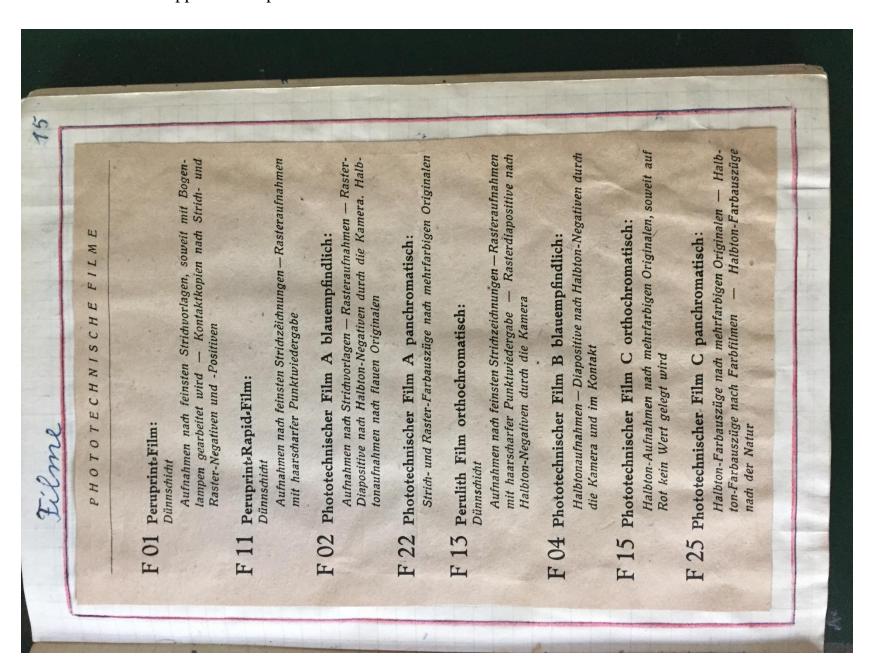
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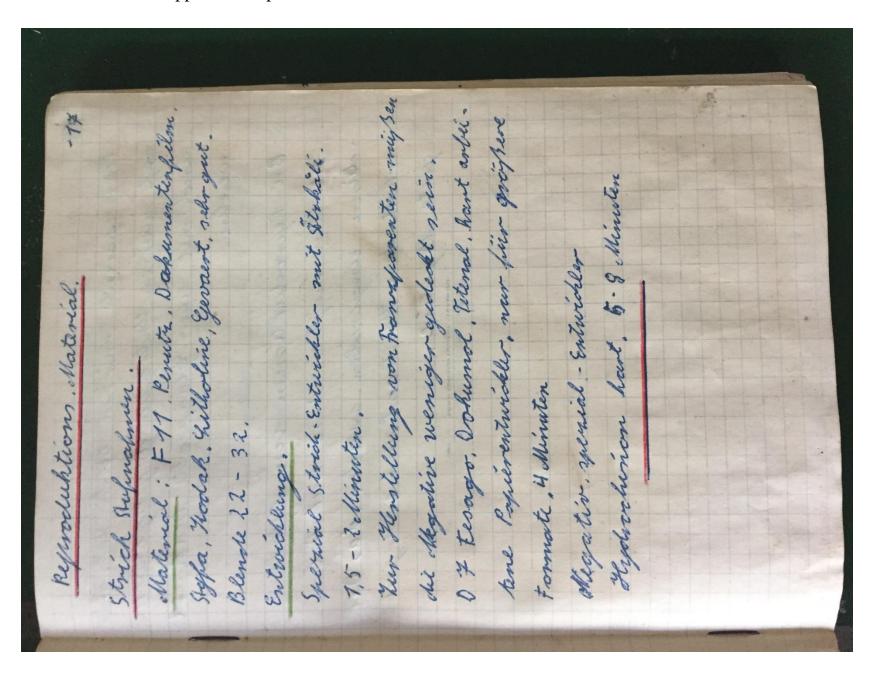
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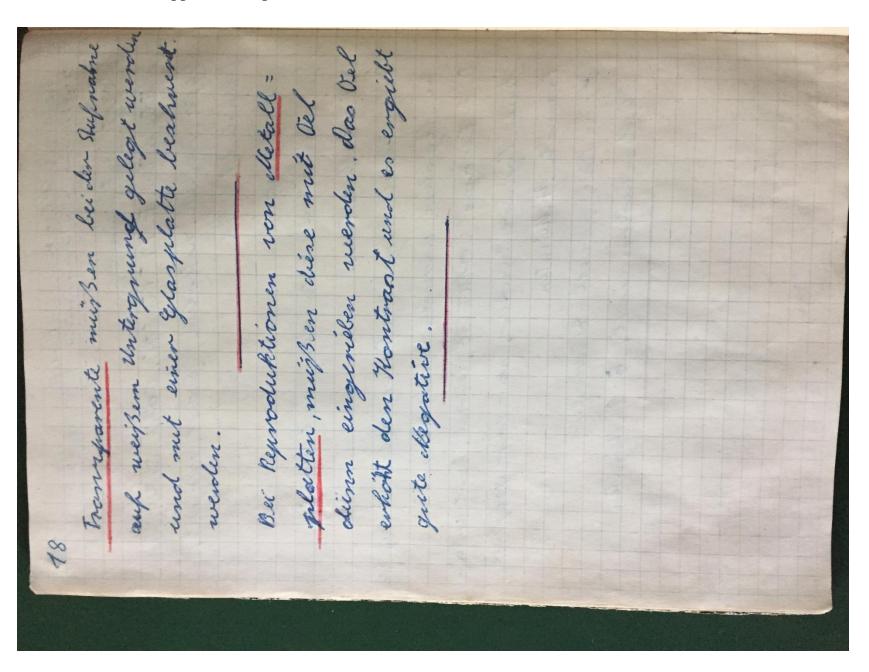


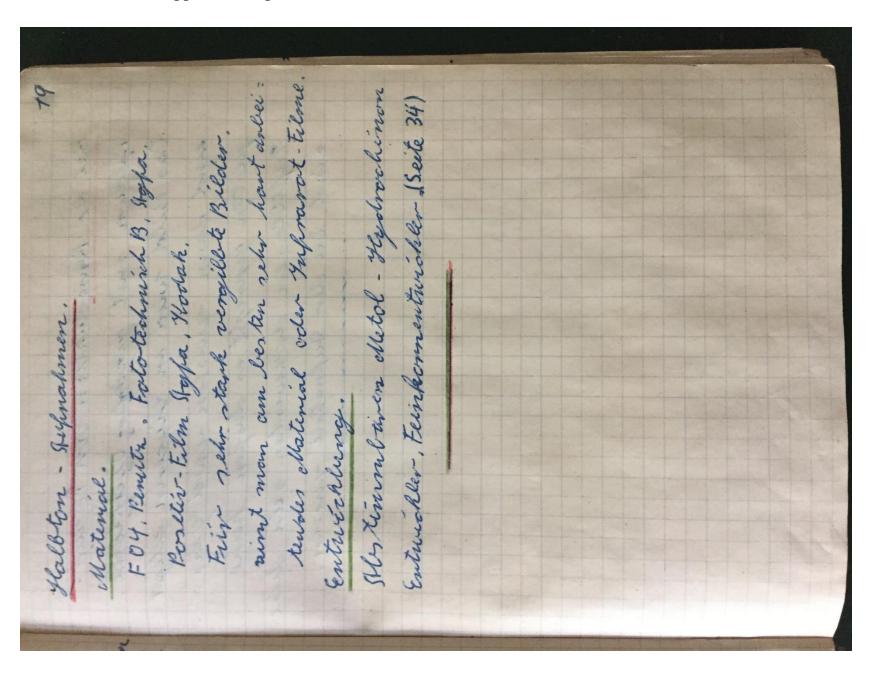


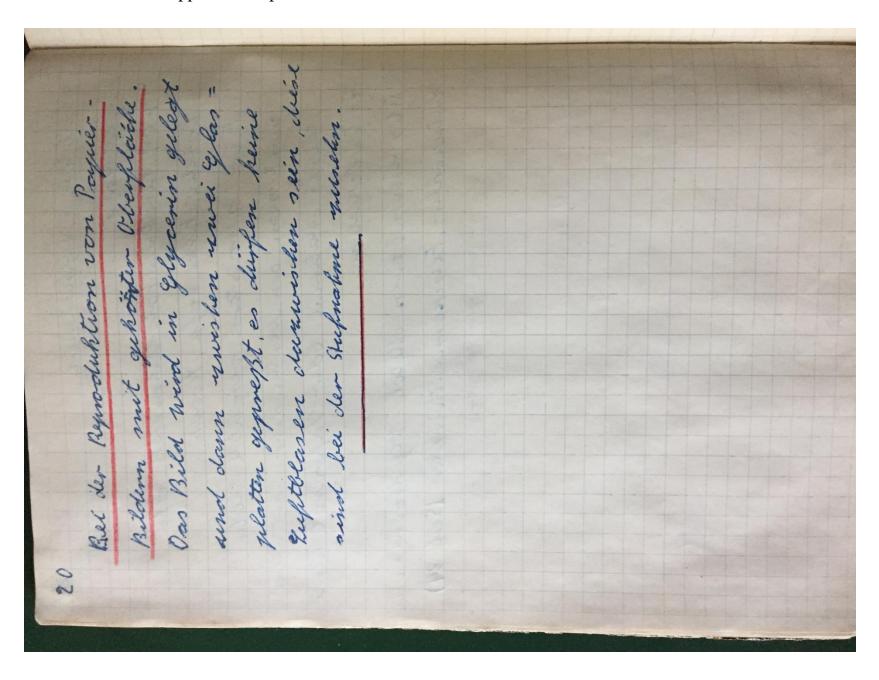


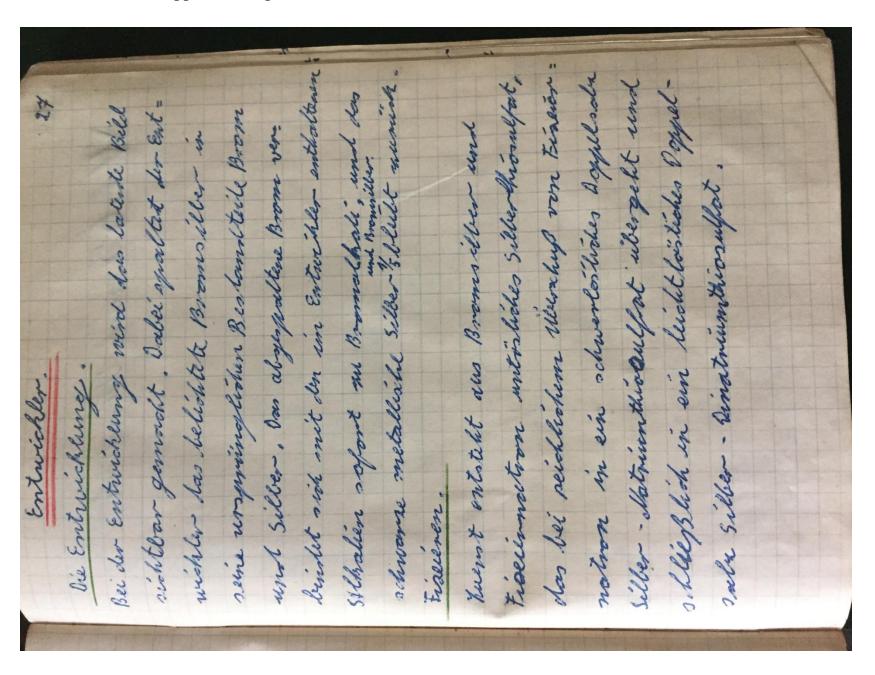
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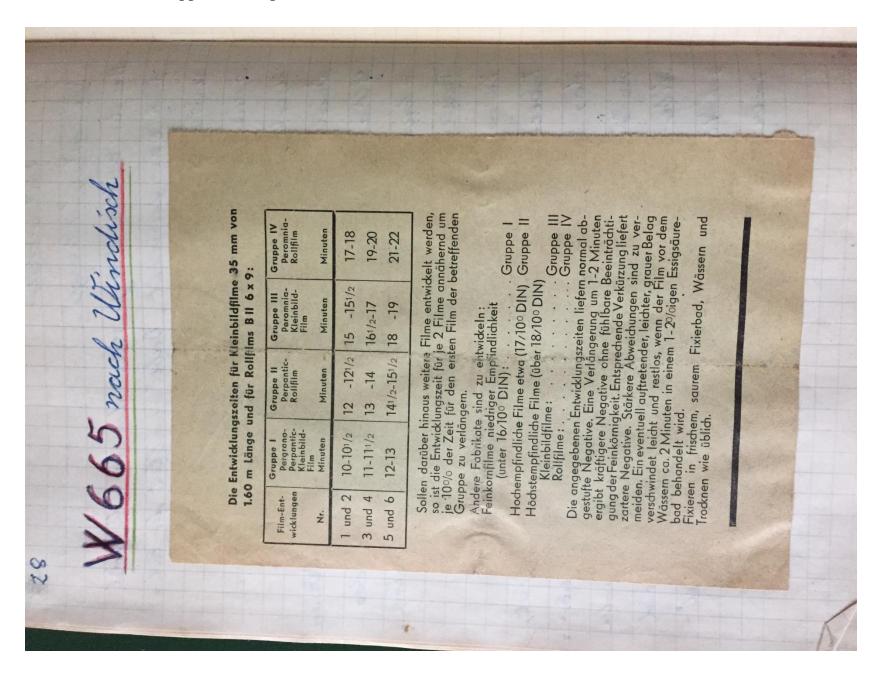






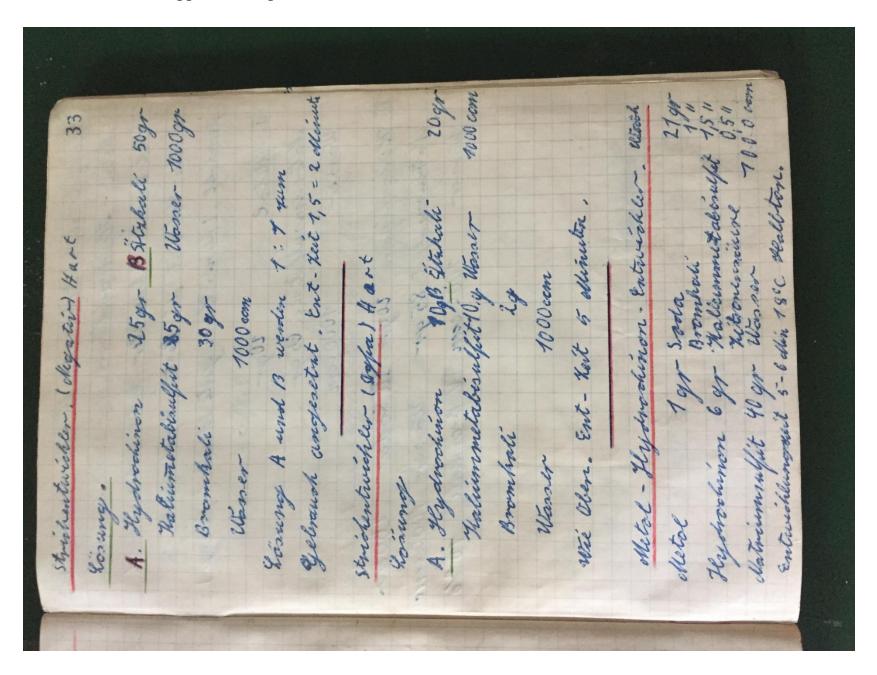


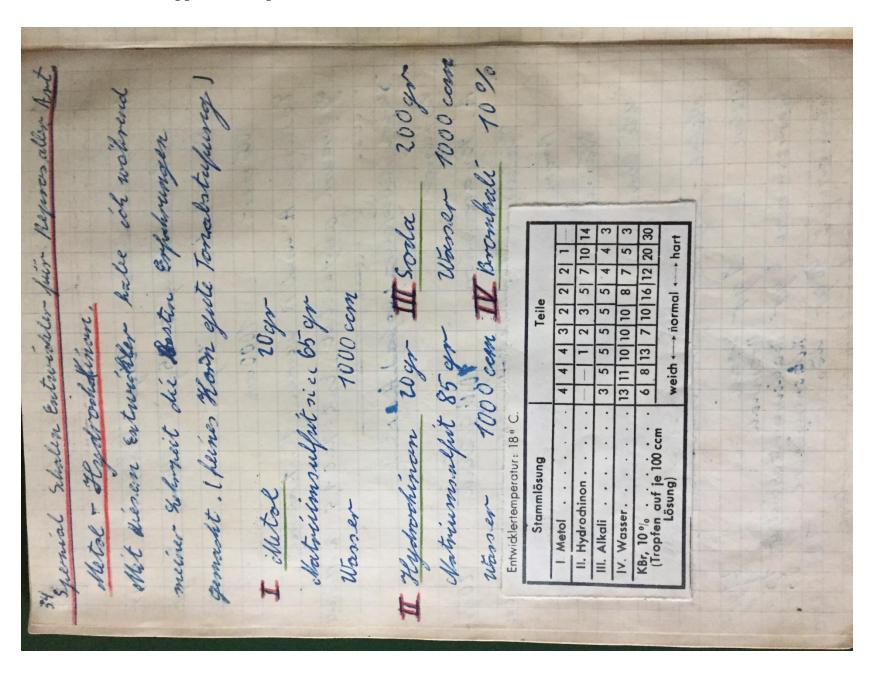


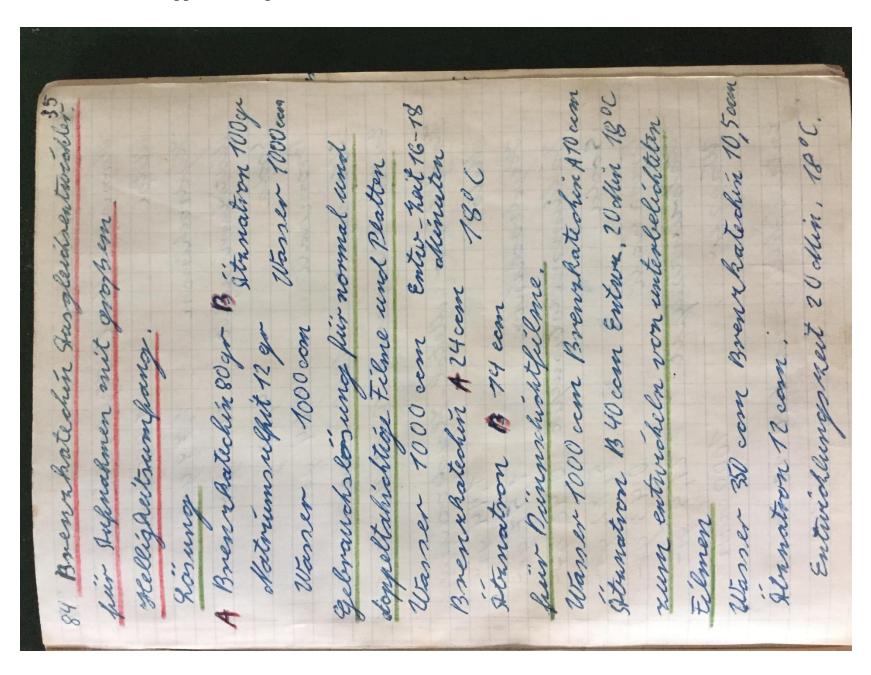


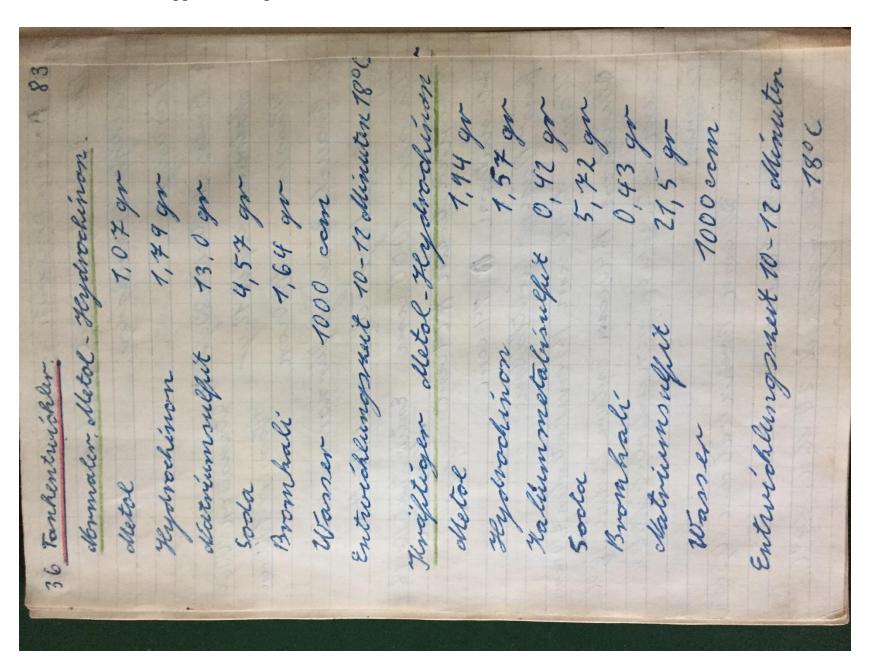
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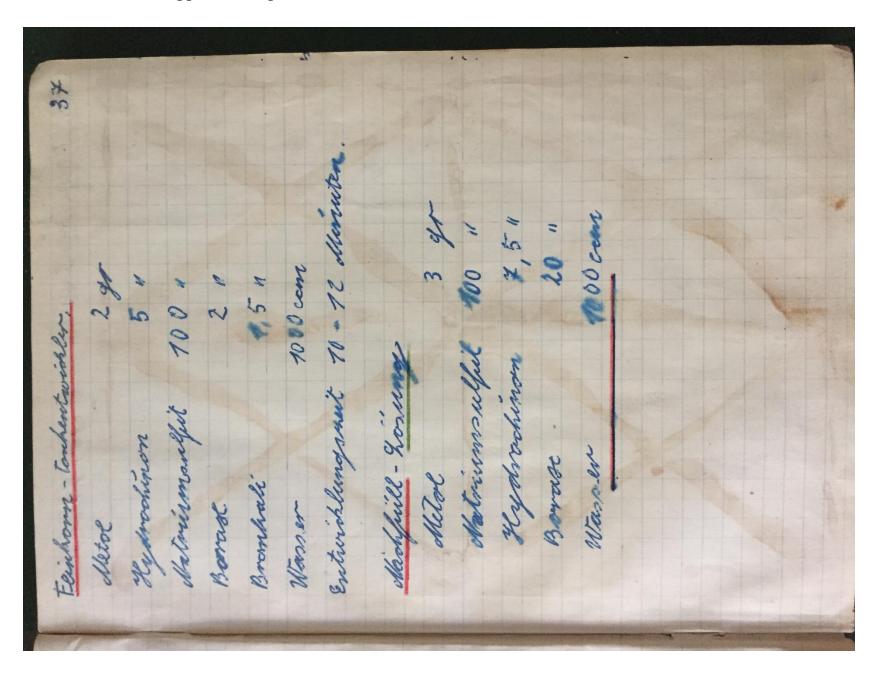
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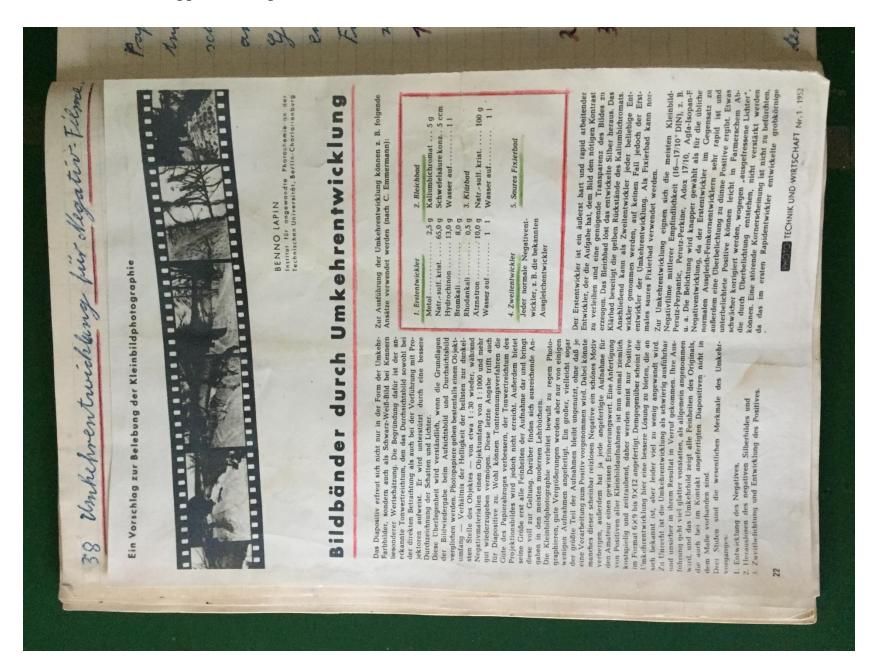




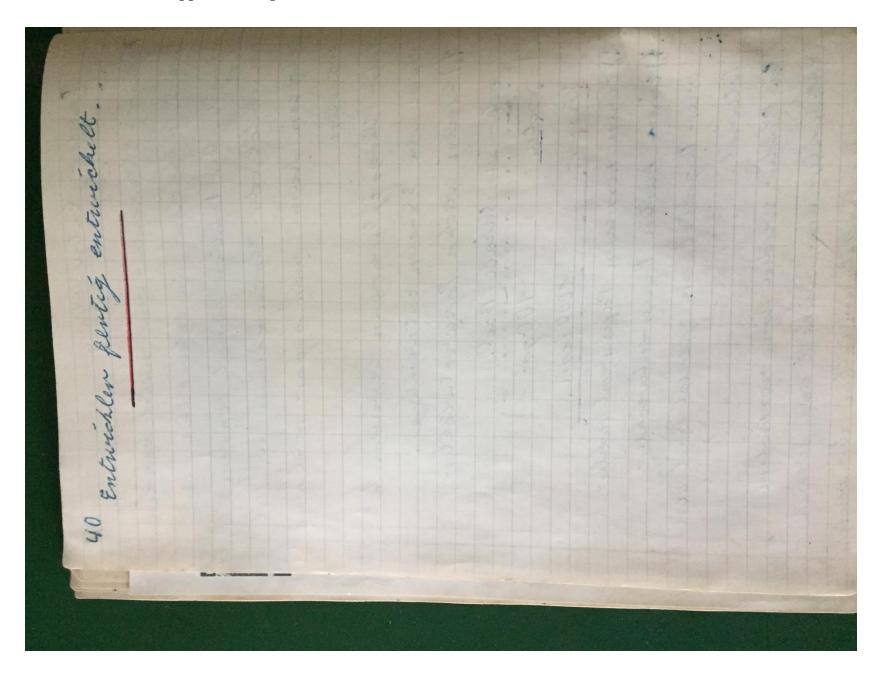




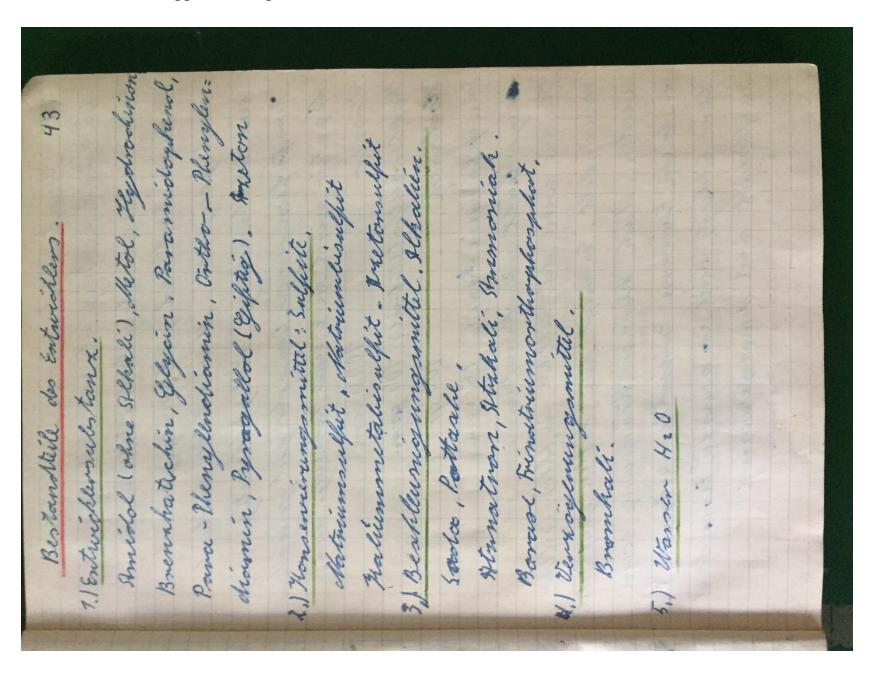


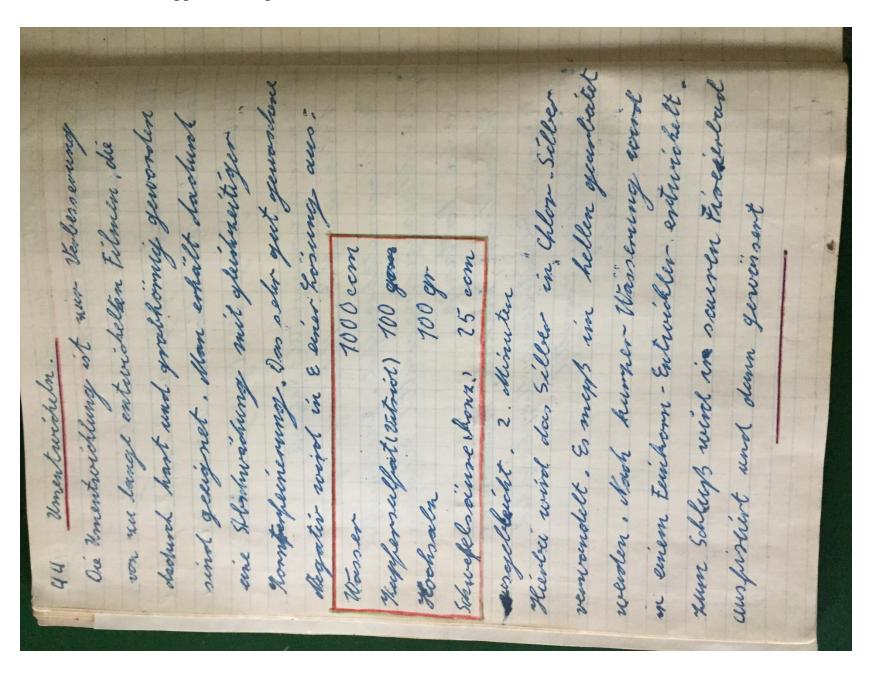


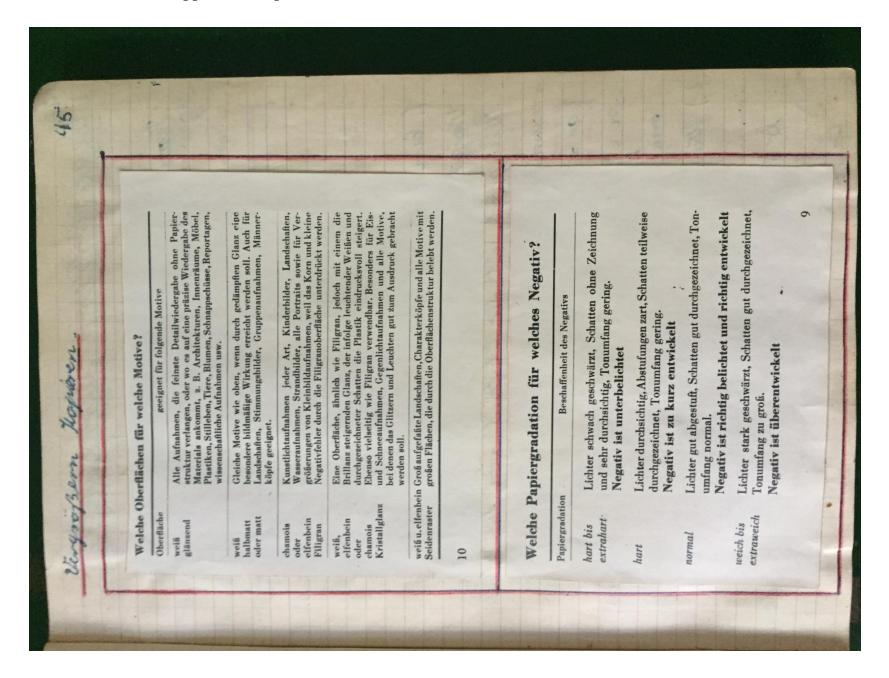
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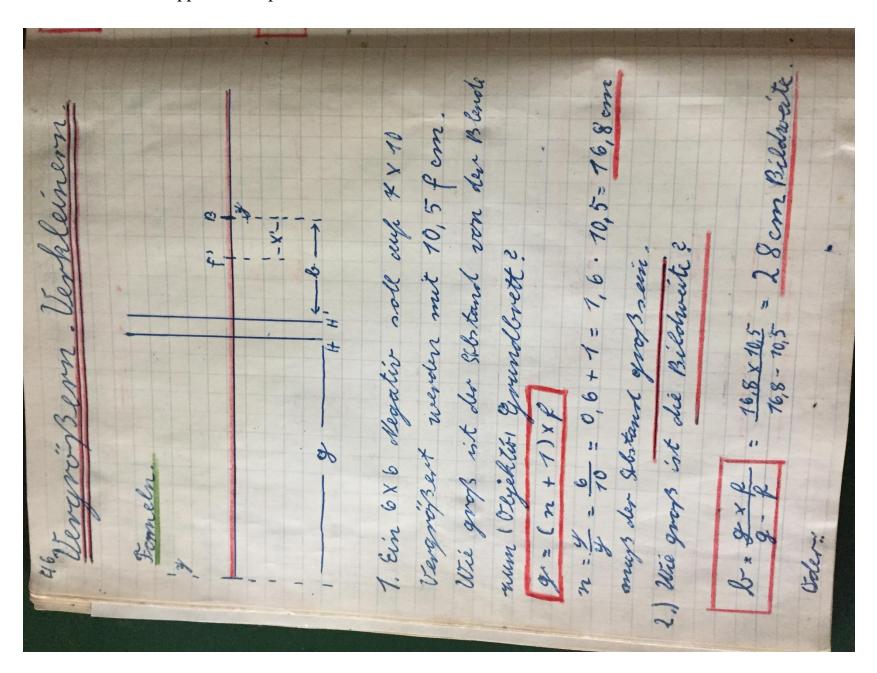


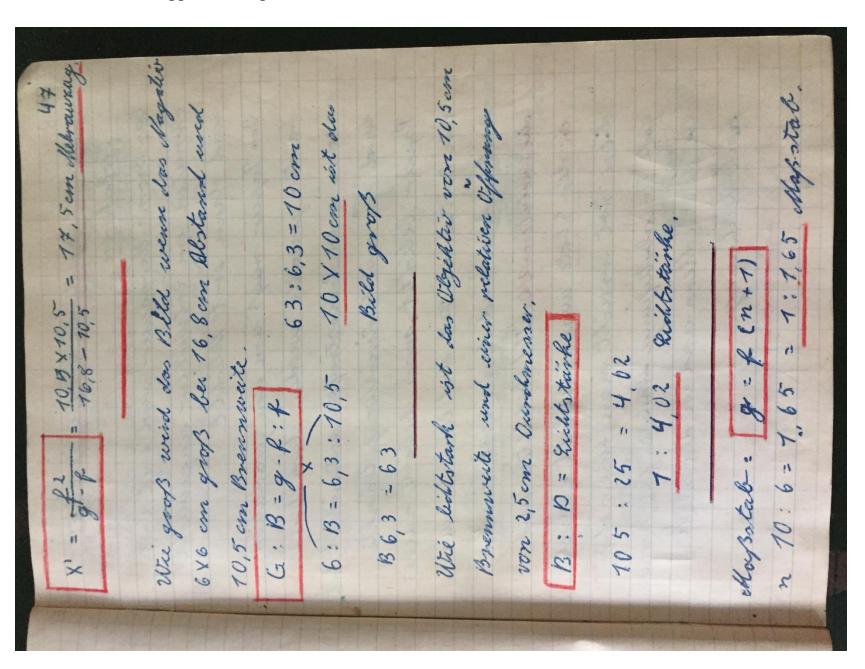
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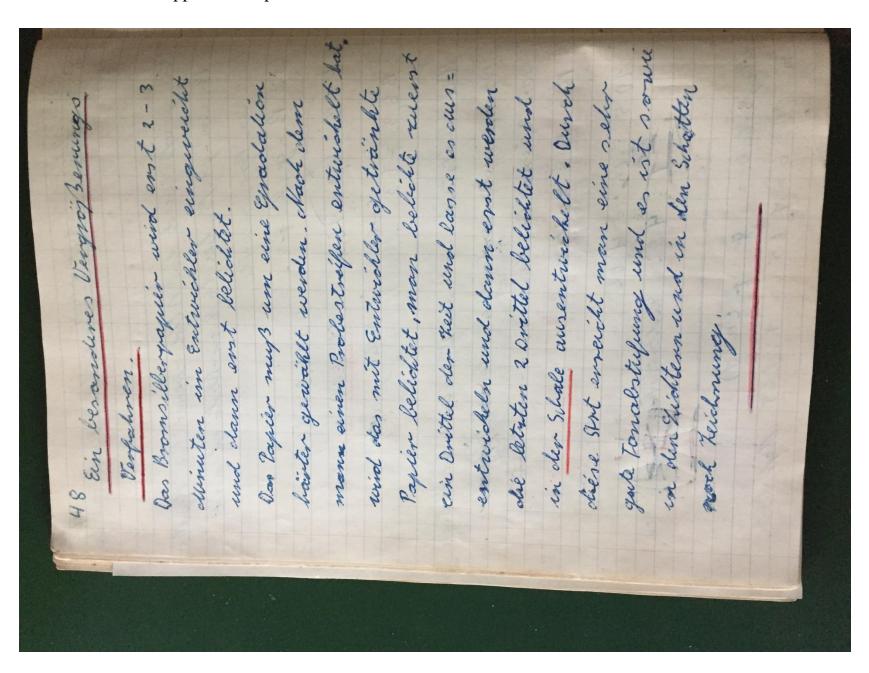


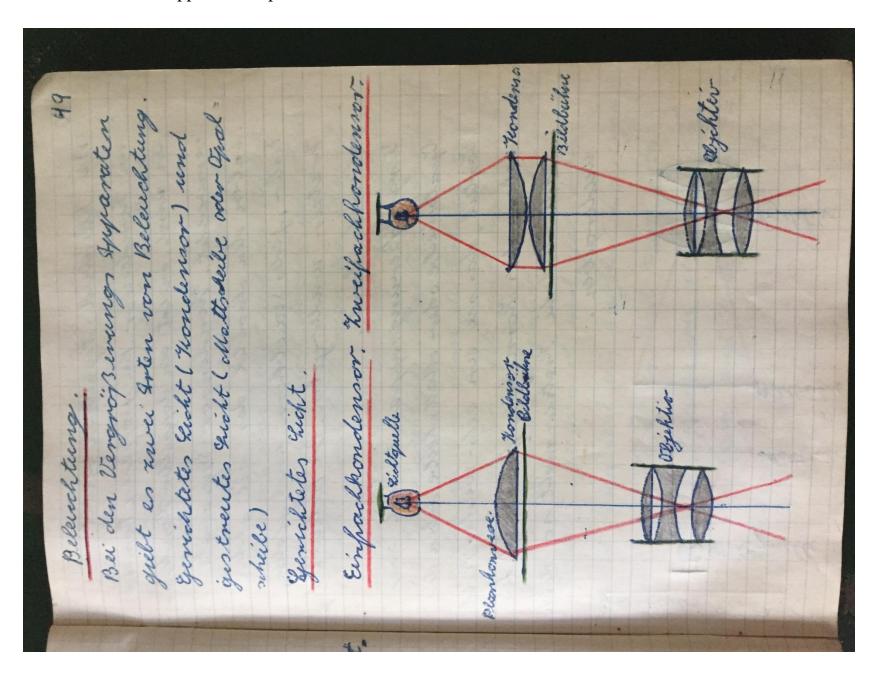


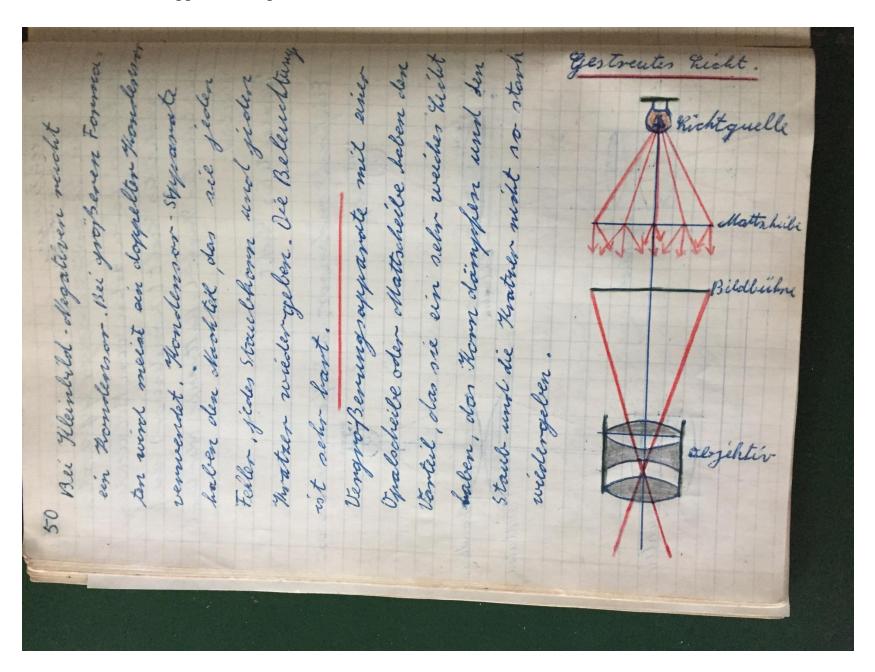


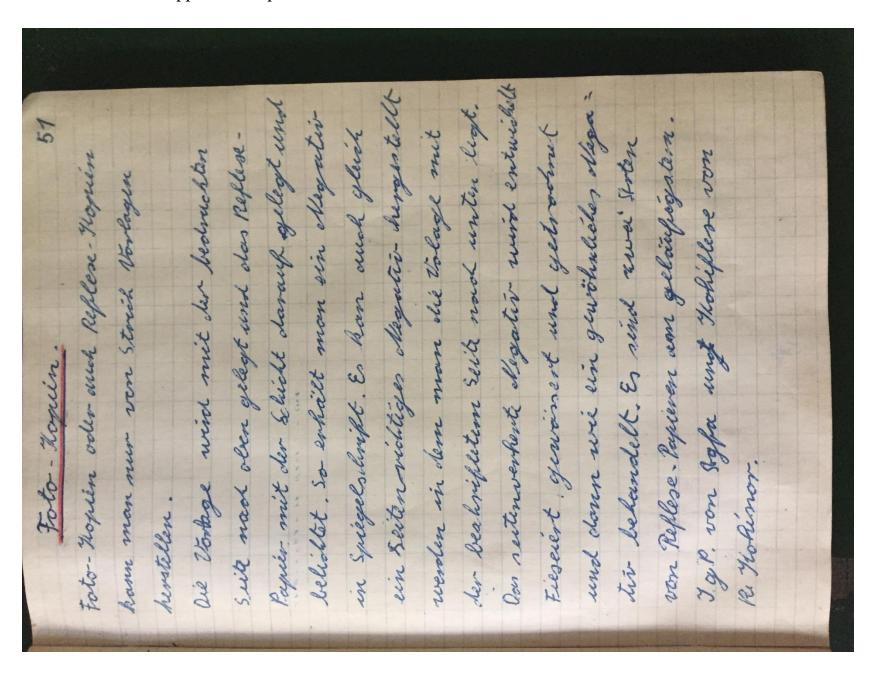


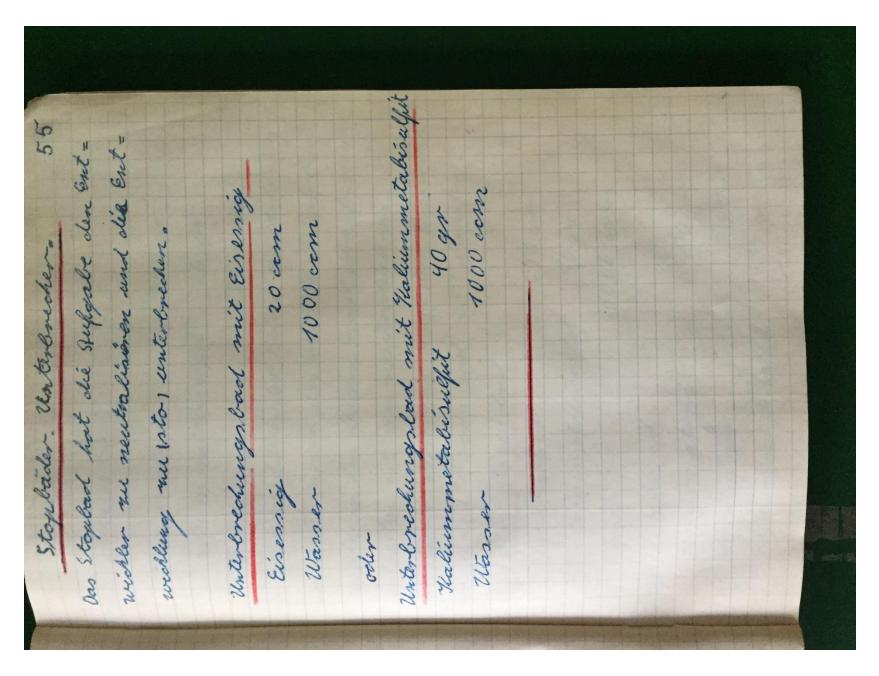


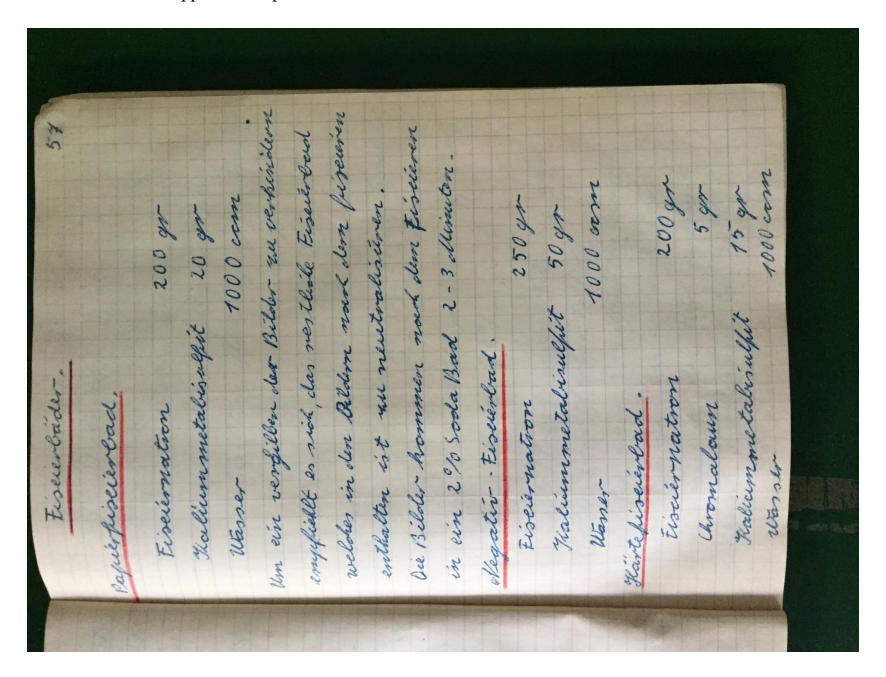


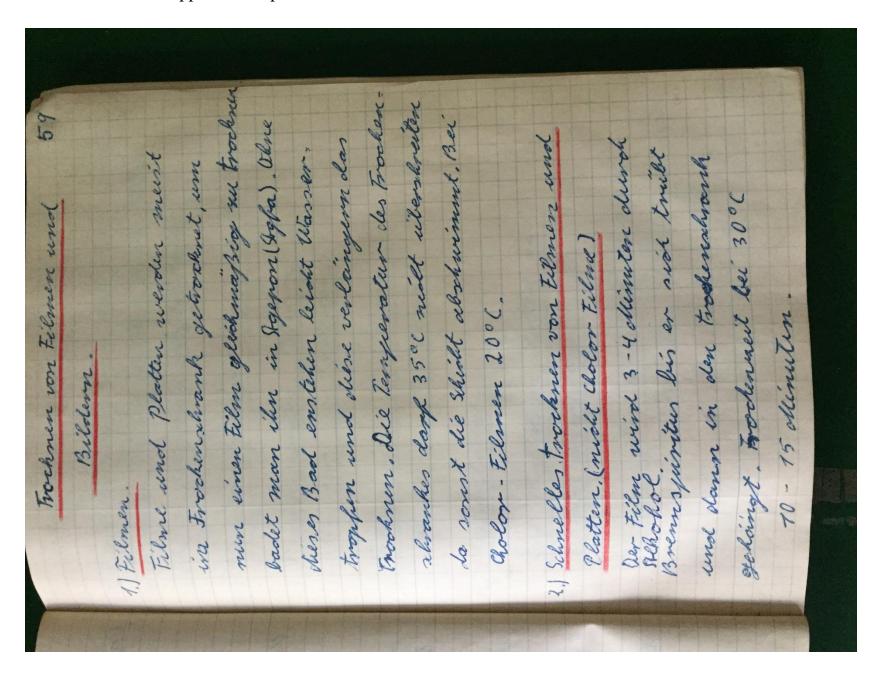


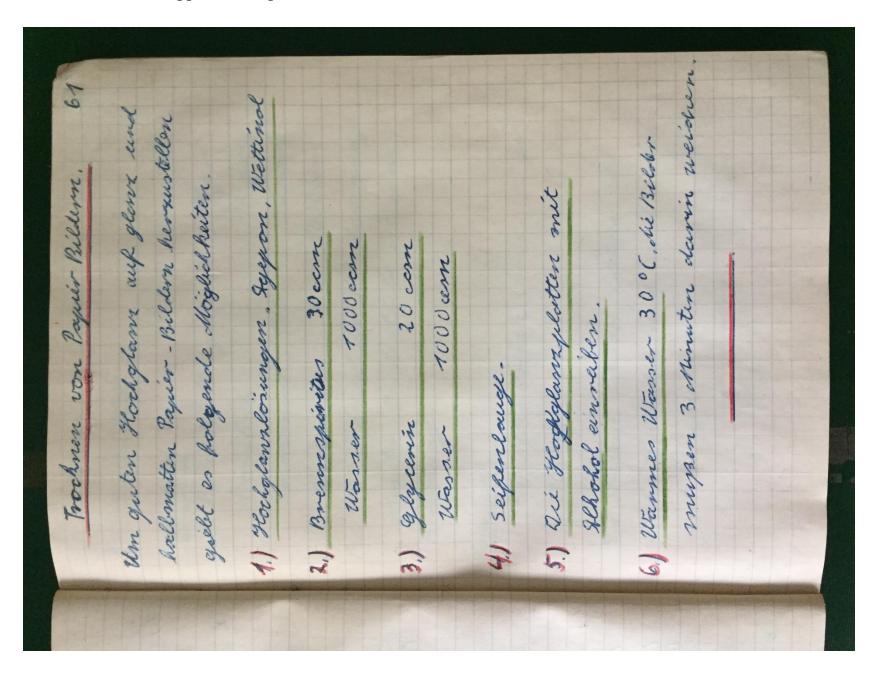


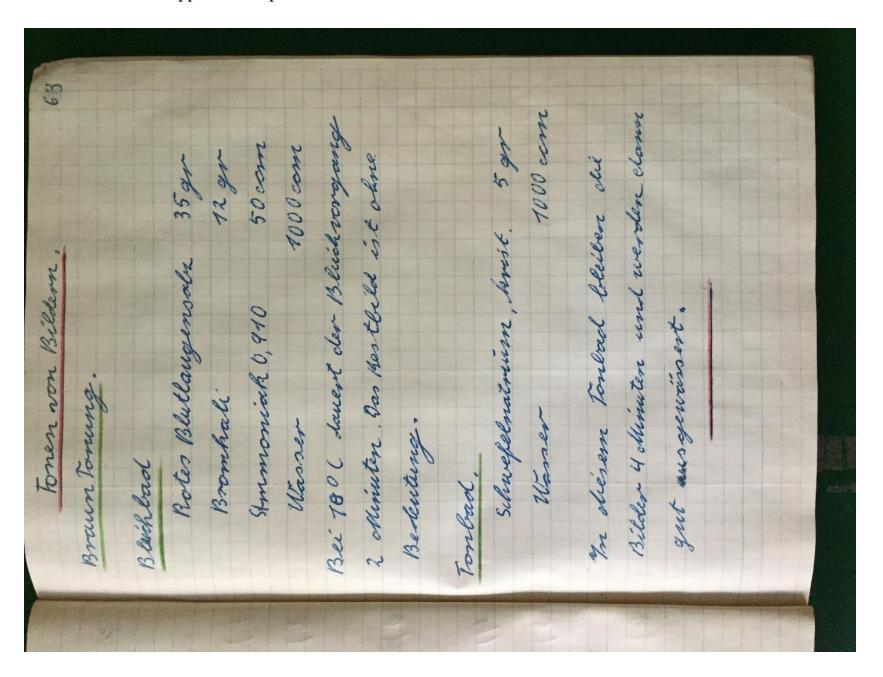






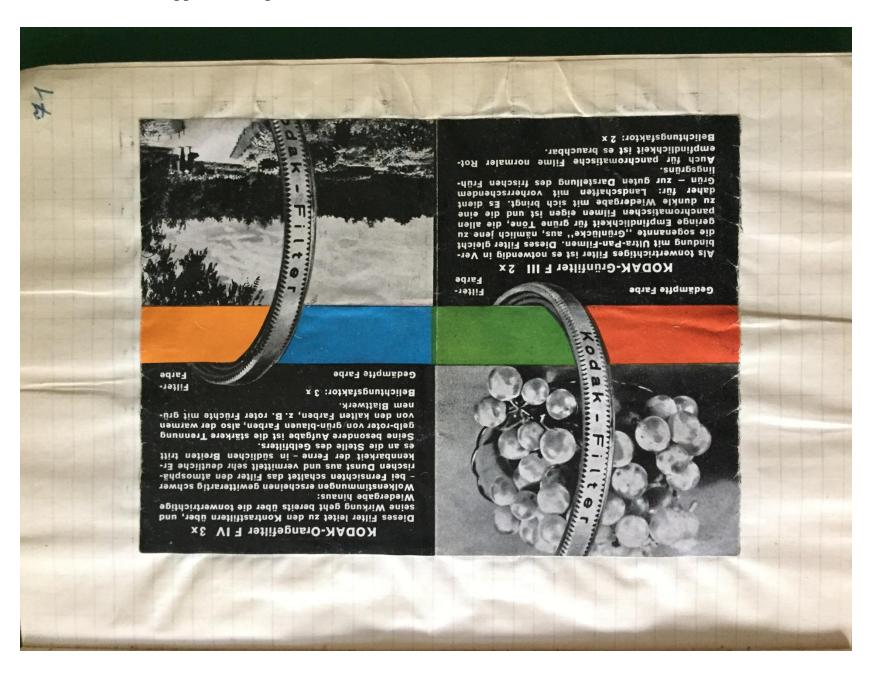




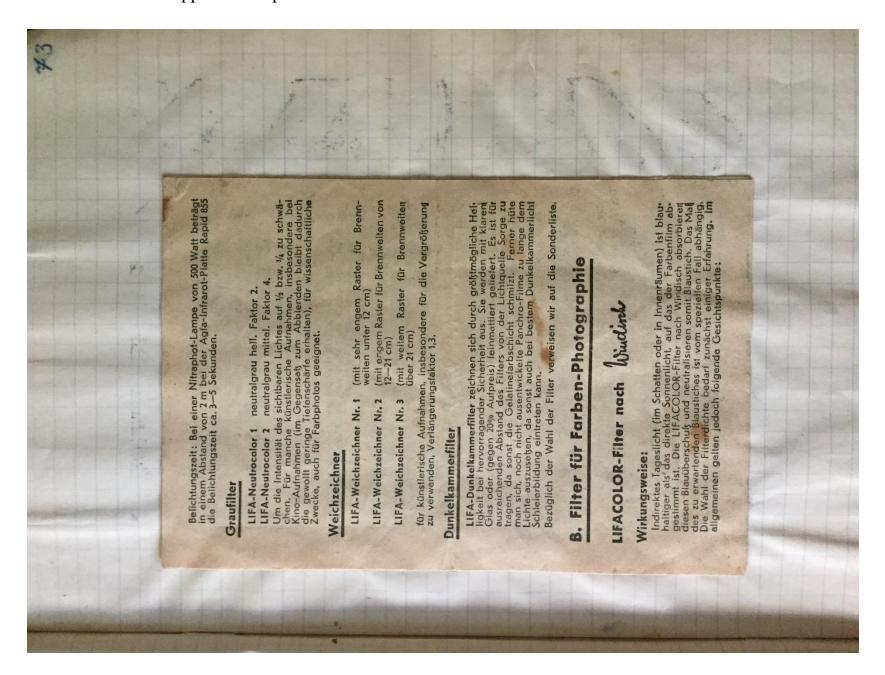


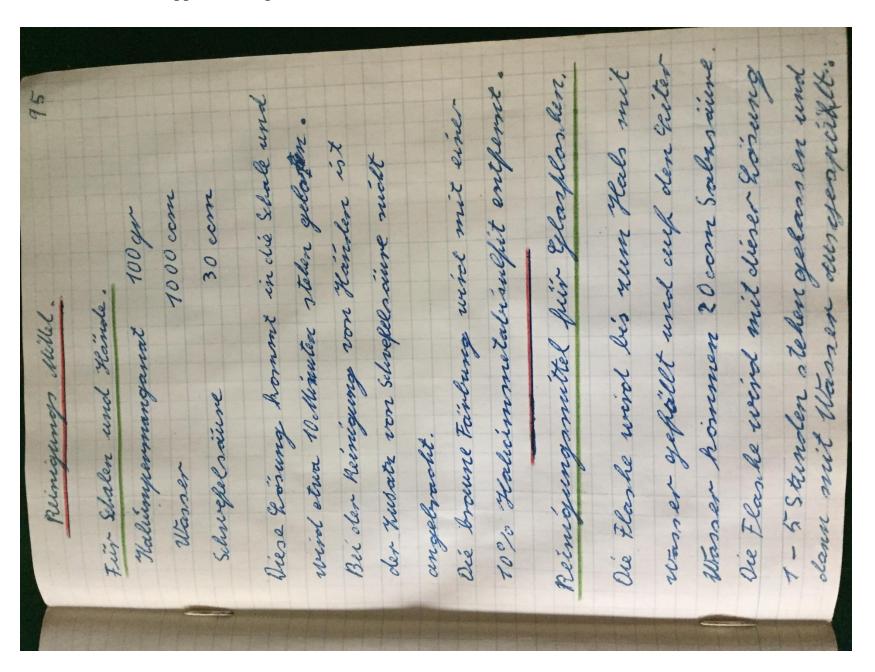




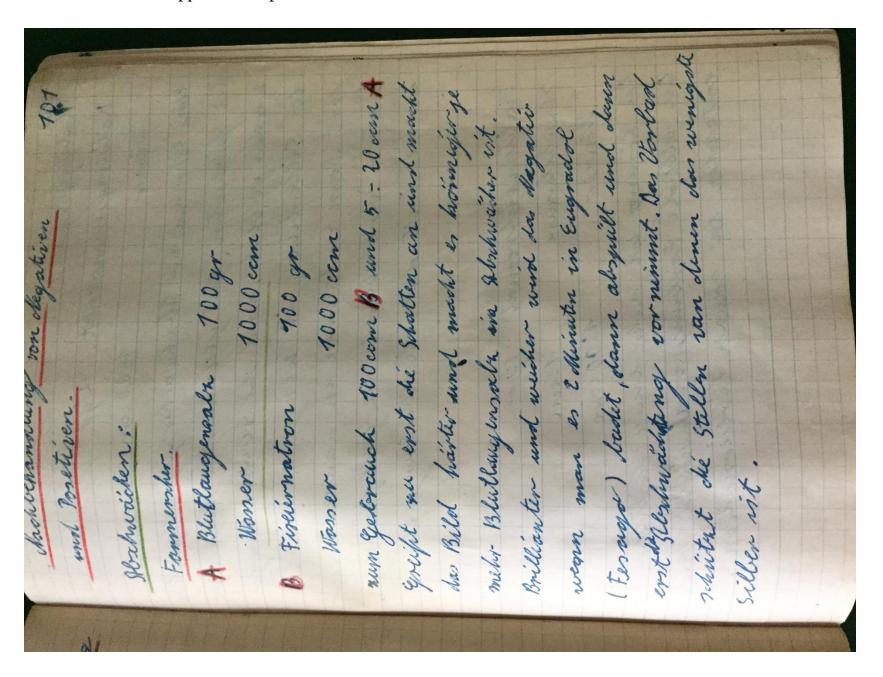


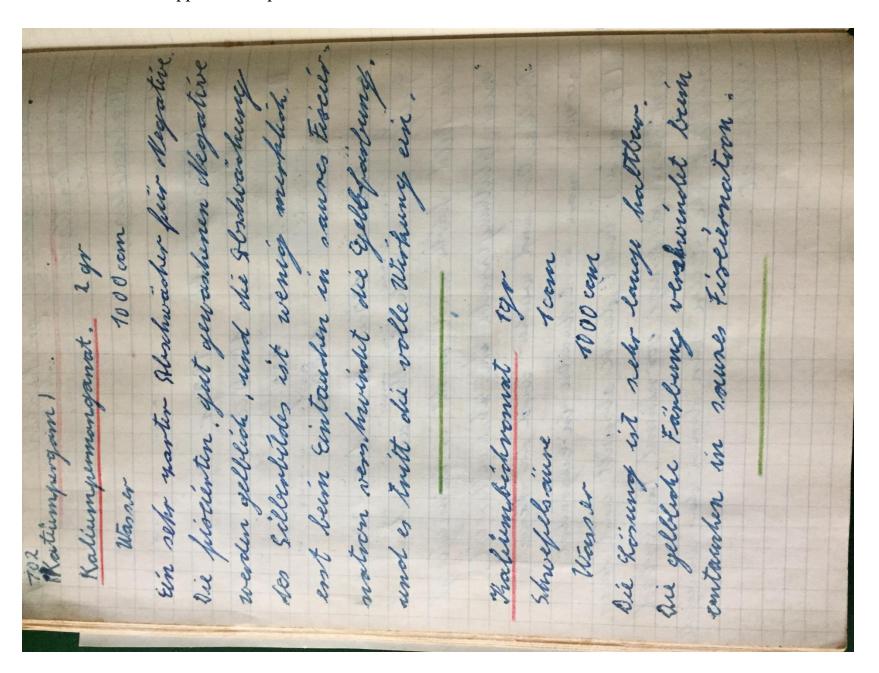


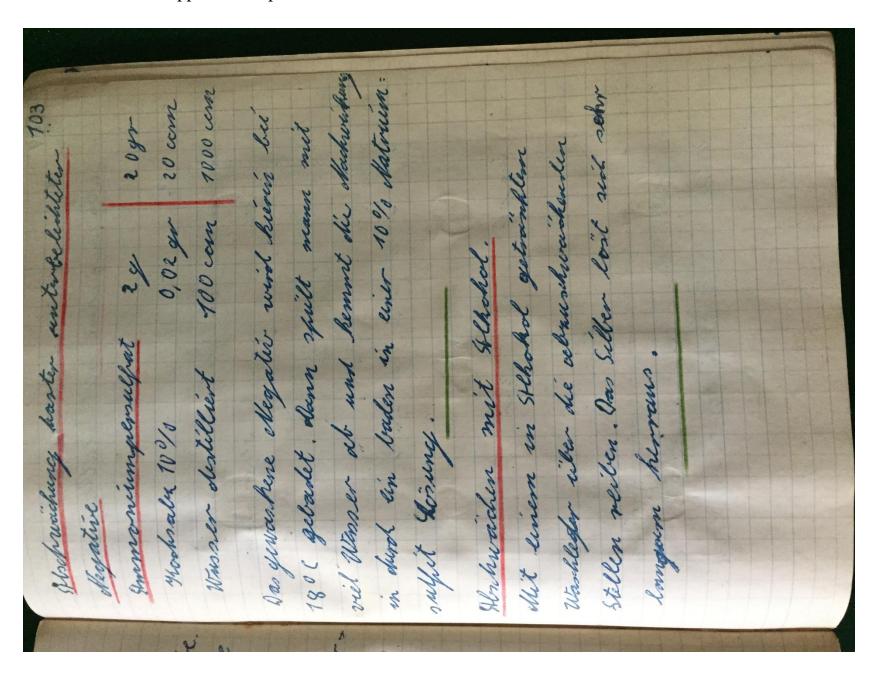




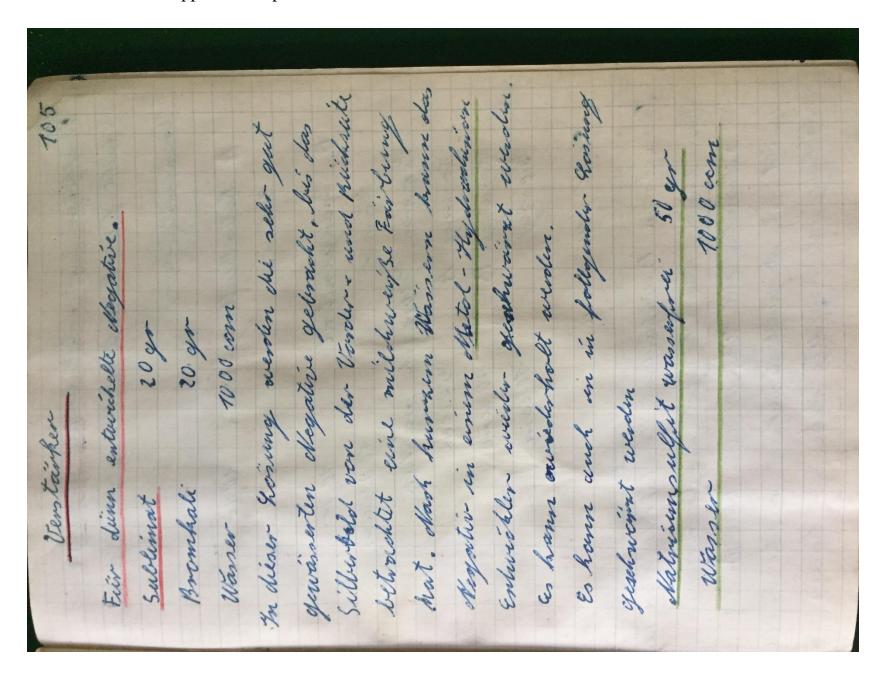


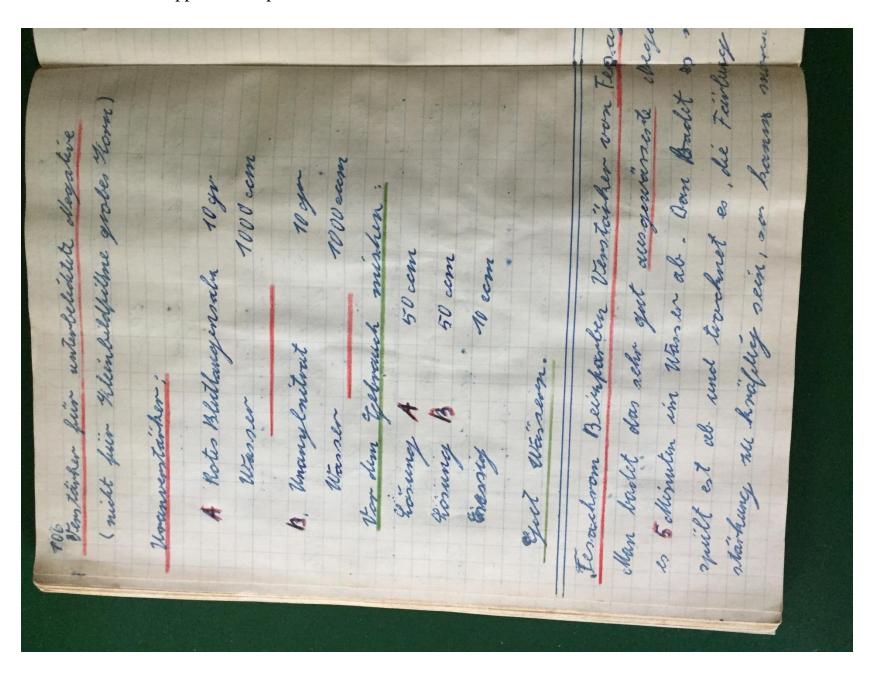


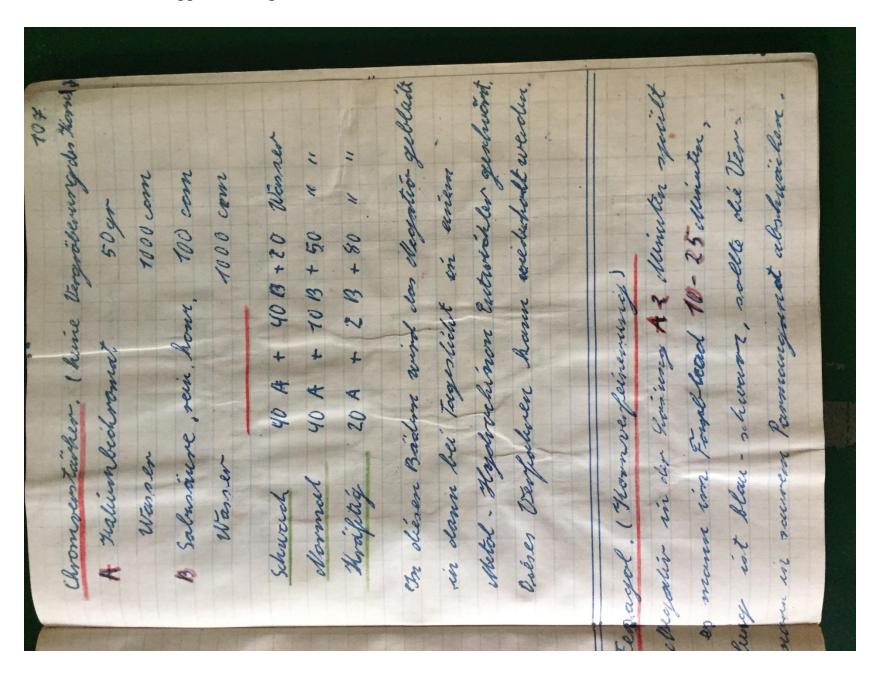




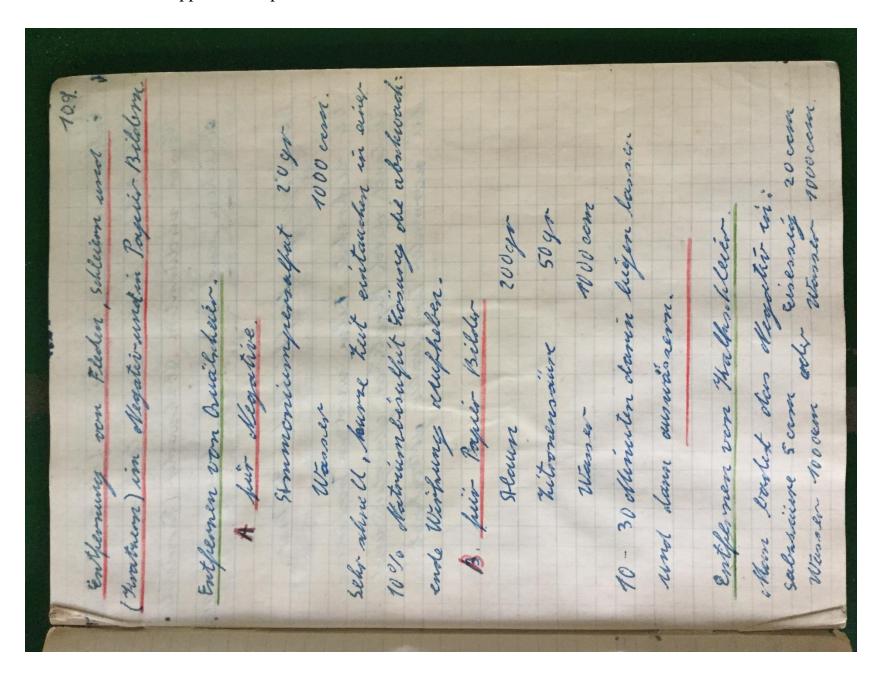


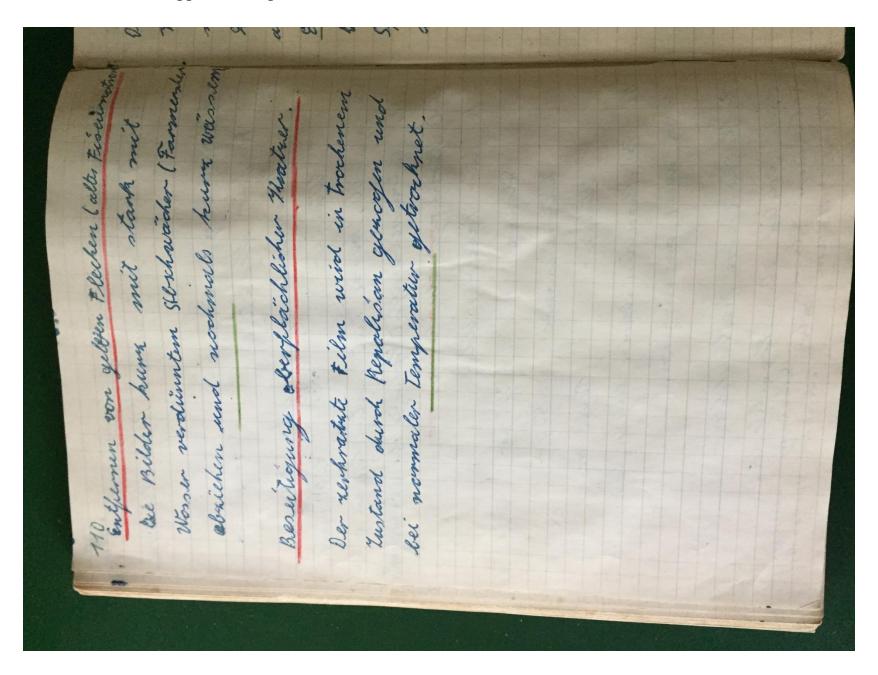


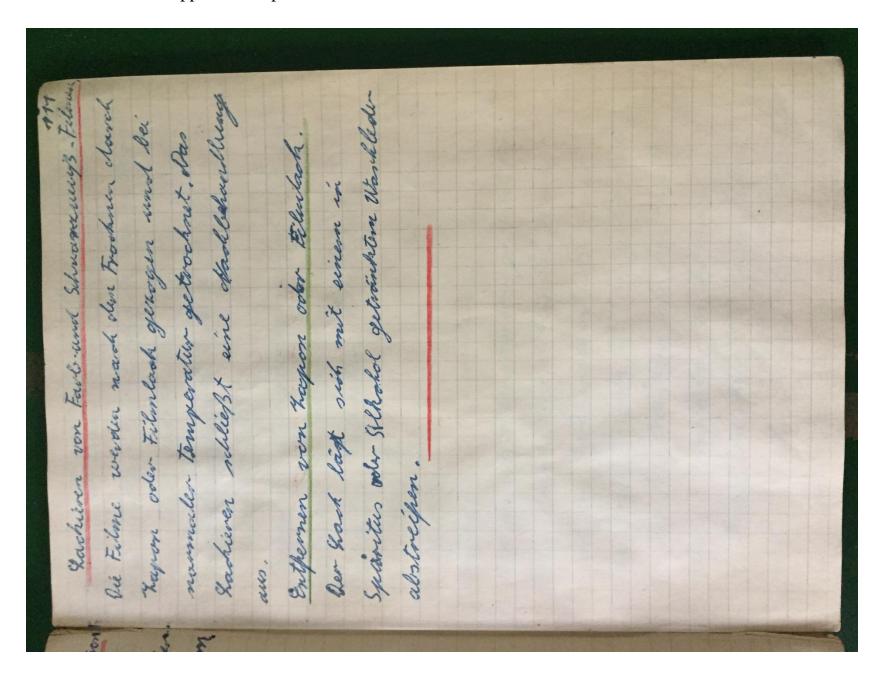


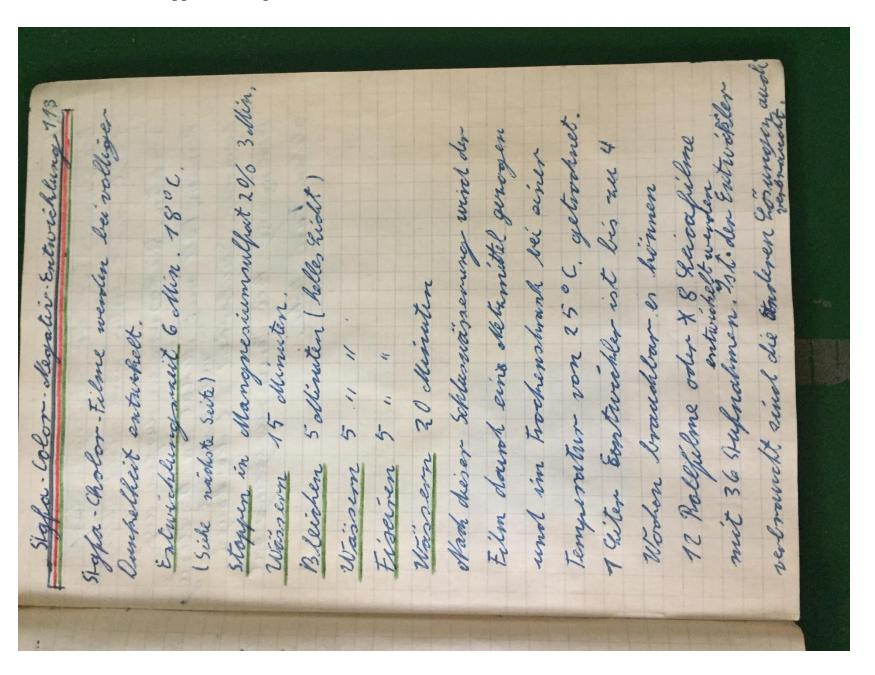


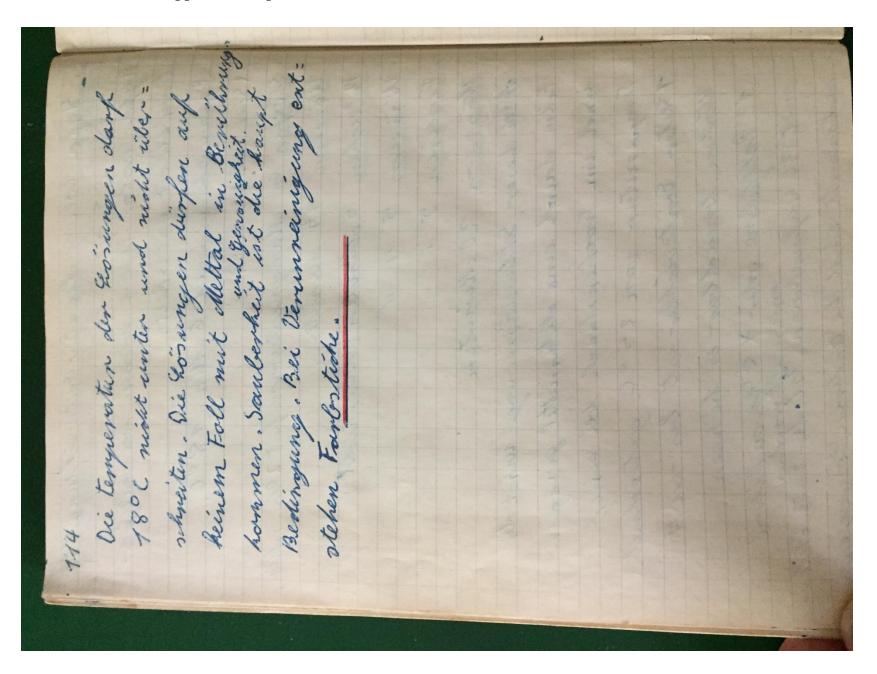


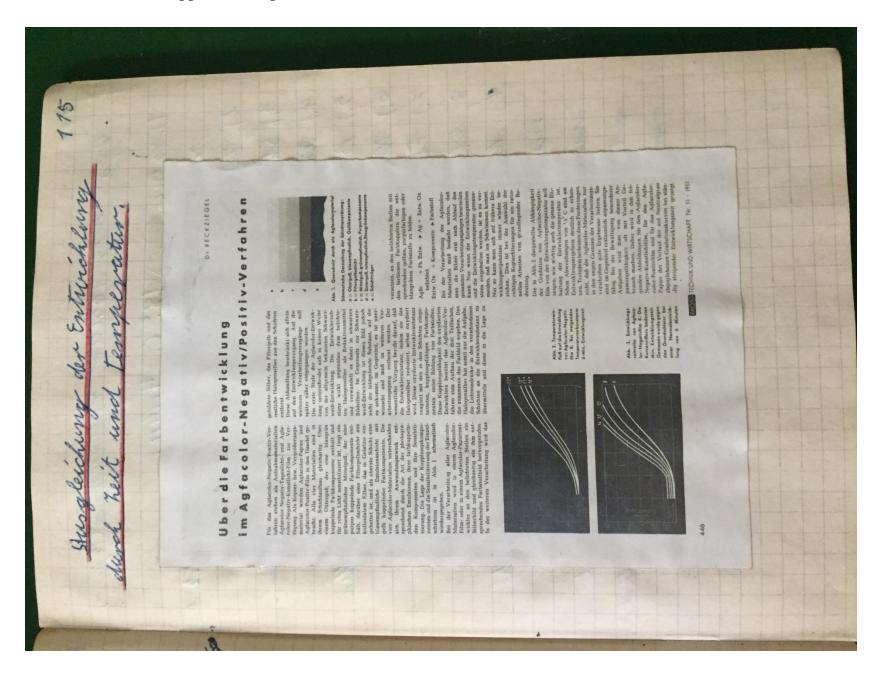


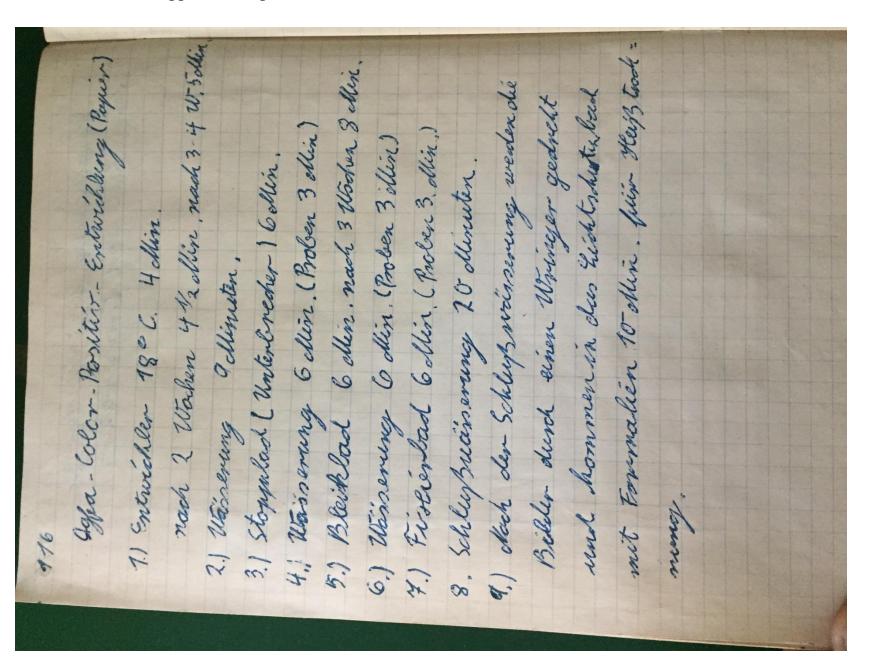


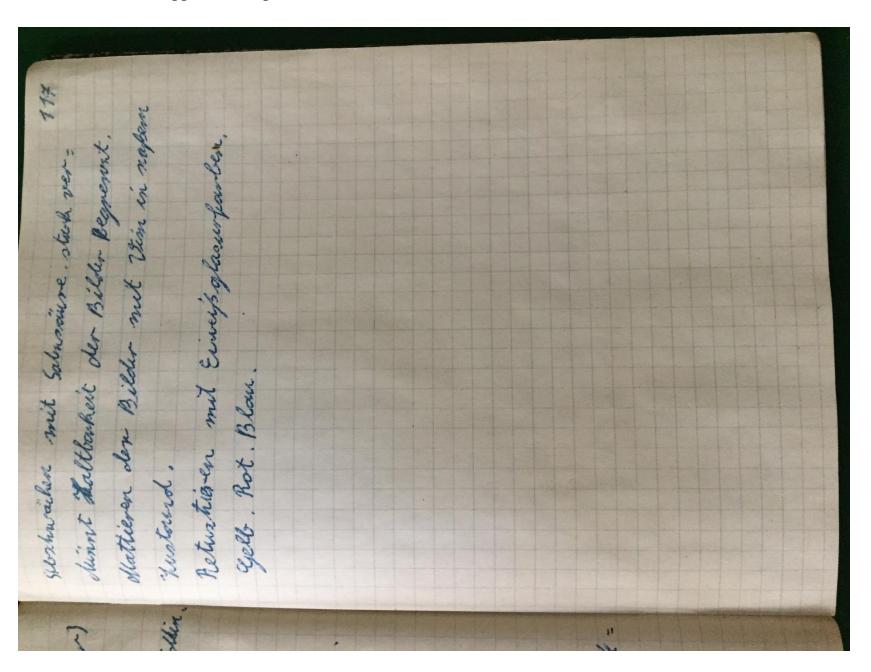


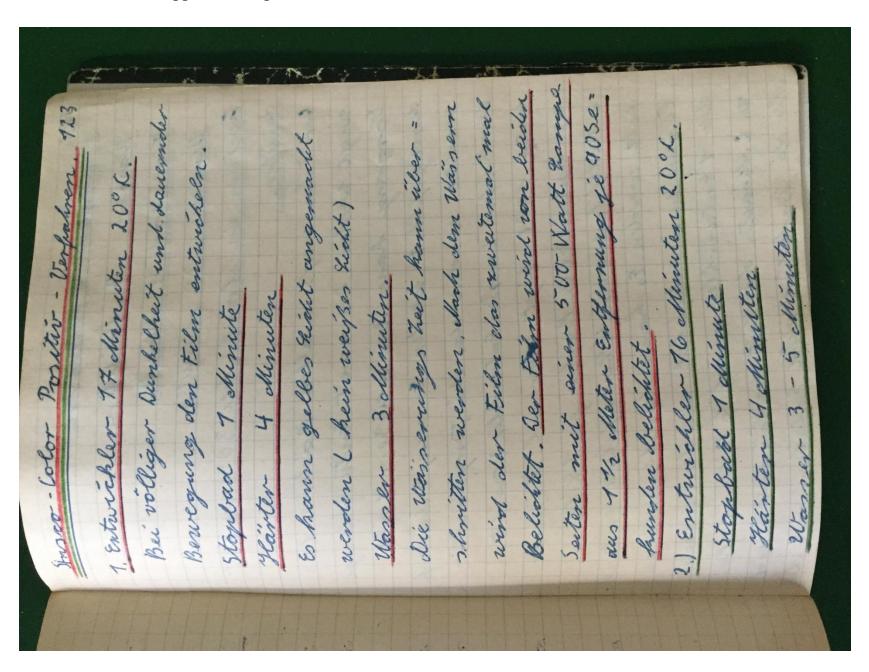


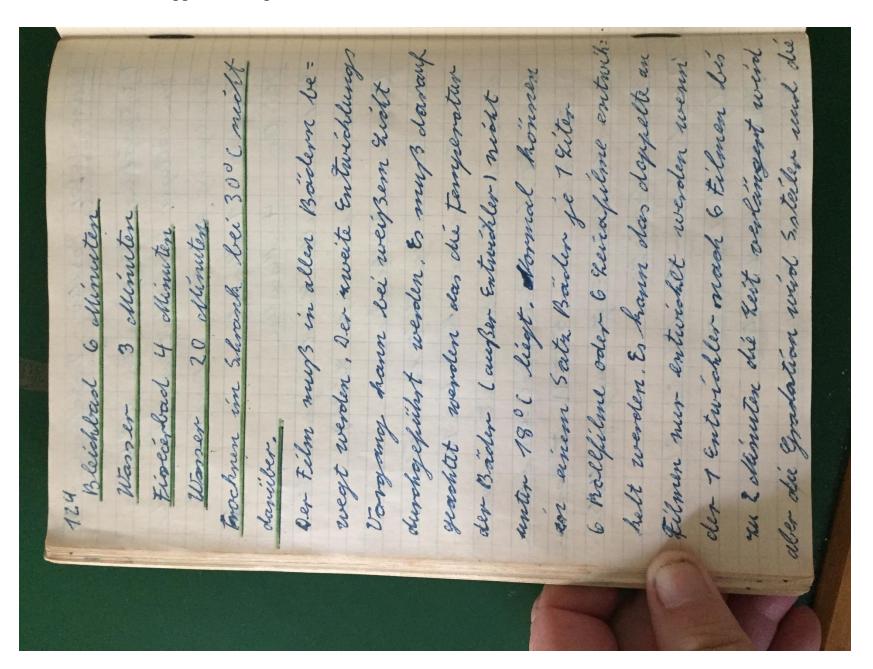


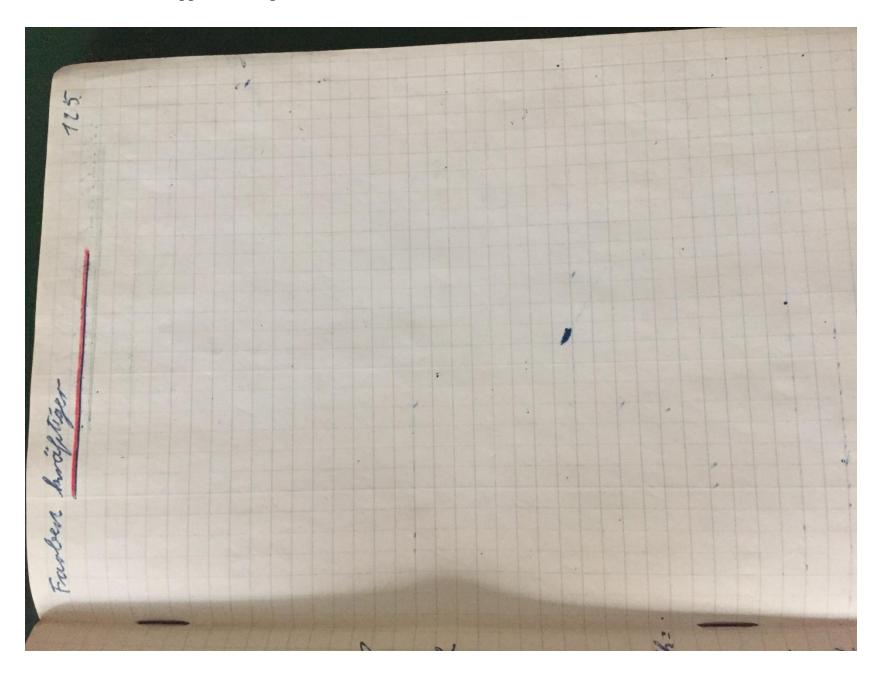


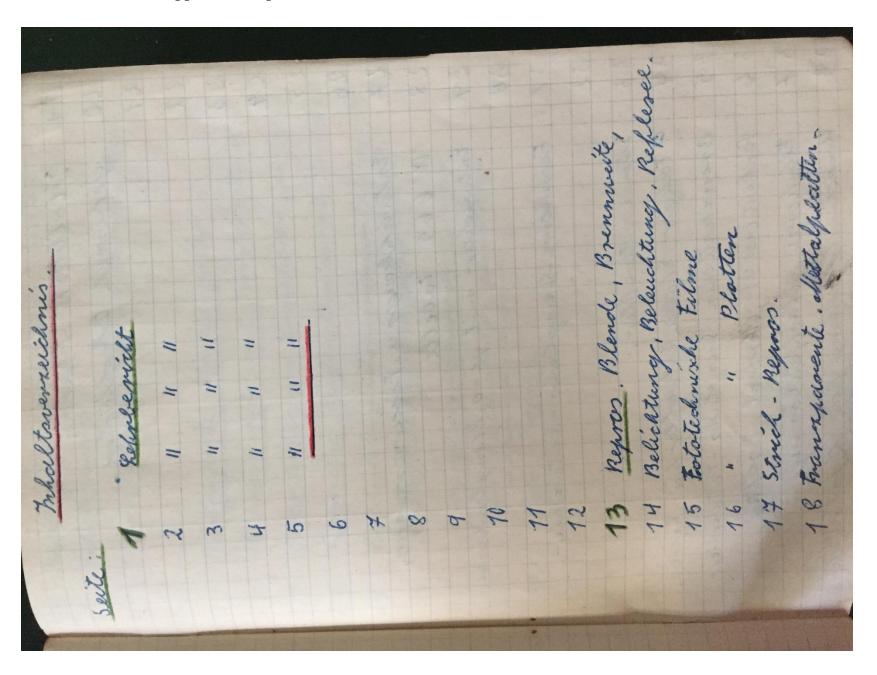


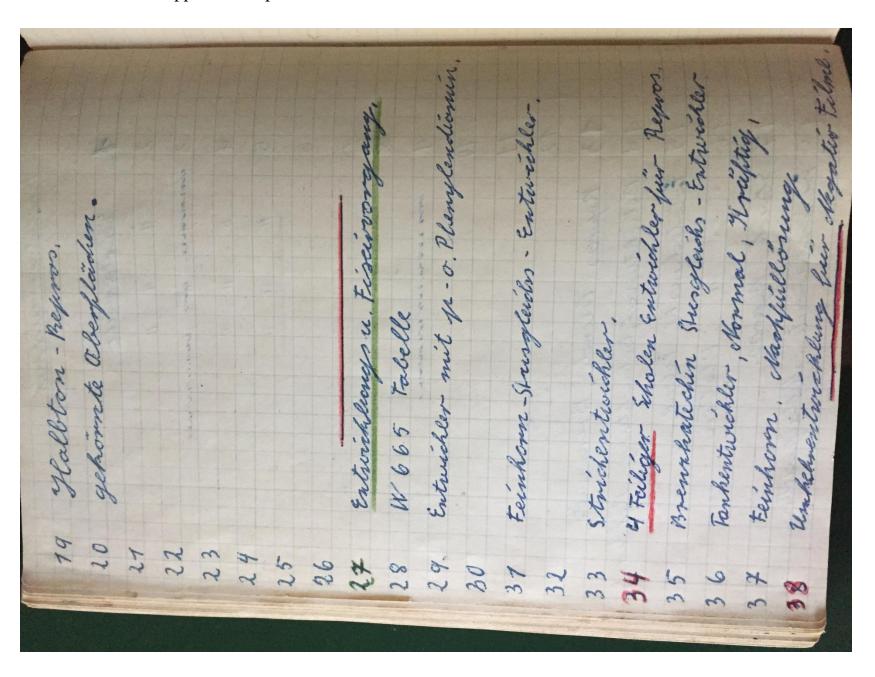


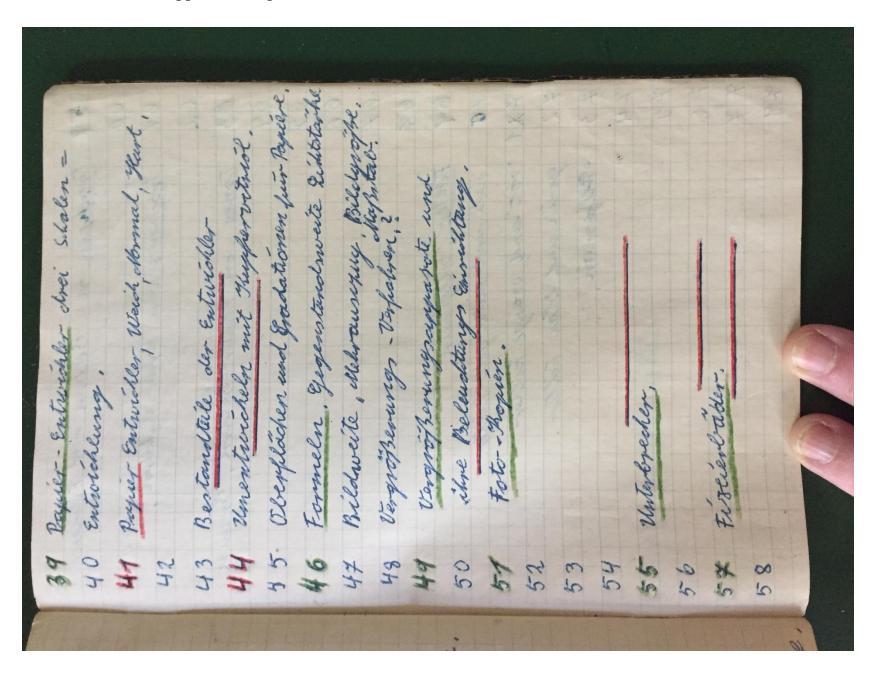


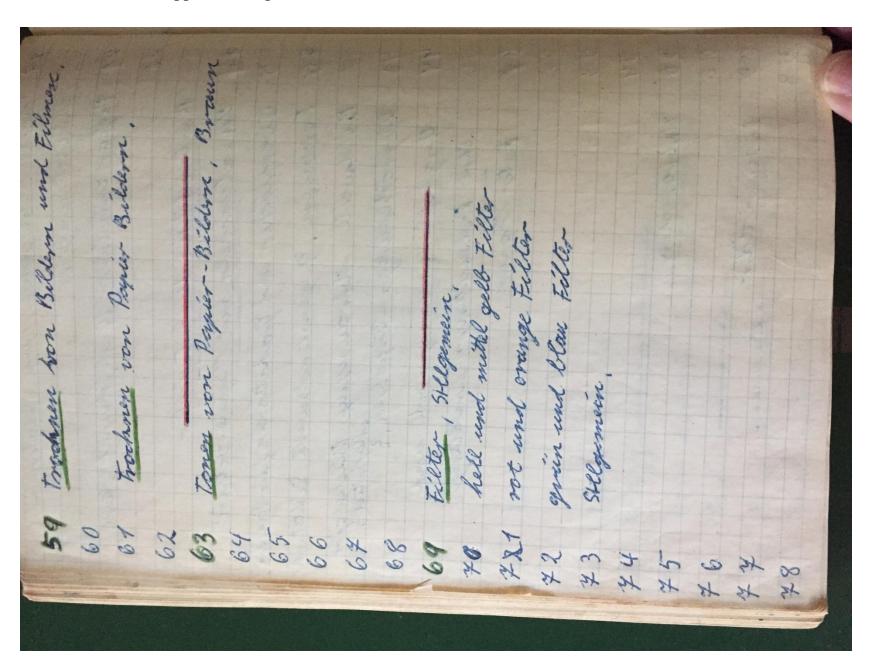


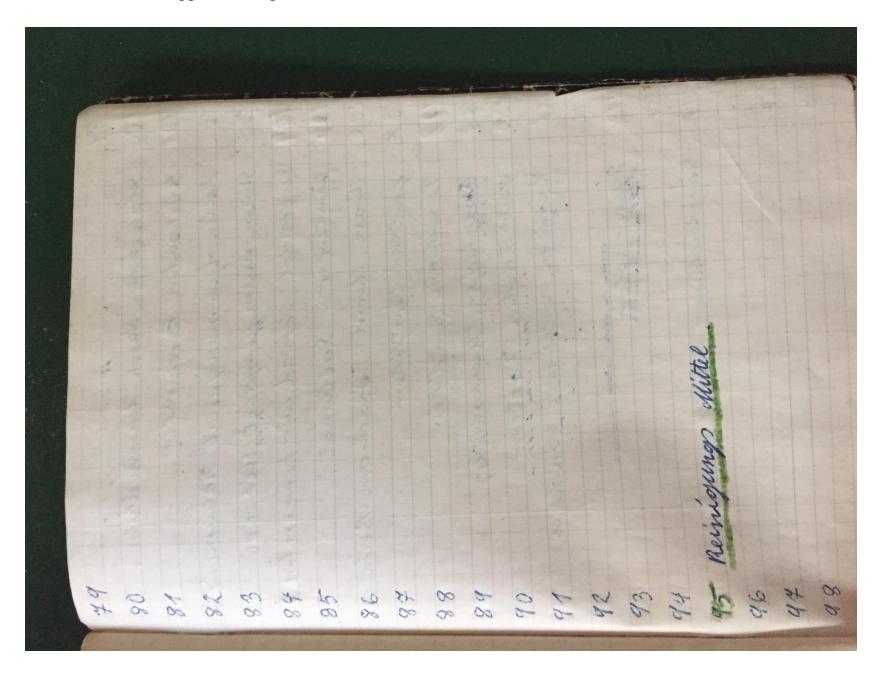


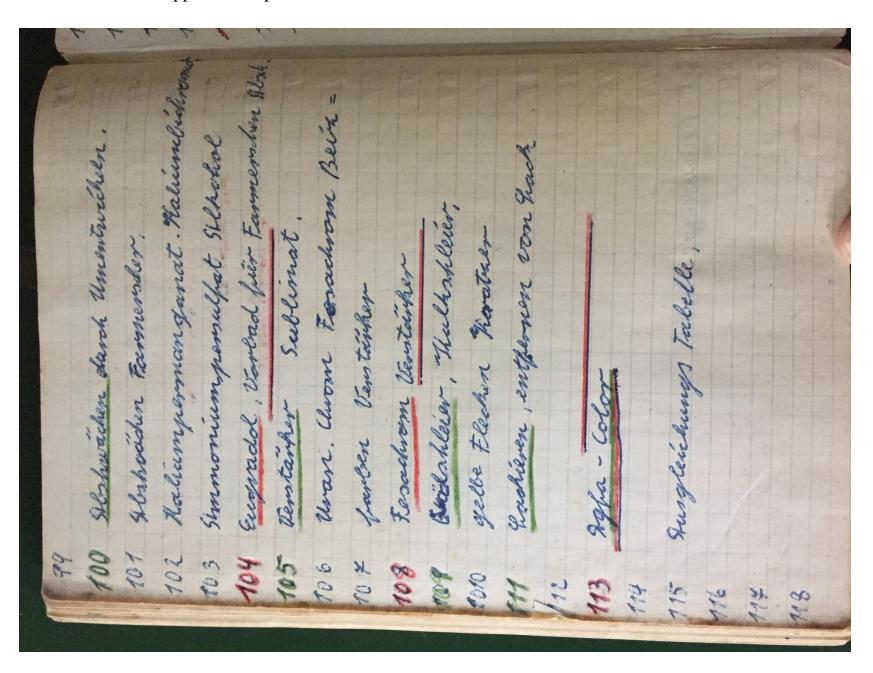


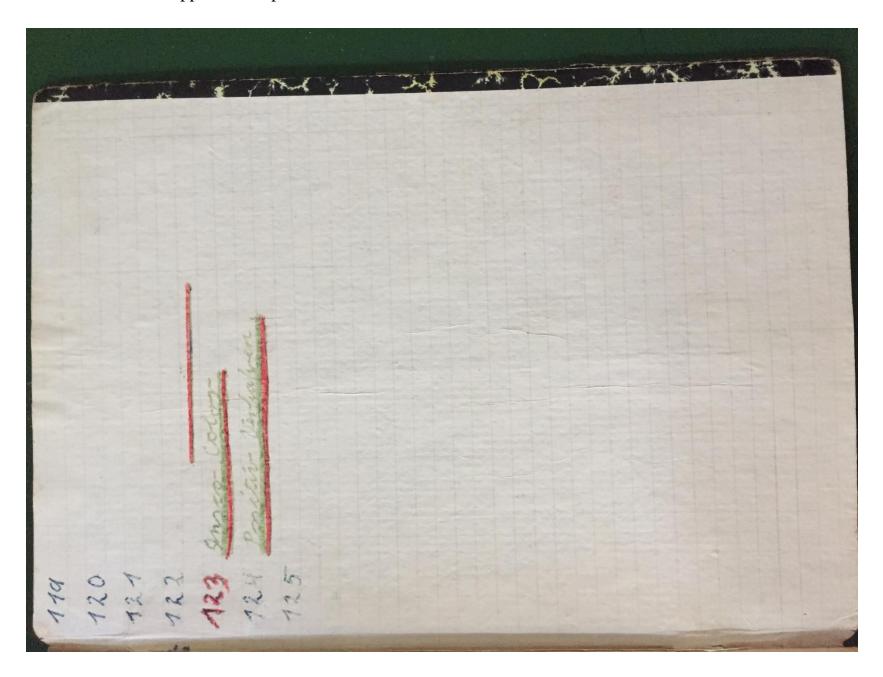




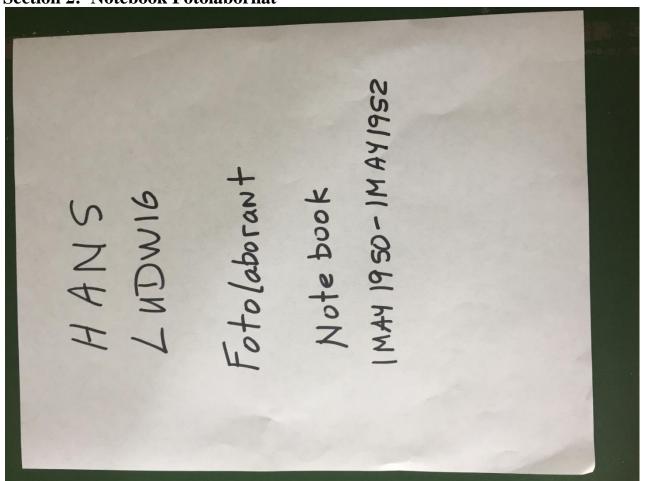


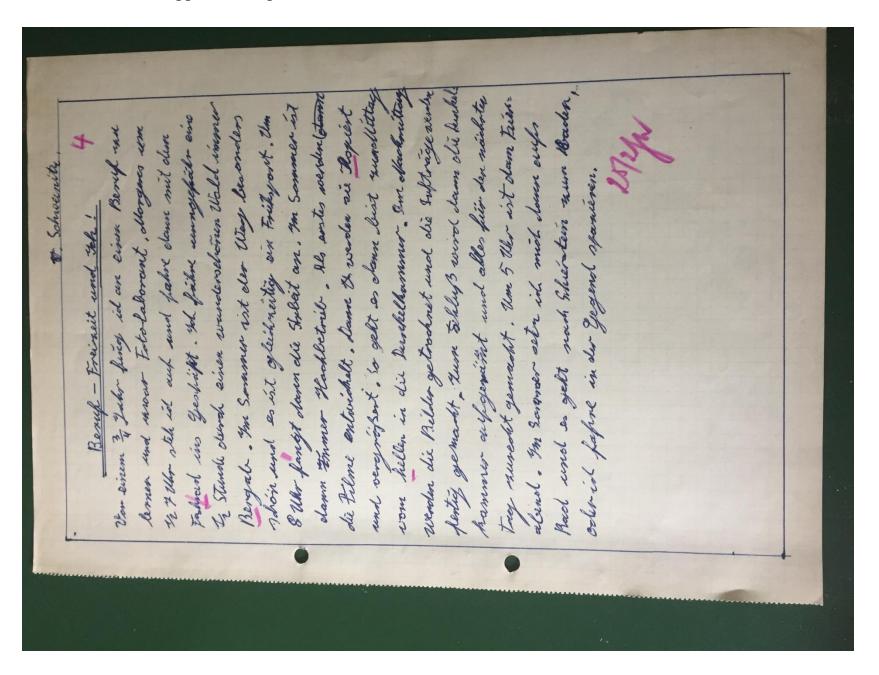


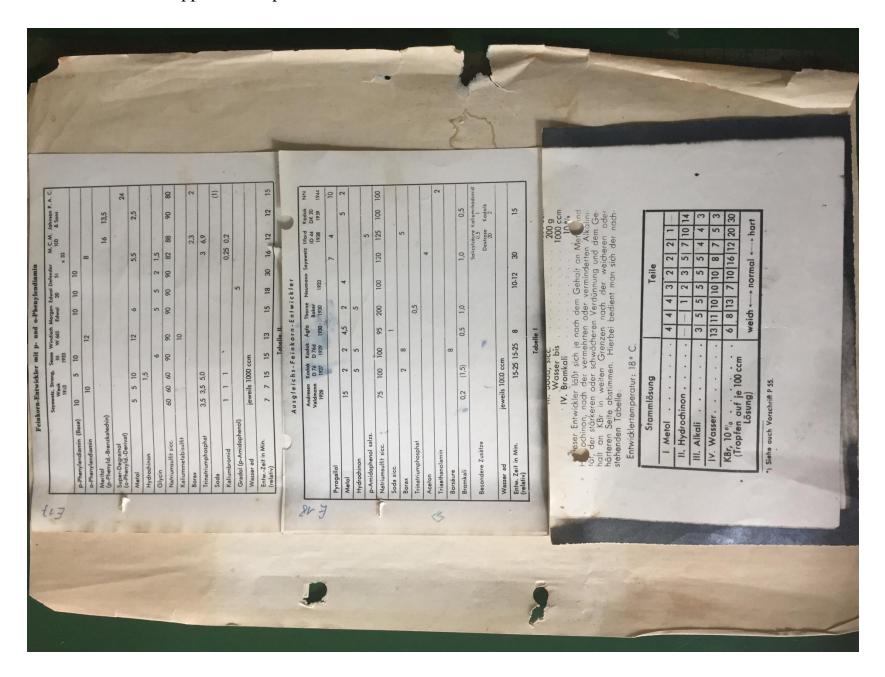


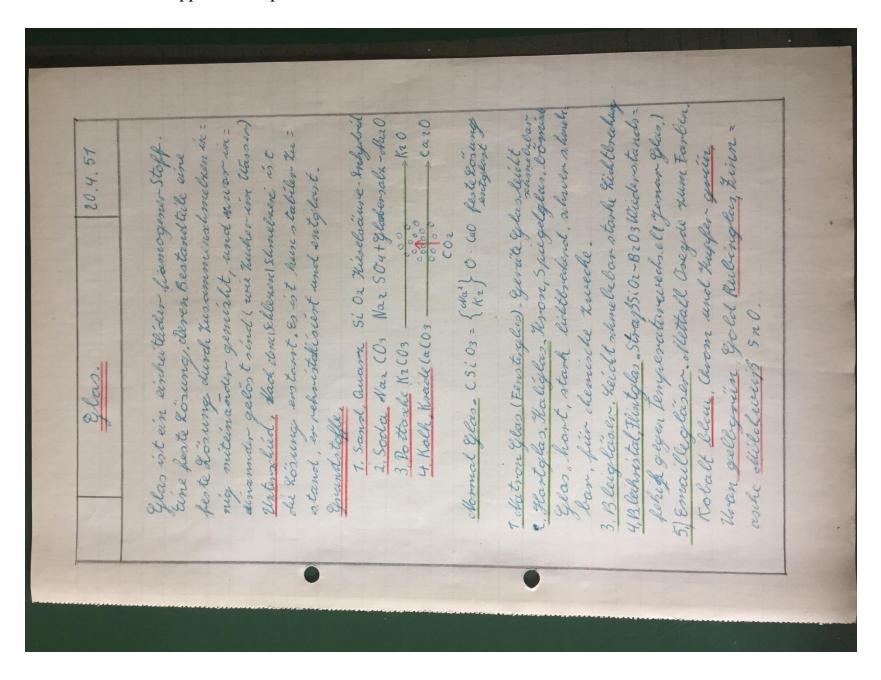


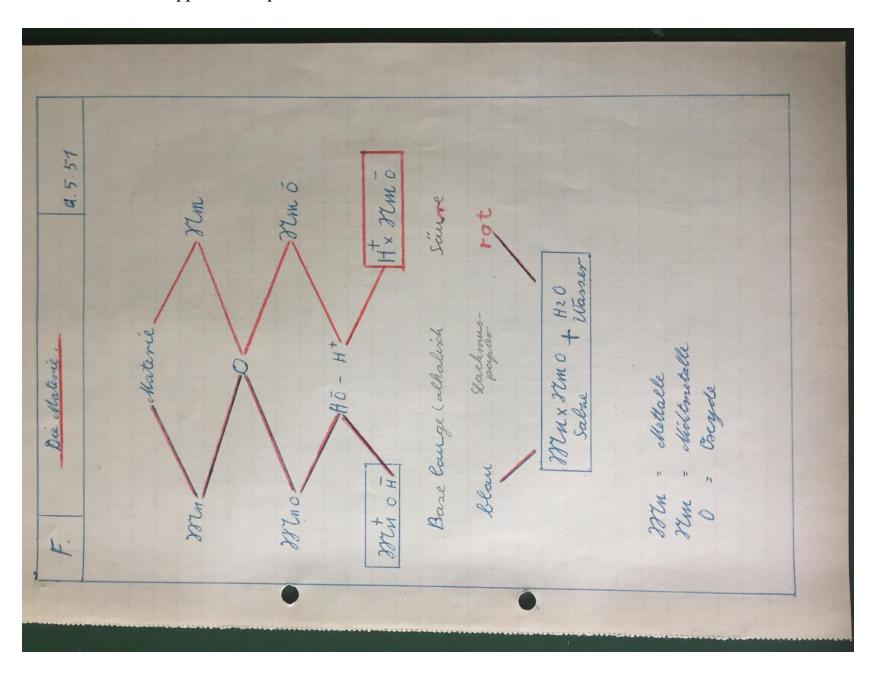
Section 2: Notebook Fotolabornat

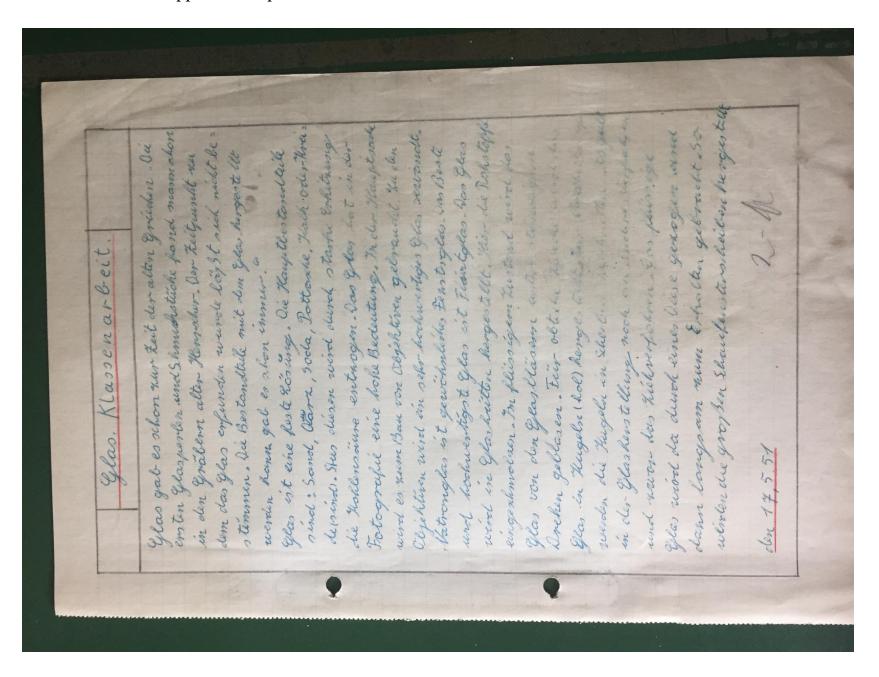


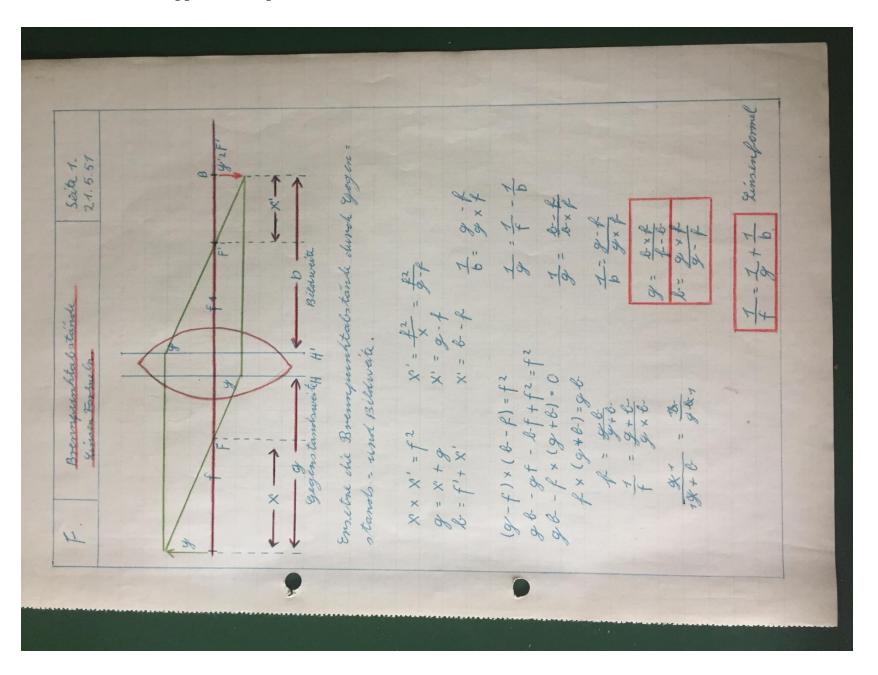


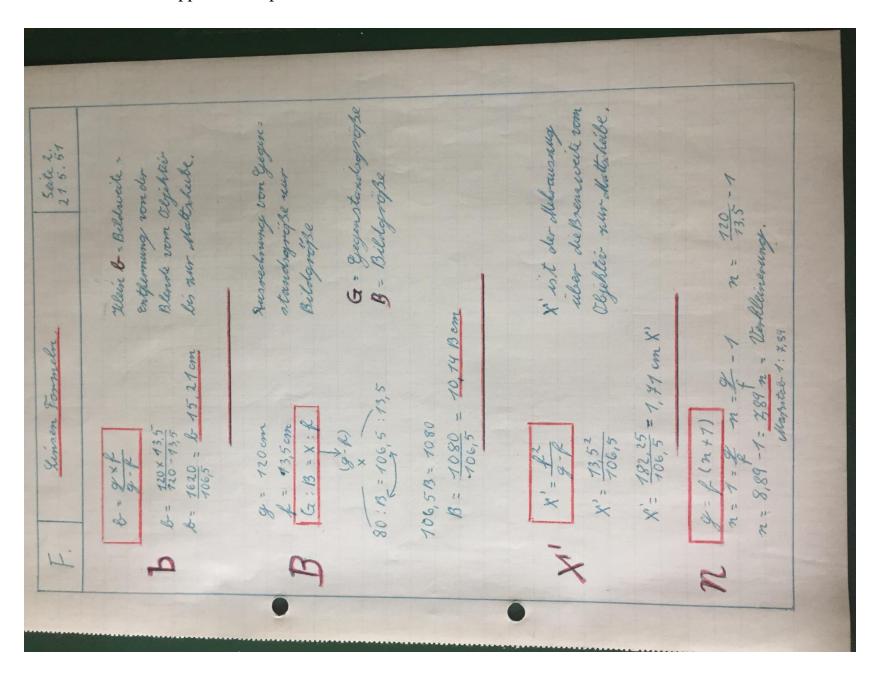


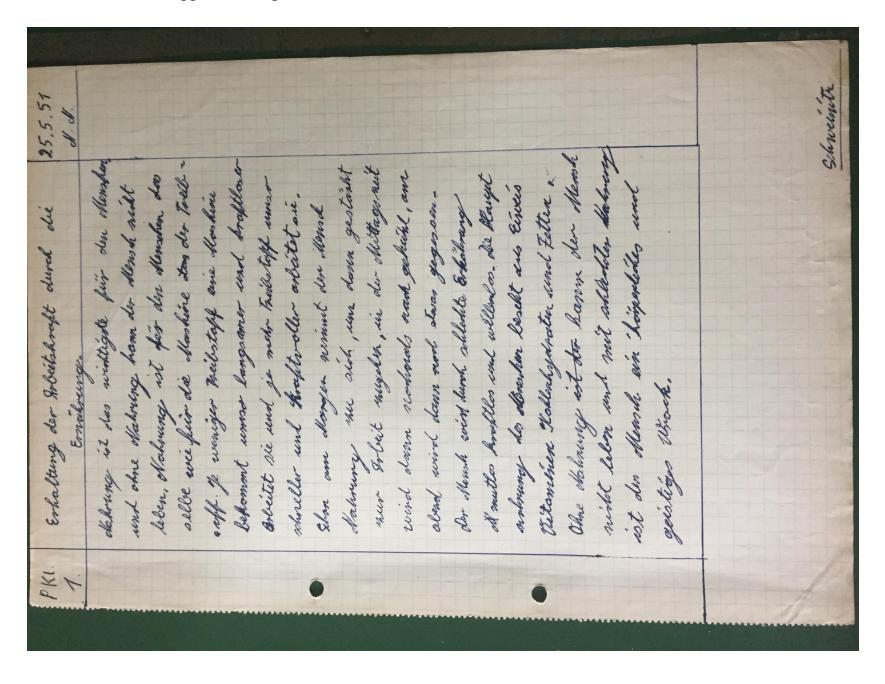


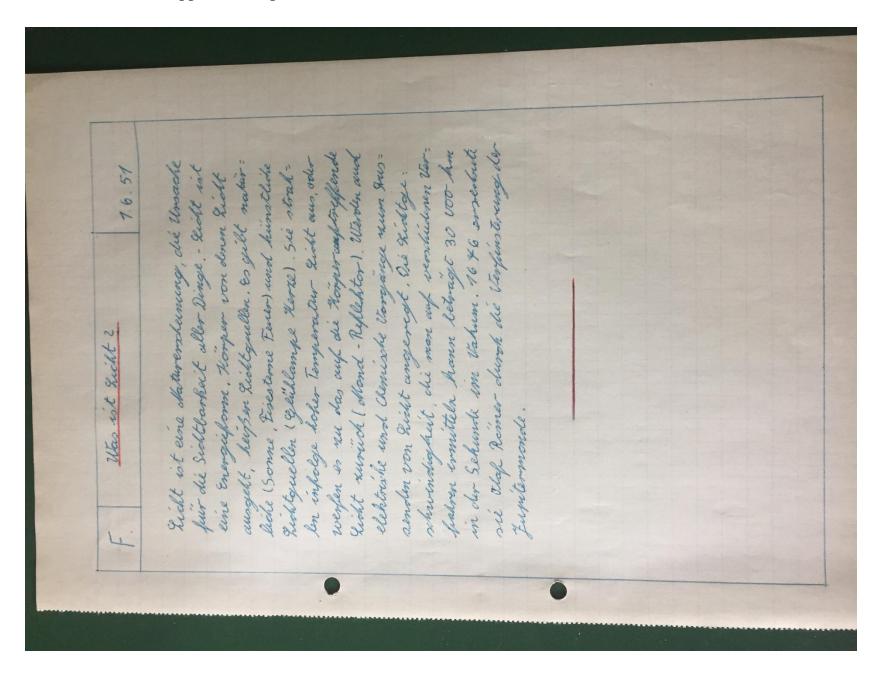


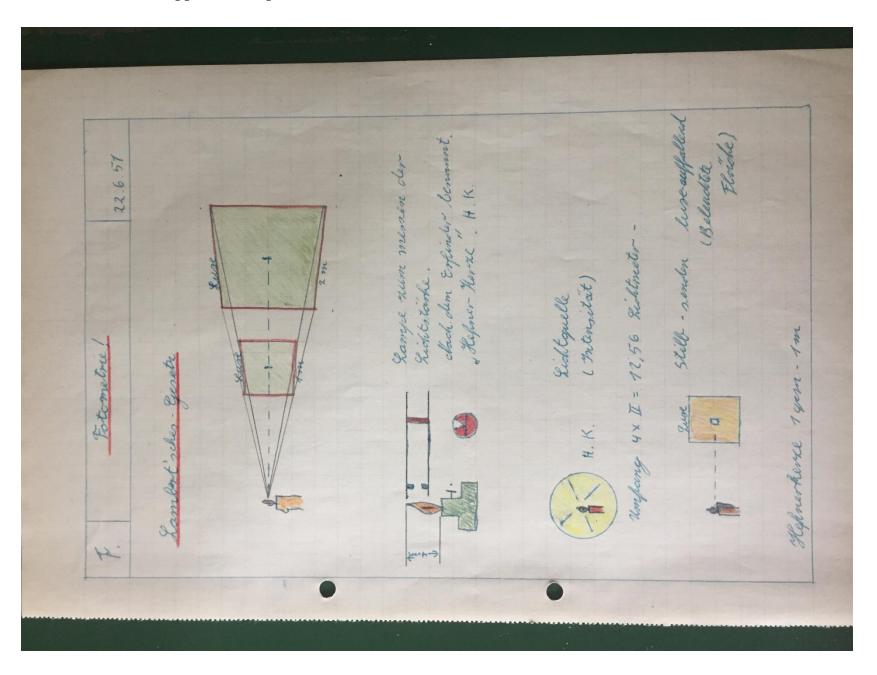


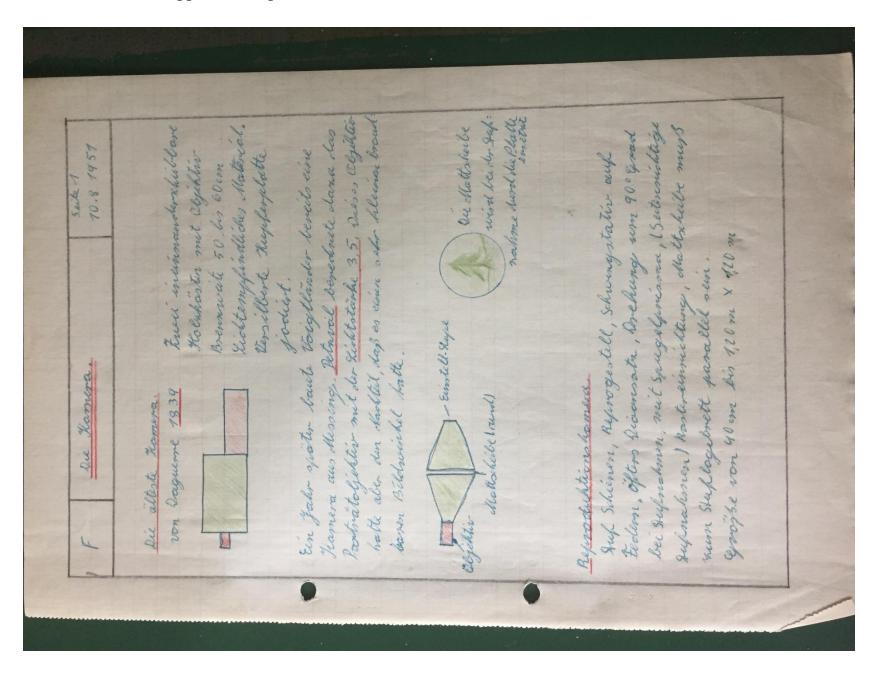


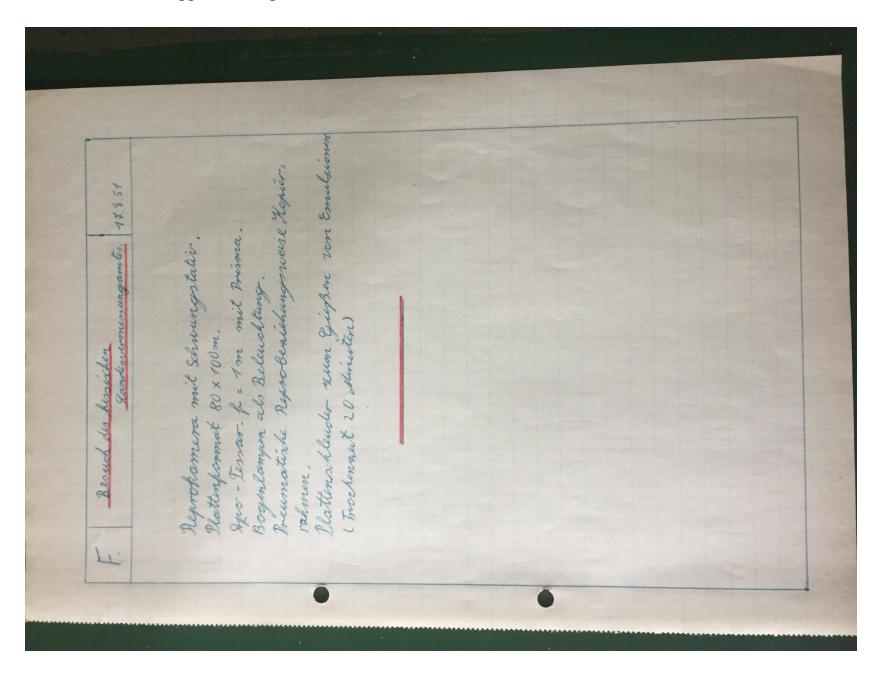


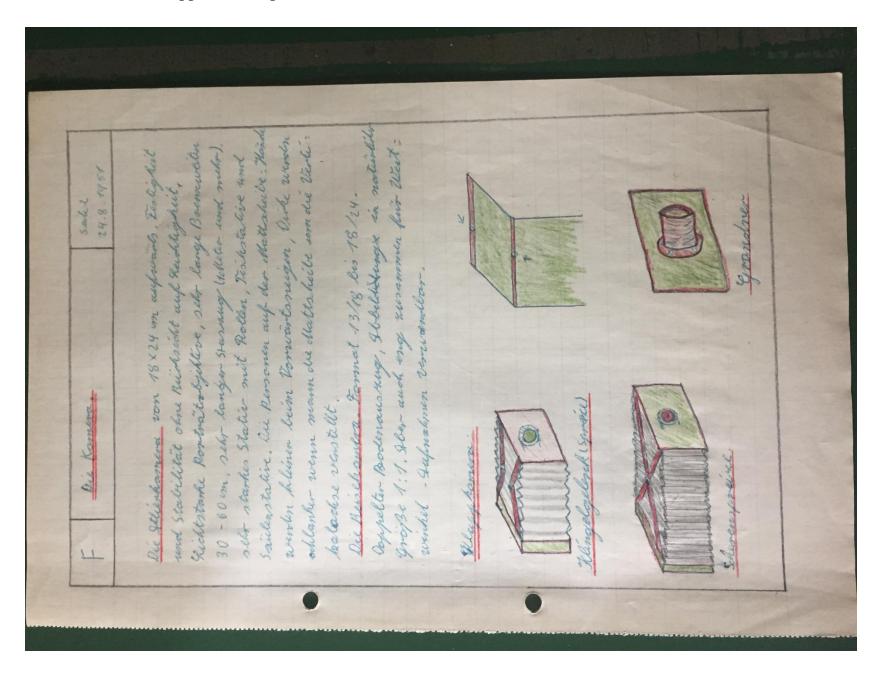


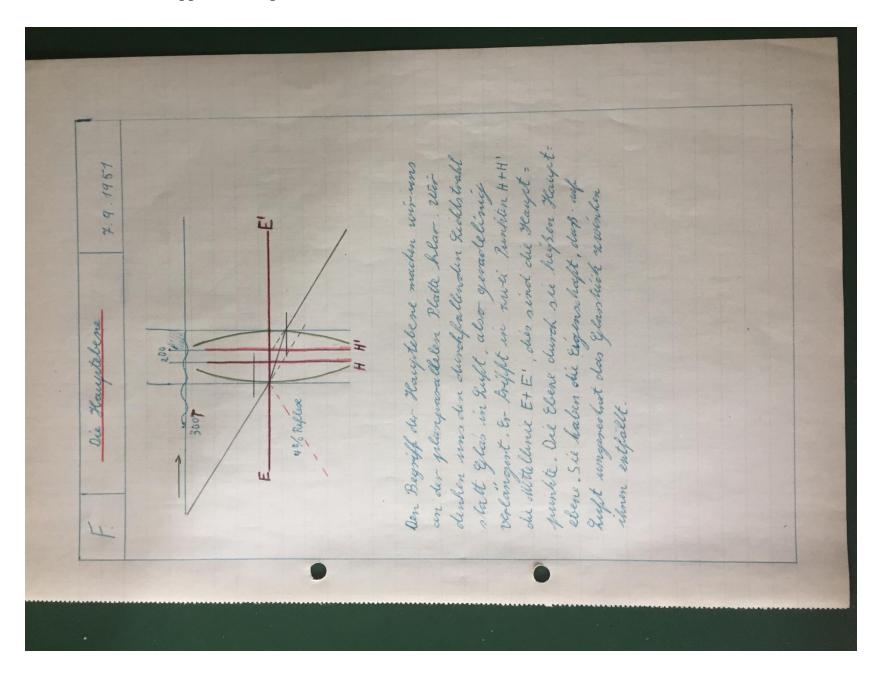


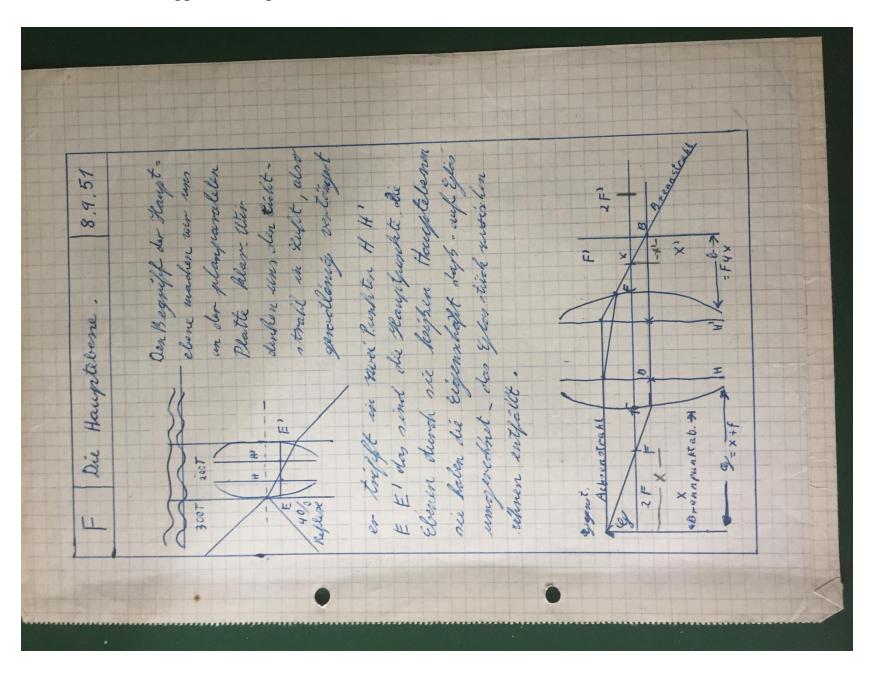


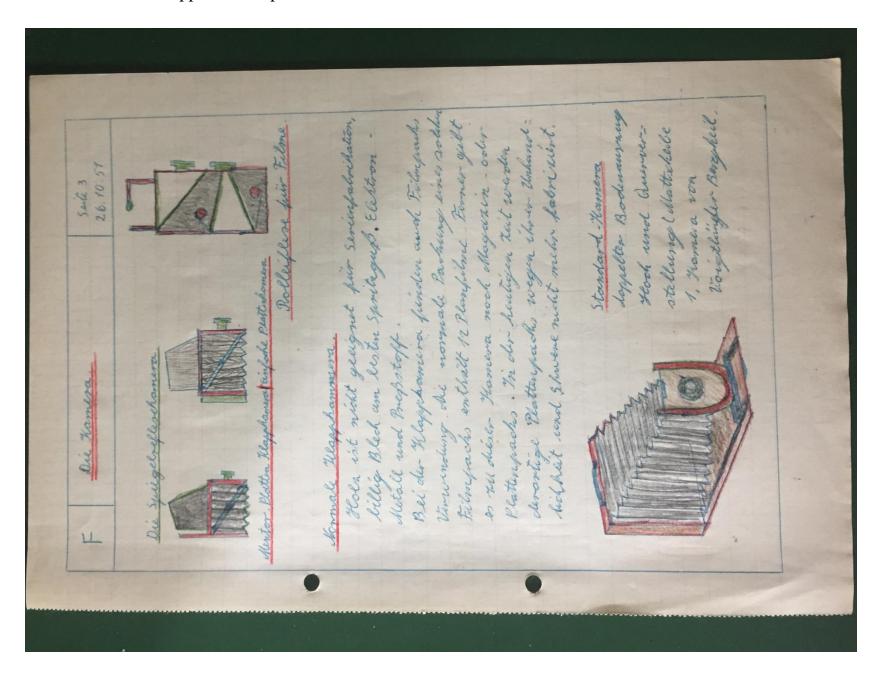


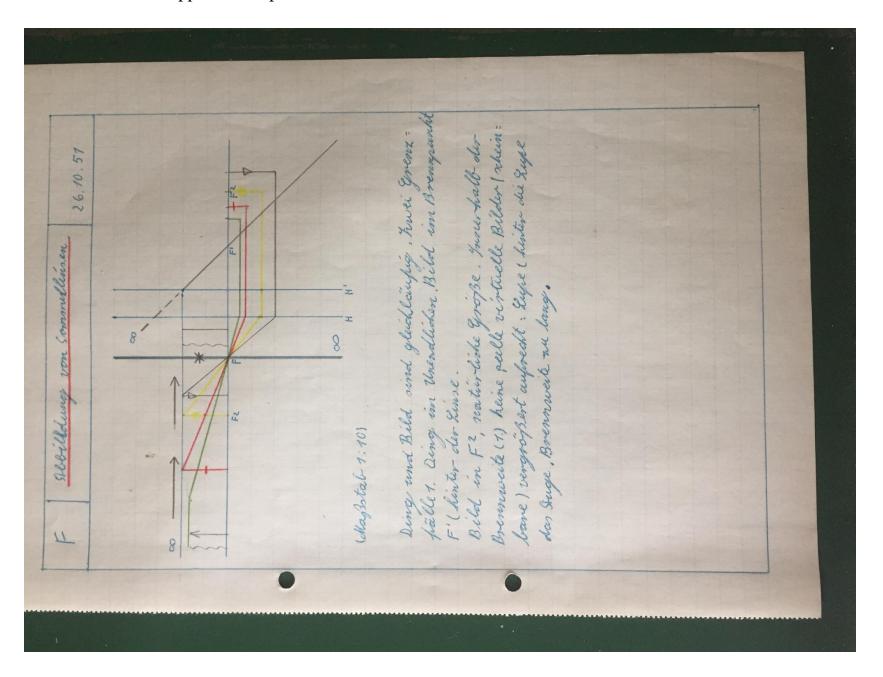


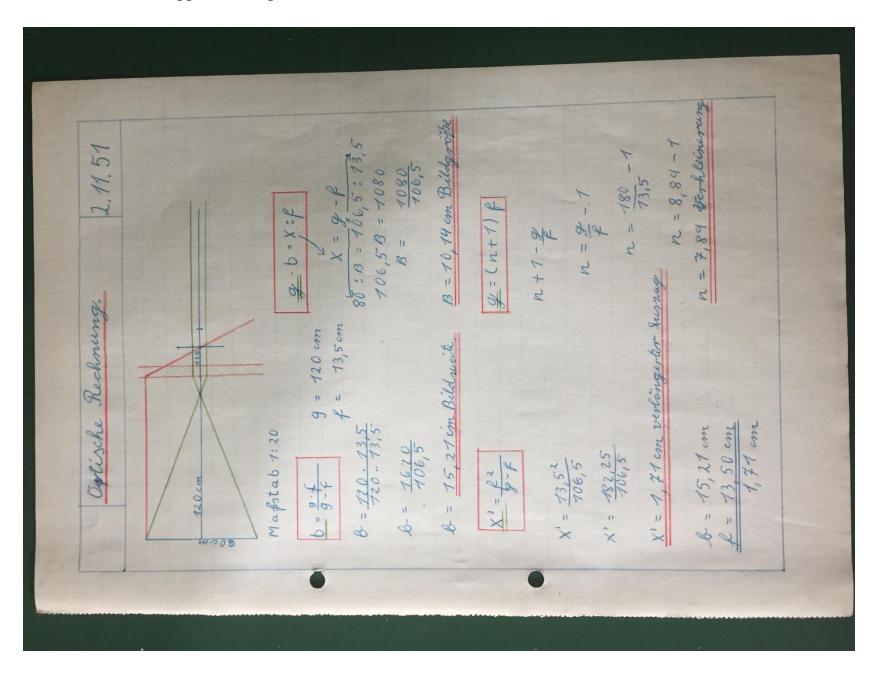


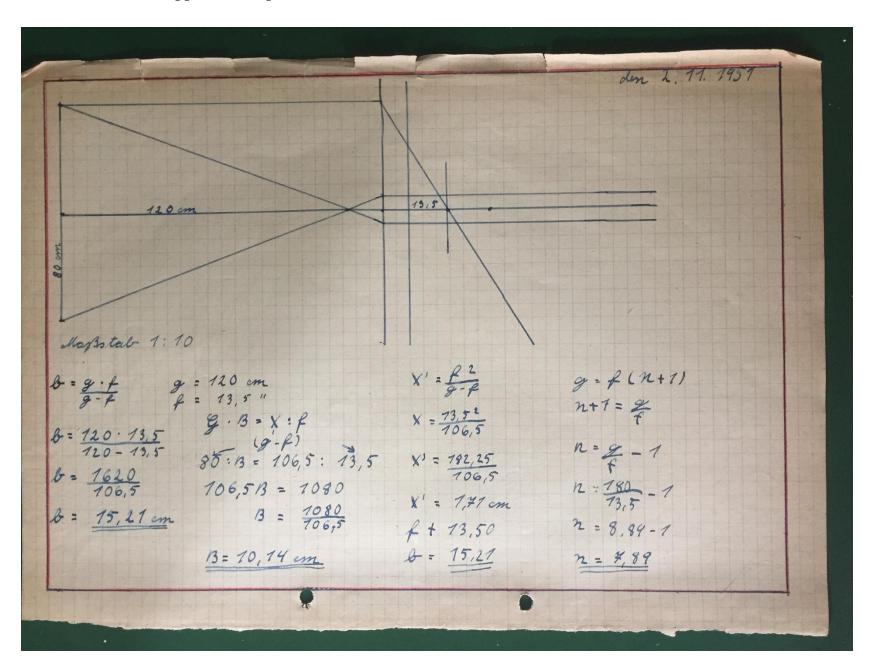


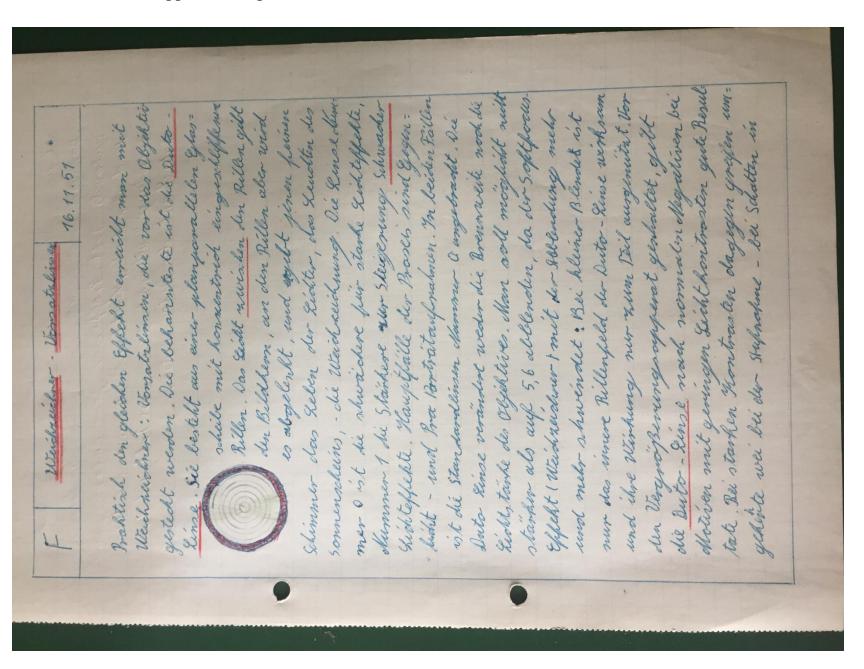


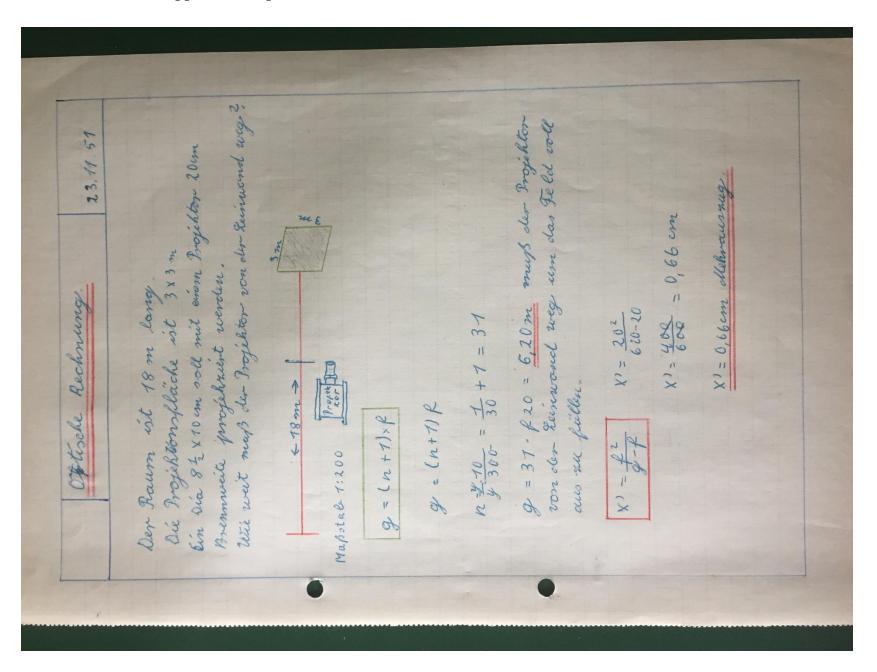


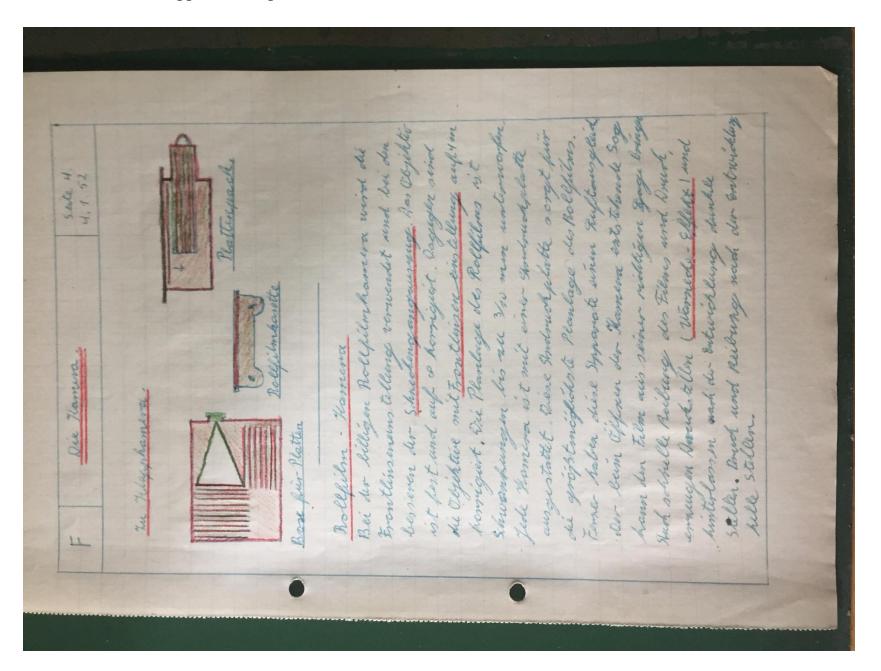


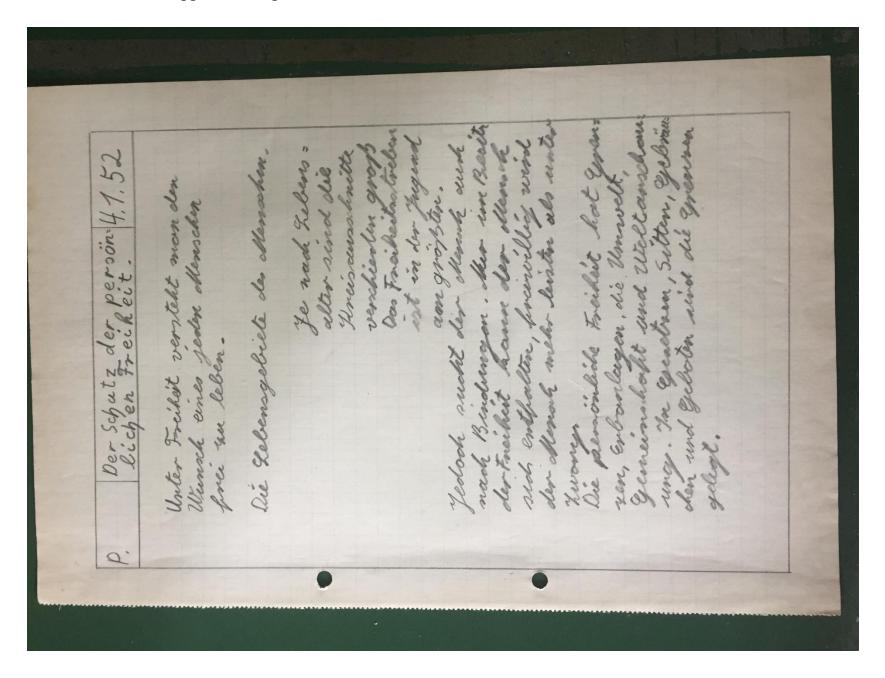


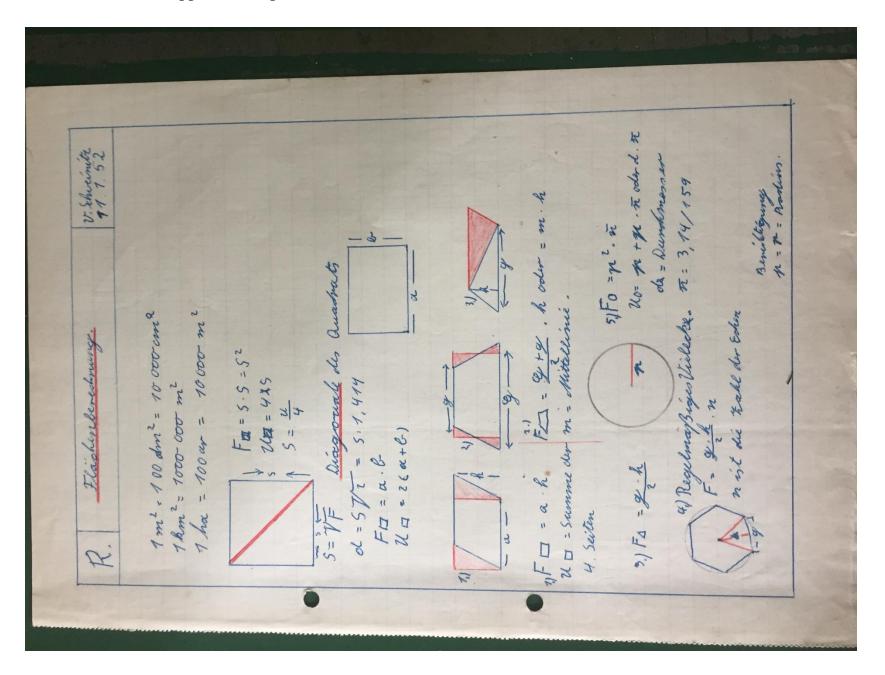


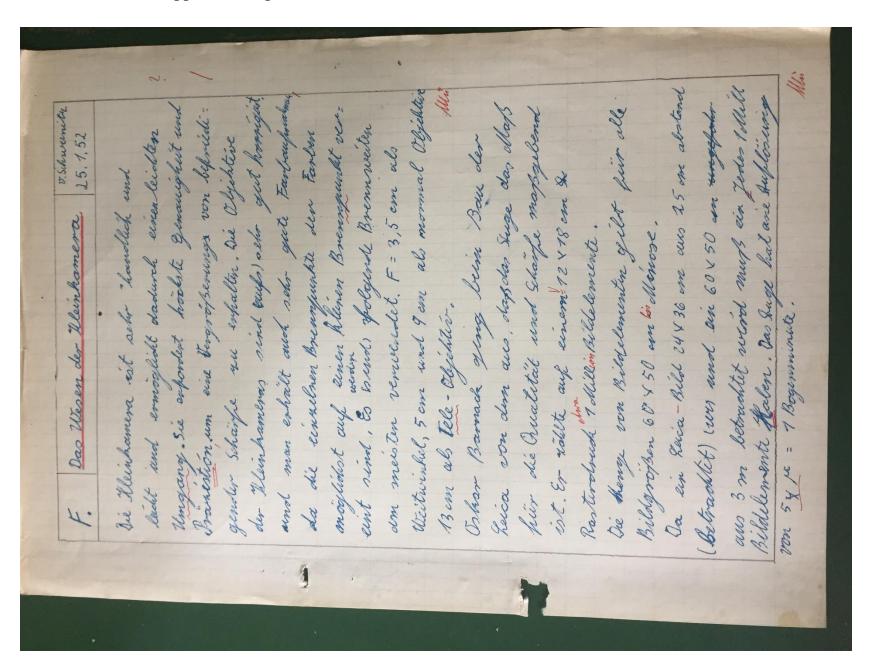


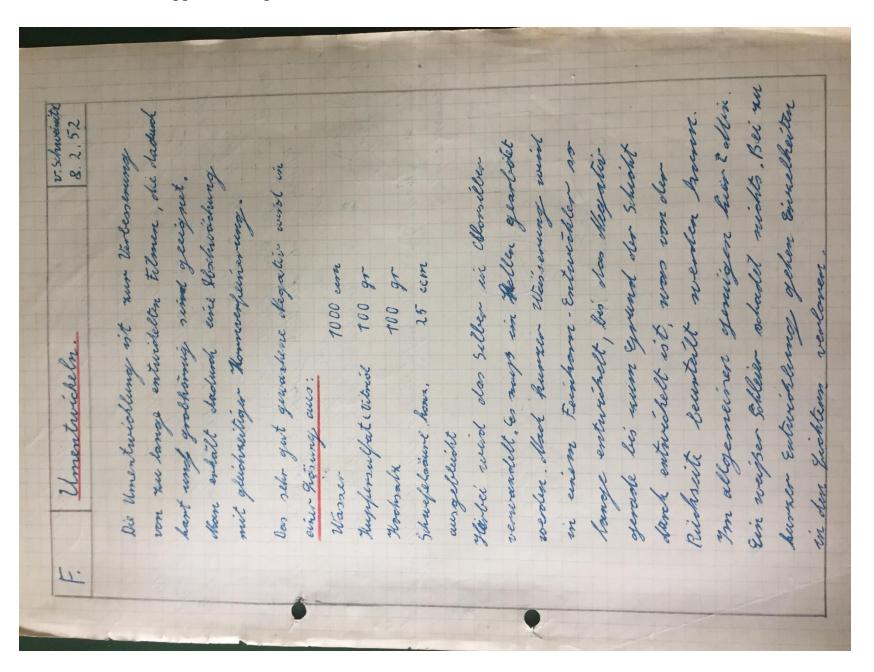


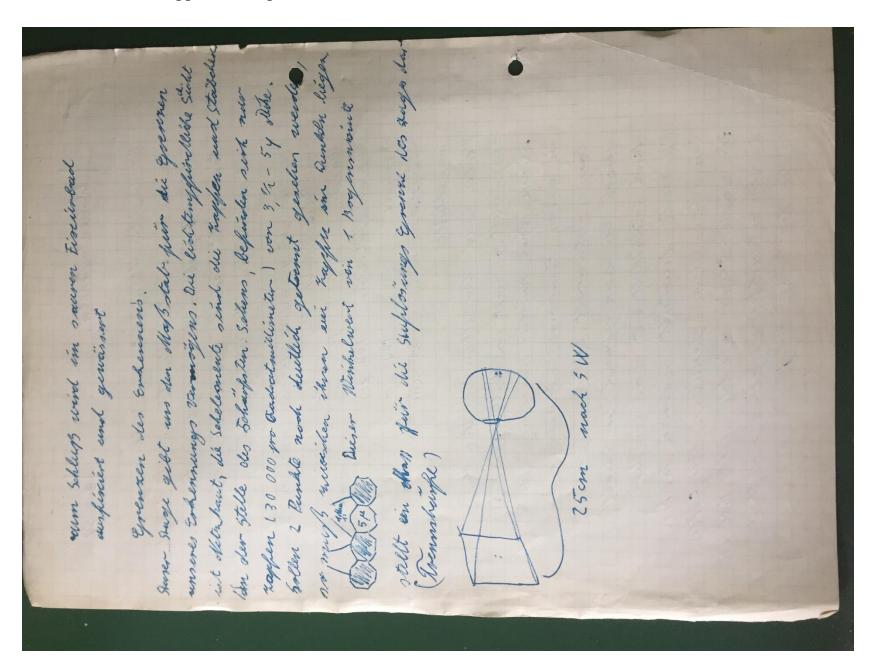


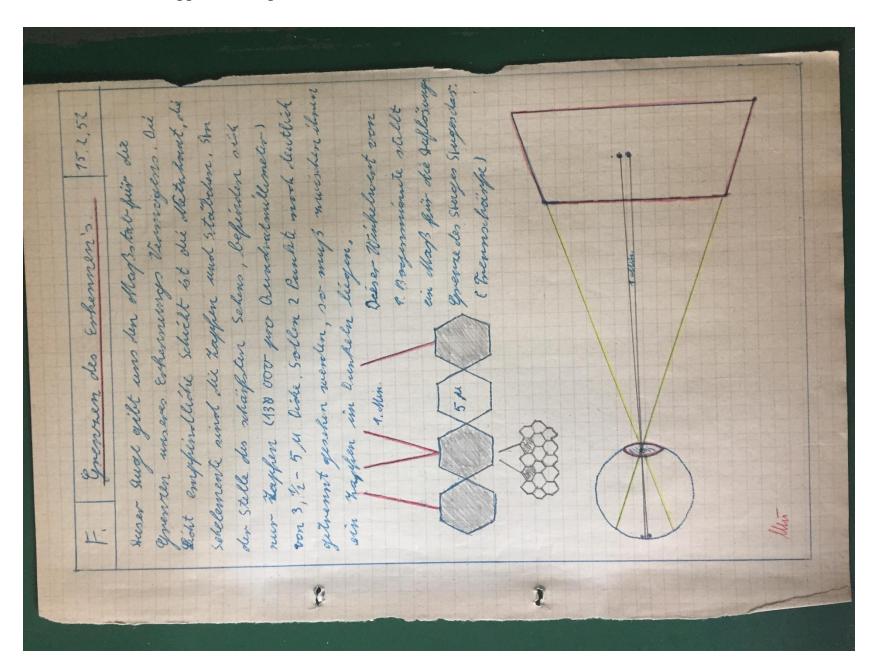


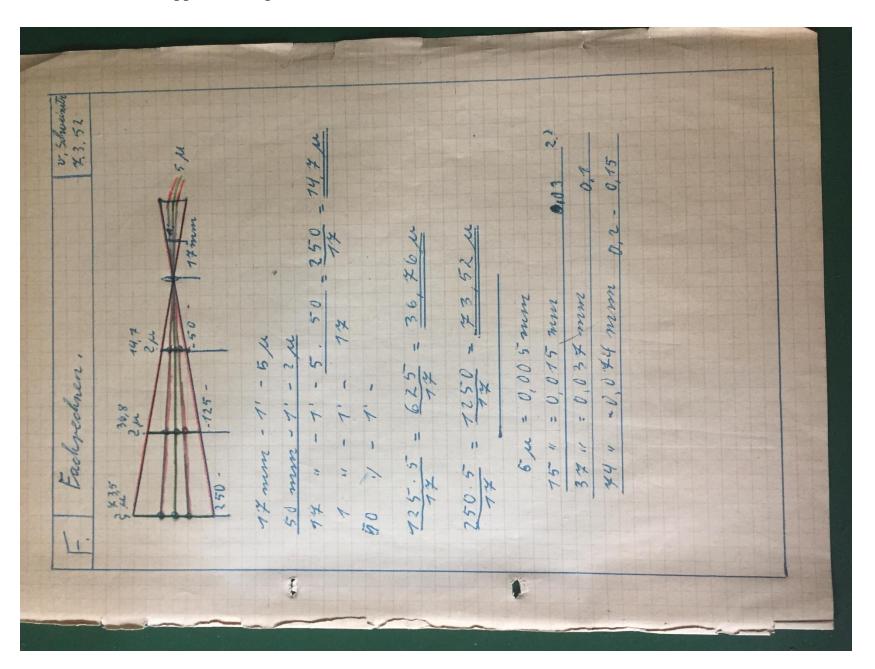


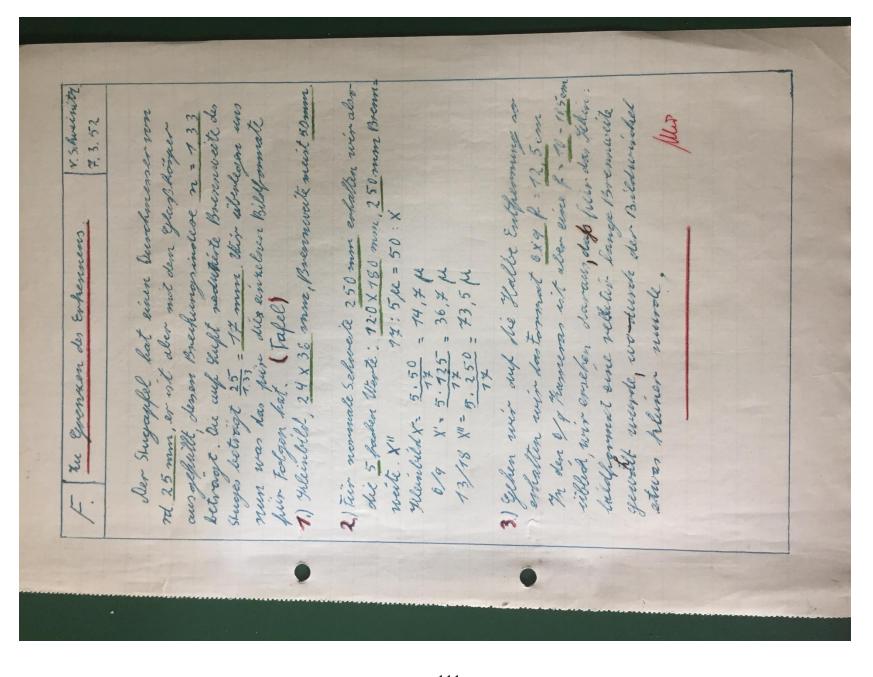


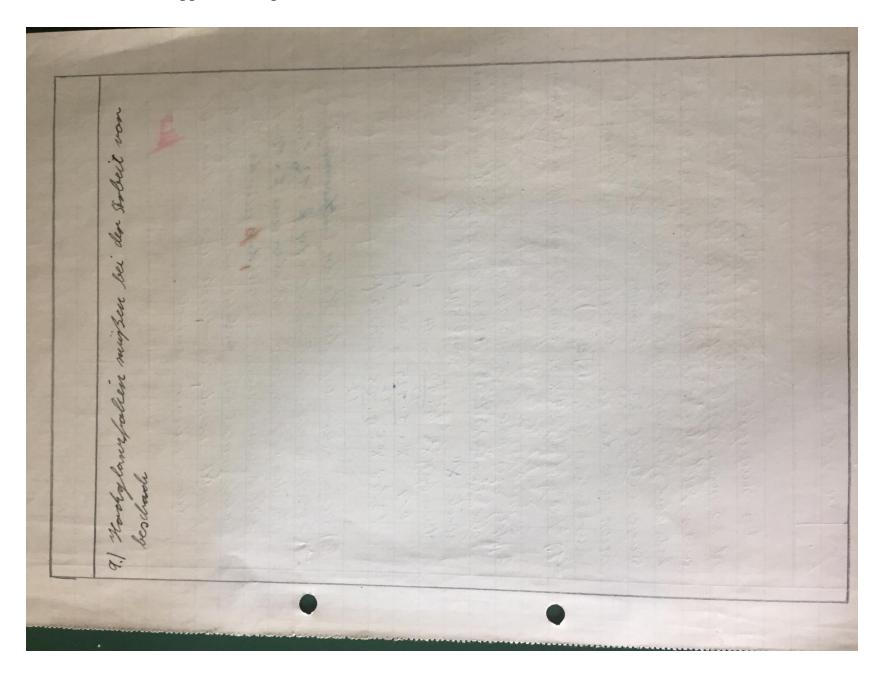


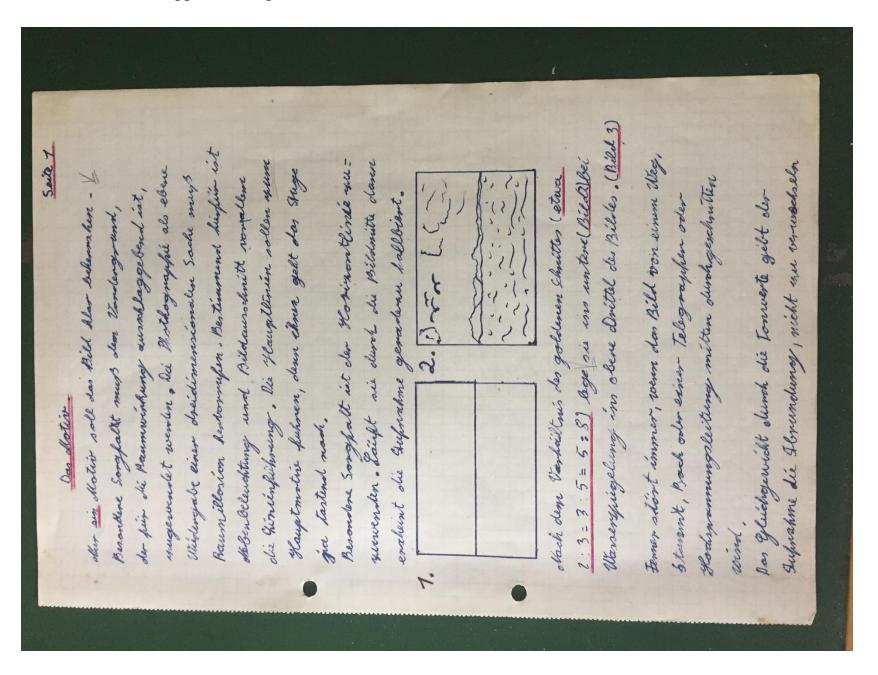


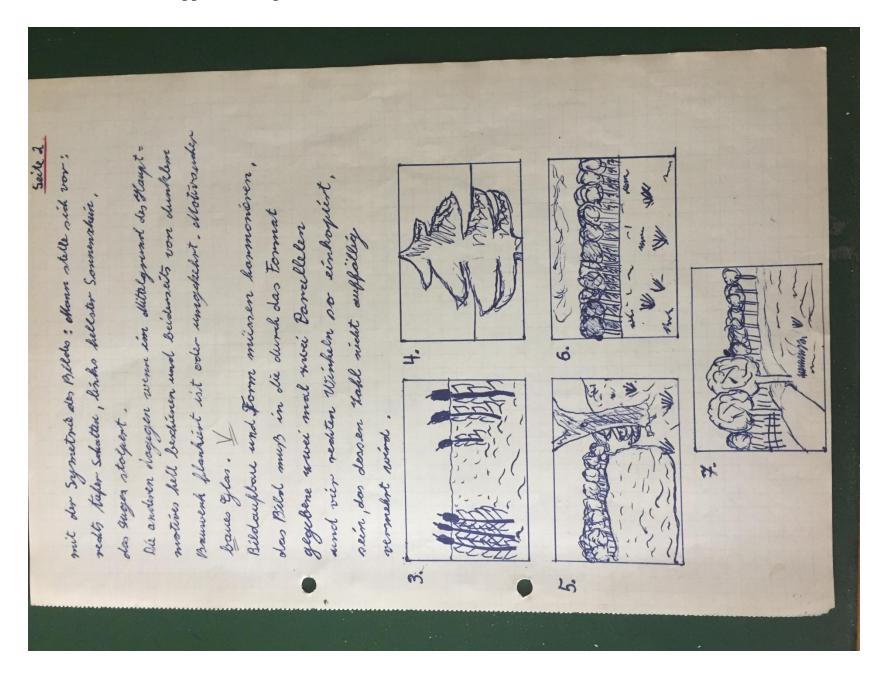


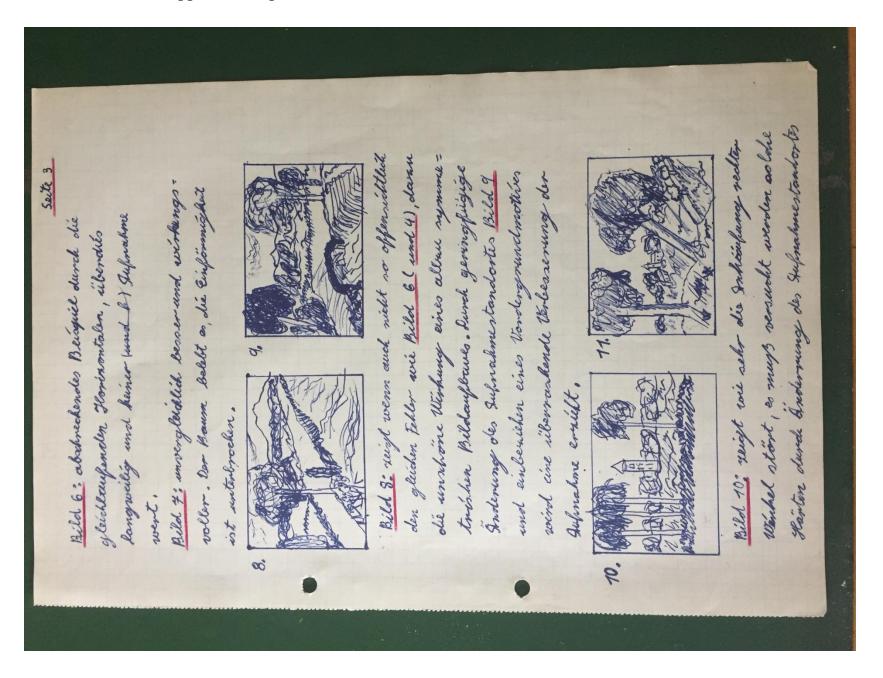


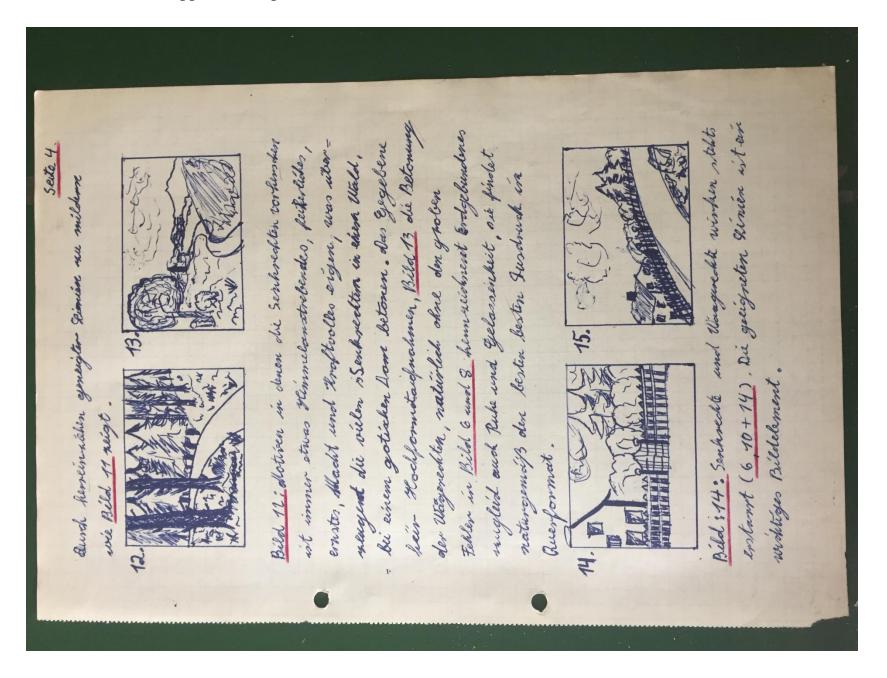


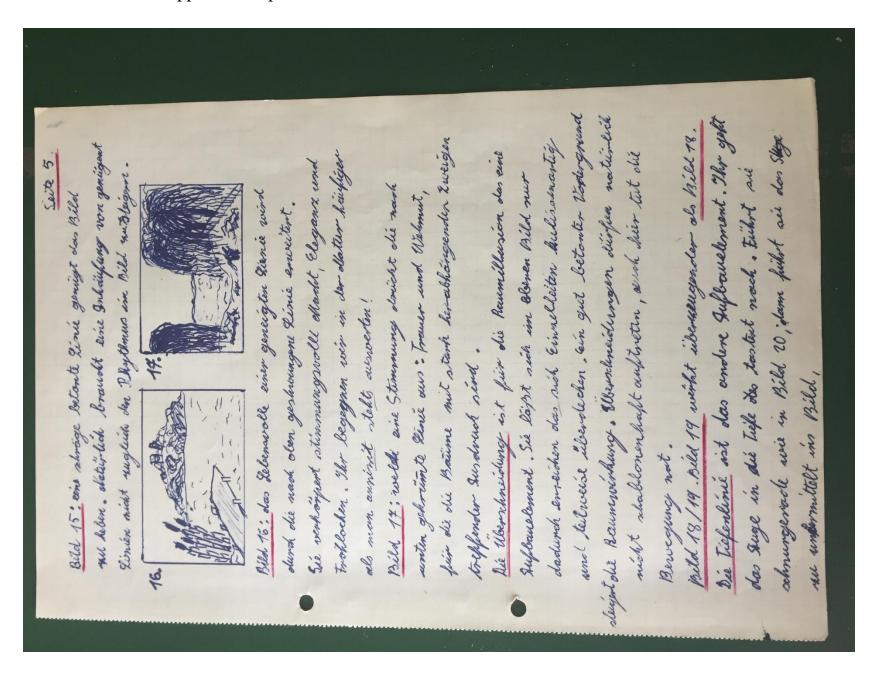


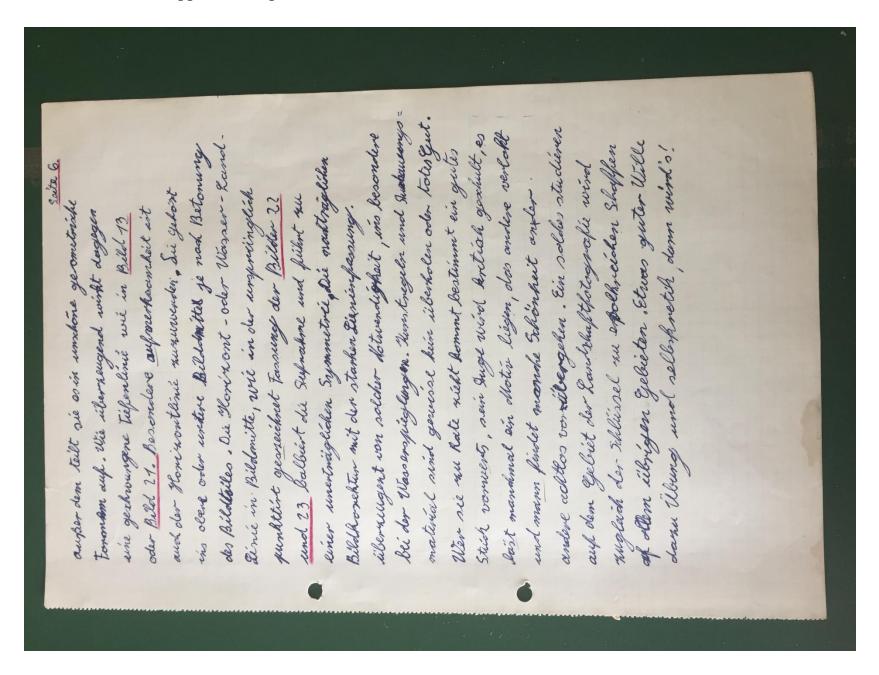




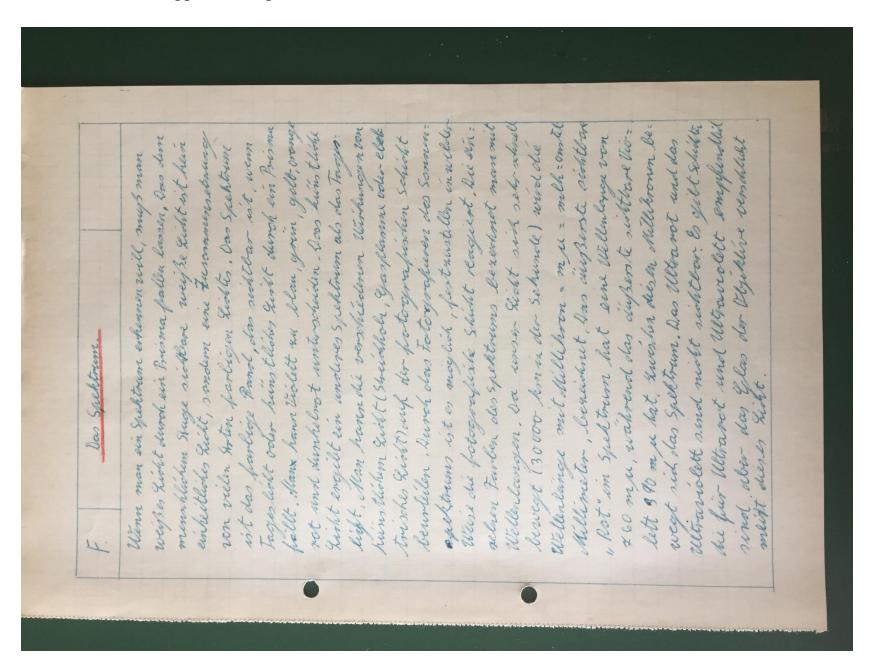


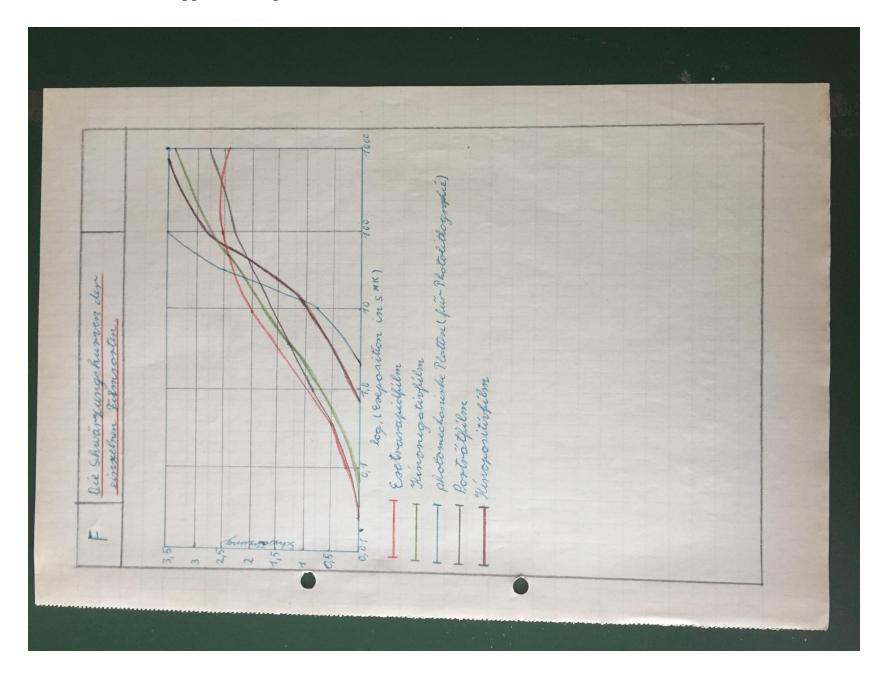


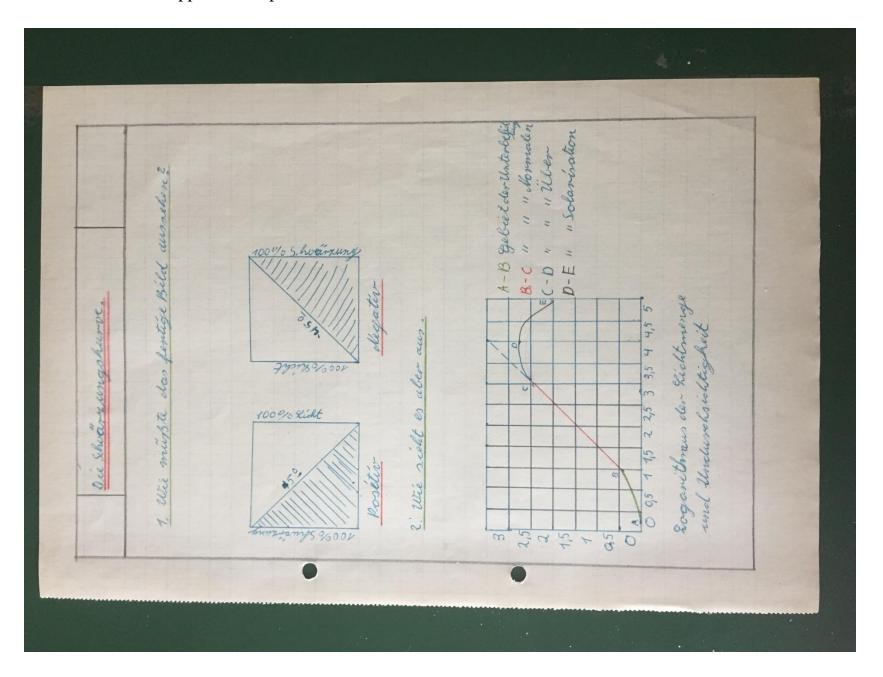


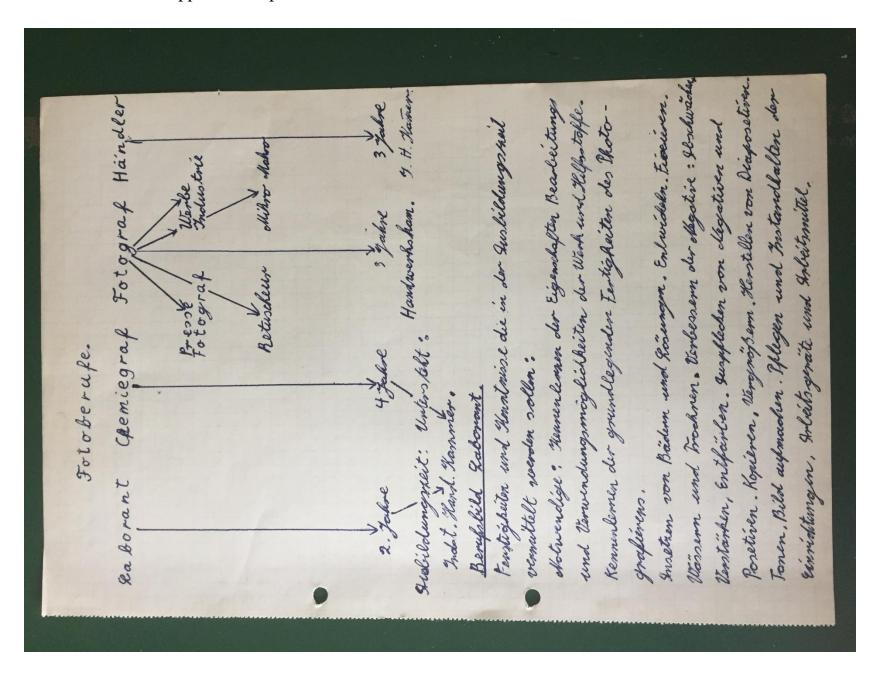


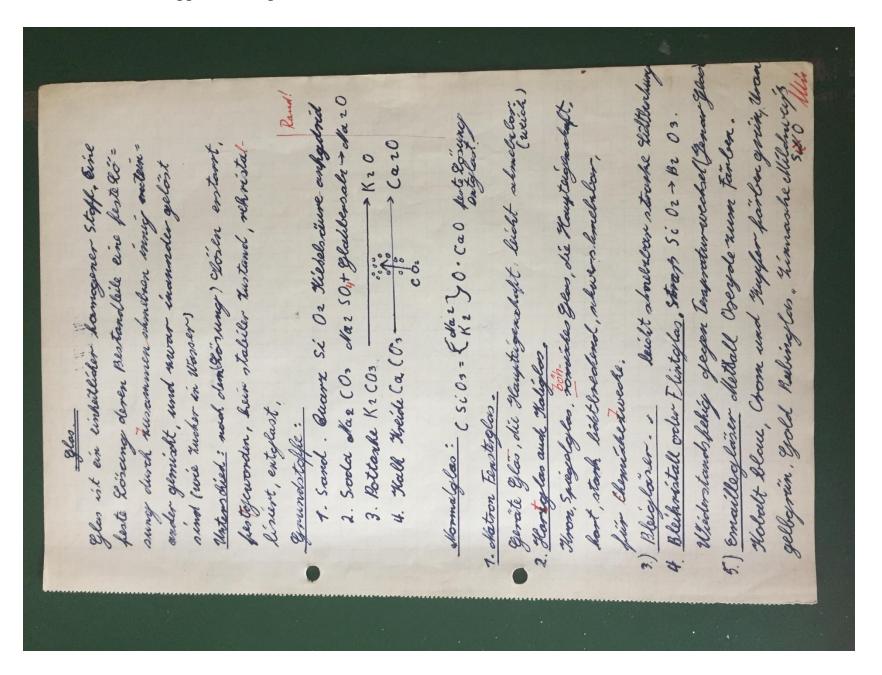


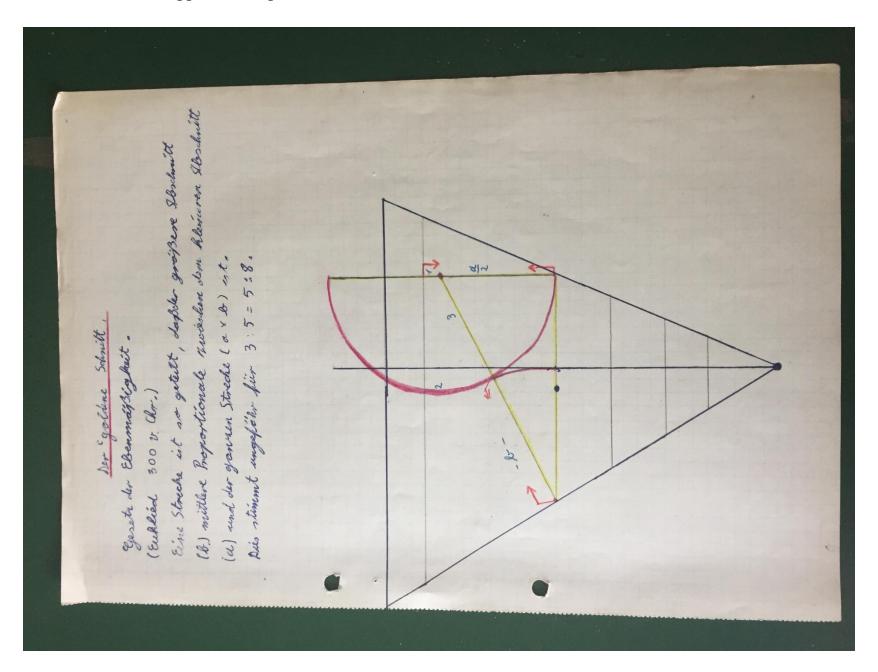


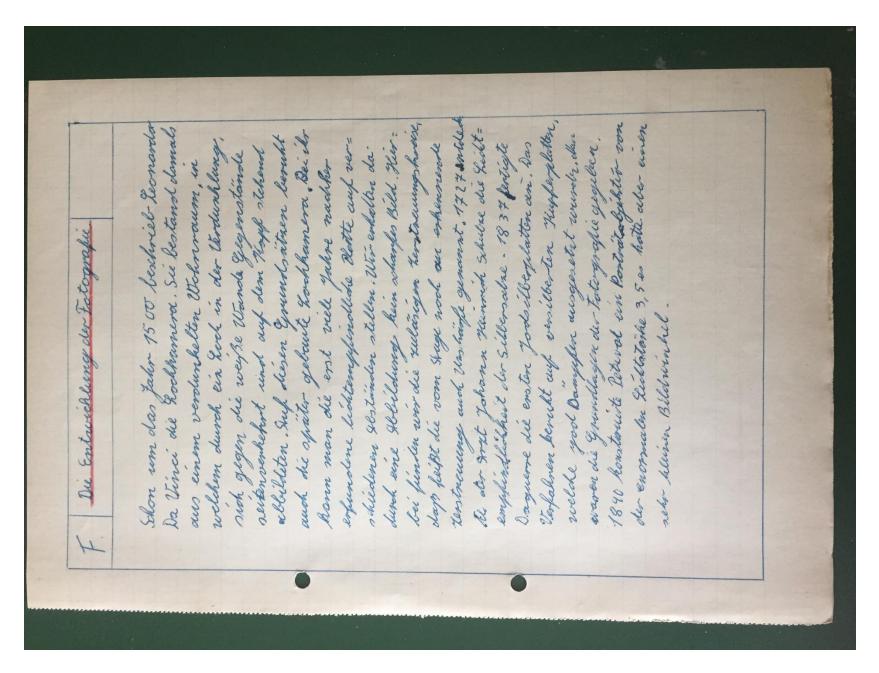


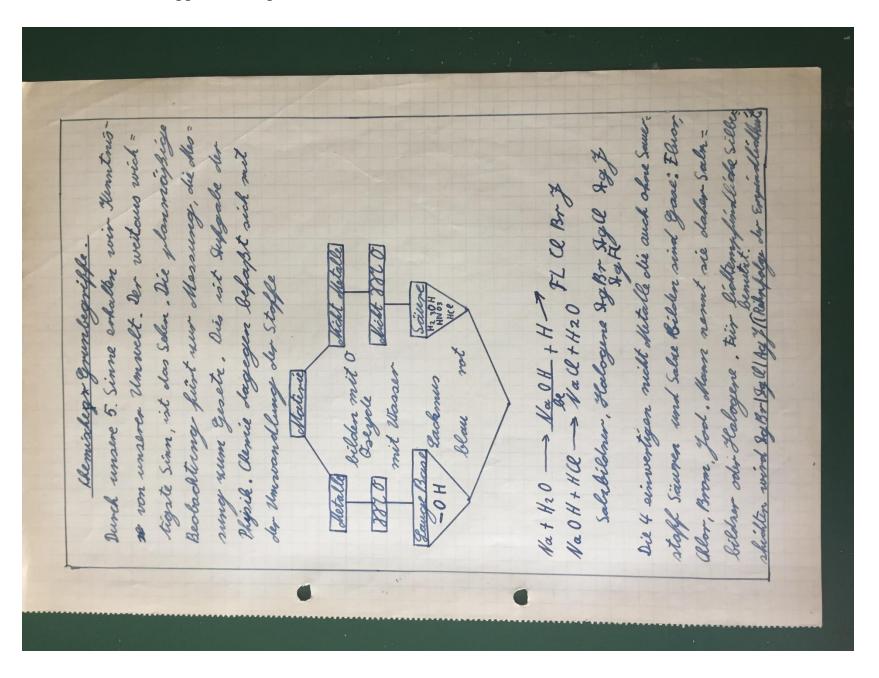


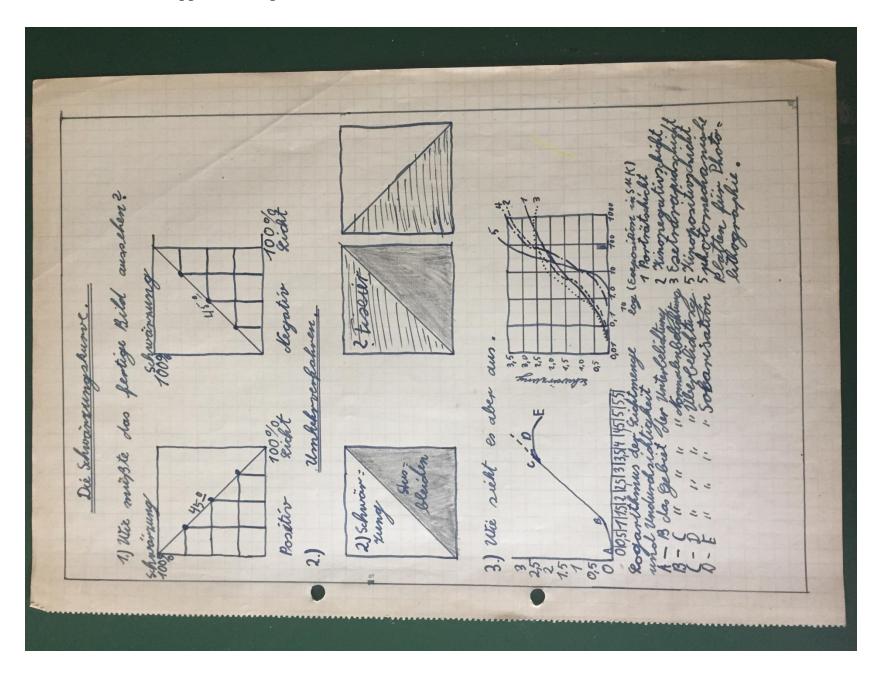


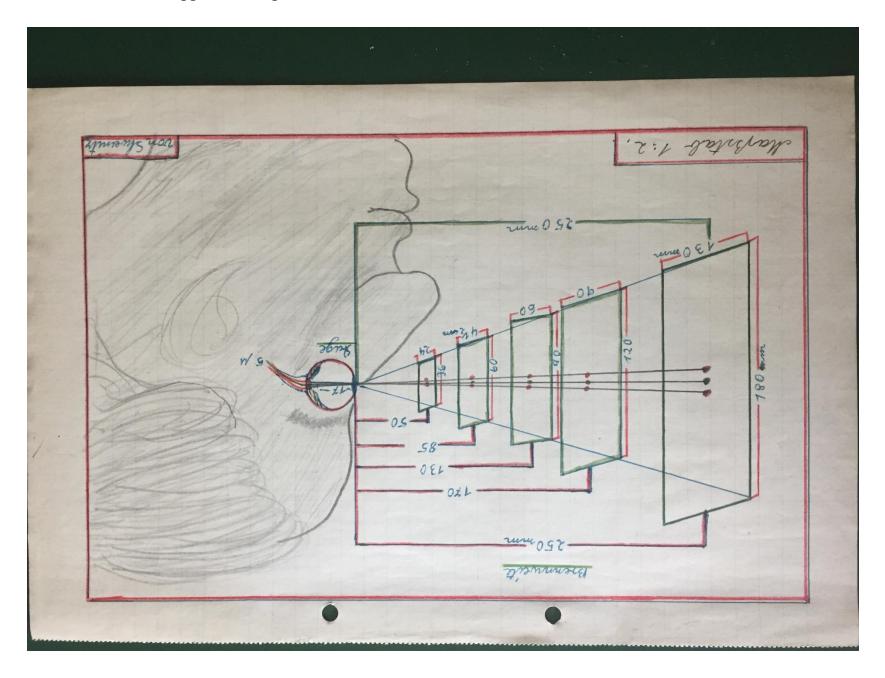


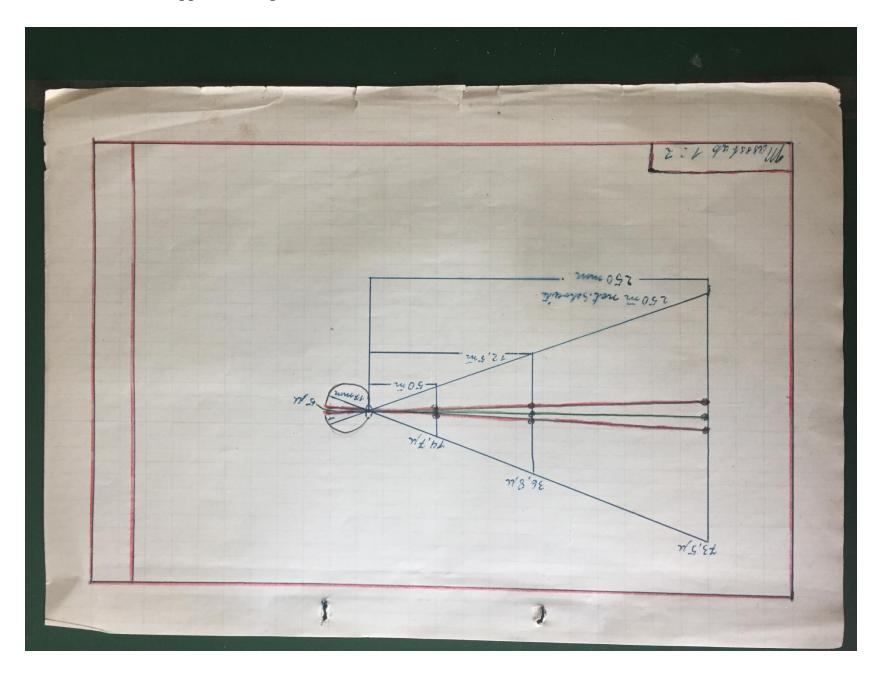




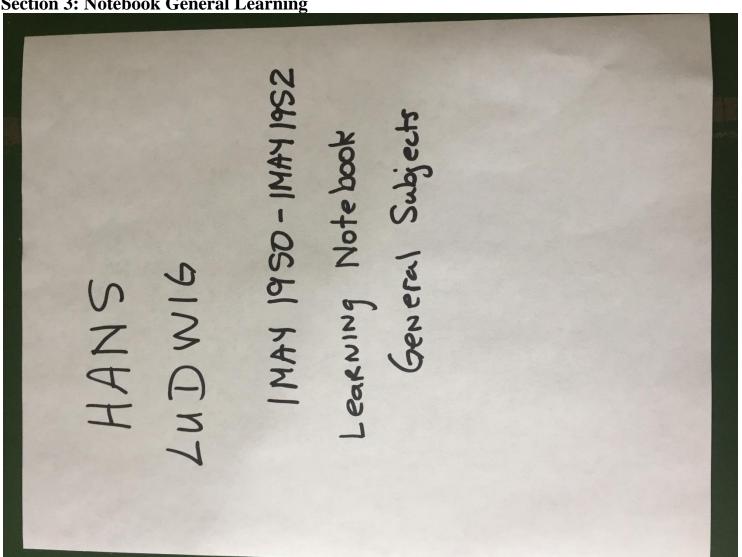


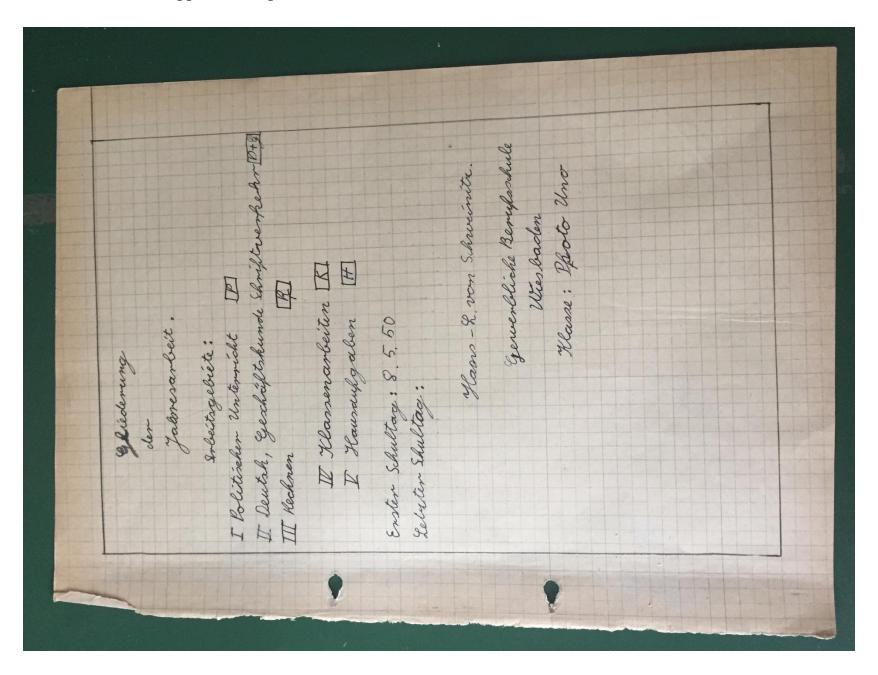


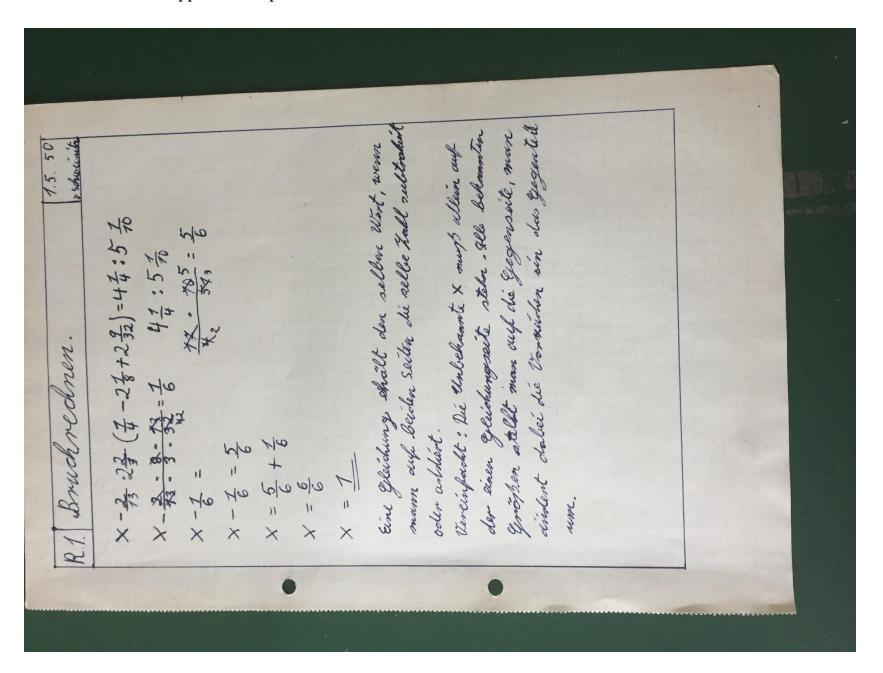


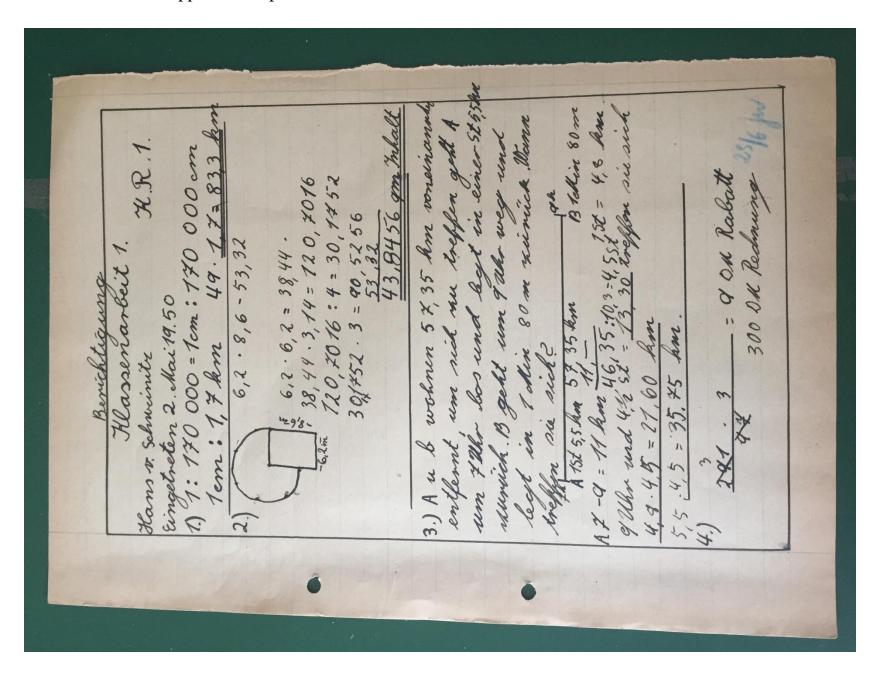


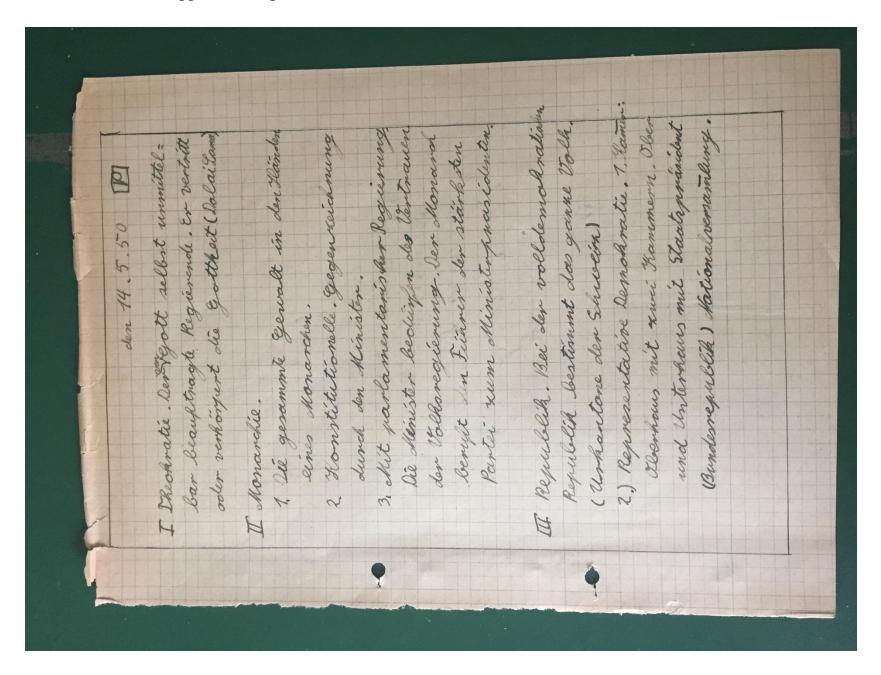
Section 3: Notebook General Learning

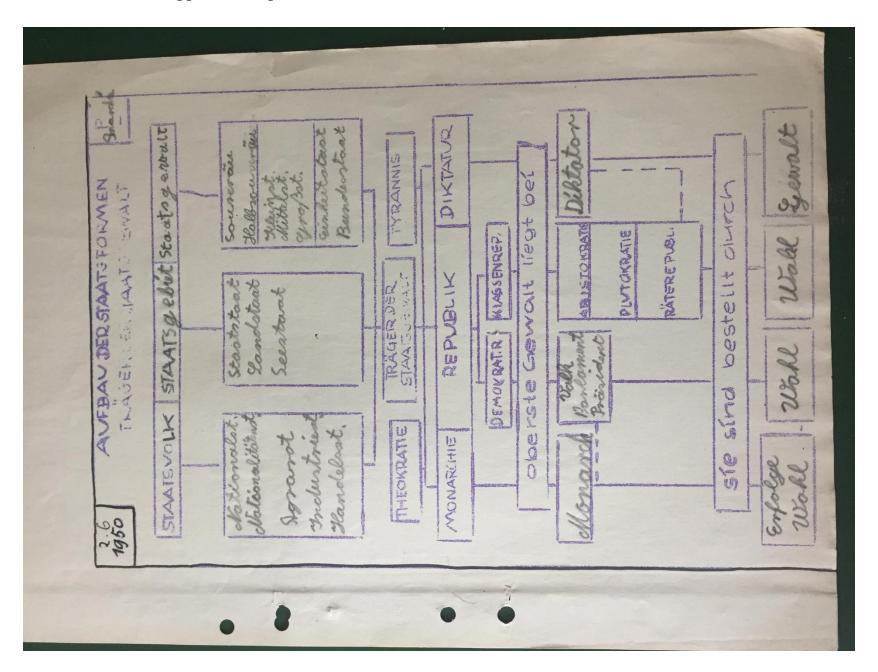


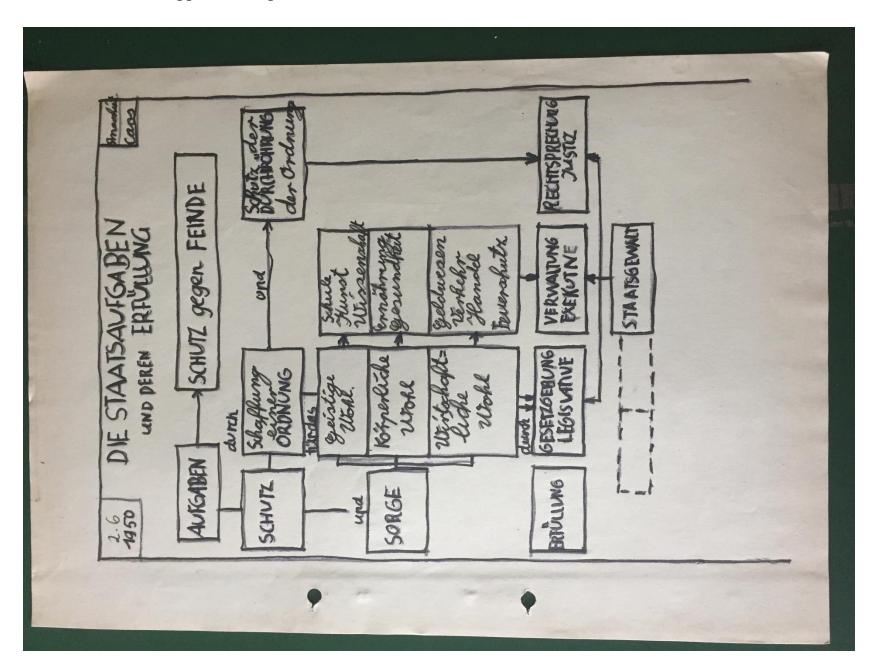


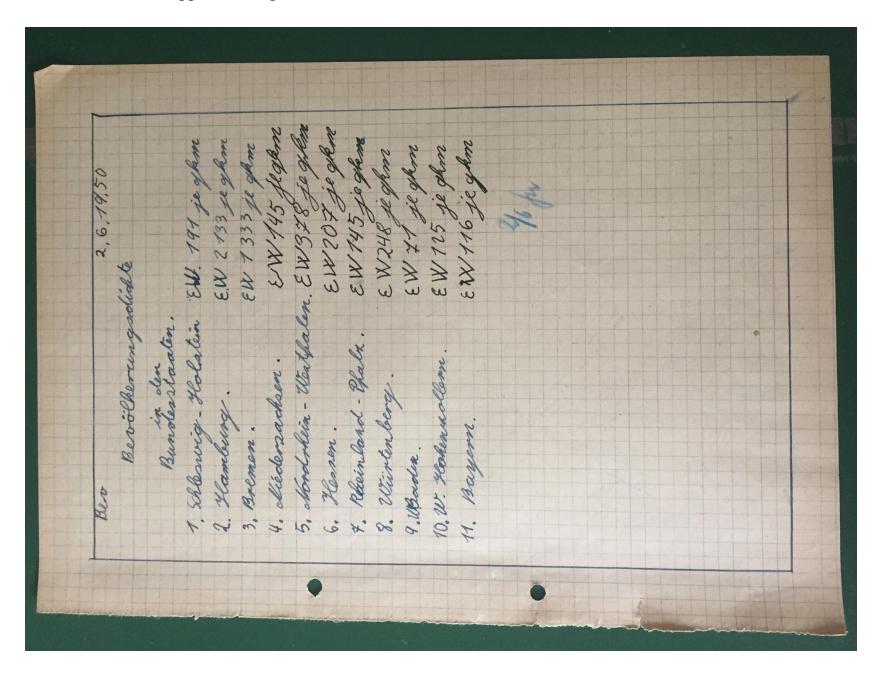


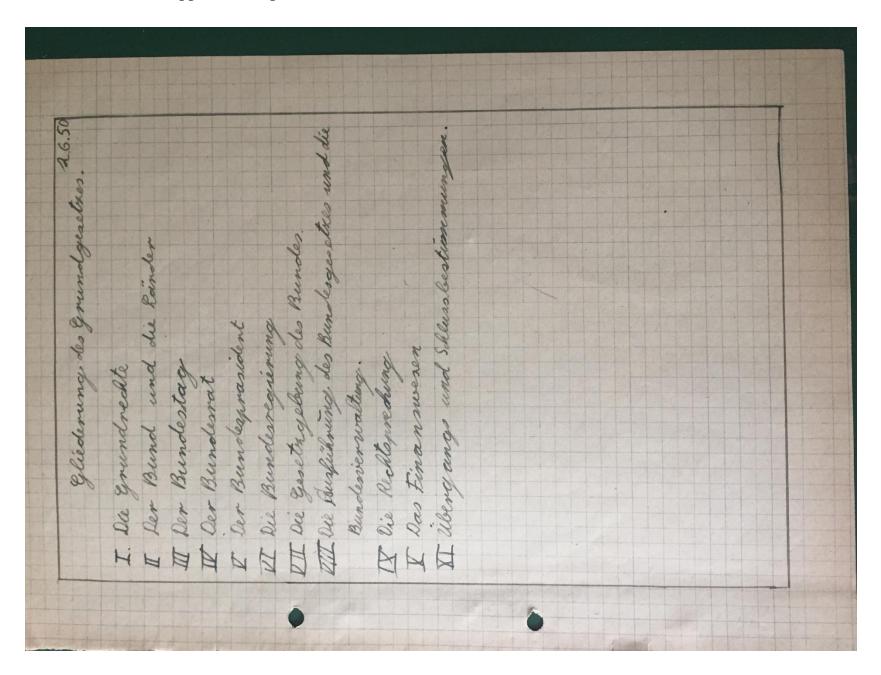


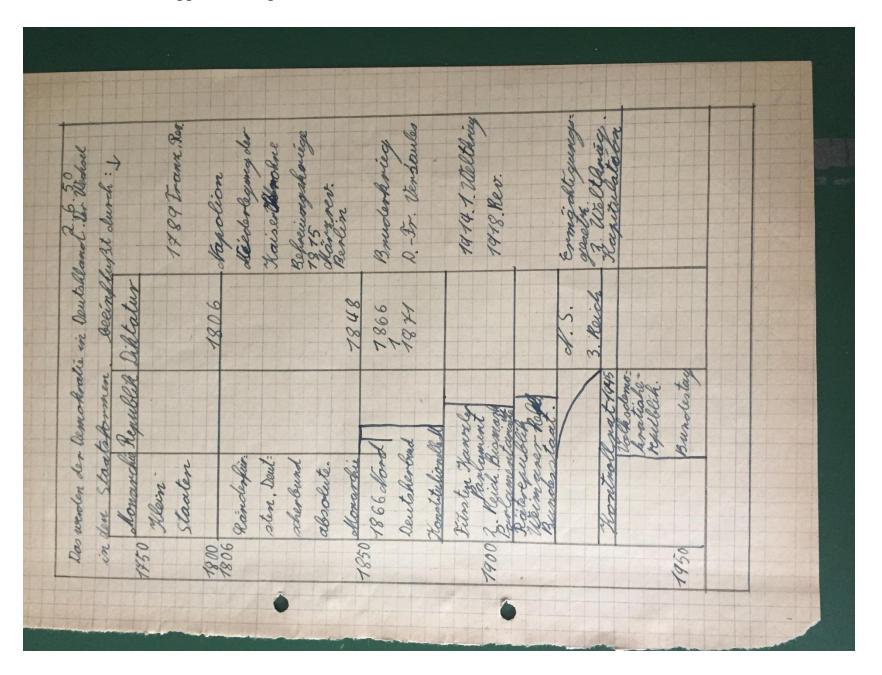


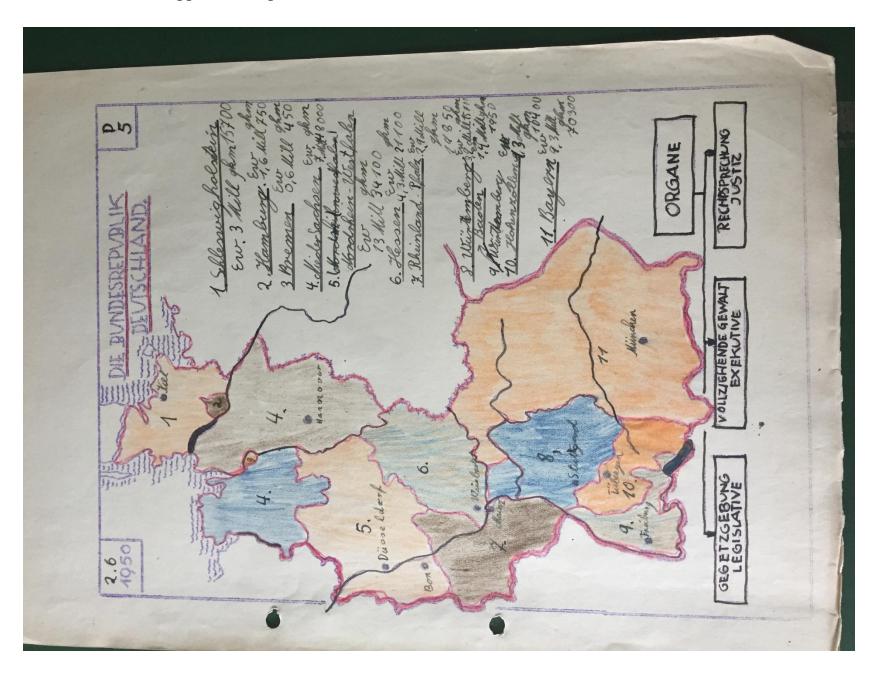


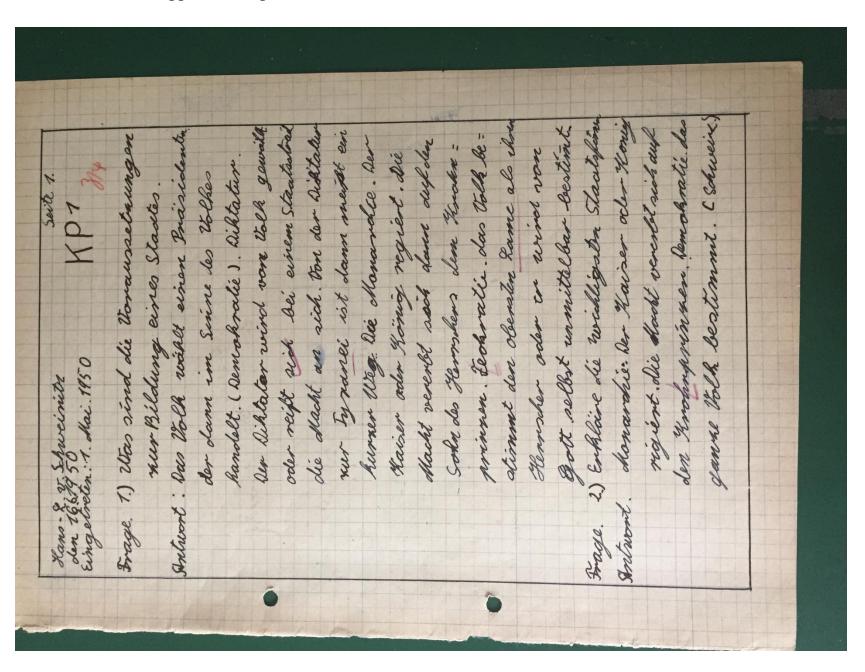


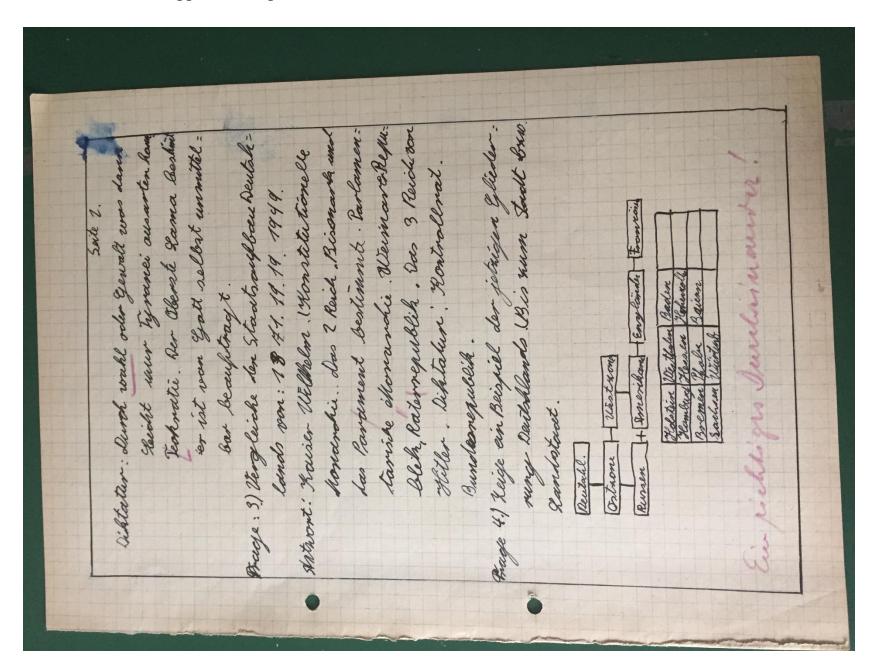


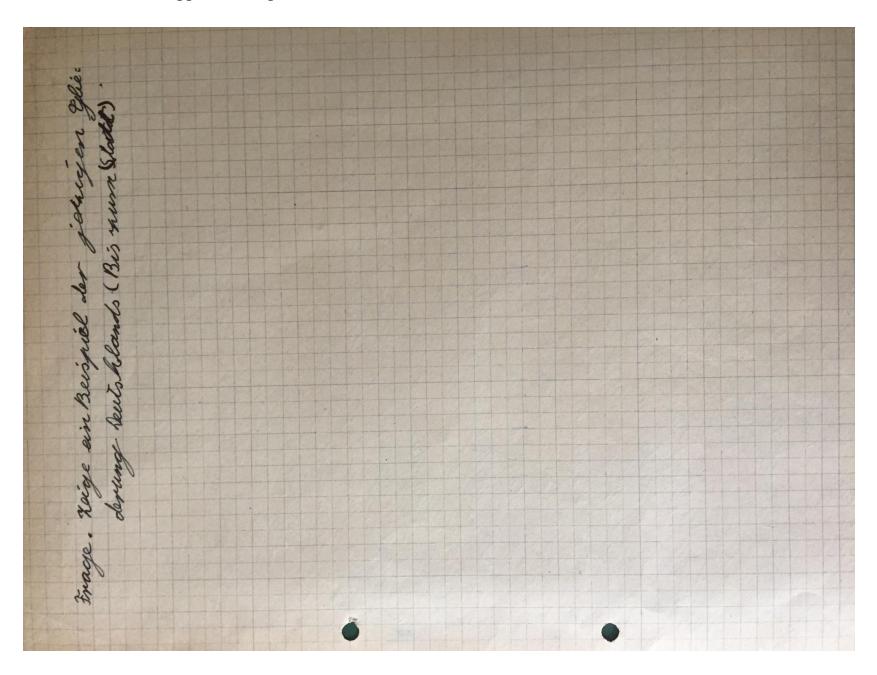


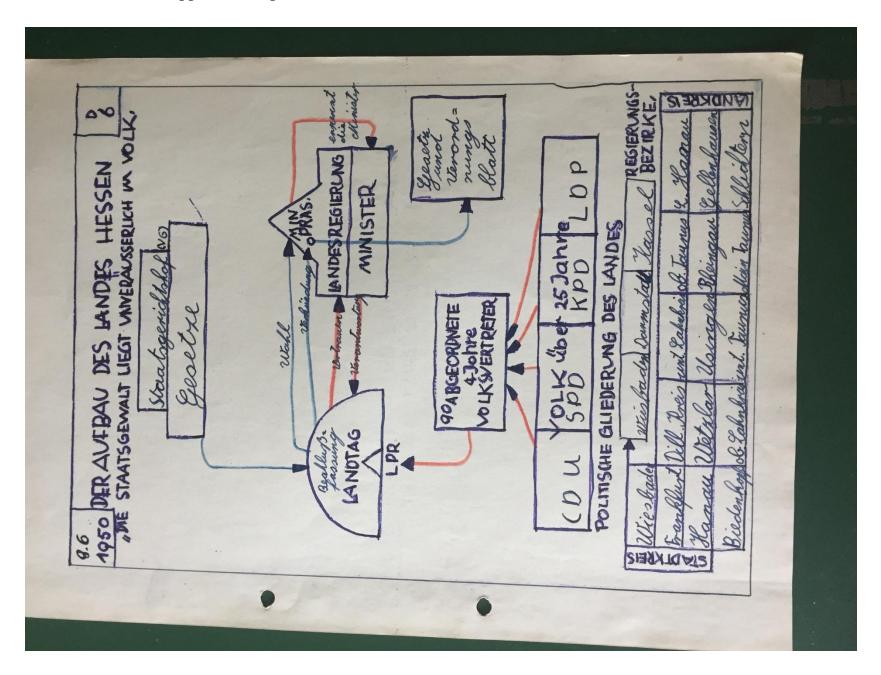






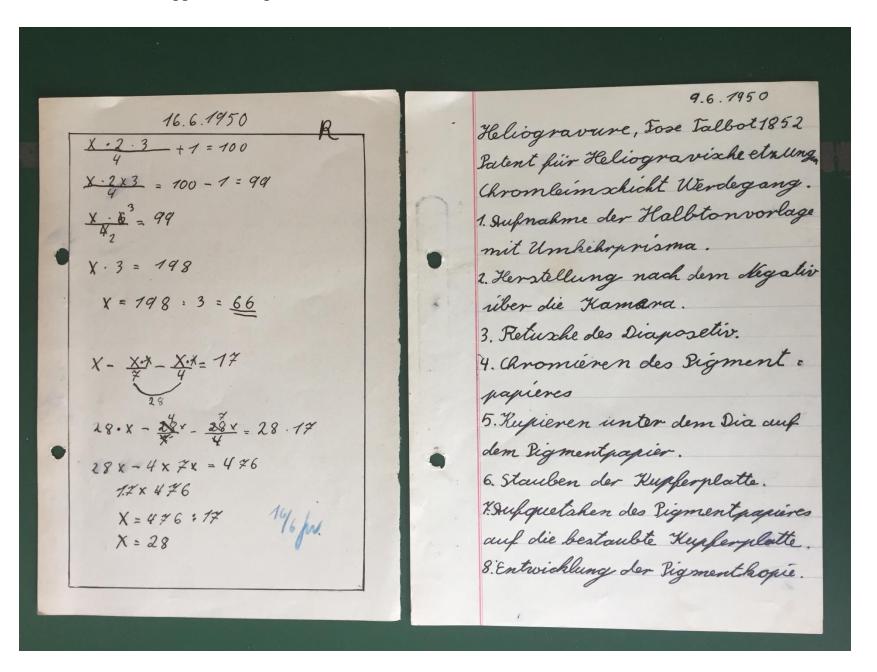


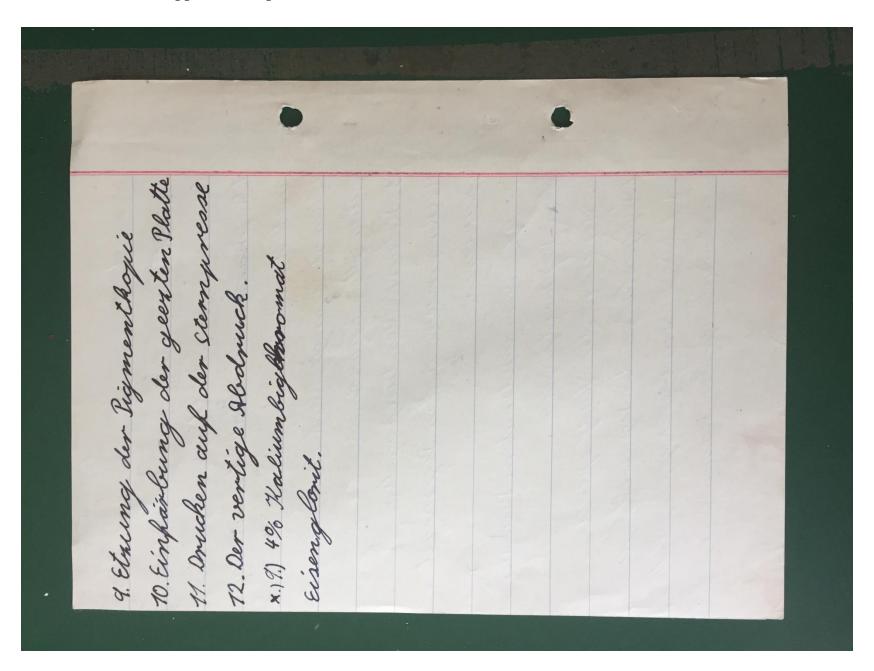


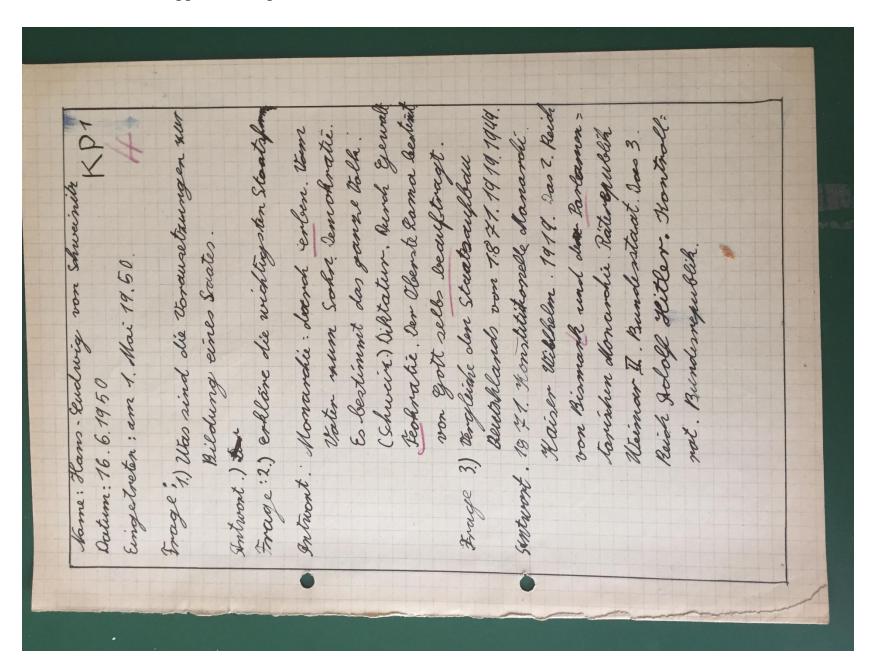


Seite 1.	den 9.6. 1950.	Seite 2.	
	Das Konkurs Verfahren.		Wichsel,
	1.) Wesen. Konhurs ist das Gericht leicheterfahren nur Auflörung		a. Das Genicht beruft obdas
	eines Unternehmens. 2) Lweck. Gereckte Befriedigung		Verfahren durch geführt wird Es kann mangels Masse
	der Gläubiger. Vorausetnung		abgelehnt werden.
	ners.	1=	b. Das gericht vordert die Gläubeiger auf die Shulden
	3.) Intragssteller:		annumelden.
	a. Der Schuldner. Er legt eine Vermögensubersicht (Schulden		c. Es bestellt den Kankurs verwalter. (Vertreter der Glin
•	und Vorderungen) dem gerick	it •	biger)
	b. Der gläubiger. Er muß die		d. Es bestimmt den Termin der Esläubiger Vensammlung
	Fahlungsunfehigkeit des Shuldner beweisen . 4 B. nicht eingelöste		supstelling der Konhursta
	- Light Ste		belle.

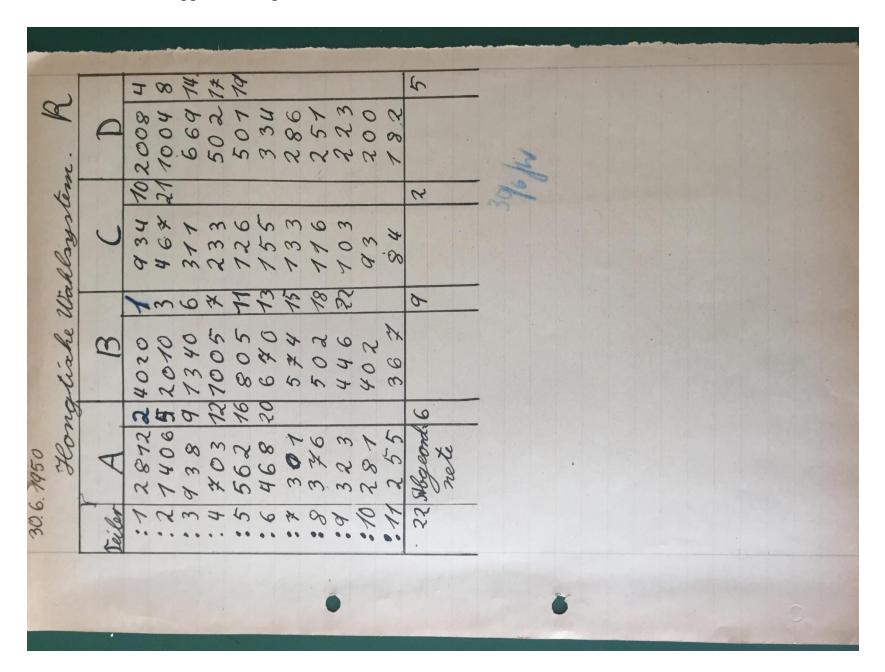
Seite 3	E. Beschagmahme der Vermo.	Seite 4.	Dorderung fuir die Iflege
	genswerte.		beholen.
	5.) Verteilung der Konkurs		L.) Der Real wird nach Verhältnis verleilt. Das
•	Masse. Der Schuldner verliert sämtliche Verfugung über		Verhahren wird durch
	sein Vermorgen. Die Venteiting		eine Shlußrechnung die
	erfolkt moch Rangklasse.		vom Gericht bestättigt
	de. Massesohalden ein den Kon- kunsverwalter für die fort-		ist abgenhlossen.
	pulming das Ejeschäftes.		
	b. Masse Kostin pur die Durch:		
	führung de Verpahrens. Beide werden voll ausbekahlt.		
	C. Refor rechtete Wonderungen.		
	Rohn und Exhalt, Staat und Gemeinden, Arat und Kassen		
	Taspla		

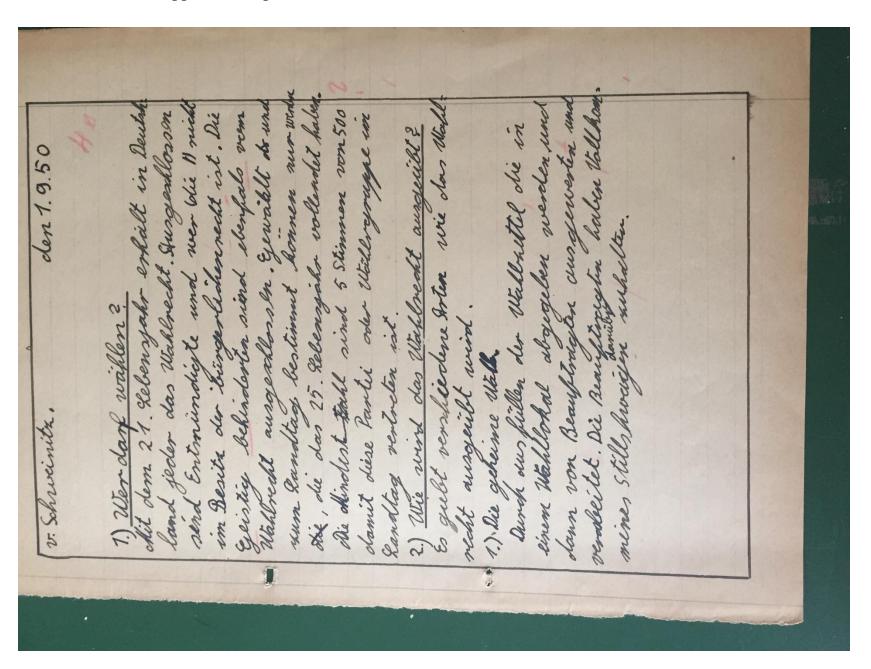


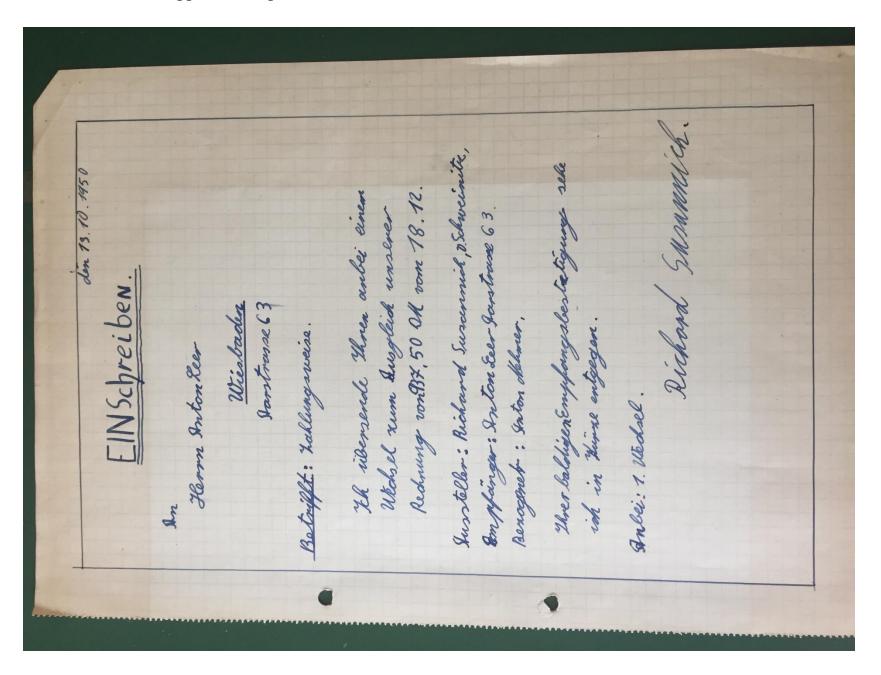


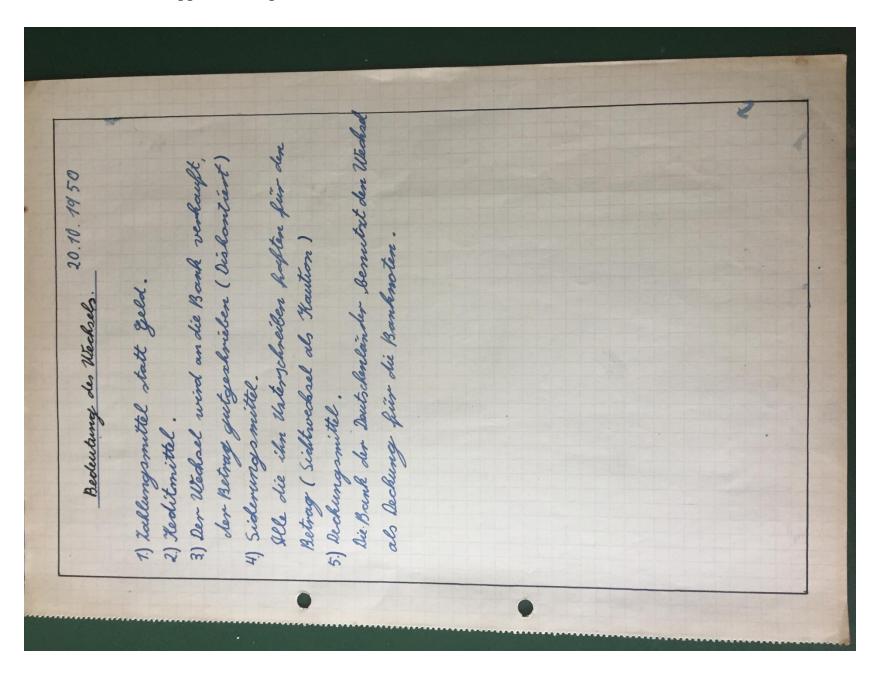


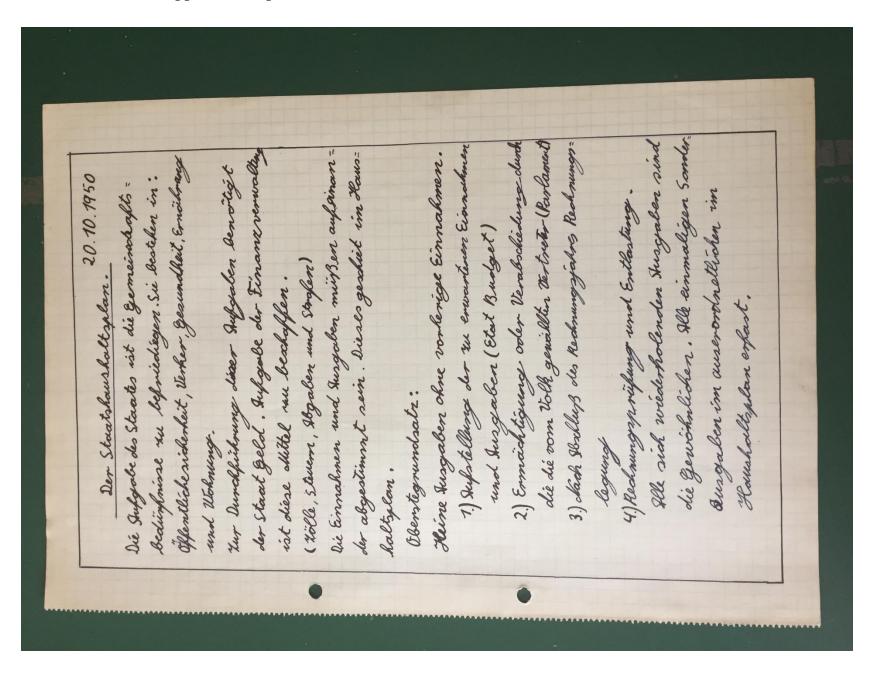


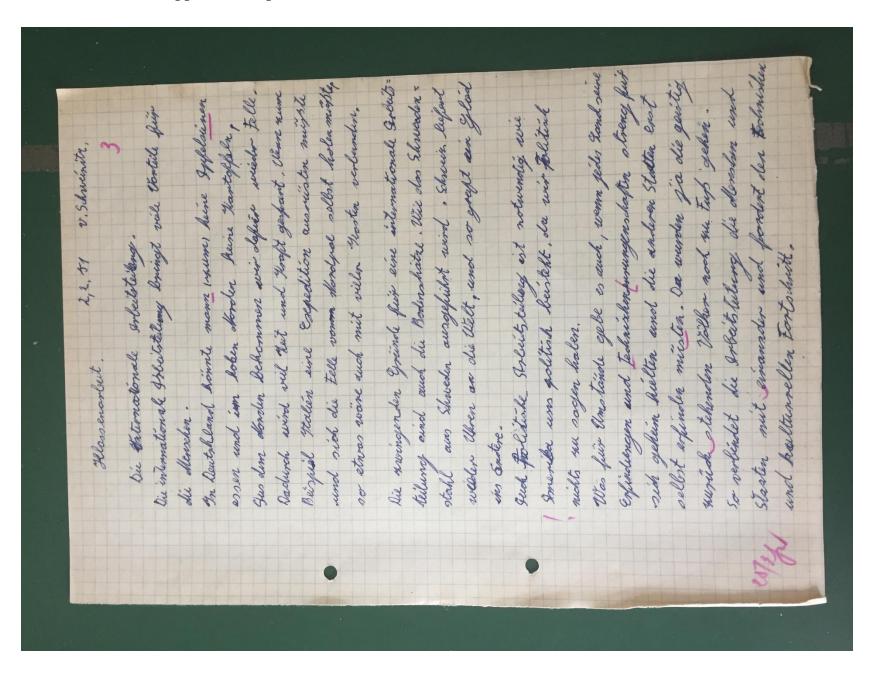


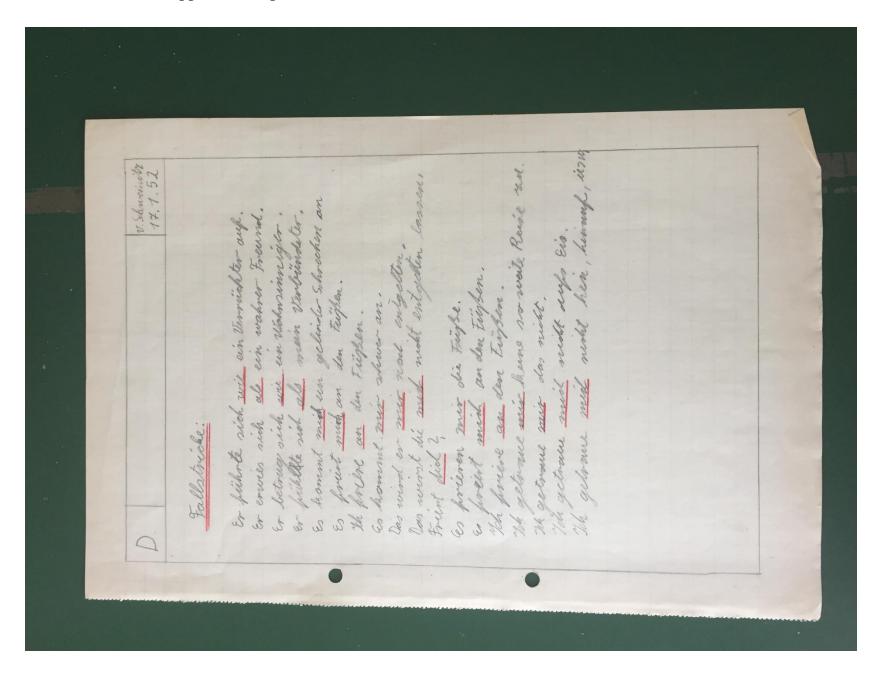


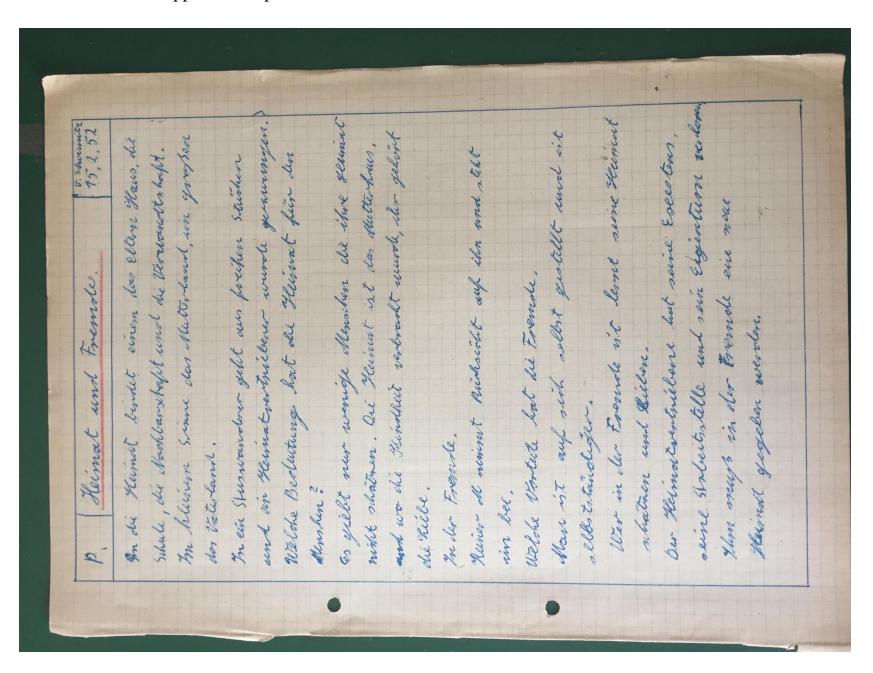


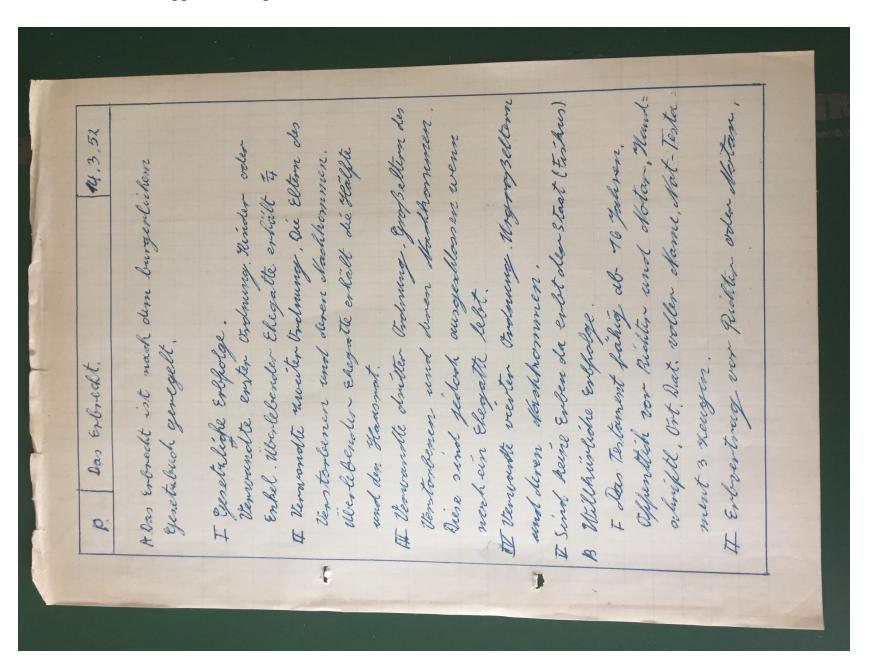


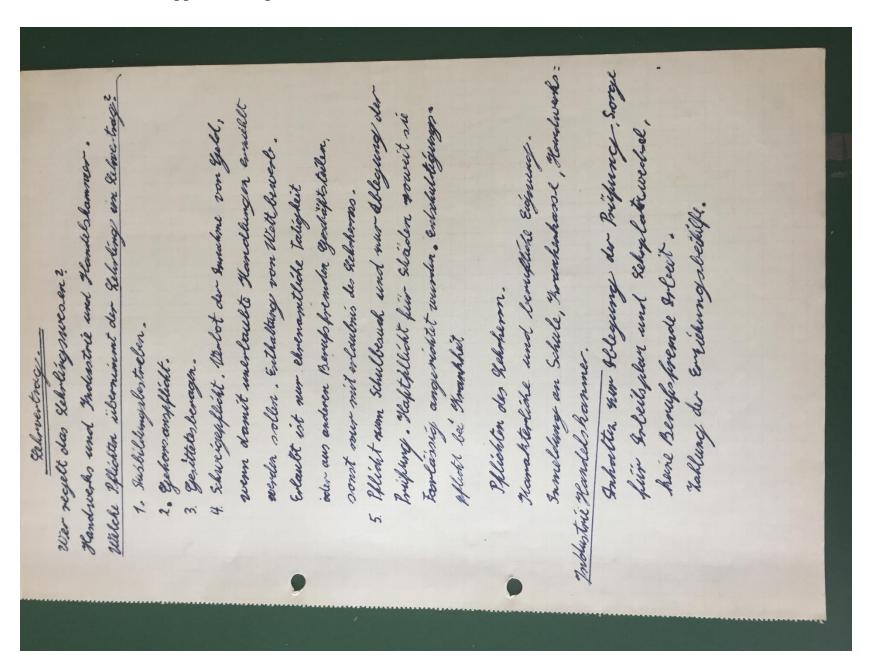


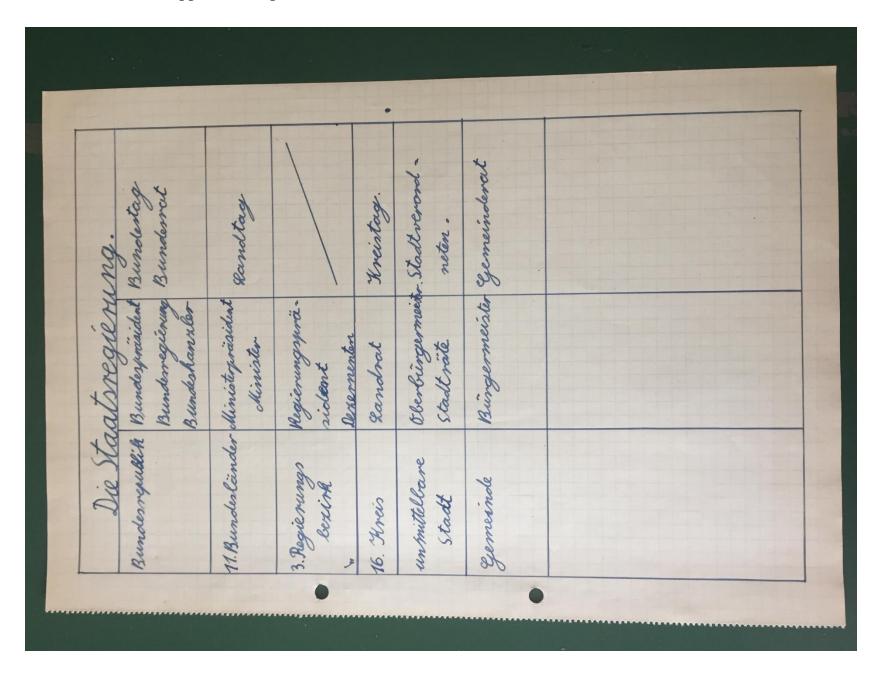


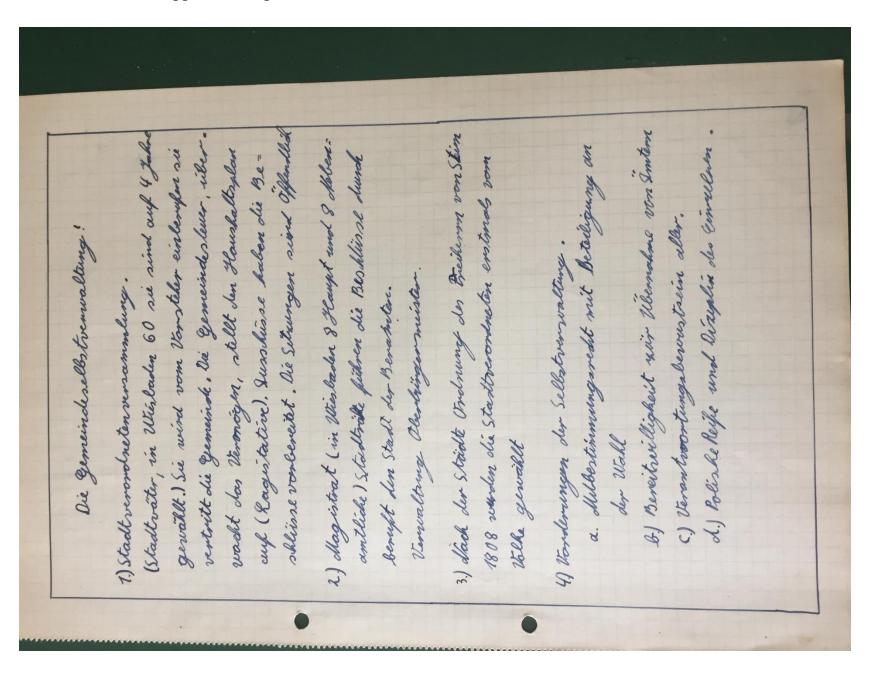


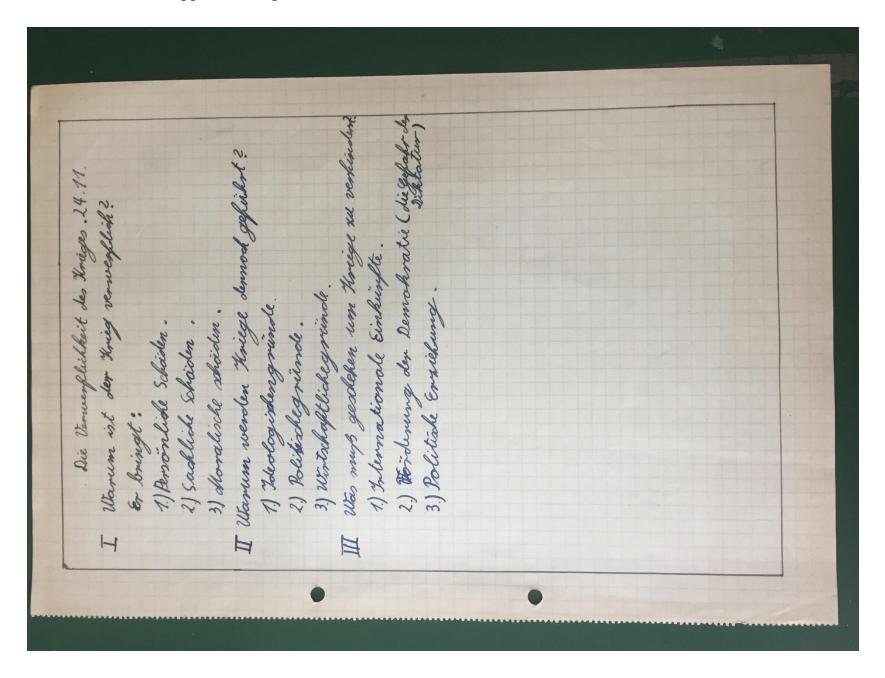


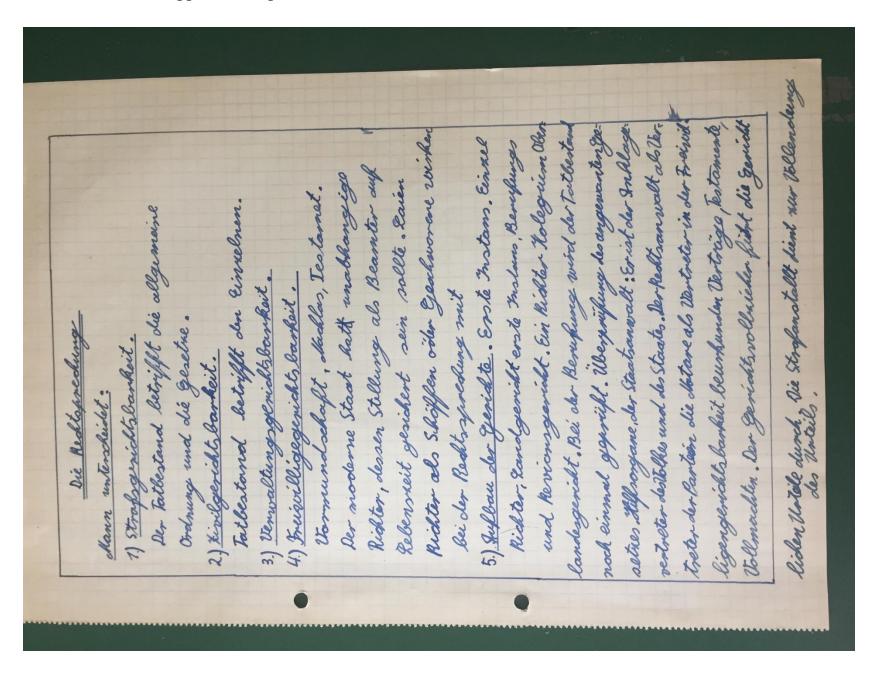


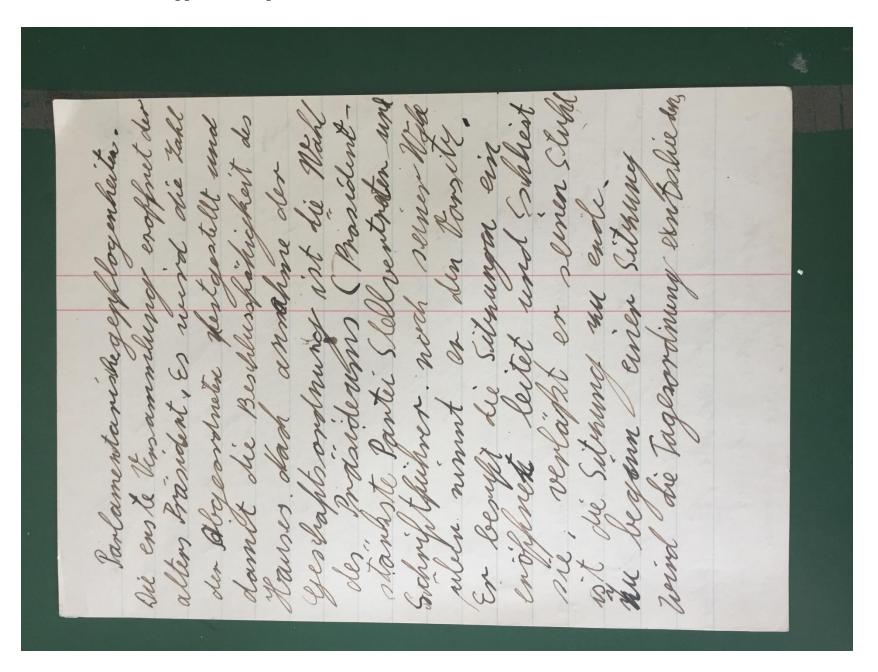


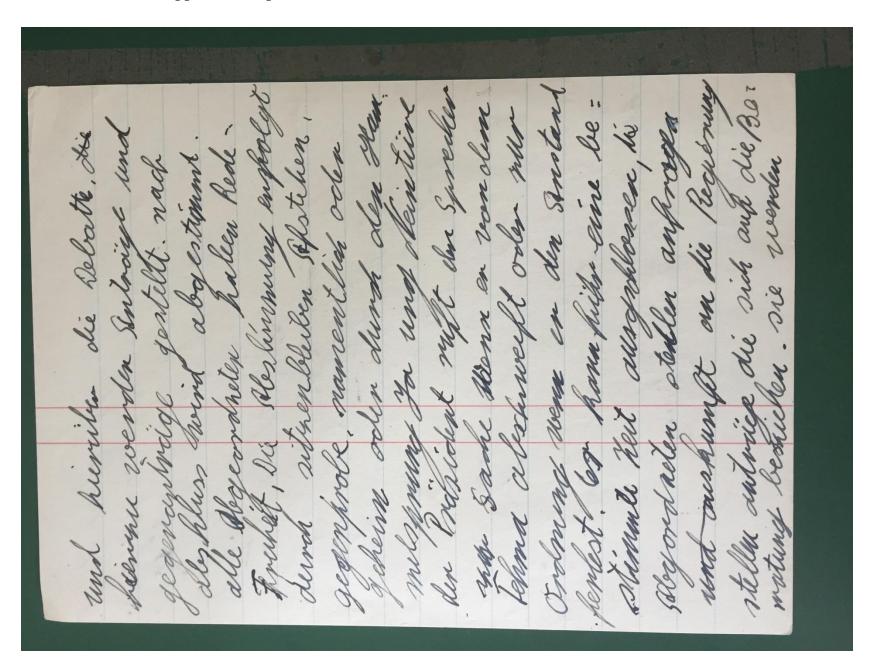


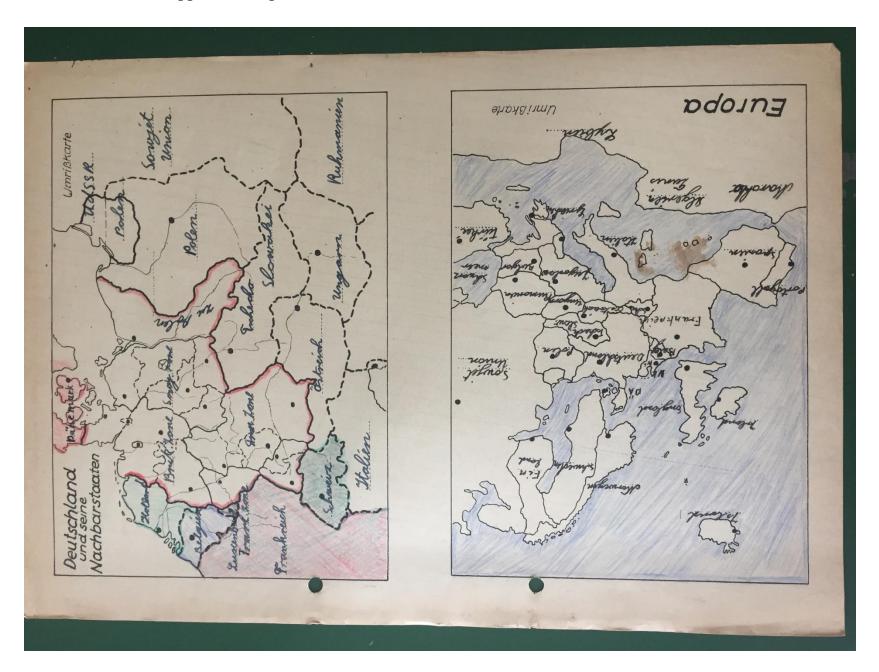


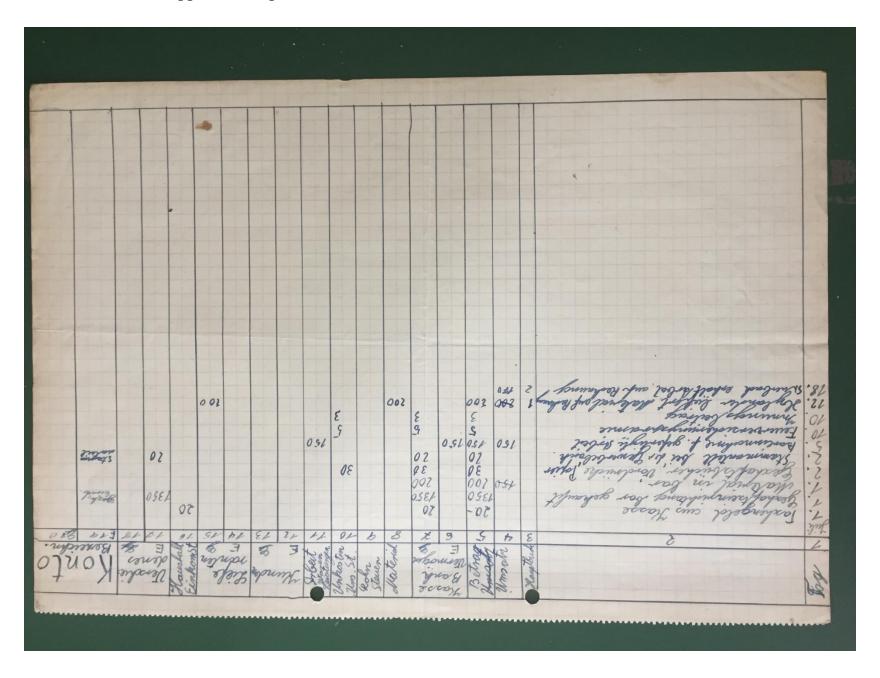


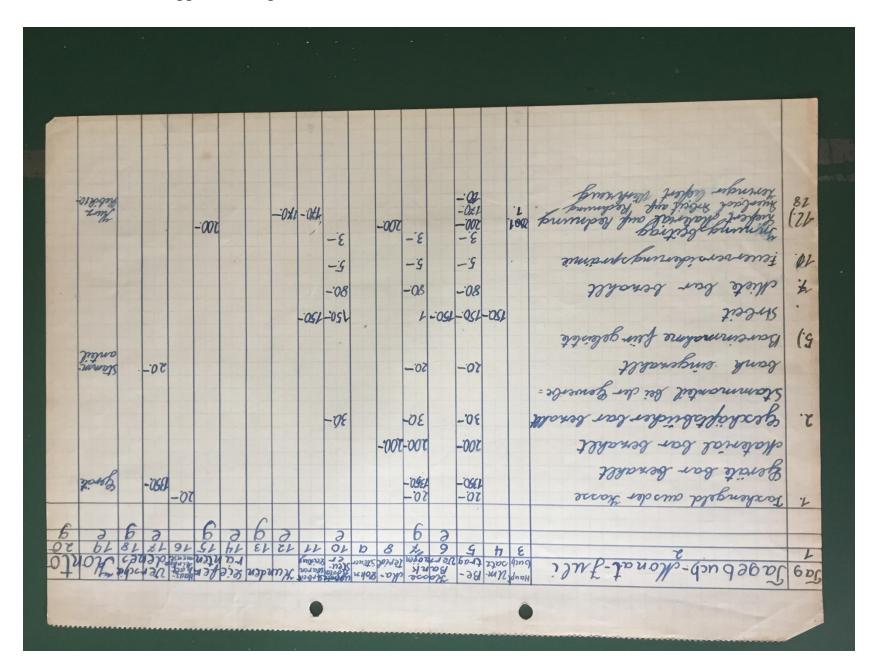


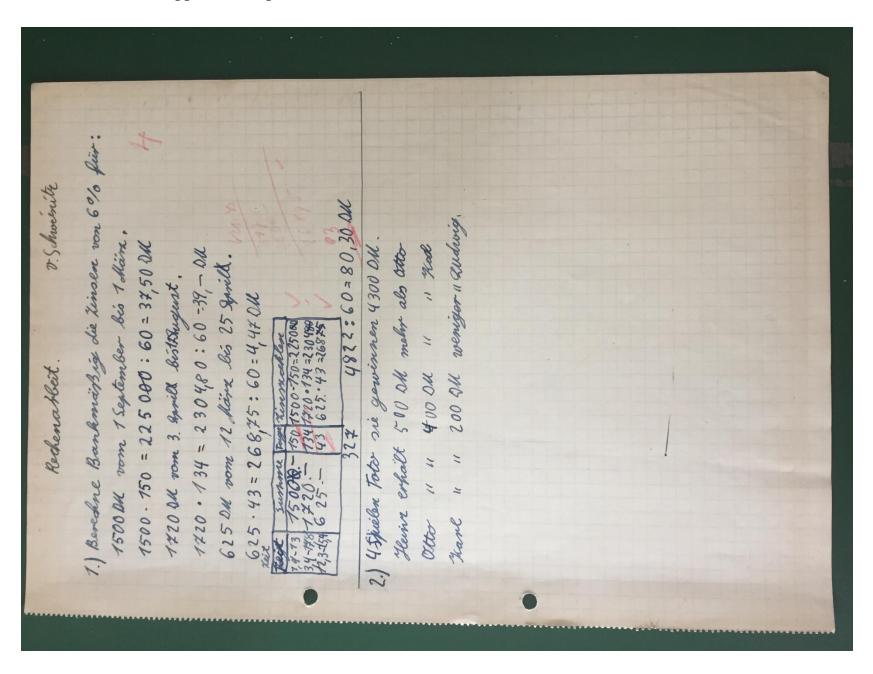


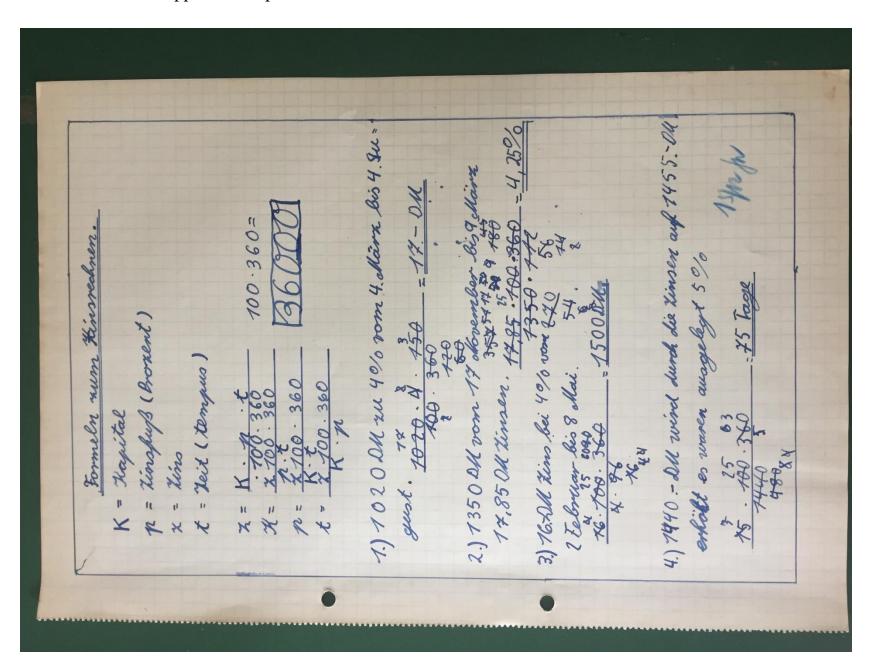


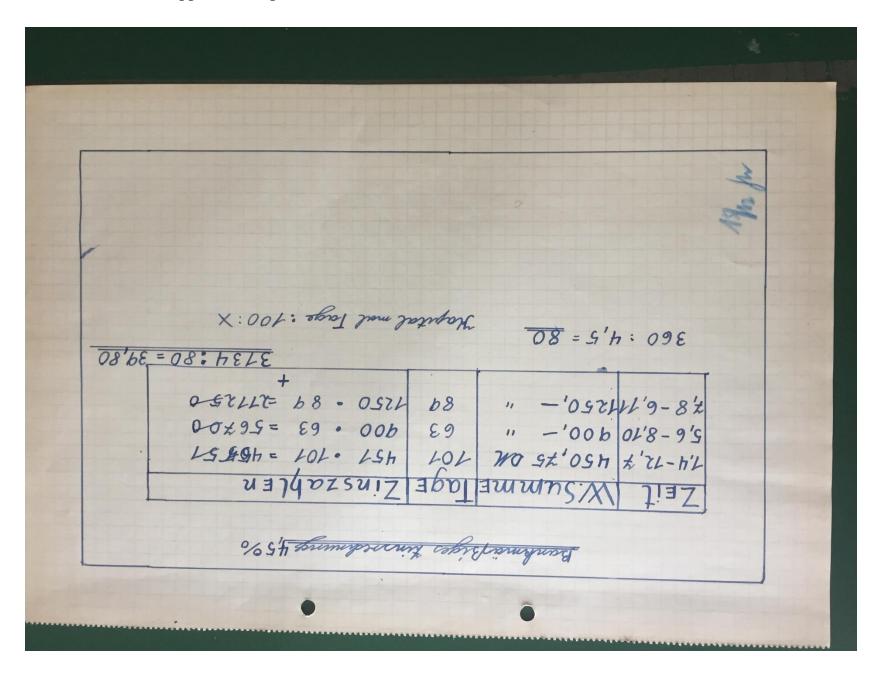


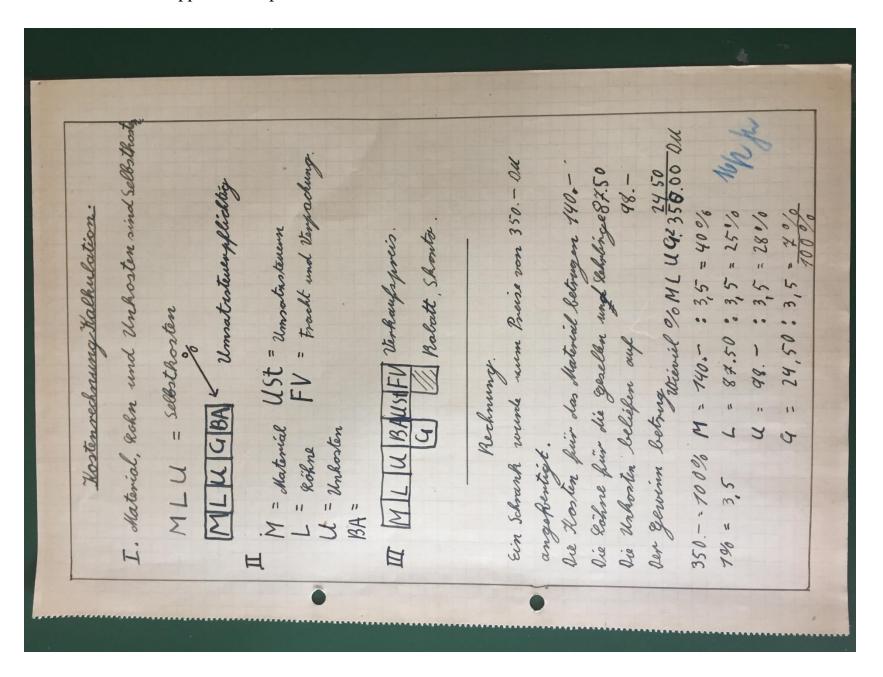


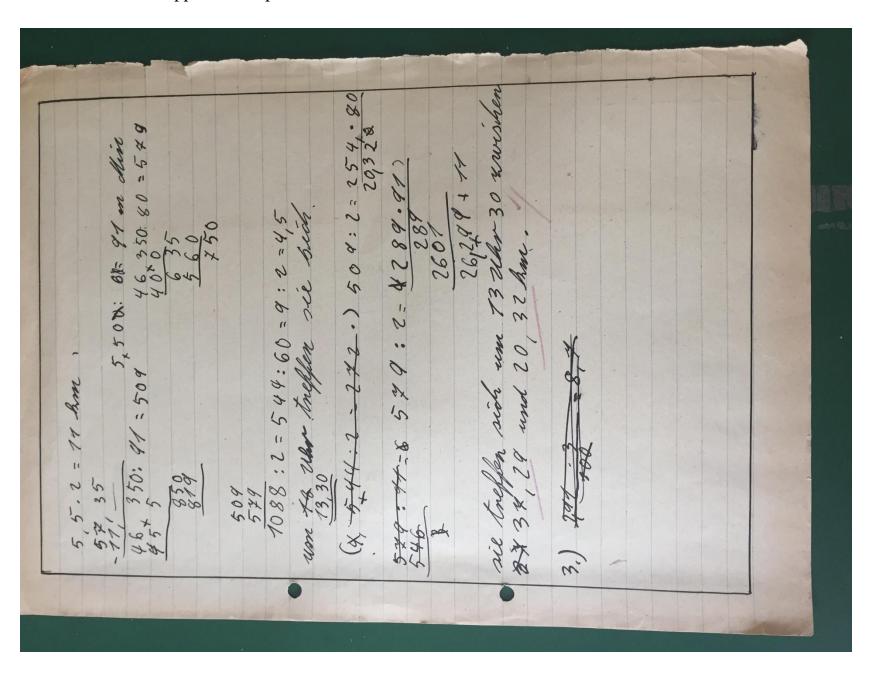




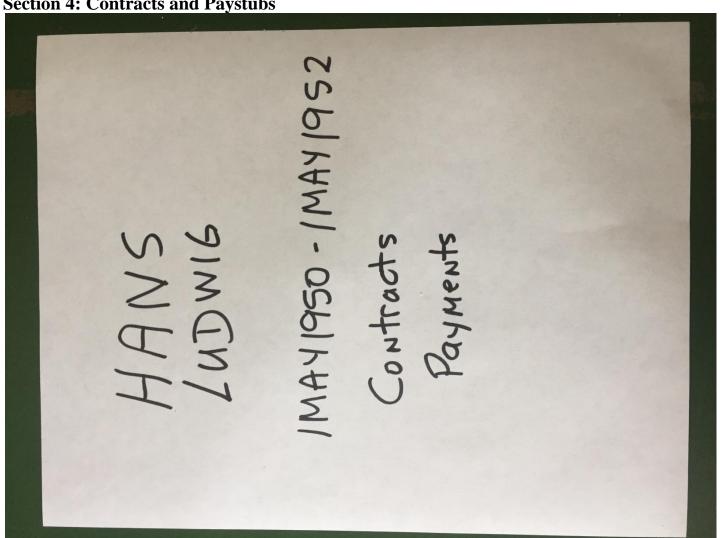


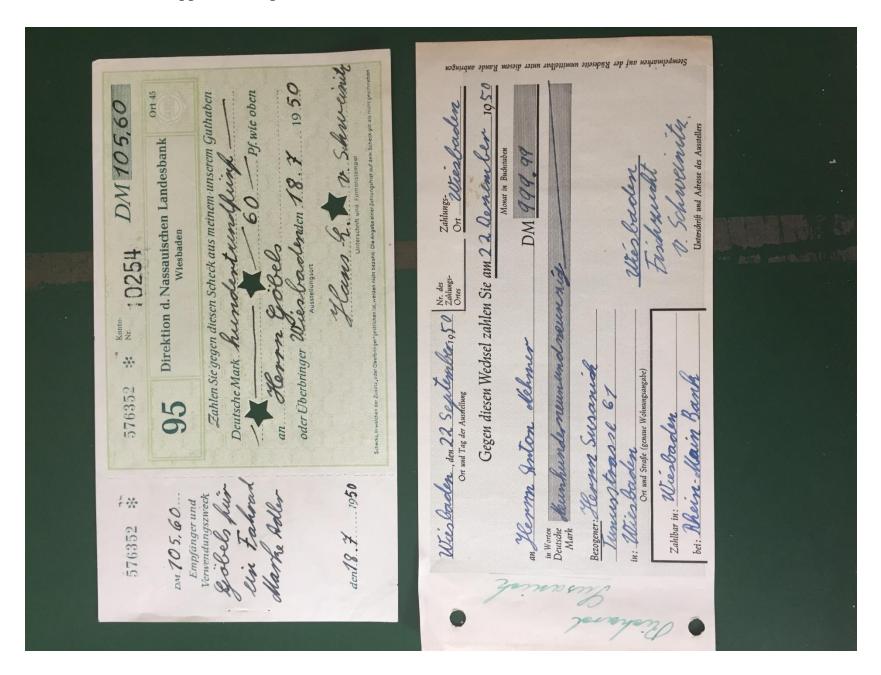


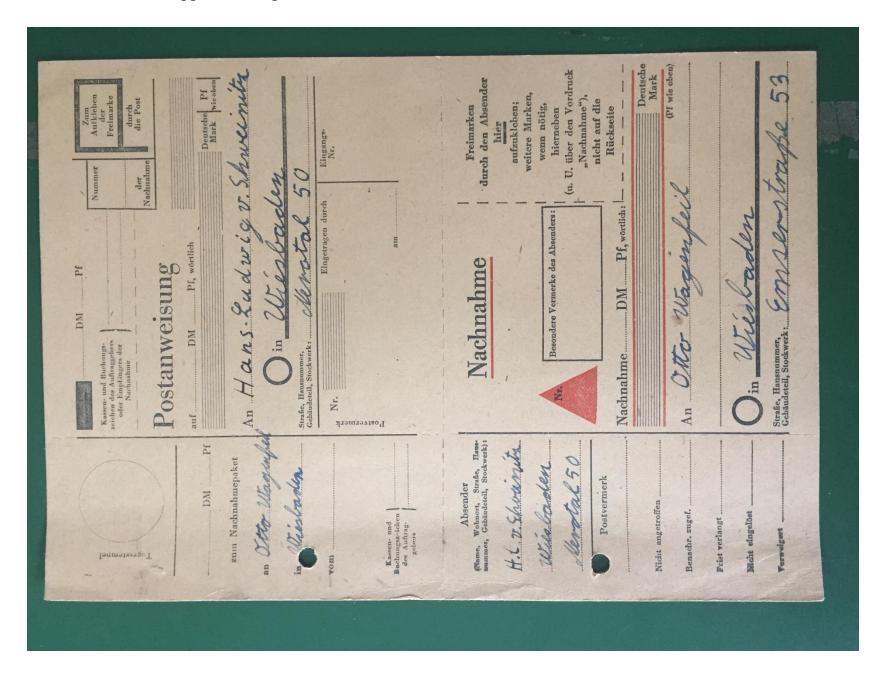


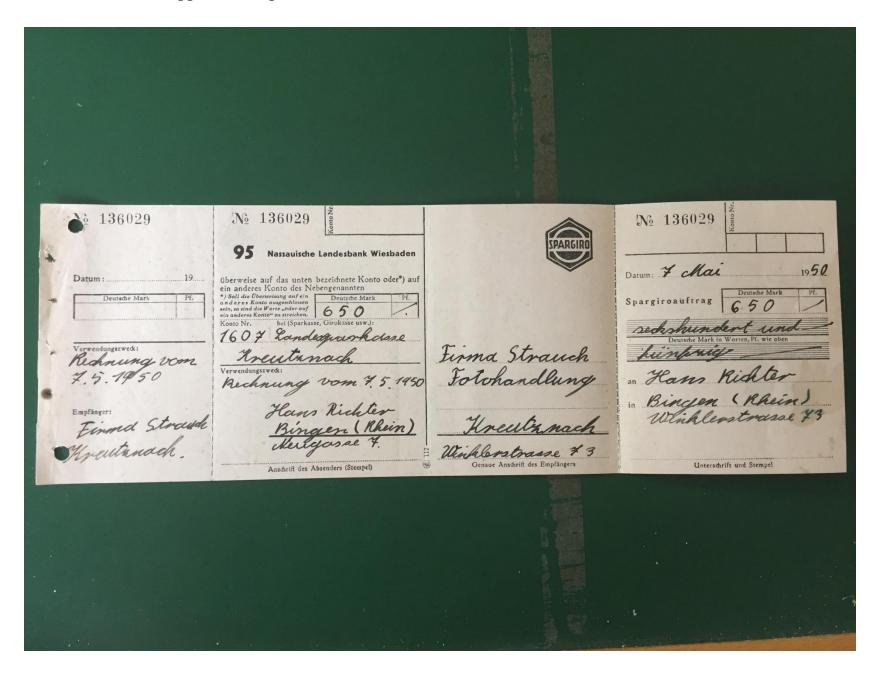


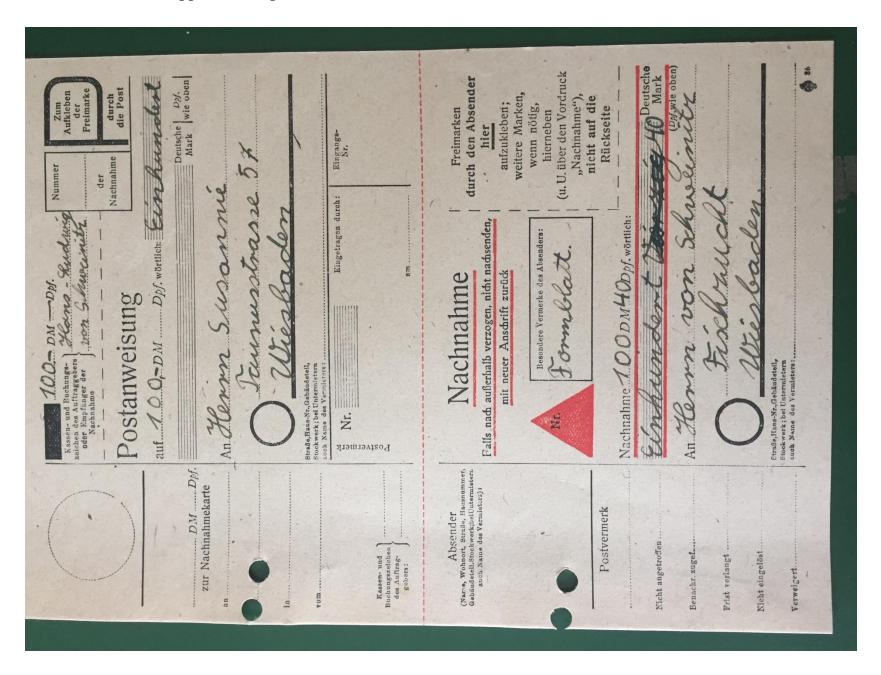
Section 4: Contracts and Paystubs

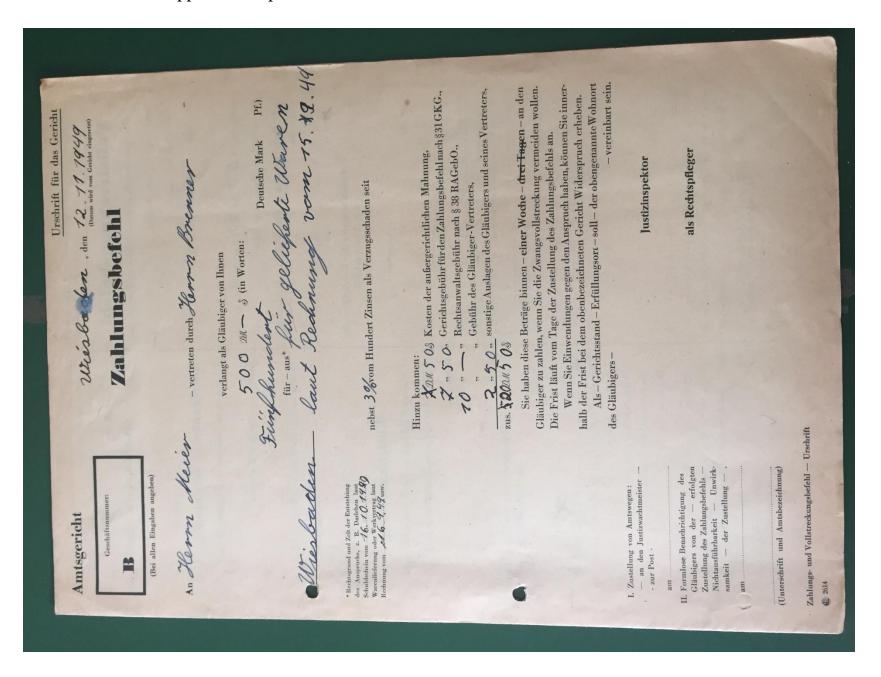


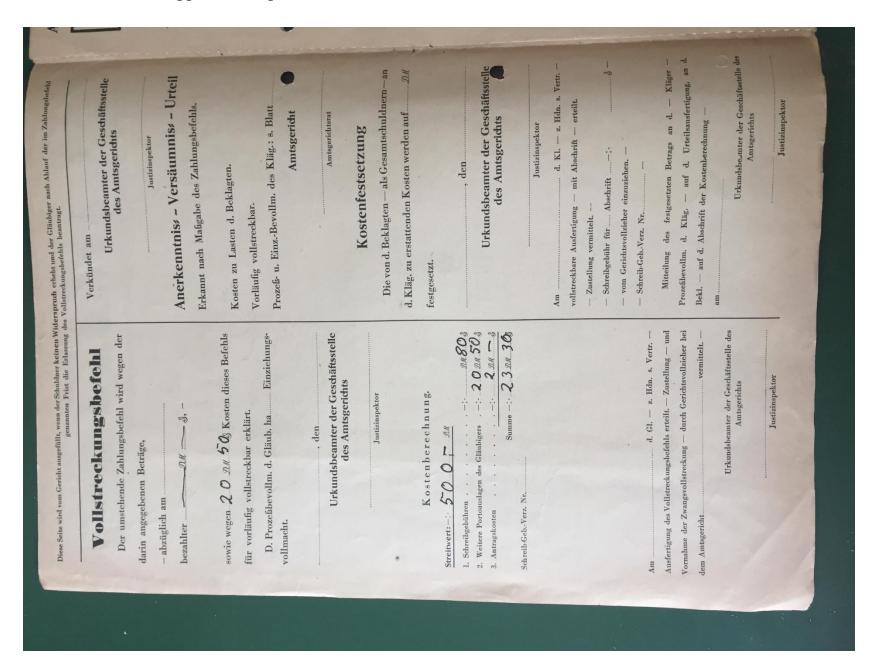


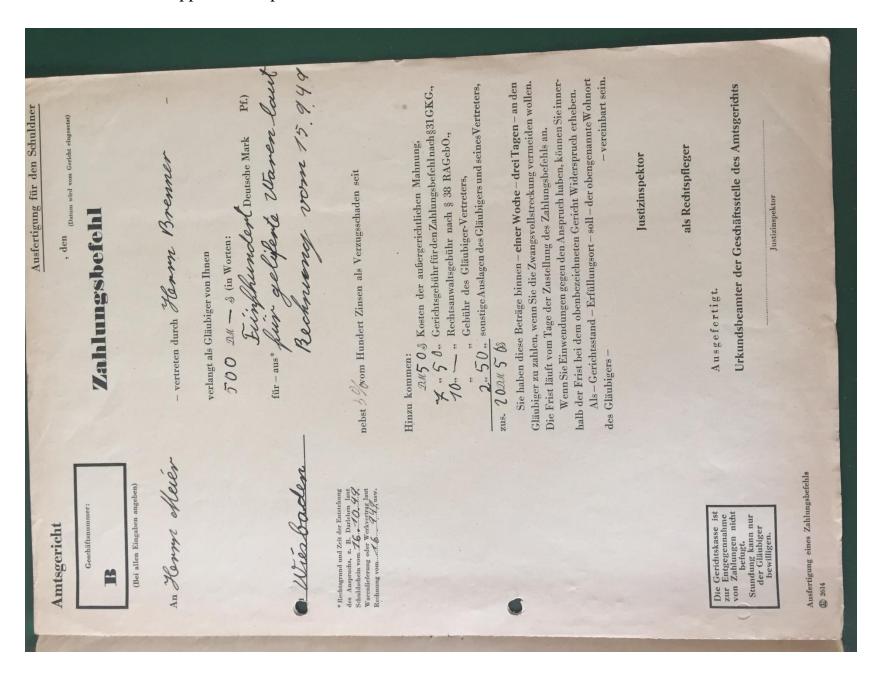


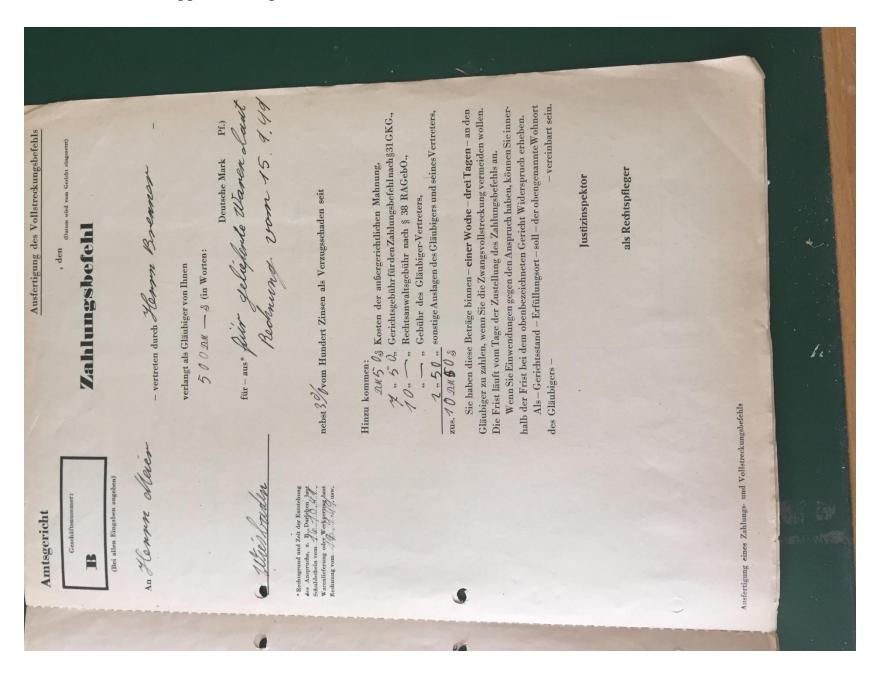


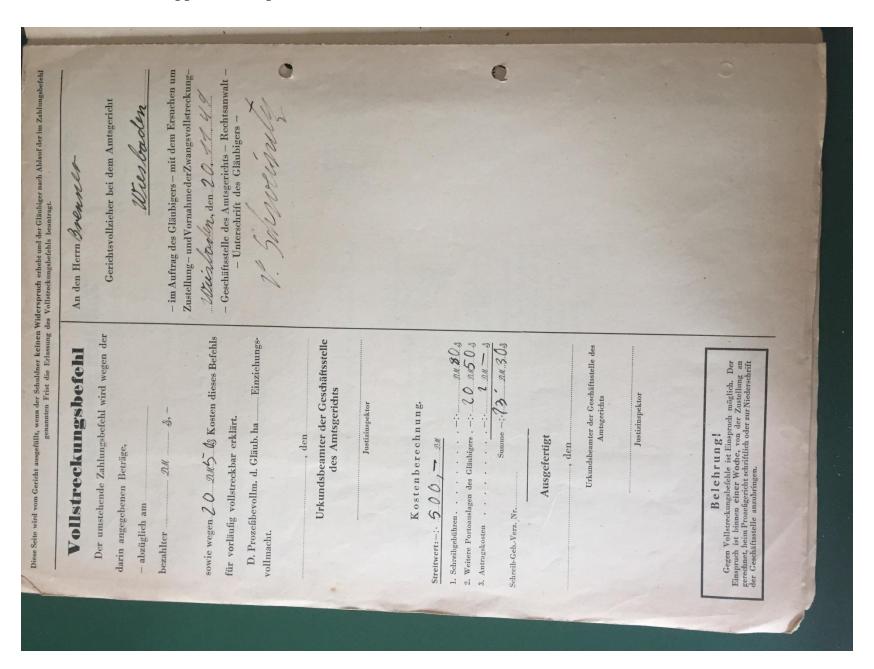


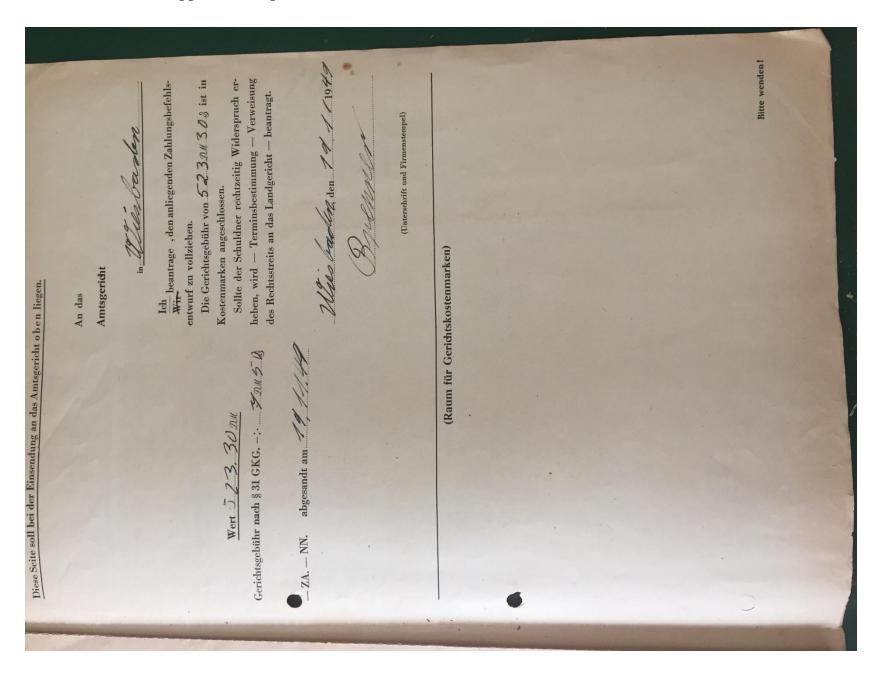


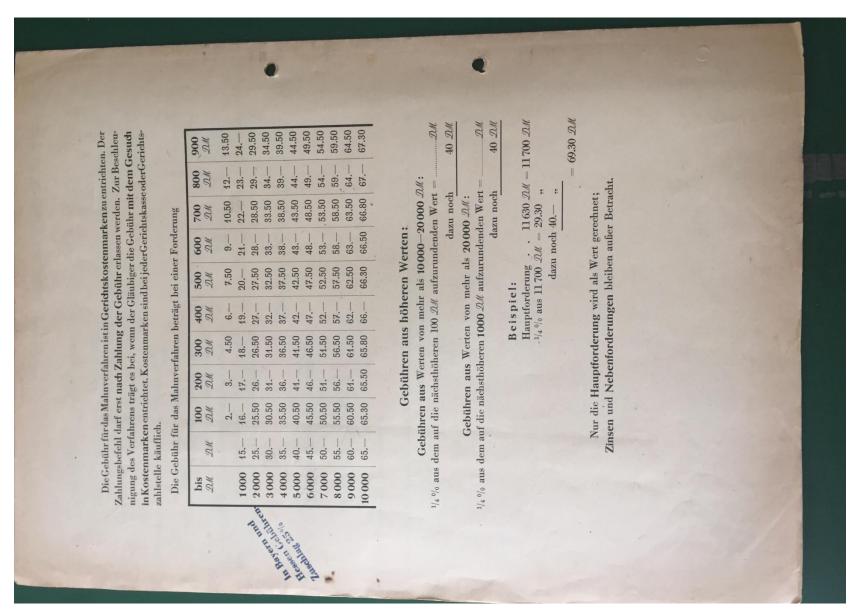












The End

HANS LUDWIG von Schweinitz

Fotolaborant 1May1950-1May1952

Photo Apprenticeship

Hans-Ludwig's Photos

By Helga von Schweinitz

Hans Fotolaborant Apprentice Photos



Hans had an early interest in photography.



on 1 May 1950 Hans started his Photography Apprenticeship. This identification document is dated July 1950 and lists his occupation as "Laboranten-Lehrling" or Laboratory Student.



After his Apprenticeship, Hans worked in a Laboratory near Hubachs Germany



Hans at work





Hans Fotolaborant Apprentice Photos







The End

Hans
As
Fotograf
(Photographer)
In
Germany
1952-1957
Compendium

by Helga von Schweinitz

Introduction

This is a compendium of Hans von Schweinitz career as a Fotograf (Photographer) in Germany from the time he graduated from Fotolaborant (Photo Apprenticeship) in 1952 to when Hans emigrated to United States in 1957.

Contents

1950May1 to 1952March31: Photo Apprenticeship	3
1952April15 to 1952August18 Worked at Helios as Photo-Lab Assistant	7
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1954June1 to 1957February23 worked for Gruenstadt Photo Finishing Plant	20
Last Page	25

1950May1 to 1952March31: Photo Apprenticeship



1952

FOTO-FACH- UND INDUSTRIEBEDARF INDUSTRIE- UND WERBEAUFNAHMEN

WIESBADEN BAHNHOFSTRASSE 12 · WILHELMSTRASSE-PASSAGE

RUF 23337

Wiesbaden, den 31. März 1952

Lehr-Zeugnis!

Hans Ludwig von Schweinitz, geboren am 26.0ktober 1934 in Liegnitz/Schles., ist am 1. Mai 1950 in meinem Betrieb eingetreten, um in zweijähriger Lehrzeit den Beruf eines Foto-Laboranten zu erlernen.

Er ist mit allen vorkommenden Arbeiten vertraut gemacht worden. Seine Ausbildung erstreckte sich auf folgende Arbeitsgebiete: Entwickeln von Platten und Filmen, Kopieren auf Kopiermaschinen und Fachgeräten, Vergrössern an Apparaten mit und ohne automatischer Einstellung, Reproduktionen einfacher Art in Strich und Halbton, sowohl auf Leicaformat als auch auf grössere Formate, Ansetzen der notwendigen Lösungen, Nachbehandlung durch Verstärken bzw. Abschwächen. Ebenso wurde er im Fertigmachen von Aufträgen einschliesslich Ausfleckretusche unterwiesen.

Seine fachlichen Kenntnisse sind gut.

Mit beendeter Lehrzeit verlässt Hans Ludwig von Schweinitz

mit dem heutigen Tage meinen Betrieb, und ich wünsche ihm für

die Zukunft alles Gute.

FOTO-STRAUCH

STRAUCH STRAUCH

BANKKONTO: WIESBADENER BANK NR. 5532 - POSTSCHECKKONTO: FRANKFURT/MAIN NR. 32370

сору.

Messrs.
Photo Strauch
Inh. Kurt Lohmann
Bahnhofstr. 12
Wiesbaden

Translation from the German.

1952

Wiesbaden, March 31st 1952

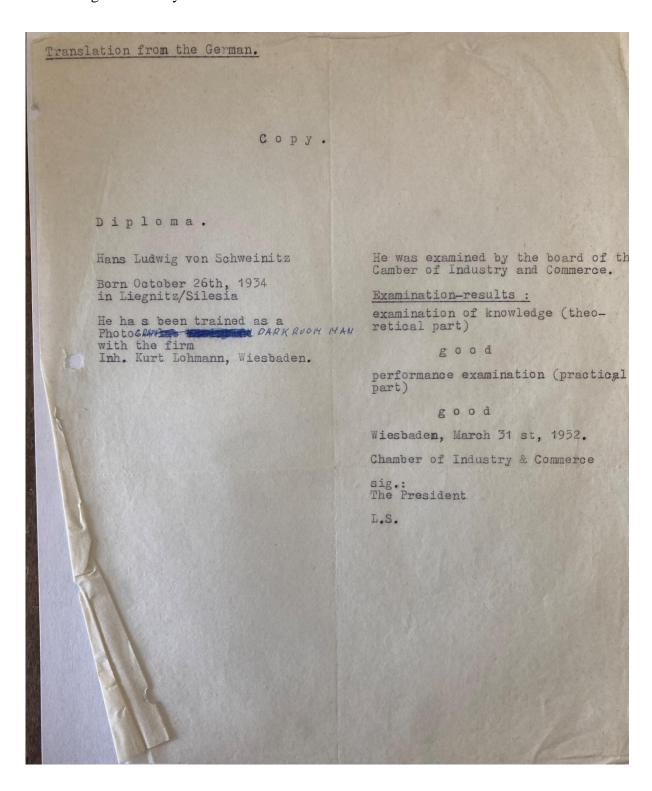
CERTIFICATE of APPRENTICESHIP.

Mr. Hans Ludwig v. Schweinitz, born October 26th, 1954 in Liegnitz Silesia joined our firm on May 1st 1950 in view to learn the profession of a Photo lab assistant during a 2 years long apprenticeship.

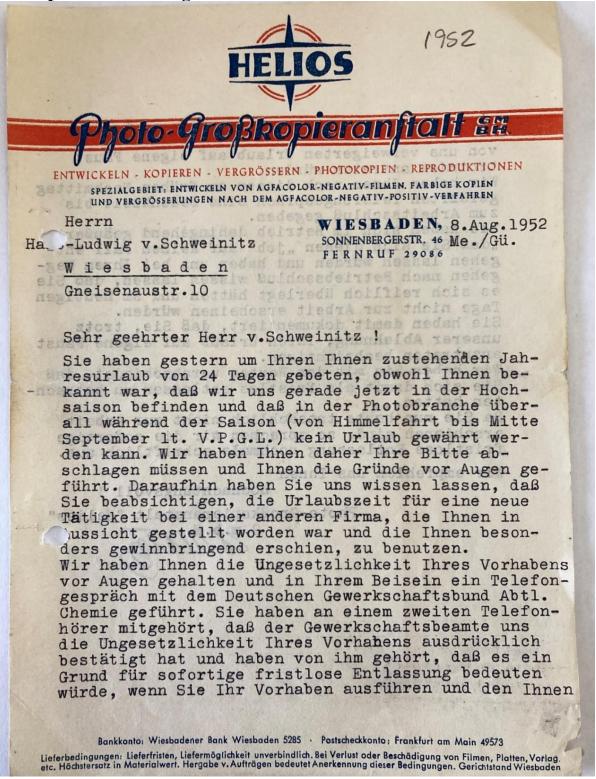
He has become acquainted with all kind of work. His training was effectuated in the following kind of work: Developping of plates and films, printing with a printing-machine and professional equipment, simple reproductions in line and semi-colouring, as well in Leica-size as in larger sizes, preparation of the required dilutions, post-treatment by strengthening or weakening. He also was trained to prepare final layers and correcting fluid. His technical know-ledge is good.

Mr. v. Schweinitz leaves our firm today, finishing his apprenticeship and I wish him the very best for his future.

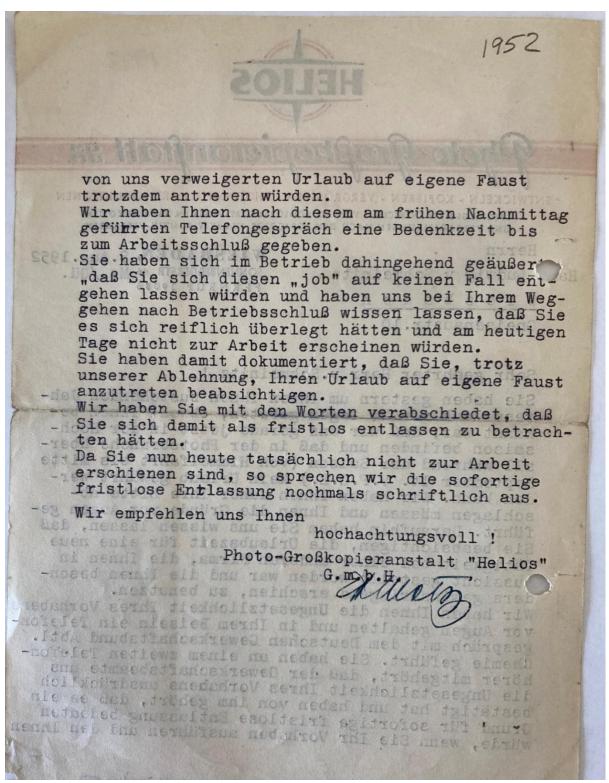
sig. Photo Strauch K.Lohmann Translation from the German. 1952 Diploma. He was examined by the board of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce. Hans Ludwig von Schweinitz Born October 26th 1934 in Liegnitz/Silesia Examination - results: examination of knowledge (theoreti-He has been trained as a Photo - lab assistant with the firm Inh. Kurt Lohmann, Wiesbaden. cal part) good performance examination (practical part) good Wiesbaden, March 31st, 1952. Chamber of Industry & Commerce sig. The President L.S.



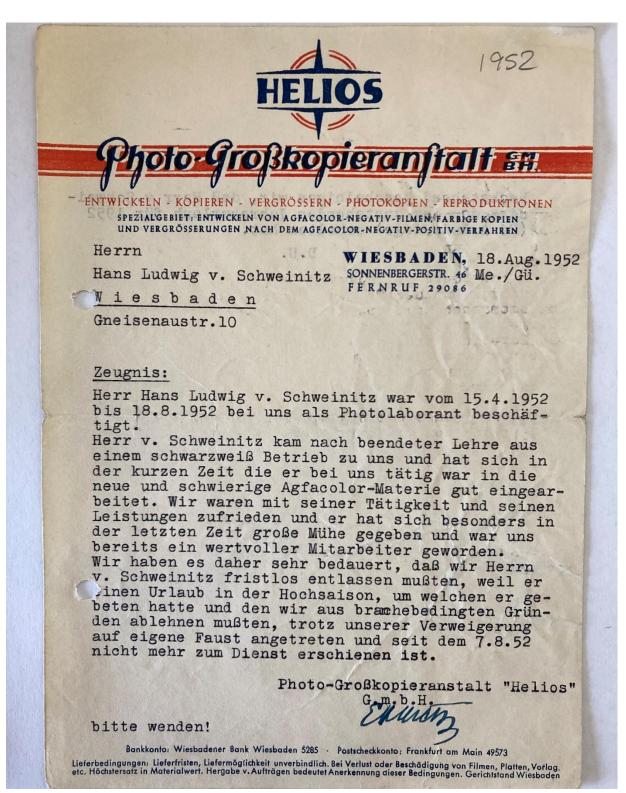




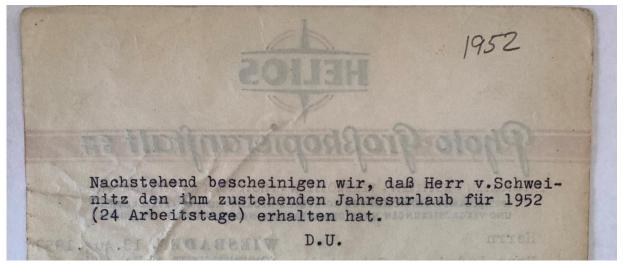
8 August 1952, Hans went on vacation instead of showing up to work.



Page two of 8 August 1952 documentation that Hans had not shown up for work.



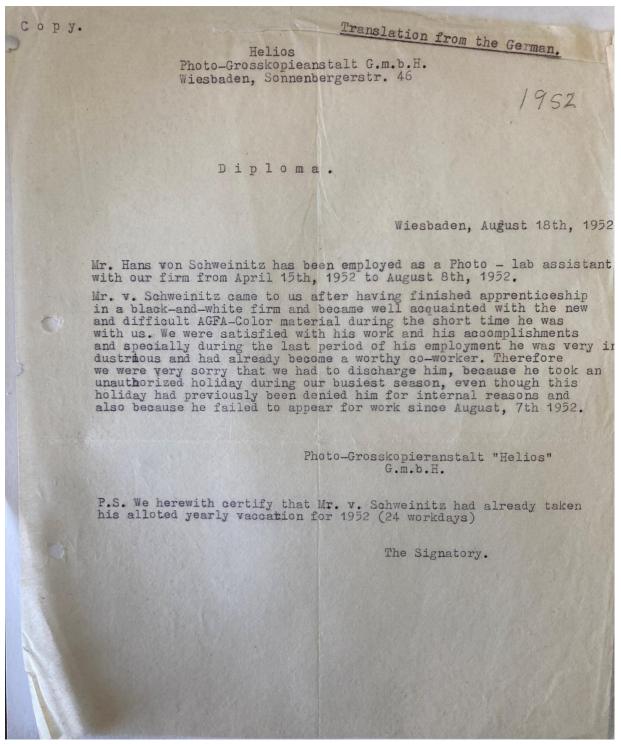
1952Aug18: Discharged from work for failure to show up.



1952Aug18: Discharged from work for failure to show up. Page 2

Abschrift. HELIOS 1952 Photo-Grosskopieranstalt G.m.b.H. Wiesbaden, Sonnenbergerstr. 46 Zeugnis. Wiesb. 18. Aug. 52. Herr Hans von Schweinitz war vom 15.4.52. bis 18.8.52. bei uns als Photolaborant beschaeftigt. Herr von Schweinitz kam nach beendeter Lehre aus einem schwarzweiss Betrieb zu uns und hat sich in der kurzen Zeit die er bei uns taetig war in die neue und schwierige AGFA-Color-Materie gut eingearbeitet. Wir waren mit seiner Taetigkeit und seinen Leistungen zufrieden und er hat sich besonders in der letzten Zeit grosse Muche gegeben und war uns bereits ein wertvoller Mitarbeiter geworden. Wir haben es daher sehr bedauert, dass Wir Herrn Schweinitz fristlos entlassen mussten, weil er einen Urlaub in der Hochsaison, um welchen er gebeten hatte und den wir aus branchebedingten Gruenden ablehnen mussten, trotz unserer Verweigerung auf eigene Faust angetreten und seit dem 7. 8. 52. nicht mehr zum Dienst erschienen ist. Photo-Grosskopieranstalt "Helios" G.m.b.H. NP. Nachstehend bescheinigen wir, dass Herr v. Schweinitz, den ihm zustehenden Jahresurlaub fuer 1952 (24 Arbeitstage)erhalten hat. D. U.

Copy of 1952Aug18: Discharged from work for failure to show up.

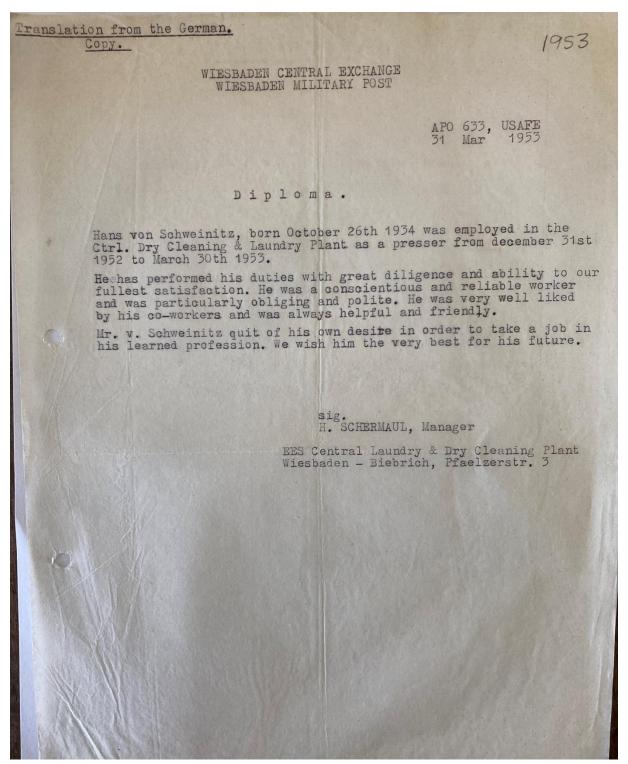


Translation of Copy of 1952Aug18: Discharged from work for failure to show up.

1952October31 to 1953March30 worked as presser at a Drycleaning and Laundry Plant

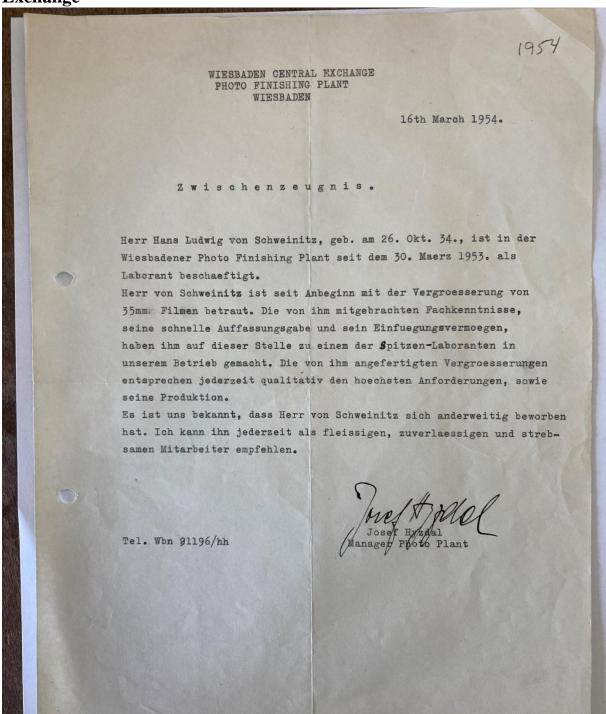
Laundry Plant 1953 WIESBADEN CENTRAL EXCHANGE Wiesbaden Military Post APO 633 USAFE 31-3-53 -Zeugnis-Hans von Schweinitz. geb. am 26.10. 34 . war wom 31.10.52 bis zum 30. Maerz 53 bei uns in der Ctrl. Dry Cleaning & Laundry Plant (Amerikanische Reinigungs- und Waschanstalt) als Buegler beschaeftigt. Herr von Schweinitz hat alle ihm uebertragenen Arbeiten mit grossem Fleiss und Geschick zu unserer vollen Zufriedenheit ausgefuehrt. Er ist gewissenhaft und zuverlassig in der Arbeit und von aeusserst zuvorkommendem und hoeflichem Benehmen. Bei seinen Arbeitskameraden erfreute er sich grosser Beliebtheit und war stets hilfsbereit und kameradschaftlich. Herr von Schweinitz verlaesst uns auf eigenen Wunsch um eine Stellung in seinem erlernten Beruf anzunehmen. Wir wuenschen ihm fuer die Zukunft alles Gute. RES Central Laundry & Dry Cleaning Plant Wiesbaden-Biebrich, Pfaelzerstr.

Wiesbaden Central Exchange Military Post Dry Cleaning & Laundry Plant

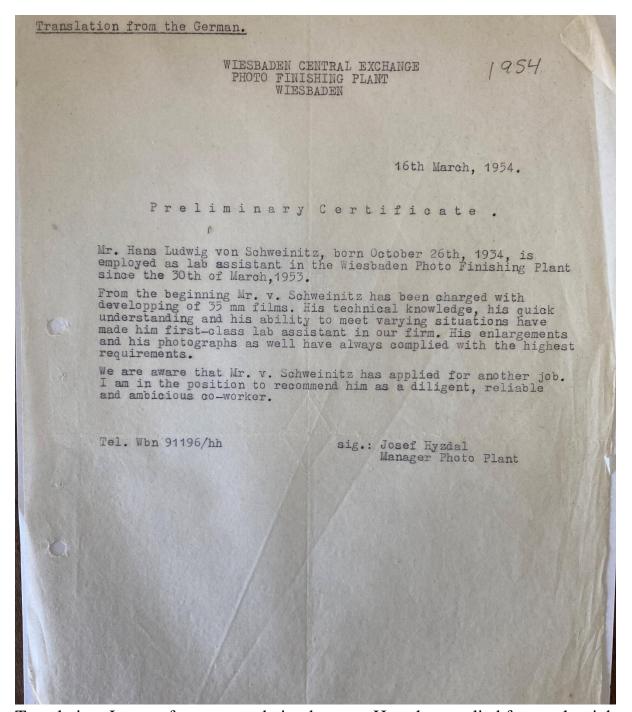


Translation

1953March30 to 1954March16 worked for Photo Finishing Plant Wiesbaden Exchange



Letter of recommendation because Hans has applied for another job.



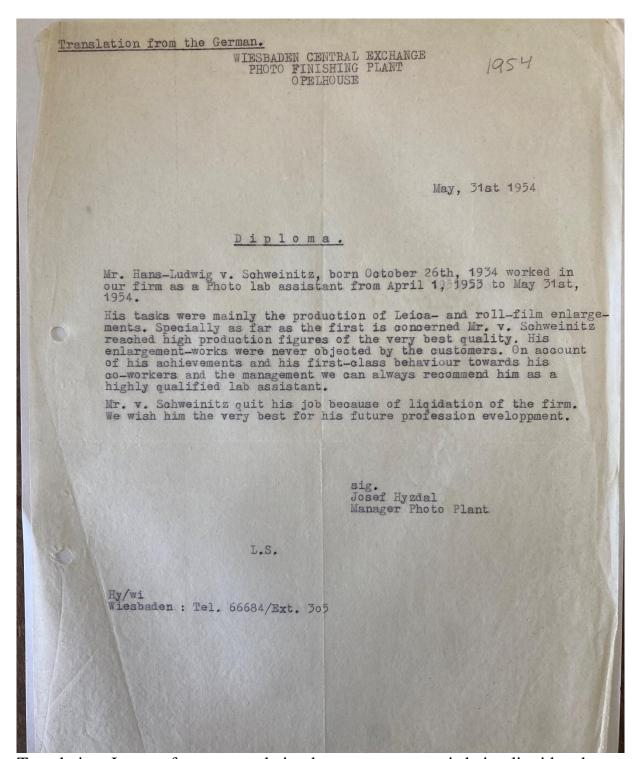
Translation: Letter of recommendation because Hans has applied for another job.

1953April1 to 1954May1 worked for Photo Finishing Plant Opelhouse WIESBADEN CENTRAL EXCHANGE PHOTO FINISHING PLANT OPELHOUSE 31.Mai 1954 Zeugnis Herr Hans-Ludwig v. Schweinitz, geb.am 26.10.1934, war bei uns als Photolaborant beschaeftigt vom 1. April 1953 bis 31. Mai 1954. Sein Aufgabenbereich erstreckte sich auf die Anfertigung von Leica- und Rollfilmvergroesserungen. Besonders in Ersterem erreichte Herr v. Schweinitz eine Spitzenproduktion bei bester Qualitaet. Die von ihm angefertigten Vergroesserungen gaben keinerlei Anlass zu Beschwerden seitens der Kunden. Auf Grund seiner Leistungen und seines tadellosen Verhaltens seinen Arbeitskollegen und der Geschaeftsfuehrung gegenueber koennen wir ihn jederzeit als hochqualifizierten Laboranten bestens empfehlen. Herr v. Schweinitz scheidet aus dem Betrieb wegen Schliessung desselben. Wir wuenschen ihm alles Gute auf seinem ferneren Berufs= wege. WIESBADEN CENTRAL EXCHANGE Photo Finishing Plant Opel House Josef Hyzd Manager

Letter of recommendation because company is being liquidated.

Wiesbaden: Tel.66684/Ext.305

Hy/wi



Translation: Letter of recommendation because company is being liquidated.



1954June1 to 1957February23 worked for Gruenstadt Photo Finishing Plant

WESTERN EXCHANGE
GRÜNSTADT DEPOT
PERSONNEL SECTION - PERSONALBURO

1957

ZWISCHENZEUGNIS

Herr Hans-Ludwig v.SCHWEINITZ, geb.26.0kt.34, wohnhaft Gruenstadt/Pf. Suedring 8, ist seit dem l.Juni 1954 in unserem Betrieb beschaeftigt.

Herr v.Schweinitz ist seit dem Tage seiner Einstellung als Filmkopierer in unserer Photoabteilung taetig. Durch sein grosses fachliches Koennen und Wissen sowie durch seinen Eifer und Arbeitswillen ist Herr v.Schweinitz bei seinen Vorgesetzten sehr geschaetzt. Der Betrieb wuerde sein Ausscheiden sehr bedauern.

Sollte jedoch Herrn v. Schweinitz eine Position angeboten werden, die die Arbeitsbedingungen fuer ihn wesentlich verbessern, so wird der Betrieb seinem Fortkommen nicht im Wege stehen.

In diesem Falle koennen wir Herrn v. Schweinitz nur bestens empfehlen und wuenschen ihm fuer die Zukunft alles Gute.

Gruenstadt, den 23. Maerz 56

IRMGARD H. HANDKE
E.U.REPRESENTATIVE
WESTERN EXCHANGE
GRÜNSTADT DEPOT
PERSONNEL SECTION - PERSONALBUTO

Letter of recommendation in 1956 March because Hans was looking at another position

1957

ZEUGNIS

Herr Hans-Ludwig von Schweinitz, geb. 26. Okt. 1934, war vom 1. Juni 1954 bis 23. Febr. 1957 in unserem Betrieb beschaeftigt.

Herr von Schweinitz war vom Tage seiner Einstellung an als Fotolaborant und Filmkopierer in unserer Fotoabteilung taetig.

Herr von Schweinitz' Arbeitsqualitaet, seine Exaktheit sowie die Schnelligkeit in seiner Arbeit stehen weit ueber dem Durchschnitt.

Herr von Schweinitz war stets puenktlich, fleissig, ehrlich und verlaesslich und erfuellte das in ihn gesetzte Vertrauen. Sein Benehmen gegenueber seinen Vorgesetzten und Mitarbeitern war stets einwandfrei und ohne Tadel.

Herr von Schweinitz kann fuer jede in sein Fach fallende Arbeit bestens empfohlen werden. Er scheidet auf eigenen Wunsch aus unserem Betrieb aus, um nach USA auszuwandern.

Wir wuenschen ihm auf seinem weiteren Berufsweg aufrichtig noch viel Erfolg.

Gruenstadt, den 21.Febr. 1957.

FRITZ H. ERDZACK E.U. REPRESENTATIVE

WESTERN EXCHANGE
GRUNSTADT DEPOT
PERSONNEL SECTION - PERSONALBURO

Letter of Recommendation because Hans gave notice since he is emigrating to United State (USA)

1957

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN EXCHANGE APO 403 US Army

Gruenstadt 21 th of Feb 1957

SUBJECT: LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

- 1. Mr. von SCHWEINITZ Hans-Ludwig, born 26 Oct 34, was employed with WESTERN EXCHANGE, Photo Finishing Plant from 1 June 1954 to 23 Feb 1957.
- 2. During his assignment in this position he was engaged as a Photoworker (custom printing).
- 3. Mr. von SCHWEINITZ has performed a very satisfactory job. He has always been a very diligent, cooperative and conscientious employee and he was very popular with his supervisors and other employees.
- 4. Mr. von SCHWEINITZ has resigned from his position to emigrate to USA.
- 5. In view of his past performance with this exchange we highly recommend Mr. von SCHWEINITZ for any position similar to the one he held during his employment with the EUROPEAN EXCHANGE SYSTEM.

FRITZ H. ERDZACK E.U. REPRESENTATIVE

Translation: Letter of Recommendation because Hans gave notice since he is emigrating to United State (USA)

1957

Gruenstadt, 23 February, 1957.

To Whom It May Concern:

This will introduce Hans-Ludwig von Schweinitz who has worked in the Gruenstadt Photo Finishing Plant as a photo finisher under my supervision for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years.

I have found Mr. von Schweinitz to be a honest, conscientious, hard working employee. His knowledge of photo finishing can be placed at the top of the profession. He is leaving the employ of this plant in order to immigrate to the United States. I feel that I am losing a valuable employee and can highly recommend his services to anyone in need thereof.

Harry M. Dudley Mgr. Gruenstadt Photo Fin. Plant

H.M.Dudley EES Western Exchange APO 403, US Army PM. N.Y. N.Y.

Letter of Recommendation needed by Hans to emigrate to United State (USA)



Hans' boarding room



Personal photo lab set up in boarding room



Hans would photograph events



Hans received payment (zahlkarte) for photos taken

Last Page



In Good Taste

COLLECTOR TIPS DESIGN & INTERIORS FINE ART STYLE EVENTS SHOP

Home ▶ Fine Art ▶ Photography Exposed: How to Develop Film in a Darkroom

Photography Exposed: How to Develop Film in a Darkroom



Estimated Reading Time: 8 minutes • Last updated: 02.27.19

In 1975, Steven Sasson invented the world's first digital camera, opening up a world of potential and technological convenience for photographers. Though analog photography—photography that uses a progressively changing recording medium that is either chemical process based or electronic—took a backseat with the rise of the Digital Age, a renewed interest in the vintage process has since emerged. From documentary photography to fine art, the process of developing film in darkrooms is a seminal part of the photographic experience.

The resurgent popularity of analog is evidenced by popular photography brands such as Kodak reintroducing classic stocks like their Ektachrome film, a spike in accessible resources for processing and a <u>renewed interest among collectors</u>. Though it can be difficult to locate darkrooms to use, the process of developing film can be easily mastered in any dark space. Below, we explain how to develop film and how its technology can be used to capture fascinating images.

The Origins of Photography





Photograph by Ansel Adams. Sold for \$5,000 via Sotheby's (December 2014).

The forerunner of the camera can be traced back to an optical device used by the Chinese and ancient Greeks over 2,000 years ago known today as the *camera obscura*. A camera obscura was a dark chamber or room with a tiny hole in the wall to admit light, where images of objects outside the room were projected on the opposite wall from the passing rays. Later in the future, a lens was utilized in place of the hole to produce brighter, clearer images.

The first portable camera was introduced in 1685 and remained in use throughout the 17th and 18th century. In 1727, German professor Johann Heinrich Schulze discovered that silver salts darkened when exposed to sunlight. By attempting to create a phosphorescent material by combining chalk with nitric acid contained in dissolved silver, Schulze realized that the sunlight turned the substance black, a discovery that unknowingly at the time provided the basic technology for photography.

Photography as we understand it today developed in the early 1800s. Inventor Nicéphore Niépce used a portable camera obscura to expose a pewter plate coated with bitumen—also known as asphalt—to light. He called the process *heliography* which translates to "sun drawing," and this became the first recorded image that didn't fade quickly. Niépce's success led to a series of other experiments that aided in photography's rapid progression.

By the late 1800s, Daguerreotypes, emulsion plates, and wet plates were invented, each paramount to the development of modern photography. In 1888, George Eastman established the Eastman Kodak Company, ultimately developing a product that was both affordable and manageable for everyday consumers. By the 1980s, interest in digital media surged, and manufacturers began producing cameras that stored images electronically. These used digital technology instead of film, and even the most basic models were able to capture high-quality images.

How to Develop Film in a Darkroom

Digital photography has undoubtedly rewarded photographers with unimaginable capabilities, but there is something truly unique about using film. Many collectors today feel a connection to film photography as it taps into the psychology-of-nostalgia—a yearning for a bygone era. For those looking to explore the world of film photography, follow along our step-by-step guide on how you can create easily develop film in a darkroom.

Step 1: Materials and Set Up

The first step in preparing to develop film is to set up your workspace and gather all materials required. Do this before turning the lights off since you'll need complete darkness once the development process begins. You'll need the following materials:

- · Film reel
- Film tank
- Cassette opener

3/16/25, 12:53 PM

- Scissors
- Thermometer
- Timer
- Plastic container
- · Clothesline or wire rack
- · Clothespins or clips
- · Paper towels
- Plastic sleeves
- · Film developer
- · Stop bath
- Fixer
- Wetting agent
- · Film cleaner

Step 2: Open Film Cassette



Do not open your film until you are in complete darkness as exposing your film to even the tiniest level of light can destroy your negative. To open the film cassette, hook the edge of the lid under the cassette opener, then bend it to the side until the lid pops off.

Step 3: Cut Film Off Cassette with Scissors



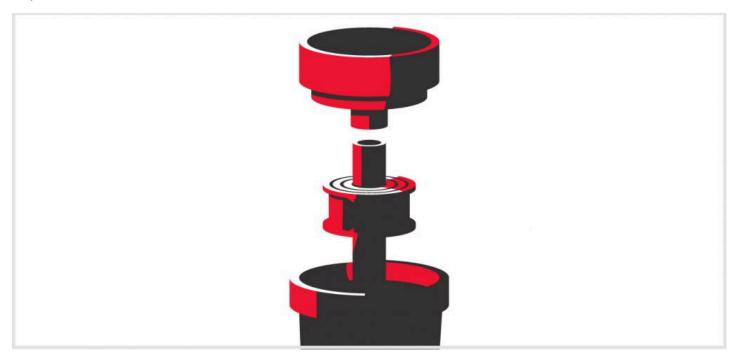
Take your film out of the cassette and cut it off with scissors. To do so, unroll the film until you reach the small plastic cassette in the center then cut through the film where it connects with the piece of tape that secures the film to the plastic. You may have to feel around for this since it will be dark.

Step 4: Load Film Onto Reel



To load the film onto the reel, begin by finding the slit on the edge of the reel and slide the film into it. Once secure, twist the side of the reel back and forth to wind the rest of the film. You'll know it's finished when all the film is securely wrapped around the reel.

Step 5: Place Reel in Film Tank



Locate your film tank's detached core, and slide it through the hole in the center of the film reel. Next, place the reel flat in the bottom of the tank so that the core is sticking up in the center. Cover your film tank with the lid and make sure it's secured tight. This is where it will remain for the rest of the development process.

Step 6: Create Developer Mixture



Since your film is safe in your film tank, you can now turn on the lights to complete the next steps. The developer mixture is used to develop film negatives in the tank, and while the exact amount will vary depending on the size of the film tank, it's usually around sixteen fluid ounces of film developer mixed with sixteen fluid ounces of water. Mix the two ingredients in a metal or plastic container, not in the film tank itself.

Step 7: Measure Temperature of Mixture



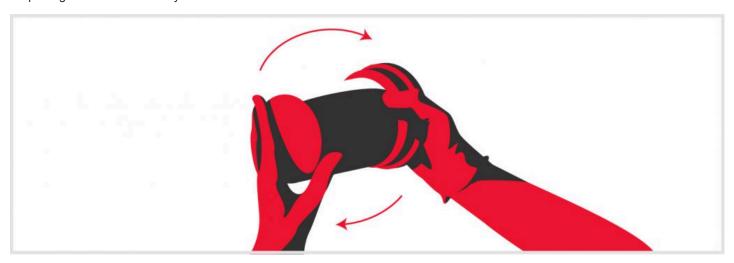
It's vital to measure the temperature of your mixture to determine how long your film will need to develop. All film is different, and you can find developing times online or in the manufacturer's instructions. Typically, film needs 8–11 minutes to develop properly.

Step 8: Pour Mixture into Film Tank



You should see a lid on the uppermost part of your film tank. Be sure you are unscrewing this lid, and not the larger lid that is housing the film and sealing the tank shut. Pour the mixture directly down the funnel-shaped hole. Once the entirety of the mixture is poured in, immediately set a timer for the time you determined in step seven.

Step 9: Agitate Film Periodically



As the film develops, you'll want to agitate it—continuously turn the tank to help spread the developer around—periodically throughout the timed interval. It's recommended that you use the following schedule when agitating:

- First minute: Agitate the film for 30 seconds. Place your tank on a flat surface for 20 seconds, then agitate again for the remaining 10 seconds.
- Second minute: Let the film rest for 50 seconds, then agitate for the last 10 seconds.
- · Remaining minutes: Repeat as you did the second minute for the rest of the minutes until finished.

Step 10: Fill Tank with Stop Bath



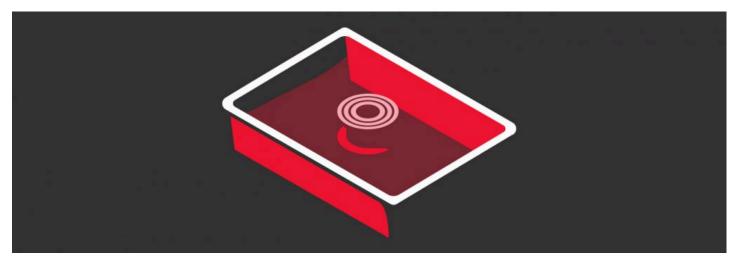
Stop bath is a liquid chemical mixture that prevents film from developing any further. To use it correctly, first drain the developer mixture from the film tank. Replace it with stop bath until tank is full. Agitate for 30 seconds to help the stop bath spread evenly throughout the tank.

Step 11: Fill the Tank with Fixer



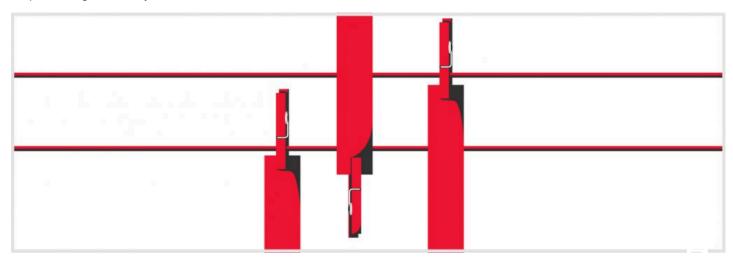
The final chemical used in the development process is fixer, which is used to help stabilize film so that it can be exposed to light without damage. Pour out your stop bath and replace it with the fixer. Follow the same agitation schedule you used with the developer mixture, leaving the fixer in the tank for about 3–5 minutes.

Step 12: Rinse and Soak Film



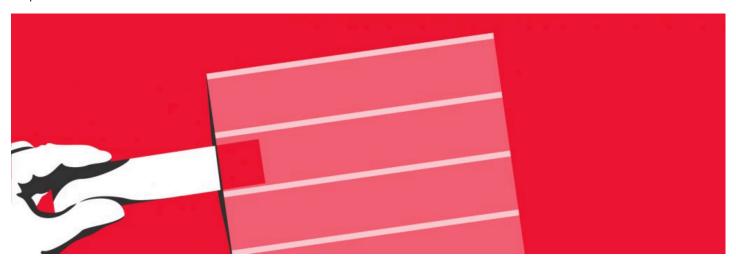
After using fixer, your film reel is safe to remove from the tank. Thoroughly rinse the film with cold water for a few minutes to ensure they are no leftover chemicals. Next, soak your film in a wetting agent to help rid it of excess water and avoid developing streak or bubble marks.

Step 13: Hang Film to Dry



Take your film off the reel and unroll it by twisting the sides of the reel in opposite directions. Then pull it apart, separating it into two pieces. Use a clothespin to hang the film to dry, and attach another to the bottom of the film so that it hangs taut. Let it dry for several hours before removing.

Step 14: Clean and Store Film



Remove any excess streaks with a cleaner. It's advised to cut the film five smaller strips of negatives so that you can easily slide them into a plastic sleeve. Sleeves provide protection, keeping negatives moist and free of smudges or debris. Leave them covered until you're ready to develop your film. From here, you can move on to the printing process.

VIEW FULL INFOGRAPHIC

Famous Film Photographers

Artists have used film photography to capture powerful images for decades, from documenting social injustices to exploring the human form. Below are just five of the most influential film photographers whose work is widely collected in the market today.

Dorothea Lange



Photograph by Dorothea Lange. Sold for \$41,825 via Phillips (October 2002).

<u>Dorothea Lange</u> was an American documentary photographer and photojournalist whose images captured and humanized the consequences of the Great Depression. Her iconic photograph *Migrant Mother* (1936) is one of the most powerful and recognized images to emerge from the 1930s. She is also remembered for capturing and exposing the conditions of the World War II Japanese internment camps.

Ansel Adams



Photograph by Ansel Adams. Sold for \$56,250 via Sotheby's (December 2014).

With one of the most instantly recognizable photographic styles, <u>Ansel Adams</u> is known for capturing majestic images of the American West. As a master of the darkroom, Adams created outstanding contrasts using extensive dodging and burning methods. His famous landscapes were primarily shot using large-format cameras.

Henri Cartier-Bresson



Photograph by Henri Cartier-Bresson. Sold for \$53,125 via Sotheby's (December 2014).

Henri Cartier-Bresson was a French humanist photographer born in 1908. He is considered a master of candid photography, viewing the craft as an avenue to capture a decisive moment. He was one of the earliest photographers to use 35mm film and shot almost exclusively in black and white. Though his large body of work, which included a variety of street photography, was impressive, he turned his attention solely to painting later in life.

Yousuf Karsh



<u>Photograph</u> of Winston Churchill by Yousuf Karsh. Sold for \$6,000 via <u>Swann Auction Galleries</u> (October 2002).

Yousuf Karsh was an American-Canadian photographer best known for his portraits of public figures. Karsh once said, "Within every man and woman a secret is hidden, and as a photographer it is my task to reveal it if I can." It is this belief that ignited his passion and led to the powerful portraits he produced. As part of his signature style, Karsh would light the hands of his subjects differently than how he would light the rest of his sitter, believing that hands were vital to telling the story of his sitter.

Vivian Maier

<u>Vivian Maier</u> was an American street photographer. Though she worked as a nanny, she pursued photography in her spare time, secretly taking over 100,000 photographs that she kept hidden in storage lockers. Her work wasn't discovered until decades later, and finally came to light when it was purchased from an auction in Chicago in 2007. Maier's access to a darkroom enabled her to process and develop her own rolls of black and white film.

Many of the most powerful photographs taken throughout history were recorded before the digital camera was even invented. Photographers shot using analog cameras, where they were tasked with waiting until the development process was complete to see if they captured the intended feeling through their images. Film photography is a medium that dates back to the 1800s, and collectors and artists alike value the nostalgic, emotive elements behind the images produced through the process of developing film.

Sources: WikiHow | Amateur Photographer | B&H Photo Video | Lomography | Light Stalking | PetaPixel