



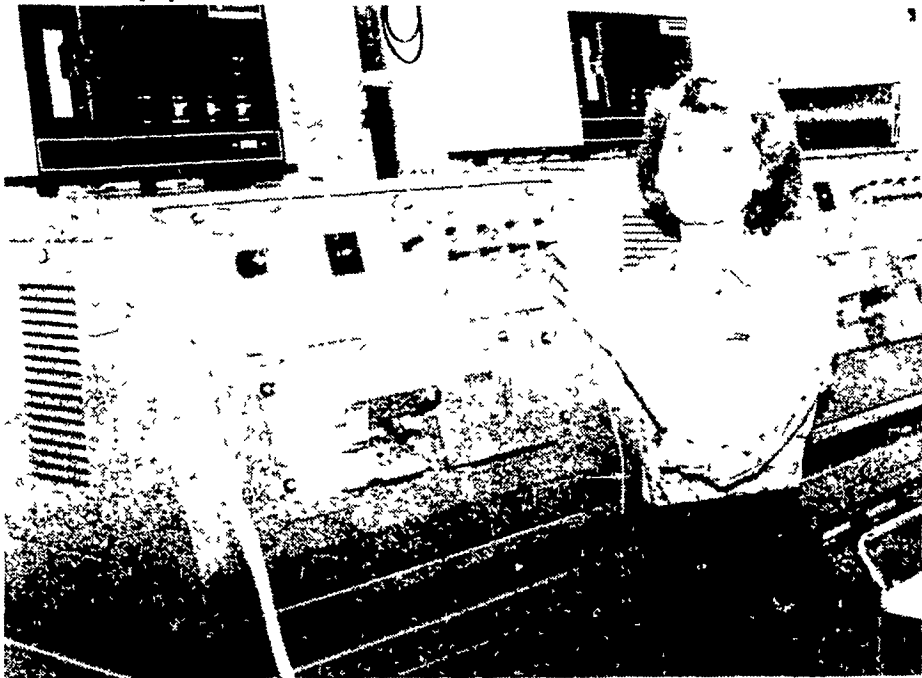
Processing the film and operating the "big" camera are jobs handled by Mark Good. With pictures taken of each page of the paper, he takes the 18 1/4 x 23 inch negatives and makes plates used to print the paper.



Speed and accuracy in setting type help Terri Myers, left, and Tara Easterbrook in their task of getting the ads and news in print.



The printed story appears as Ellen Wolfe processes the film and spreads it out on the dryer. The copy, after proofreading, is ready for paste-up.



Brenda Stackler sets the computer in motion to transfer the stories from mini-disks to film for processing.



It's like putting a jigsaw puzzle together as Tom Otis, foreman, fits the news around the ads as he pastes up each page of the paper.

where the newspaper is given shape and form.

Kay Gibble and Michele Heller at the paste-up tables create display ads to meet the specific needs of advertisers.

In the computer room, Terri Myers and Tara Easterbrook's fingers fly across the keyboards of their mini-disk terminals while they set type from typewritten pages. Brenda Stackler concentrates on running the copy she has just set through the Uni-Setter, a computer which reads the disks and puts the type on film.

Ellen Wolfe develops the film produced by the typesetting computer by running it through another machine called an Ektamatic Processor. The copy is dried and is ready for paste up.

Now, news and advertising material mesh under the skillful hands of Tom Otis, printshop foreman. Space is allotted for ads. News headlines and stories are joined with the proper pictures and cutlines and together are pasted onto individual pages — the paper begins to grow. Mark Good, who does most of the film processing with some help from Nancy Kapanka, also runs the big copy camera (it makes our 35mm Minoltas look like toys). This camera takes a picture of the pasted-up page and produces an 18 by 23 inch negative.

This negative of the page is then opaqued with a pen to remove any unsightly blotches from the film. And through a complex process, a plate is made from the negative.

These plates, where the letters in the newsprint are burned out, will chemically attract the ink as the paper is rolled out on the press. This modern cold type method has replaced the old linotype method.

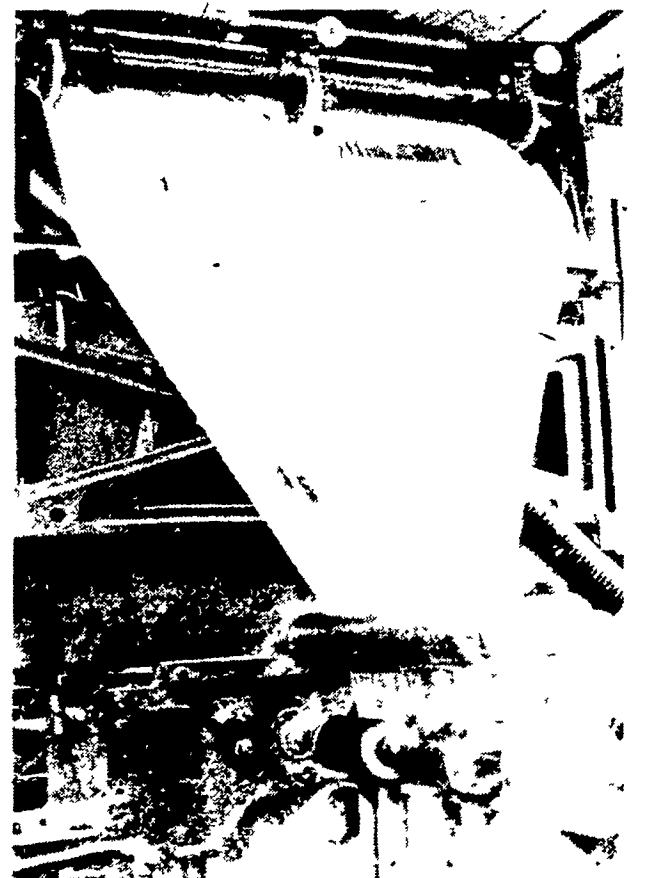
From Wednesday until Friday morning, the process is repeated perhaps 160 times. As each section is completed, the plates are mounted on the press.

It takes three to four hours to print each section of the paper and about 11 rolls of paper, each weighing about 1000 pounds. An average week sees 22 tons of paper inked into the pages of Lancaster Farming.

When the final section is printed on Friday morning, the paper is ready to be put together — in the order the sections were printed. The inserting, labeling, and bundling of the papers by zip code for mailing take about eight hours.

The first sacks of mail containing papers that have to travel the greatest distance are at the Lancaster Post Office by 3:30 on Friday afternoon. Four 21-foot truckloads of papers travel to the post office, with the last load arriving there shortly after 8 p.m.

Twenty-two people work like crazy in at the printing press every Friday to insure your paper gets to you as quickly as possible. They include: George Plowfield, Paul Stober, Mildred DeWald, Virginia Bowman, Charles



Each section of Lancaster Farming flies through the press in about 3 1/2 hours.

Bowman, Vanessa Buckwalter, Linda Lee Roth, Pat Weik, Debbie Plowfield, Pat Colbert, Barbara Ross, Ruth Wolgemuth, Naomi Shelly, Ruth Haines, Del Brough, John Menoskey, Harry Hogentogler, Todd Miller, Dorothy Luttmann, Debbie Collins, Marion Shenk, Ann Miller, and Eunice Hess.

The tour would not be complete

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