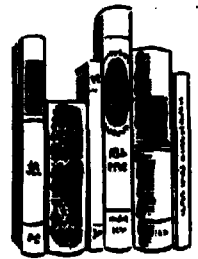


lenticular film. The use of this type of black-and-white film for color recordings is especially desirable, he said, from the point of view of cost, film speed, and the quick and simple processing required. He described several methods of producing images on the film without the use of color filters and pointed out that copies of the kinescope recording can be produced on any suitable subtractive color film through the use of a special printer.—*George T. Negus*, Eastman Kodak Park Works, Bldg. 65, Color Technology Div., Rochester 4, N. Y.

The Northwestern Section met on May 15 at Redwood City, Calif. Approximately

150 persons were present at the dinner and 250 attended the tour through Ampex Corp. Speakers and the subjects presented were: P. L. Gundy of Ampex Corp., "General Aspects of TV Tape Recorder"; W. Goldsmith, "TV Tape Demonstration"; Russ Tinkham, "Broadcast Automation and Tape Duplicator"; Hal Hummel, "Theater Equipment"; Jim Bowles, "Data Recording Equipment"; Art Foy, "Stereo Sound Demonstration." J. G. Frayne, SMPTE President, and E. W. Templin, Chairman of the Pacific Coast Section congratulated the Northwestern Section and Ampex on TV tape accomplishment.—*R. A. Isberg*, Secretary-Treasurer, 2001 Barbara Dr., Palo Alto, Calif.



## books reviewed

### Fundamentals of Television Engineering

By Glenn M. Glasford. Published (1955) McGraw-Hill Book Co., 330 W. 42 St., New York 36, N.Y. 642 pp. Illus. Graphs. 6 X 9 in. Price \$12.75.

This is a textbook covering the fundamentals of television circuit and system engineering. It contains chapters devoted to components peculiar to television, like pickup tubes, which are intended to enable the reader to apply these components.

The opening chapters contain a discussion of the characteristics of the eye, a short course in colorimetry, and scanning theory. Three following chapters on electron beam scanning, image pickup tubes and picture tubes are intended to familiarize the reader with the characteristics of components used in present-day U.S.A. A chapter on pickup tubes, which gives scant attention to types used in Europe, provides a nice compact treatment of noise in input circuits.

The five following chapters are devoted to an analysis of the circuit components of the television system; that is, video amplifiers; wide band r-f amplifiers; an interesting treatment of signal circuit problems and techniques; scanning circuits; and timing.

Transient analysis is given by means of La Place transform methods. Only limited use is made of this method throughout the text, hence, those not familiar with it will not be greatly inconvenienced.

The essential components of a television system, namely, sync generators; camera and camera control; transmitters and receivers are covered in one chapter each. The treatment here is for the most part specific; that is, a circuit, or unit such as the video section of a camera control unit, or a helical transmitting antenna is illustrated and discussed. The treatment of color in these sections is sketchy. Studio distribution problems and techniques are ignored.

The reader who uses this book as a reference may have to dig a bit if he wishes to design, say a video amplifier from the information presented. He may feel that the treatment for d-c restorers and clamps is a bit detailed for the conclusions drawn, in comparison to the light treatment given the difficult subject of automatic frequency control. However, the book serves its primary purpose as a textbook at system level, rather than as a reference book on component design. There is a large amount of material relating to the design of television circuitry, gathered here under one cover, which will be valuable to anyone involved in system or circuit design.—*Robert V. Anderson*, General Precision Laboratory Inc., Pleasantville, N.Y.

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