

kodak employees magazine june 1922 may 1923 engli Document

kodak employees magazine june 1922 may 1923 engli marks a significant period in the history of Kodak, a company renowned for its contributions to photography and imaging technology. This era, spanning from June 1922 to May 1923, reflects a pivotal time of innovation, employee engagement, and corporate growth. The Kodak employees' magazine served as a vital communication tool, fostering a sense of community among workers, sharing company achievements, and promoting technological advancements. Exploring the content, themes, and historical context of this magazine offers valuable insights into the company's culture and the broader photographic industry during the early 20th century.

The Significance of Kodak Employees Magazine in 1922-1923

Purpose and Role of the Magazine

The Kodak employees magazine during June 1922 to May 1923 was more than just a newsletter; it was an essential platform for internal communication. Its primary purposes included:

- Fostering Employee Morale: Celebrating achievements and milestones to boost pride and loyalty.
- Sharing Technical Innovations: Educating employees about new products, processes, and research developments.
- Promoting Company Values: Reinforcing Kodak's mission and fostering a unified corporate culture.
- Providing Community Updates: Announcements about events, employee profiles, and social activities.

This period was characterized by rapid technological advancements and expansion, making the magazine a vital link between management and workers.

Content Highlights from the Kodak Employees Magazine (June 1922 ? May 1923)

Technological Innovations and Product Launches

One of the magazine's primary focuses was to inform employees about new photographic

equipment and innovations. Notable topics included:

- Introduction of the Kodak Brownie camera, which revolutionized amateur photography.
- Advances in film manufacturing, improving image quality and processing.
- Development of new processing techniques, such as rapid development methods.

These innovations not only enhanced Kodak's product line but also empowered employees to take pride in their contributions to technological progress.

Employee Recognition and Profiles

The magazine featured stories about individual employees and teams who made significant contributions. Highlights included:

- Profiles of long-serving employees celebrating milestones.
- Articles about employees involved in research and development projects.
- Recognition of employees who demonstrated exceptional craftsmanship or innovation.

Such features fostered a sense of belonging and motivated staff to strive for excellence.

Corporate News and Business Growth

During this period, Kodak was experiencing rapid expansion. Content related to:

- Opening of new manufacturing plants.
- Expansion into international markets.
- Financial milestones and corporate achievements.

Employees were kept informed about the company's direction and their role in its success.

Community and Social Activities

The magazine also emphasized social events, including:

- Company picnics, sports days, and holiday celebrations.
- Employee clubs and social groups.
- Charity initiatives sponsored by Kodak.

These activities contributed to a positive workplace environment and reinforced community bonds.

Themes and Cultural Insights from the Magazine

Innovation and Progress

The magazine consistently highlighted technological progress, positioning Kodak as an industry leader. Emphasis was placed on:

- The importance of research and development.
- Encouraging employees to contribute ideas.
- Celebrating breakthroughs that benefited both the company and the wider society.

This focus fostered a culture of innovation and continuous improvement.

Employee Loyalty and Community

Articles and features aimed to build a strong internal community by:

- Recognizing employee achievements.
- Sharing personal stories.
- Promoting teamwork and collaboration.

Such themes helped cultivate a loyal workforce committed to the company's mission.

Global Outlook and Expansion

Kodak's international growth was a recurring theme, with content about:

- Overseas offices and factories.
- International exhibitions showcasing Kodak products.
- Collaborations with foreign partners.

This global perspective underscored Kodak's status as a leading multinational corporation.

Historical Context and Impact of the Magazine

Post-World War I Economic Climate

The early 1920s was a period of economic recovery and technological optimism. Kodak's magazine reflected this spirit by:

- Highlighting new markets and opportunities.
- Emphasizing innovation as a driver of economic growth.
- Encouraging employees to adapt to changing industry demands.

Advancements in Photography and Society

During this era, photography became more accessible to the general public. The magazine contributed to this shift by:

- Promoting amateur photography through new affordable cameras like the Brownie.
- Educating employees about consumer trends.
- Demonstrating how Kodak's products democratized image-making.

Influence on Company Culture and Future Growth

The themes and stories in the magazine helped shape Kodak's corporate identity, emphasizing:

- Innovation and quality.
- Employee engagement.
- Customer-centric approaches.

This foundation supported Kodak's sustained growth throughout the 20th century.

Legacy of the Kodak Employees Magazine

Preservation of Historical Records

The magazines from this period serve as valuable historical documents, providing insights into:

- Technological developments.
- Employee life and corporate culture.
- Industry trends during the early 20th century.

Researchers and historians continue to study these publications for understanding Kodak's

evolution.

Influence on Corporate Communication

Kodak's approach to internal communication set a precedent for other corporations, emphasizing:

- Transparency and information sharing.
- Recognition of employee contributions.
- The importance of fostering community within a large organization.

Conclusion: The Enduring Significance of Kodak's Early 20th Century Internal Publications

The Kodak employees magazine from June 1922 to May 1923 encapsulates a dynamic period of technological innovation, corporate growth, and cultural development. It reflects Kodak's commitment to fostering a motivated, informed, and engaged workforce, which contributed significantly to its success as a global leader in photography. Today, these internal publications not only serve as historical artifacts but also exemplify effective corporate communication strategies that resonate even in modern organizational practices. Understanding this era provides valuable lessons on the importance of internal culture, innovation, and community-building within large corporations.

Keywords: Kodak employees magazine, June 1922, May 1923, internal publication, corporate culture, technological innovation, photography history, employee recognition, company growth, early 20th century.

Kodak Employees Magazine (June 1922 ? May 1923): An In-Depth Review and Analysis

Introduction: A Glimpse into Kodak's Internal Communication (1922?1923)

The period from June 1922 through May 1923 marked an era of significant growth and transformation for Kodak and its internal communication channels. The Kodak Employees Magazine during this time served not only as an informational resource but also as a cultural touchstone, reflecting the company's values, technological advancements, employee achievements, and its vision for the future. This review delves deeply into the magazine's content, themes, design, and its role within Kodak's corporate environment during this pivotal year.

Historical Context and Significance

The Post-War Era and Kodak's Expansion

- The early 1920s was a period of rapid industrial growth and technological innovation.
- Kodak, founded by George Eastman, was solidifying its position as a leader in photography, film, and camera manufacturing.
- The magazine emerged as a vital communication tool amidst this growth, fostering a sense of community among employees spread across various locations.

Purpose of the Magazine

- To inform employees about company news, technological developments, and policies.
- To boost morale and employee engagement.
- To reinforce brand identity and promote a unified corporate culture.

Content Overview: Themes and Focus Areas

- Corporate Achievements and Development

The magazine highlighted Kodak's milestones during 1922-1923, emphasizing technological innovations and market expansion.

- Product Launches and Innovations: Introduction of new cameras, film types, and processing techniques.

- Manufacturing Advancements: Upgrades in production lines and factory efficiency improvements.

- Market Growth: Expansion into international markets, including Europe and Asia.

- Employee Recognition and Human Interest Stories

- Profiles of outstanding employees, celebrating their contributions.
- Stories of employee initiatives, community involvement, and personal milestones.
- Emphasis on teamwork, dedication, and the importance of each worker in Kodak's success.

- Technological Insights and Education

- Articles explaining the science behind photography and film processing.

- Instructions and tips for employees involved in production.
 - Updates on research and development projects.
- Company Policies and Organizational Changes
- Announcements regarding labor policies, safety protocols, and working conditions.
 - Discussions on employee benefits and welfare programs.
 - Structural changes within the organization aimed at efficiency and growth.
- Cultural and Social Activities
- Reports on company-sponsored events, picnics, and social clubs.
 - Promotion of Kodak's commitment to fostering a positive work environment.
 - Articles on employee sports teams, arts, and other extracurricular activities.

Design and Visual Elements

Layout and Aesthetics

- The magazine featured a clean, professional layout with a blend of photographs, illustrations, and text.
- Use of Kodak's branding colors and logo to reinforce corporate identity.
- Photographs of employees at work, factory scenes, and product images provided visual engagement.

Photographic Content

- Rich black-and-white images captured factory floors, product details, and employee portraits.
- Photographs served not only as documentation but also as morale boosters, showcasing the company's scale and human side.

Deep Dive: Key Articles and Features

A. Technological Breakthroughs

One of the prominent themes in the magazine was Kodak's technological leadership. Articles detailed:

- The development of the Brownie camera, which had revolutionized amateur photography.
- Advancements in film sensitivity and processing, allowing for better image quality.
- Innovations in camera design, making photography more accessible and user-friendly.

B. Employee Profiles and Human Stories

The magazine dedicated space to recognizing individual contributions:

- Profiles of factory supervisors, engineers, and artisans who exemplified craftsmanship.
- Stories of employees overcoming challenges, demonstrating resilience.
- Personal stories, such as employees celebrating anniversaries or welcoming new family members, fostering a personal connection within the workforce.

C. Educational Content

Educational articles aimed at improving employee skills:

- Step-by-step guides on film development techniques.
- Scientific explanations of light exposure, chemical reactions, and material properties.
- Tips on maintaining equipment and ensuring quality control.

D. Social and Community Engagement

Kodak's internal magazine also highlighted:

- Employee participation in local community service projects.
- Company-sponsored social events, including picnics, sports days, and cultural gatherings.
- Initiatives to promote safety and health in the workplace.

Organizational and Editorial Approach

Editorial Philosophy

- The magazine combined informational content with motivational messaging.
- Emphasized teamwork, innovation, and the importance of each employee's role.
- Strived for a tone that was both professional and personable.

Contributors and Writers

- Often authored by company executives, engineers, and dedicated staff writers.
- Included testimonials, technical articles, and editorials advocating Kodak values.

Circulation and Distribution

- Distributed primarily to employees and their families.
- Also used as a tool for onboarding new employees, familiarizing them with company culture.
- Some copies reached external stakeholders, including dealers and partners, to reinforce brand cohesion.

Critical Analysis: Strengths and Limitations

Strengths

- Comprehensive coverage of both technical and human aspects of Kodak.
- Strong visual engagement through photographs and illustrations.
- Effective in fostering a sense of community and shared purpose.
- Educational and motivational, aligning employees with company goals.

Limitations

- Due to the era's printing technology, images were limited to black-and-white, which could reduce visual appeal.
- Content might have leaned toward promotional narratives, with less emphasis on addressing employee grievances.
- Limited diversity in perspectives, primarily reflecting managerial and technical viewpoints.

Impact and Legacy

Internal Morale and Unity

- The magazine played a vital role in unifying a geographically dispersed workforce.
- Celebrated achievements and milestones to foster pride and motivation.

Reinforcing Innovation

- Kept employees informed about ongoing R&D efforts, encouraging a culture of innovation.
- Inspired employees to contribute ideas and take ownership of their roles.

Historical Record

- Serves as a valuable historical artifact, providing insights into early 20th-century industrial and corporate culture.
- Offers visual and textual documentation of Kodak's evolution during the early 1920s.

Conclusion: The Significance of the Kodak Employees Magazine (1922-1923)

The Kodak Employees Magazine from June 1922 to May 1923 was more than just an internal newsletter; it was a reflection of a vibrant, innovative, and cohesive corporate culture. By blending technical insights, employee stories, and company achievements, it fostered a sense of belonging and shared purpose among Kodak's workforce during a time of rapid technological and industrial change. Its detailed coverage of Kodak's advancements and commitment to its employees laid the groundwork for future internal communication strategies within the company.

Today, examining this magazine offers valuable lessons in corporate communication, employee engagement, and the importance of storytelling within a successful industrial enterprise. It stands as a testament to Kodak's pioneering spirit and its dedication to building a community rooted in innovation, craftsmanship, and shared vision during the early 20th century.

Note: For enthusiasts and researchers interested in industrial history, early corporate publications, or the evolution of internal communication, the Kodak Employees Magazine from this period remains a rich source of information and inspiration.

Question What were the main topics covered in the Kodak Employees Magazine between June 1922 and May 1923? The magazine highlighted company achievements, technological advancements in photography, employee news, and community events during that period. How did Kodak use its employees magazine to boost employee morale in 1922-1923? Kodak's magazine featured employee stories, awards, and company successes to foster pride and a sense of community among workers. Were there any notable technological innovations discussed in the Kodak employees magazine during 1922-1923? Yes, the magazine covered innovations such as

improvements in camera design and film processing techniques, reflecting Kodak's focus on innovation. How did the Kodak employees magazine in 1922-1923 reflect the company's corporate culture? It emphasized teamwork, innovation, and community involvement, portraying Kodak as a progressive and employee-oriented company. Did the magazine include any international news or focus on Kodak's global presence during that period? Yes, it featured updates on Kodak's international operations and how the company was expanding its global reach in the early 1920s. What significance does the June 1922 to May 1923 period hold in Kodak's corporate history as reflected in the magazine? This period marked post-World War I growth and innovation, with the magazine documenting Kodak's efforts to lead in photographic technology and employee engagement during a time of rapid change.

Related keywords: Kodak, employees magazine, June 1922, May 1923, internal publication, corporate newsletter, company history, employee communication, Kodak history, industrial magazine, early 20th-century publishing

Le mans the official history 1923 29

le mans the official history 1923 29 offers a comprehensive look into one of the most storied and revered motorsport events in history. Spanning from its inception in 1923 through 1929, this period marks the foundational years of the 24 Hours of Le Mans, establishing traditions, rivalries, and innovations that continue to influence endurance racing today. This article explores the origins, key races, technological advancements, prominent figures, and the legacy of the event during these formative years, providing enthusiasts and newcomers with an in-depth understanding of Le Mans' early history.

Origins and Establishment of Le Mans (1923-1929)

The Birth of a Legendary Race

Le Mans, officially known as the 24 Hours of Le Mans, was founded in 1923 by the Automobile Club de l'Ouest (ACO). The race was conceived as a test of durability, engineering excellence, and driver endurance, aiming to showcase the reliability of European automotive manufacturers. The inaugural race took place on May 26-27, 1923, on a 15.8 km circuit around the town of Le Mans in France.

Key reasons behind the race's creation included:

- Promoting automotive innovation and reliability.

- Providing a platform for manufacturers to demonstrate their technological prowess.
- Fostering international competition and camaraderie among car makers.

The Early Challenges and Infrastructure

In its early years, Le Mans faced several hurdles:

- Limited technological infrastructure.
- Logistical challenges in organizing a 24-hour race.
- Competition from other motorsport events, though none matched the endurance aspect of Le Mans.

Despite these challenges, the race quickly gained traction, owing to the excitement it generated and its potential as a testing ground for automotive progress.

Key Races and Highlights (1923-1929)

The First Race (1923)

- Participants: 33 cars, mainly from French and Italian manufacturers.
- Winner: Chassis and engine by Lorraine-Dietrich, driven by André Lagache and René Léonard.
- Significance: Demonstrated the feasibility of endurance racing and set the stage for future events.

Notable Races and Results

Over the next six years, several memorable moments defined the early history of Le Mans:

- 1924: The race saw the debut of the Bentley brand, which would later become synonymous with endurance racing.
- 1925: The rise of American manufacturers like Duesenberg introduced new competition.
- 1926: The race was marred by a fatal accident but continued to grow in popularity.
- 1927: Introduction of the 3-liter engine regulations; Bentley achieved its first victory.
- 1928: The emergence of the Alfa Romeo team, showcasing Italian engineering excellence.
- 1929: The first race featuring a significant number of factory teams, emphasizing the event's increasing prestige.

Technological Innovations and Trends

During these years, several technological advances impacted race strategies and vehicle design:

- Development of more reliable engines capable of running for 24 hours.
- Introduction of lightweight materials to improve speed and durability.
- Refinement of aerodynamics, even in its infancy, to enhance stability.
- Innovations in tire technology for better grip and wear resistance.

Prominent Figures and Teams (1923-1929)

Key Drivers

Many legendary drivers emerged during these early years:

- André Lagache: Winner of the inaugural race, a pioneering French driver.
- René Léonard: Co-driver with Lagache, instrumental in establishing early success.
- Henry Birkin: Bentley driver who became a household name with his aggressive driving style.
- Antonio Ascari: Italian racing legend who participated in the 1928 race.

Major Manufacturers

The race attracted a variety of manufacturers eager to test their latest creations:

- Lorraine-Dietrich: Winners of the first race.
- Bentley: Dominated the late 1920s with multiple victories.
- Alfa Romeo: Brought innovative designs and competitive performances.
- Duesenberg: Represented American engineering prowess on the European stage.

Team Strategies and Dynamics

During these years, teams focused on:

- Reliability over outright speed.
- Efficient driver changes and pit stops.
- Continuous mechanical adjustments during the race.

Legacy and Impact of the 1923-1929 Period

Establishment of Endurance Racing as a Discipline

The early years of Le Mans proved that endurance racing could captivate audiences and push automotive technology forward. The race's emphasis on reliability and durability became a benchmark for innovation.

Influence on Automotive Development

Manufacturers used Le Mans as a testing ground:

- Pioneering advancements in engine design and materials.
- Developing more resilient tires and suspension systems.
- Refining aerodynamics and chassis design.

Building the Cultural and Sporting Heritage

Le Mans quickly gained international recognition:

- Became a symbol of French engineering excellence.
- Fostered a community of racing enthusiasts and professionals.
- Laid the groundwork for the race's global prestige.

Conclusion: The Foundation of a Motorsport Legend

The period from 1923 to 1929 was instrumental in shaping the identity and reputation of the 24 Hours of Le Mans. From its humble beginnings as a challenge to demonstrate automotive reliability, it evolved into a premier endurance race that continues to captivate millions. The innovations, key figures, and memorable races of this era laid the groundwork for the race's future dominance in motorsport.

Whether you are a motorsport enthusiast or a casual reader, understanding the history of Le Mans during these early years provides valuable insights into how endurance racing became a testament to engineering excellence and human perseverance. The official history of 1923-29 remains a vital chapter in the ongoing story of the world's most famous race.

Keywords: Le Mans history, 24 Hours of Le Mans, early races, endurance racing, automotive innovation, 1923-1929, racing legends, technological advances, Le Mans legacy

Le Mans: The Official History 1923-1929 ? A Comprehensive Guide to the Birth of a Legend

The period from 1923 to 1929 marked the foundational years of the Le Mans endurance race, laying the groundwork for what would become one of the most prestigious motorsport events worldwide. In this detailed exploration, we delve into the origins, key figures, technological developments, and memorable races that defined Le Mans: The Official History 1923-1929. This era not only established the race's reputation but also reflected the broader evolution of automotive engineering and racing culture in the early 20th century.

Introduction: The Significance of the Early Years

Le Mans, officially known as the 24 Hours of Le Mans, was inaugurated in 1923 by the Automobile Club de l'Ouest (ACO). The race was conceived as a test of endurance, reliability, and innovation, aiming to push automotive technology to its limits. The first race set the tone for the decades that followed, with a focus on collaboration between manufacturers, drivers, and engineers. Analyzing the official history from 1923 to 1929 offers valuable insights into the foundational years that shaped the race's identity.

The Origins of the Le Mans Race (1923-1925)

The Birth of the Event

- **Inception and Purpose:** The idea to create a 24-hour race originated from the desire to demonstrate automotive durability and technological progress. The ACO envisioned a race that would challenge both man and machine, fostering innovation and national pride.
- **First Race (1923):** Held on May 26-27, 1923, the inaugural event drew 33 entrants, with the overall victory going to the Chenard & Walcker team driven by André Lagache and René Léonard. The race covered 2,208 km, emphasizing reliability over raw speed.

Key Figures and Participants

- **Automotive Manufacturers:** French brands like Chenard & Walcker, Amilcar, and Peugeot played prominent roles.
- **Drivers:** Notable early drivers included André Lagache, René Léonard, and later, the legendary Henry Birkin.
- **Technological Innovations:** Early cars focused on durability; features like reinforced chassis and more reliable engines were crucial.

Race Challenges and Outcomes

- Mechanical failures were common, highlighting the importance of engineering resilience.
- The race established the importance of team strategy, driver endurance, and vehicle reliability.

The Evolution of the Race (1926-1929)

1926: The Introduction of New Regulations and the Rise of the French Teams

- Regulation Changes: The ACO introduced rules aimed at encouraging innovation and safety, such as fuel restrictions and minimum weight requirements.
- Notable Events: The 1926 race was marred by accidents, but it also saw the emergence of new competitors and technological advancements, such as improved aerodynamics and engine tuning.

1927: The Impact of the Bentley Boys

- Bentley's Dominance: The 1927 race marked the beginning of Bentley's legendary involvement. Driven by the "Bentley Boys," the team secured a significant victory.
- The 1927 Winning Car: The Bentley 4½ Litre, driven by Dudley Benjafield and Woolf Barnato, showcased the power and reliability necessary for endurance racing.

1928: The Year of Technological Experimentation

- Emerging Technologies: This period saw the experimentation with superchargers, lightweight chassis, and new tire compounds.
- Race Highlights: The 1928 race was fiercely competitive, with the Sunbeam team pushing Bentley for supremacy. Despite setbacks, the race underscored the importance of innovation.

1929: The Dawn of International Competition

- Introduction of Foreign Entrants: The race became more international, with German manufacturers like Auto Union and Mercedes-Benz participating.
- The 1929 Race: Marked by the debut of the notorious Auto Union and Mercedes models, emphasizing advancements in engineering and aerodynamics.

Technological Milestones and Innovations (1923-1929)

- Engine Development: Transition from simple, reliable engines to more sophisticated

powerplants, including supercharged units.

- Chassis and Bodywork: Moving towards aerodynamic designs, lighter frames, and improved suspension systems.
- Tire Technology: Evolution of tire compounds and durability, critical for endurance.
- Fuel Strategies: Optimization of fuel consumption and pit stop efficiency became central to race strategies.

Notable Races and Their Impact

1923: The Inaugural Race

- Significance: Established the 24-hour endurance format.
- Outcome: Victory for Chenard & Walcker, setting a precedent for reliability.

1926-1927: The Rise of British and French Teams

- Key Moments: Bentley's first victory in 1927 solidified its legendary status.
- Impact: Demonstrated the importance of teamwork, driver skill, and engineering.

1928-1929: The Age of Innovation and Competition

- Emergence of New Manufacturers: Auto Union and Mercedes-Benz showcased cutting-edge technology.
- Influence: These races pushed automotive innovation forward and increased the event's prestige.

The Legacy of 1923-1929

The early years of Le Mans were characterized by rapid technological progress, fierce national pride, and the forging of a culture centered on endurance and innovation. These formative years established the race as a proving ground for automotive engineering and a showcase for international competition. The successes and failures during this period laid the foundation for subsequent decades, making Le Mans the legendary event it is today.

Conclusion

Understanding Le Mans: The Official History 1923-1929 provides a window into the infancy of one of motorsport's most enduring traditions. From humble beginnings marked by reliability challenges to

the dawn of international competition and technological breakthroughs, these years set the stage for the evolution of endurance racing. Today, Le Mans continues to honor its roots, celebrating the spirit of innovation, perseverance, and excellence that defined its earliest era.

Additional Resources

- Official ACO Archives: For detailed race reports and technical specifications.
- Historical Photo Galleries: To visualize the early cars, drivers, and race conditions.
- Biographies of Key Figures: Including the Bentley Boys and pioneering engineers.

Exploring the history of Le Mans from 1923 to 1929 offers not only a nostalgic journey through the origins of endurance racing but also an appreciation for the relentless pursuit of automotive excellence that continues to inspire racing enthusiasts worldwide.

Question What are the key highlights of 'Le Mans: The Official History 1923-29'? The book covers the inception of the Le Mans race, the development of early racing cars, notable competitors, and the challenges faced during the first years of the iconic event from 1923 to 1929. **Answer** How does 'Le Mans: The Official History 1923-29' contribute to motorsport literature? It offers an in-depth, meticulously researched account of the formative years of the Le Mans race, providing insights into racing technology, driver profiles, and the race's cultural significance during the 1920s. Who are some notable drivers featured in 'Le Mans: The Official History 1923-29'? The book highlights early racing legends such as André Dubonnet, Henri Stoffel, and the Bentley drivers who played pivotal roles in establishing Le Mans as a premier endurance race. What technological advancements in racing are discussed in 'Le Mans: The Official History 1923-29'? The book details innovations like the introduction of more reliable engine designs, improved aerodynamics, and the development of specialized racing cars that contributed to the evolution of endurance racing during this period. Why is the period 1923-1929 significant in the history of Le Mans as covered in this book? This period marks the race's early formative years, establishing traditions, overcoming safety and reliability challenges, and setting the stage for Le Mans to become the legendary endurance race it is today. Is 'Le Mans: The Official History 1923-29' suitable for racing enthusiasts and historians? Yes, the book provides detailed historical accounts, technical insights, and rich storytelling that appeal to both motorsport enthusiasts and those interested in automotive history and early 20th-century racing culture.

Related keywords: Le Mans, official history, 1923-1929, motorsport, racing history, endurance racing, Automobile Club de l'Ouest, early racing, 1920s motorsport, Le Mans race

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