

UCLA will conduct laboratory technician training courses.

He stated that approximately fifty letters have been sent to people concerned with the field of motion-picture projection asking for their thoughts on a Society-sponsored projectionist training program. All those replying indicated a favorable reaction to the project. Plans were made to initiate and to investigate ways and means of establishing and conducting such a training program.

The Board accepted the names of candidates for Society awards for 1956 submitted by the Fellow, Journal, Warner, Kalmus, Sarnoff, Honorary Membership and Progress Medal Award Committees. Medals and certificates will be presented to award recipients on October 9 during the 80th convention in Los Angeles.

The slate of candidates for national Society office for the two-year term January 1957 through December 1958 was also accepted by the Board which directed that preparation and circulation of election ballots to voting members proceed at once.

Dr. Frayne presented, and the Board approved, a recommendation made by Axel G. Jensen, Engineering Vice-President proposing establishment of a joint IRE-RETMA-SMPTE committee to study magnetic video tape recording techniques. This committee would follow developments in this field and make periodic progress reports. It would serve as "a clearing house for information and would be able to give competent advice to the industry regarding this new development."—S.G.

current literature



The Editors present for convenient reference a list of articles dealing with subjects cognate to motion-picture engineering published in a number of selected journals. Photostatic or microfilm copies of articles in magazines that are available may be obtained from The Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., or from the New York Public Library, New York, N.Y., at prevailing rates.

American Cinematographer vol. 37, June, 1956

Movies on Tape (p. 352) *F. Foster*

Bob Bailey's Homemade 16mm Film Processor (p. 356) *B. Gray*

Importance of Viewing Glass in Cinematography (p. 362) *L. Allen*

Audio vol. 40, June, 1956

Compression and Dialog Equalization in Motion Picture Sound Recording (p. 17) *E. P. Ancona, Jr.*

Bell Laboratories Record vol. 34, July, 1956

Color Television on the L1 Coaxial Carrier System (p. 255) *H. C. Hey*

International Projectionist vol. 31, June, 1956

A Common Sense Approach to Screens, Apertures and Aspect Ratios. I. (p. 7) *R. A. Mitchell*

Kino-Technik vol. 6, June, 1956

Praxis und Geräte der Filmaufnahmen unter Wasser (p. 223) *D. Rebikoff*

Die Bausteintechnik der Telefonen-Tonfilmanlage (p. 226) *H. Friedrich and W. Straub*
Aus der Geschichte der Kinematographie, V. (p. 230)

Radio & Television News vol. 56, July, 1956

A New Single-Gun Tube (p. 62)

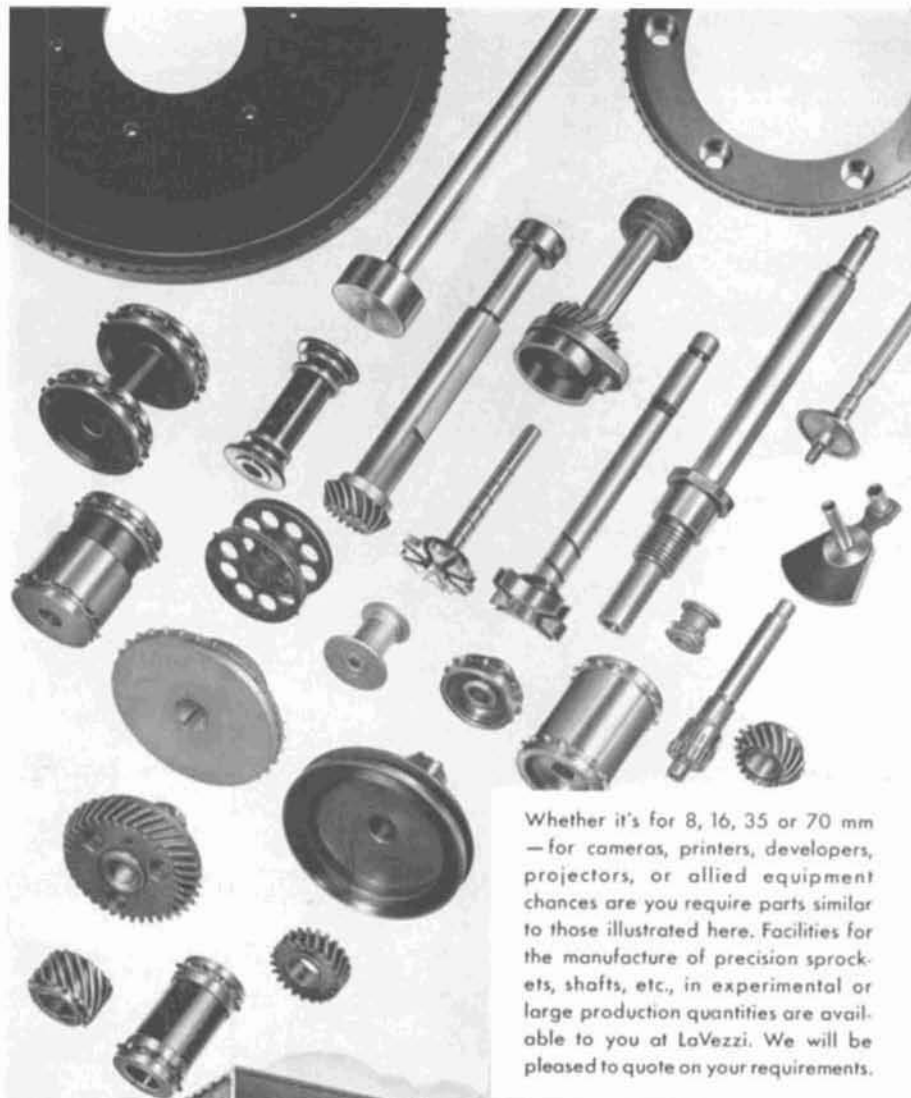
Science and Film vol. 5, June, 1956

A New 35mm Stereo Film Camera (p. 11) *R. Spottiswoode*

engineering activities



Presented in last month's *Journal* was a report of eight of the nine engineering committee meetings held during the Society's 79th Convention in New York City, April



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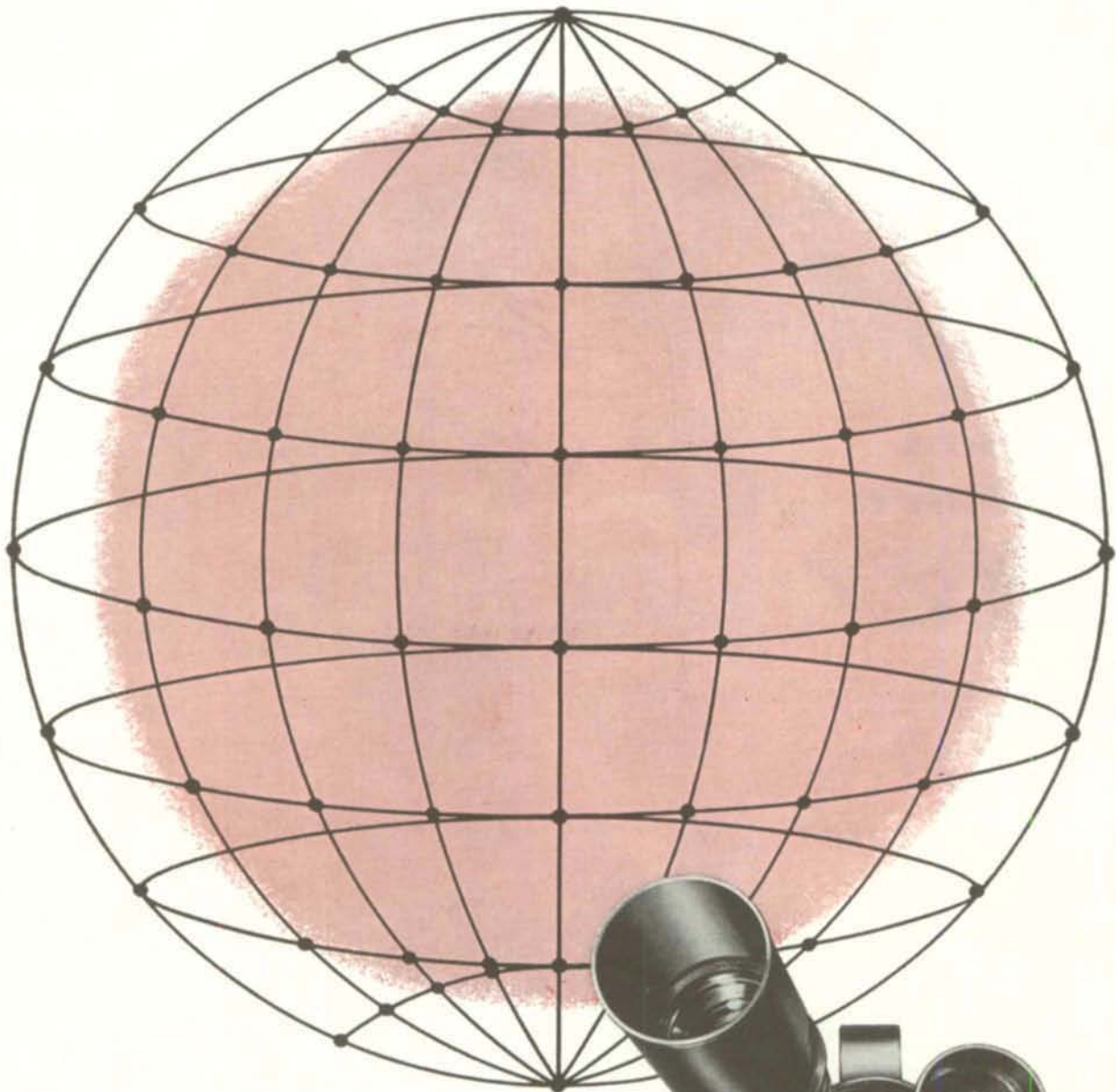
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29 - May 4, 1956. The report of the High-Speed Photography Committee meeting was not included and is being presented at this time.

The committee previously had given consideration to the problems associated with the procurement of camera lenses resulting from the variety of lens mounts and differing distances between the lens mount surfaces and film plane. A subcommittee had been appointed with M. E. Brown as chairman, to study this question in detail and come up with a recommendation. At this meeting, the subcommittee submitted its recommendation which, after review, was approved for letter ballot and consideration of the entire

committee. In brief, this recommendation specifies that high-speed motion-picture cameras shall have a machined plane surface for mounting lens adapters and that the manufacturer shall supply with each camera sufficient data for locating the mechanical and optical distance from this surface to the plane of the film.

At the December 1955 committee meeting, a new 16mm 200-ft camera spool, had been proposed for standardization. This spool has a 1-in. diameter core, in place of the present 1½-in. core, which provides a certain degree of miniaturization. The question of whether to proceed with standardization was not resolved at that time and the discussion was continued at

this meeting. Several arguments were presented against having two differing spools in existence and while the discussion was not conclusive, it appears unlikely that such standardization will be initiated for the time being.

There was also discussion on the Third International Symposium on High Speed Photography to be held in London this year, the progress being made in the nomenclature project and plans for papers for the Society's 80th Convention.—Henry Kogel, Staff Engineer.

Education, Industry News

Thirty Years Hence

"In sound recording . . . electronic methods have made much headway against photographic recording . . ."

This statement was made November 1, 1955, in the Presidential Address of Dr. H. Baines before the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain on the subject of "Thirty Years Hence" (*The Photographic Journal* for February 1956).

In his introductory remarks, Dr. Baines explained that rather than "flounder on the foreshore of the future," he would "swim out strongly and drown in the uncharted seas of thirty years hence . . ."

A portion of his address in which he comments on the actualities and potentialities of TV recording on magnetic tape is quoted:

"About 70 per cent of professional 35mm films have their sound recorded on magnetic tape, and although the records are usually dubbed on to normal sound film, this is only a matter of expedience at the present time. Magnetic tape has also been applied to the recording of views, and it may be of interest to compare the process with photographic recording. In the system adopted by the B.B.C., a TV camera scans a view by tracing 20½ horizontal lines in 1/50th second, and then re-scans along intermediate lines. The total cycle, therefore, takes 1/25th second to scan 405 lines per picture. This view can be recorded on magnetic tape and projected therefrom on a TV screen. It might be argued that this is not photography, but an image on a TV screen from a magnetic tape which cannot be directly visually examined, has something in common with an image on a table viewer from a miniature still or sub-standard cine film, which cannot conveniently be directly visually examined, and no one would deny that the latter is photography.

"The TV system has the advantage over photography that a high-sensitivity TV camera is at present about twice as sensitive as the fastest photographic material exposed 1/25th second at the same aperture, and, since television is in its infancy, one can expect this ratio to increase. . . ."

"At present, TV is no rival to photography for normal photographic purposes, but as soon as the advantages become real, expense will be no bar to its application, in commercial photography at any rate. Prospective users always start by deciding that they cannot afford an innovation, and rapidly realize that they cannot afford to neglect it!"

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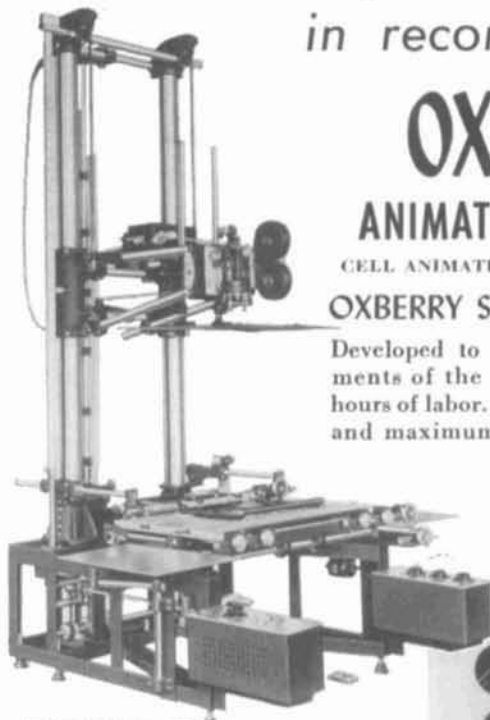
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