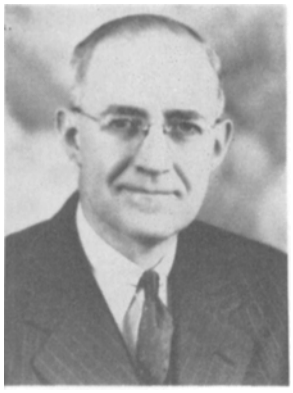
the Committee on International Non-Theatrical Events of the Dept. of Audio-Visual Instruction, National Education Assn., for entry at the Venice International Exhibition, June 10 to November 4, and at the Edinburgh Exhibition, August 24 to September 14. Described as a "superb production," the film uses time-lapse photography to show the growth of the cotton plant and the formation of the cotton boll. The time-lapse sequences were filmed by John Nash Ott. The 27-min color film tells the story of cotton in terms of the agriculturist, the merchant, the spinner, the weaver, the finisher and the textile chemist. The film contains dialogue sequences: English, Italian, German, Spanish, Japanese and French. The non-English portions have titles in English superimposed.

An address on "Fastax Photography, an Engineering Tool," was delivered by Charles A. Jantzen, President of Photographic Analysis Co., Clifton N. J., before the Forum Group of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, May 8, in the Engineering Societies Bldg., New York. Mr. Jantzen is the author of an article, "What Is High-Speed Motion-Picture Photography," in the Spring 1958 issue of the Eta Kappa Nu magazine, *The Bridge*.

Obituaries



Edward P. Kennedy

Edward P. Kennedy, 62, motion-picture engineer and inventor, died May 27, 1958, at his home in Long Branch, N.J., after a short illness. His contributions to motion-picture engineering include, among others, the invention of a system for synchronizing magnetic tape with perforated motion-picture film (p. 95, Feb. *Journal*). He studied mechanical engineering and design at Case School of Applied Science and at the University of Cincinnati. Early in his career he was employed by Westinghouse Electric Corp. where he invented the oscillating fan. In 1922 he participated in experiments conducted at KDKA Pittsburgh, the first radio station in the United States. Later business associations included Consolidated Edison Co., Electrical Research Products, Inc., Bell & Howell, where his inventions were on the Filmo 16mm motion-picture camera, and DeVry Corp. He had a large responsibility in the development of the JAN 16mm motion-picture projector. While employed as an engineer with Electrical Research Products Inc. he installed many of the early sound systems in motion-picture theaters throughout the United States. Later he became Chief of the Motion-Picture Section, Photographic Branch, Applied Physics Div., Surveillance Dept., USASRDL, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., a post he held for several years. Subsequently he was appointed a member of the Technical Staff of the Photographic Branch.

In addition to his technical achievements, he was the author of numerous articles on engineering subjects. His membership in professional organizations included the Society of Photographic Scientists and Engineers and the Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association.—*Frank Smith.*

Oscar N. Solbert

Oscar N. Solbert, 73, Director of George Eastman House, Rochester, N.Y., and a retired brigadier general, died April 16, 1958. A native of Sweden, General Solbert was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1910 and in World War I served overseas with the Army Intelligence Service. During World War II he served first as executive director of the Office of War Information and later as Chief of Special Services for the Army at the Supreme Allied Headquarters in the European Theater of Operations. He be-

came associated with Eastman Kodak Co. as a member of the executive staff in 1926, returning there after his World War II service. He served as assistant to the vice-president in charge of sales and advertising in the U.S. and foreign countries. He retired from Kodak in 1949 and following his retirement was appointed director of George Eastman House.

His interest in the Dryden Theater, which adjoins Eastman House, contributed to its present status as an internationally known film center. Together with James Card, Curator of Motion Pictures at Eastman House, he established the George Awards honoring past achievements in motion pictures. One of his major contributions in cooperation with Mr. Card was that of copying early motion pictures which had been filmed on rapidly deteriorating nitrate films.

A part of the testimonial of the trustees of George Eastman House was:

"With the death of General Oscar N. Solbert, the George Eastman House has lost a dynamic leader, whose vision, imagination and enthusiasm brought this institution to a unique position in the world of photography. The Board of Trustees was fortunate to have him, a long-standing friend and co-worker of George Eastman, as the director from its inception of this living memorial to the man who brought photography to all.

"Under the supervision of Oscar Solbert, the George Eastman House became a reality, and its material facilities were rapidly increased by, among other things, a theater, a new exhibition hall, an outstanding collection of motion pictures, and the secure housing of them."

Biographical Note

Ervin R. Geib

Ervin R. Geib, for many years manager of carbon arc sales, retired February 28, 1958, after more than 50 years with National Carbon Co., Div. of Union Carbide Corp. Spanning the history of the industry during the past half century, "Erv" Geib's career started with a job as office boy in September 1907. Working with the people engaged in supplying the motion-picture industry with arc carbons for theater projection and studio set lighting, Mr. Geib became a nationally recognized authority in his field.

Mr. Geib became a member of the SMPTE in 1927 and took an active part in Society affairs, in the course of time attaining the grade of Fellow. For several years he was chairman of the Membership Committee.

His experience in the projection lighting field contributed greatly to the work of the Society's engineering committees. He was a member of the Film-Projection Practice Committee and of the Screen Brightness Committee for several years, and served a two-year term as chairman of the latter.

Mr. Geib's contributions to the professional literature of his field were principally in the *Transactions* of the Society and the *SMPE Journal*. "Carbons for Use With Panchromatic Film," was his first paper, published in 1927, followed by "Improved Reflectors for Motion Picture Studio Side Carbon Arc Lamps," in 1928. In 1934 he published, with D. B. Joy, two papers: "Operating Characteristics of the High-Intensity A-C Arc for Motion Picture Projection," and "The Relation of the High-Intensity A-C Arc to the Light on the Projection Screen." Another paper, "The Non-Rotating High-Intensity D-C Arc for Projection," also written with D. B. Joy, appeared in 1935.

In addition to these and other articles, Mr. Geib was responsible for a sales training manual on "Eveready" sunshine lamps and carbons, and gave numerous lectures during his career on carbon arcs and spectroscopic electrodes. He was also a contributor to the first edition of the "National Projector Carbon Handbook," which is now being reissued in booklet form.—*D.C.*