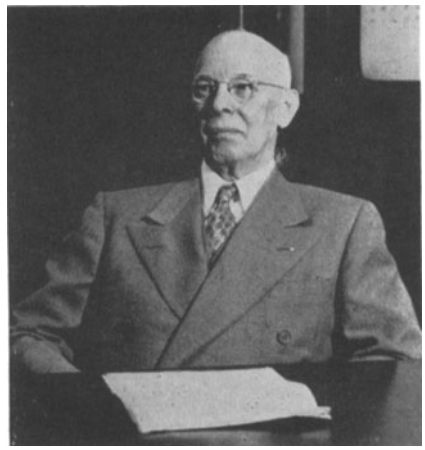
Lookout Mt. and told how the Squadron had covered nuclear device tests by AEC.

The Section extended its thanks to Walt Disney Studios and Robert Cook for providing a meeting place in the Disney Studio Theater.—*John W. DuVall*, Secretary-Treasurer, c/o E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., 7051 Santa Monica Blvd., Hollywood 38.

Biographical Note



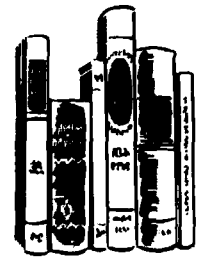
William F. Little, President of Electrical Testing Laboratories, Inc., New York, retired on December 31, 1956. His career began in 1903 when he joined the Electrical Testing Laboratories (then known as the Lamp Testing Bureau), following his graduation from Rutgers. In 1906 he became affiliated with the H. W. Johns-Manville Co. as manager of the Victor Instrument Co. In 1910 he returned to ETL where he remained until his retirement.

Honors accorded him during his long and distinguished career include appointment to the International Commission on Illumination as U.S. Representative of the Committee on Photometric Accuracy. He was made a Fellow of SMPTE in May 1954. He served on the Society's Committee on Screen Brightness from 1948 to 1952. He was elected to various offices in the Illuminating Engineering Society and is both a Fellow and Medalist in that organization. He was made a member emeritus of the IES on the occasion of his retirement. He is a charter member of the Inter Society Color Council, a member of the American Optical Society and other scholastic and professional groups.

During World War I and II he made a considerable contribution to the development of the war-born art of camouflage. In World War I he worked with Thomas A. Edison and his group in designing special equipment and applying theories of brightness and contrast to brightness measurements of the sky, water surface and underwater.

Since 1919 he has been active in testing and helping standardize lights for automobiles and he has greatly influenced present-day safety laws and regulations. He has patented a number of automobile lights, a photometer, a light unit and a portable lamp assembly and at present has patents pending on wall lamps and floor lamps. He has designed and cooperated in the design of various types of photometers and reflectometers. Before 1906, he helped develop and build the first variable autotransformer, later manufactured as the Variac. While he was with the H. W. Johns-Manville Co. he designed the luminaires for general lighting and cage and window lighting, and upon his return to ETL in 1910 as Head of the Photometric Dept., he helped to design and build the first successful photoelectric integrating photometer for measuring of incandescent lamps.

He is the author of a number of papers on such topics as Photometry, Light and Color Measurements, Automotive Lighting Equipment, Certification of Lighting Equipment and others. He is co-editor of the chapter on Illumination in the 7th and 8th editions of the *Standard Handbook for Electrical Engineers.*—*R.H.*



books reviewed

Dictionary of Cinema, Sound and Music in Six Languages

Compiled and arranged by W. E. Clason. Published by Elsevier Publishing Co. Distr. in U.S. by D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., 120 Alexander St., Princeton, N.J. 6 × 9 in. 948 pp. Price: $19.75.

In the February 1956 *Journal*, pp. 85–91, "A Listing of Motion-Picture Technical Terms in Five Languages," by Carlos Connio Santini, attempted to find equivalents in English, Spanish, French, German and Italian for terms in common use among motion-picture men in the various countries. From the letters received, and the demand for reprints, it was evident that the need for such a glossary was widespread. A note in the August *Journal*, p. 450, drew attention to a more ambitious list published in the *Annuario del Cinema Italiano*. This list did not include Spanish, however.

Now, W. E. Clason, who is head of the Translation Dept. at Philips' Electrical Works, Eindhoven, Holland, has put together this impressive dictionary of more than 3200 terms in English, French, Spanish, Italian, Dutch and German, covering words used in music and acoustics as well as in the motion-picture field.

The first and largest section in the book is an alphabetical listing of English terms, each numbered, with definitions in English, and the equivalent terms in the five other languages stretching across each double-page spread. Where variations occur in American and British usage, the variants are shown. This section occupies 751 of the book's 948 pages.

The remainder of the book consists of five lists of the same terms in the other five languages, in which each term is indexed by